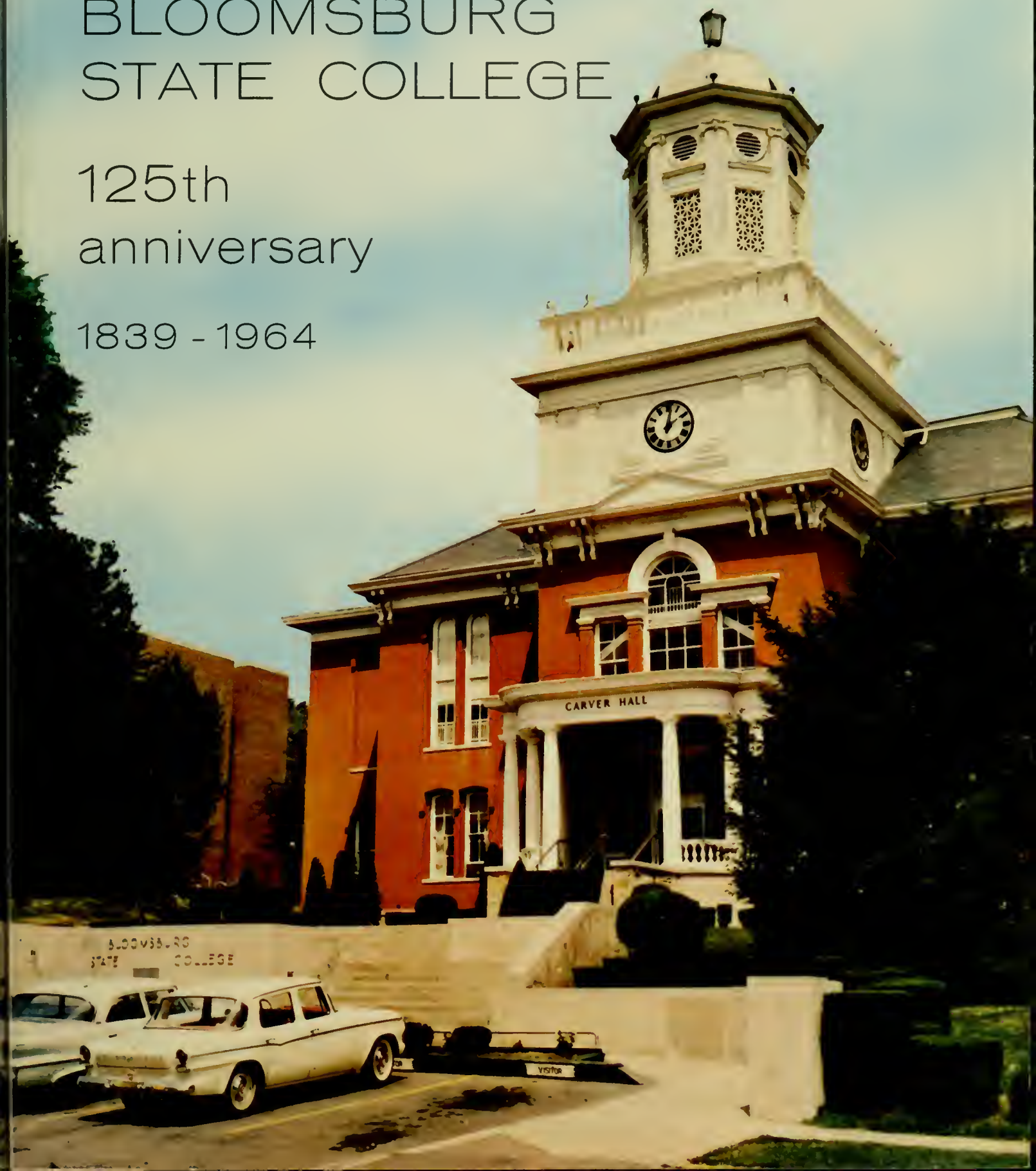
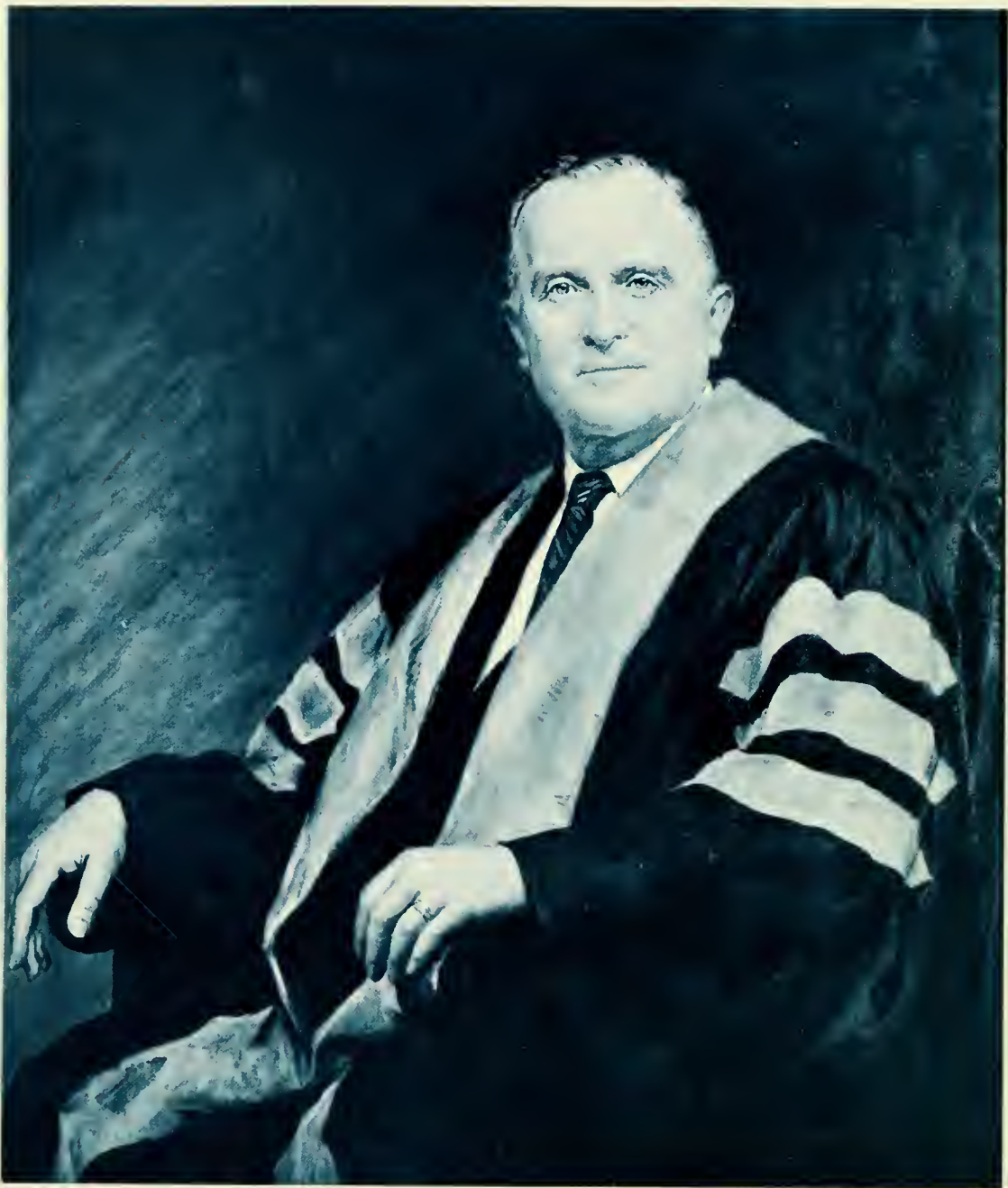


BLOOMSBURG STATE COLLEGE

125th
anniversary

1839 - 1964





DR. HARVEY A. ANDRUSS
President, Bloomsburg State College

25TH ANNIVERSARY

1939 - 1964

Born Fort Worth, Texas.

University of Oklahoma, A.B., 1924; Northwestern University, M.B.A., 1926; graduate work, *ibid.*, 1928; Pennsylvania State University, Ed. D., 1949; reader, Bodleian Library, University of Oxford, 1946.

Principal, Oklahoma High Schools, 1921-1924; Head, Commerce Dept., Ponca City (Oklahoma) High School, 1924-25; Supervisor, Dept. of Commerce, State Teachers College, Indiana, Pa. 1927-1930; Organizer and director, Dept. of Business Education, State Teachers College, Bloomsburg, Pa., 1930-1937; Dean of Instruction, *ibid.* 1937-1939; President, *ibid.*, 1939 — ; Visiting professor, Pennsylvania State University, summer 1957. Educational consultant and head, Dept. of Accounting, First American Army University, Shrivenham, England, 1945-1946.

President, Alpha Alumni Association, Phi Beta Kappa, Pennsylvania; member N. E. A., P. S. E. A. Elder, United Presbyterian Church, Mason (33°).

FOREWORD

Institutions are creatures born of man's dreams, his needs, and his desires. Once born, an institution must be nurtured to maturity if it is to reach the fullest measure of potential.

Bloomsburg State College can trace its genesis to the needs of society a hundred twenty-five years ago. Its history is a reflection of the lives of those whose labor of love founded and maintained a great institution.

The objectives of the Bloomsburg Academy were comparable to similar institutions in 1839. As the nation grew and the needs of society changed, the objectives of the college were modified and enlarged in scope.

While there are few startling innovations in Bloomsburg's history, one can generally sense a quest for excellence and a sincere desire to provide living and learning experiences for an increasing number of young men and women. This is the heritage of generations of Bloomsburg graduates who played a variety of roles in later adult life.

Change seems to be a continuing characteristic of Nature and of Life. A century in passing attests to this fact in the recorded history of colleges and universities. The last twenty-five years — World War II and its aftermaths — causes Bloomsburg to assume additional responsibilities in providing higher education to more youth of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To pledge the resources of this college to the realization of these greater goals is the privilege of



HARVEY A. ANDRUSS, *President*

1839 ACADEMY

1856 LITERARY INSTITUTE

1869 STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

1927 STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

1960 STATE COLLEGE



The beginning is the most important part of the work

A perusal of the political and economic problems facing our young nation a hundred twenty five years ago would lead one to predict that this would not be the best time to launch a new project.

Business and industry were still paralyzed by the panic which began in 1837. The slavery question had reared its ugly head, sowing the seeds of bitter sectional strife. Some state governments, including Pennsylvania, were near bankruptcy because of overinvestment in the building of canals, railroads, and roads.

The political enemies of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren were laying the groundwork that would topple the Democrats from control of the executive branch for the first time in forty years.

The dispute between Texas and Mexico was a topic for discussion and concern, and the suggestion that the United States annex Texas roused tempers among the antislavery forces. The Free School Act, passed by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1834, had barely withstood an effort to have it repealed in 1835.

Public high schools were literally unknown in this area of the Commonwealth. Private enterprise was necessary to consider offering educational advantages comparable to the great preparatory schools of New England.

ACADEMY ESTABLISHED — 1839

In the face of these adverse conditions at the national, state, and local levels, "the spirit that is Bloomsburg" was born in 1839 in the minds of interested citizens who wanted to provide the youth of the community with an opportunity to secure the fundamentals of a classical education. Their collective efforts became a reality with the establishment of the Academy, the forerunner of Bloomsburg State College.

The Academy was first housed in a building located at the corner of Third and Jefferson Streets, and was opened in 1839 as a private school for instruction in the higher branches. When the first teacher proved incompetent, a group of citizens, including the Reverend David J. Waller, Sr., persuaded the latter's brother, Charles P. Waller, to head the Academy.

A graduate of Williams College and later a President Judge of Pennsylvania, Mr. Waller remained at the school for two years. When he left, the institution was well established. Public school teachers assisted in developing the classroom work, particularly during their summer vacations. In the decade that followed, the Academy experienced periods of fortune and famine. Shortly after a brief and victorious war against Mexico, the uncertainties and bitter feelings in the United States led Congress to pass the Compromise of 1850 — ten years later, war began between the North and the South.

Nevertheless, the growth of the school was such that in 1856, the Reverend D. J. Waller, Sr. prepared a charter, and a corporation was legally formed to sell stock, and to open and manage an academy to be known as the Bloomsburg Literary Institute. Its purpose was to promote education in both the ordinary and higher branches of English Literature and science and in the ancient and modern languages.

The first trustees listed under the articles of incorporation were the Rev. D. J. Waller, Sr., William Robinson, Leonard B. Rupert, William Snyder, Elisha C. Barton, William Goodrich, Joseph Sharpless, John K. Grotz, and I. W. Hartman.

William Lowrey, Daniel A. Beckley, and Henry Rinker managed the Institute for some time after the charter was granted. Again, the degree of success varied. At one point, classes were transferred to the Episcopal Church building and, later, were suspended for a time. The original church building was a frame structure, and was ultimately moved to the southwest corner of Main and Center Streets. Joel E. Bradley and William Lowrey conducted classes there for some time.

The Institute struggled along through the critical years of the Civil War, but the end of the conflict was accompanied by expansion and increased enrollments.

The first available record of a meeting of the Trustees is that of May 2, 1866. In subsequent action, the charter of 1856 was revived, a search was initiated for an educator of established reputation to head the Institute, and the sale of one thousand shares of stock at \$20 per share was authorized. The report for the month of June showed that 596 shares had been sold for a total of \$11,920 cash. This seems rather remarkable since the corporation was chartered on a non-profit basis and any hope of the return of the capital investment was literally non-existent.

Meanwhile, Henry Carver, a native of Binghamton, New York, was visiting Bloomsburg on a pleasure trip. He was introduced to the Rev. D. J. Waller and others



PROFESSOR
HENRY CARVER
1866 - 1871

and was persuaded to remain and reopen the old Academy. At a meeting of the Trustees on June 26, 1866, a motion was adopted directing the Secretary of the Board "to inform Professor Henry Carver of Binghamton, New York, officially of his election as Principal of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute."

THE VERSATILE MR. CARVER TAKES CHARGE

After serving as principal of an academy in his native state, Henry Carver was head of the Preparatory Department of the University of California. While there, he lost his left hand by the explosion of a fowling piece. He returned to Binghamton, and later made a trip down the Susquehanna River. Impressed by the beauty of the Bloomsburg area, he was spending some time in the community when he met and talked with Rev. Waller, and ultimately accepted the offer to serve as Principal.

Late in June 1866, the Trustees passed a resolution to erect a building to accommodate 300 students at a cost not to exceed \$15,000. The location of the new building at once became a public issue. Five sites were offered, including three acres of land owned by William and Alice Snyder above the Forks Hotel; the latter structure stood squarely across Main Street between the Town Hall and Housenick's Garage.

The owners of the Forks Hotel agreed to move the building within a reasonable time to allow for the opening of Main Street up the hill to where Carver Hall now stands. The stockholders voted overwhelmingly in favor of the Snyder property at a meeting in the Court House on June 16, 1866.

Professor Carver was instructed to consult an architect in Washington and to secure plans for the construction of the proposed building. The Trustees adopted the plans on July 13, 1866.

SARAH CARVER,
First Preceptress.
Daughter of
Henry Carver



Meanwhile, Mr. Carver was busily engaged in advertising the opening of the Institute, enrolling students, and securing teachers for the Fall term. When difficulty was encountered in securing a capable contractor, the Trustees on November 25, 1866, requested the Principal "to employ a competent teacher for the balance of the term, at the expense of the Institute, to enable Professor Carver to devote his full-time to the pending subscriptions and the erection of the building."

FIRST BUILDING COMPLETED

For the dedication of the building, a committee was appointed on March 30, 1867, "to invite the clergy of the Town and Judge Elwell to accompany the Trustees in a procession from the Academy to Institute Hall, on the following Wednesday at 1:00 P.M. A band led the procession and the new building was dedicated on April 4 with appropriate ceremonies." The total cost of the building and furniture was \$24,000.

"Members of the first class at the new school — D. J. Waller, Jr., George E. Elwell, and Charles Unangst — raised \$1,200 by popular subscription in a single week for a bell weighing 2,171 pounds." In the Student Handbook for the 1928-1929 college term, attention was called to the fact that this fine bell would still be calling the students to their classes.

The first faculty included: Professor Carver, mathematics and higher English branches; the Rev. J. R. Dimm, Latin and Greek; Miss Sarah Carver, the lower English branches. In the Preparatory Department, two courses of study were arranged — classical and scientific — and four years were allowed to complete each of them. The Commercial Department did not list any specific curriculum.

While passing through Bloomsburg on a train, in the autumn of 1867, J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, saw the new school on the hill "ablaze with light." The location of a new Normal School in the Sixth District was pending, and Dr. Wickersham returned to Bloomsburg, addressed a meeting of the citizens and expressed the opinion that the Literary Institute location would be ideal for a State Normal School.

A NEW FUNCTION IS ADDED — 1869

On March 9, 1868, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved that the Trustees of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute agree to establish in connection with the same 'A State Normal School' . . ."

Plans for a new dormitory were submitted by Professor Carver on April 15, 1868. He was to erect the building at his estimated cost of \$36,000.

The laying of the cornerstone on June 25, 1868, was a memorable occasion. Prayer was offered by the Rev. D. J. Waller, Sr. Governor John W. Geary, laid the cornerstone, made an appropriate address, and handed the plans over to Carver, who accepted them and promised to complete the work as soon as possible. Other participants included Dr. Wickersham and the Honorable William Elwell, President Judge of the county courts.

Early in February, 1869, the trustees requested that a committee be appointed under the Act of 1857 to consider the chartering of the Literary Institute as a State Normal School. On February 18, 1869, this committee examined matters pertaining to the various aspects of the institution. A favorable report was submitted the following day, February 19, 1869, which is the birthday of the State Normal School of the Sixth District. The proclamation of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction was signed and sealed three days later.

Thus, in 1964, Bloomsburg State College celebrated not only 125 years of service to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania but also 95 years of teacher education.

An excerpt from a college publication of the 1868-1869 term reminds us of changes in both transportation and regulations: "Some member of the faculty will be at the Depot on the arrival of each train on the day the term begins, and at any other time if Students will write and inform the Principal as to what train they expect to come on."

East side of Forks Hotel. Omnibus is ready to leave for the Rupert Station.



STANDARDS FOR STUDENT BEHAVIOR

Several of the early college catalogs enumerated as many as 23 Prohibitions and Requirements for students. Representative of the various lists are these: "Respectful deportment towards the members of the Faculty, each other, and citizens, is enjoined upon all Students; also, neatness and cleanliness of person and apparel. No student shall be absent from his room at night, after the hour indicated by the ringing of the study bell; and in twenty minutes after the ringing of the retiring bell at 9:45 P.M., all lights must be extinguished. The use of tobacco in any form, in or about the building, or on the way to or from school is prohibited. All profane and indecent language, and playing at games of chance, are strictly forbidden. Students will not at any time indulge in the use of intoxicating liquors, nor frequent places where they are sold. Students will not at any time leave the grounds of the Institution without permission. Students will be required to attend Public Worship once on the Sabbath, at such place as their parents or guardians designate, and the Normal Bible Class in the afternoon."

Later, some of these became "Regulations" and are found in catalogs as late as the 1920's and early 1930's.

A small one story building to be used as a "Model School" was built about where the flagpole is now located. Sometimes referred to as Hemlock Hall, it was removed several years before the Memorial Pines were planted in 1919.

CARVER RESIGNS

The first reference to any funds, appropriated by the Commonwealth, is found in the minutes of July, 1870. An amount of \$10,000 was received. At approximately the same time, a difference of opinion developed between Professor Carver and the Trustees regarding duties assigned to the Principal. Apparently, the disagreement could not be resolved, and Mr. Carver left the institution.

INTERIM APPOINTEES

On December 19, 1871, at the suggestion of Dr. Wickersham, Superintendent of Public Instruction, the trustees elected Charles G. Barkley as Principal. A former superintendent of Columbia County Schools, he agreed to serve only until it would be possible to find a successor. Although the Trustees would have liked him to remain, he asked to be relieved of his duties on March 27, 1872. For several decades, beginning in 1874, he was a member of the Board of Trustees, serving as chairman of the committee on instruction and discipline.

The third Principal, the Reverend John Hewitt, rector of the Episcopal Church, was elected when Barkley's resignation was accepted. He also accepted the



CHARLES G. BARKLEY
1871 - 1872

THE REV. JOHN HEWITT
1872 - 1873

appointment on an interim basis, and served until June, 1873. The Trustees adopted a resolution thanking him for the able and efficient manner in which he directed the affairs of the school.

Rev. Hewitt's attitude toward discipline and related matters may have been reflected in the following resolutions adopted by the Trustees during his tenure:

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

"Resolved that proper information be procured and legal proceedings instituted by the Board of Trustees for the arrest and conviction of the Landlord of the Forks Hotel for selling and furnishing liquor to minors and students of the Normal School." The Hotel still blocked Main Street approaching Carver Hall.

NEW PRINCIPAL IS BESET WITH PROBLEMS

Dr. T. L. Griswold was elected Principal on June 14, 1873, several days after an announcement that each Normal School would be required to execute and deliver to the Commonwealth a mortgage upon all real estate before receiving the \$10,000 appropriation. Another mortgage was also requested for \$25,000 for sums previously paid to the school by the State. The latter mortgage was successfully protested and a mortgage for only \$10,000 was executed and delivered to secure the State appropriation.

When the term began in 1875, the school had the largest enrollment in its history. On Saturday afternoon, September 4, a fire destroyed the dormitory in about two hours. No lives were lost. The following Monday, at a meeting in the Court House, arrangements were made to place students in boarding houses, and to begin a campaign to raise money to supplement the \$30,000 paid by the insurance company.

FIRST WING OF WALLER HALL

The new dormitory, which cost nearly \$48,000, was the first section of several wings that now constitute Waller Hall. Construction of the dormitory was speeded by an unusually mild winter and a dedication ceremony took place on April 26, 1876.

One of the college publications included this item:

"Since April 26, the new Dormitory has been occupied by teachers and students, all of whom are delighted with their new home. The building, erected mainly upon the site of the one burned, is four stories high, and is built of brick. It is heated by steam and lighted by gas throughout. It has a bountiful supply of pure, soft, spring water running into bathrooms of which there are two on each floor."

In June, 1877, a committee appointed by the Trustees began an investigation of the report that certain objectionable teachings, comments upon the Scripture, and apparent approval of clairvoyant and Spiritualism tenets prevailed. It was charged that the teachings of Dr. Griswold, in class, were such as to unsettle former convictions and to confuse the minds of students.

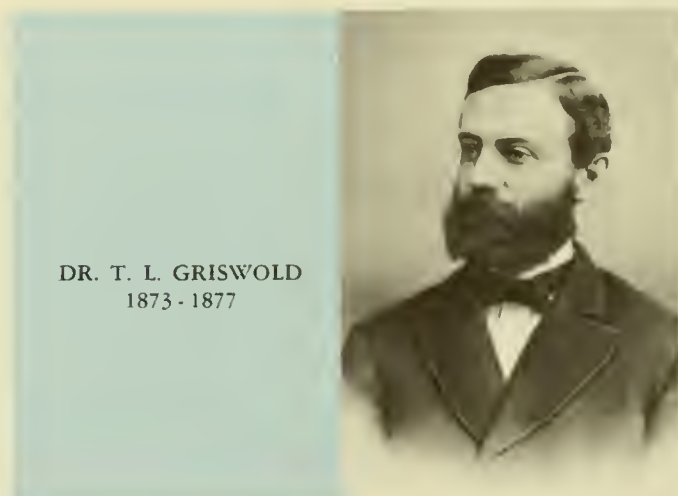
A motion was adopted by the Trustees on July 19, 1877, to notify the Bloomsburg Banking Company that Dr. T. L. Griswold is no longer Principal of the Bloomsburg State Normal School. The following month, Dr. Griswold was requested to vacate the rooms which he and his family occupied in the dormitory.

EARLY CURRICULUM AND DIPLOMAS

The catalog for the 1867-1868 academic year describes the instruction given by the Preparatory Department in either the scientific or classical course. Both "Courses" listed a four year curriculum. The curriculum of the Commercial Department was described by the following statement, "Every facility will be afforded young gentlemen and ladies for fitting themselves for all kinds of Counting House operations."

Diplomas are first mentioned during the 1869 school term. In addition to receiving a diploma the student was constituted either a Bachelor of the Elements, the Sciences, or the Classics, depending on the work completed. Those desiring a diploma, in any course of study, had to be examined in all the studies of that course by a Committee of the Faculty and a Board of Examiners.

Allowance was made for advanced work and certification. "Regular graduates who have continued their studies for two years, who have practiced their profession during two annual terms in the Common Schools of the State, and who have presented to the Faculty and Board of Examiners, a certificate of good, moral character and skill in the Art of Teaching from the Board, or Boards of Directors in whose employment they taught, countersigned by the proper County Superintendent, may receive second diplomas, constituting them Masters in the several studies embraced in the courses in which they graduate."



DR. T. L. GRISWOLD
1873 - 1877



CONSTRUCTION OF WALLER HALL ABOUT 1890

EMPHASIS ON FAMILY LIFE

The government was designed to be that of a family. The boarding pupils, with the Principal and Faculty, met around the same table, and cultivated the manners and intercourse of a refined family circle. Family worship was held daily. Religious teaching was evangelical, but not sectarian. Several catalogs state that, "The Trustees have taken care that the members of the faculty should be persons of religious culture."

During the early years of the Institute and Normal School, male students outnumbered their female counterparts. The names of 154 ladies and 224 gentlemen are included in the 1868-1869 catalog along with the names of ten faculty members and three positions to be filled. Later catalogs listed the names of current students as well as those of alumni, beginning with the Class of 1870.

THE PHILOS AND CALLIFS HAD THEIR DAY

For more than a half century after the Institute was founded, two Literary Societies, the Philologist and Calliepan, played an important part in the social and cultural life of the institution. Composed of students and teachers devoted to the intellectual improvement of their members, each society held a weekly meeting. The agenda included Essays, Readings, Declamations, and Debates. Competition for members, for headquarters, and for recognition of accomplishments sometimes led to heated discussions and intense rivalry.



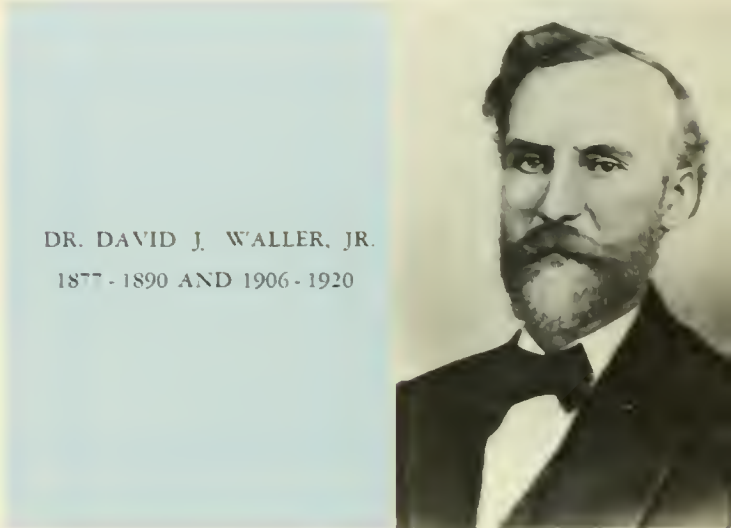
DR WALLER AT
CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
IN 1939

WALLER'S FIRST ADMINISTRATION

Dr. David J. Waller, Jr., an ordained Presbyterian Minister, had been installed as the fifth Principal of the institution when the Fall term began in 1877. A native of Bloomsburg, he had attended Williams Preparatory School before enrolling as a member of the first group at the Literary Institute when the charter was revived in 1867. He and two classmates had raised by subscription nearly \$1,200 in a week to purchase the bell for Institute Hall.

A graduate of Lafayette College in 1870, Dr. Waller attended Princeton Theological Seminary for a year before completing his training at Union Theological Seminary. He served as pastor of the Logan Square Pres-

byterian Church in Philadelphia for a year and a half but came back to Bloomsburg to recuperate from a bout with diphtheria. At the time he was asked to become Principal of the Literary Institute, Waller was 31, and was serving the Orangeville - Rohrsburg parishes.



DR. DAVID J. WALLER, JR.
1877 - 1890 AND 1906 - 1920

He left Bloomsburg in 1890 to become State Superintendent of Public Instruction, went to Indiana State Normal School in 1893 to begin a thirteen year tenure as Principal, and returned to Bloomsburg to serve as Principal a second time from 1906 to 1920.

There had been times, prior to Dr. Waller's tenure, when the Trustees were hard pressed to keep the institution on a solvent basis. In several instances, individual Trustees provided funds from their own pockets; at other times, they signed their names to notes to secure money for the school. At one point, a sheriff's sale was imminent, but a settlement was made with the creditors and the sale was cancelled.

Records indicate that the school paid expenses and actually prospered during Waller's administration.

THE FACULTY — 1887

Front Row — Dora A. Niles, Enola B. Guie, William Noetling.
Second Row — Dr. D. J. Waller, Jr., Principal, Bessie Hughes, Sara M. Harvey, Gertrude LaShelle.

Third Row — I. W. Niles, J. G. Cope, C. H. Albert, G. E. Wilbur.

Fourth Row — J. W. Ferree, F. H. Jenkins, H. A. Curran.



NEW BUILDING FOR MODEL SCHOOL

In October, 1885, bids were received to erect Normal Hall between Carver Hall and the dormitory at a cost of \$13,485. An enclosed bridge connected it to Carver Hall. Now known as Noetling Hall, the two-story brick building first contained twenty recitation rooms, in which members of the Senior Class did their teaching, and six recitation or school rooms. The twenty rooms apparently constituted the Model School. The former one-story Model School, called Hemlock Hall, was revamped to "house the servants" who had been living in the dormitory.

PRESENT HUSKY LOUNGE AND COLLEGE STORE



WALLER HALL ENLARGED — 1890

Special attention was called to a decrease in expenses in the catalog for the 1887-1888 academic year. The cost to students for tuition and board, including washing and heat for a school year of 42 weeks, was reduced from \$210 to \$189.

In a letter, dated July, 1889, Dr. Waller noted that the lower rates had been followed by the largest attendance the school had ever had. To meet the crowded conditions a new wing for the dormitory was begun in 1889, extending toward the river. A long piazza (Long Porch) was built across the end of this wing to the front of the building. "The piazza fronts the river and from it may be obtained one of the grandest views in eastern Pennsylvania." The new wing provided space for a Manual Training Room and increased the dining room area.

Old Gym with running gallery in 1921
Area is now the Husky Lounge.



ALUMNUS BECOMES PRINCIPAL

Dr. Judson P. Welsh, a member of the Class of 1876, became the sixth Principal when Dr. Waller left for Harrisburg to begin his duties as Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1890. A graduate of Lafayette College, Dr. Welsh was Vice Principal at the West Chester State Normal School before coming to Bloomsburg.



JUDSON P. WELSH
1890-1906

Described as one who had the vision and zeal of a promoter, the new principal helped plan for several new buildings and the renovation of others. The last addition to the dormitory, connecting Waller and Noetling Halls, was dedicated on February 22, 1894. At the same time, a new gymnasium was built with a running gallery and provisions for a full-sized bowling alley.

The gym has an interesting history. By progressive steps, the running gallery was removed to provide bleachers, the bleachers gave way to the College Store and other areas in what has been the Husky Lounge since the mid-1950's.

FIRST DORMITORY FOR MEN

A three story brick building, erected on the present site of Old North Hall, was completed and put in use as an employees' dormitory during the 1894-95 term. At the time it was badly gutted by a fire in January, 1905, it was also being used by the music, art, and chemistry departments. Rebuilding began almost immediately, and the new structure became North Hall Dormitory for men.

WALLER DORM ON FIRE IN 1895



The training and experience of the faculty was referred to frequently in early catalogs as a matter of prime importance. When there were 15 members of the faculty, the 1888 circular stated with pride, "The Scholarship of the Instructors may be inferred from the fact that among the institutions represented in the Faculty are Dickinson College, Union, Johns Hopkins University, Mt. Holyoke, Lafayette, and Amherst."



BASKETBALL TEAM — 1899

ALDINGER DIRECTS ATHLETIC PROGRAM

Varsity athletics, particularly basketball, baseball, and football, began a new era when A. K. Aldinger joined the faculty in 1895. An athletic field was completed, using part of the site on which Science Hall now stands. Aldinger organized athletics on a permanent basis and made the physical activities program a part of the over-all picture in teacher training. The diamond squads held their own in competition with Bucknell, Susquehanna, Penn State, Gettysburg, Dickinson, Villanova, Wyoming Seminary, and the Carlisle Indian School.

FIRST OF SEVERAL MOVES FOR ATHLETIC FIELD

A new athletic field had to be built when the Science Hall classroom was erected in 1906. The area now behind New North Hall dormitory was developed and used until the mid-1930's when the site was moved to the slopes of Mt. Olympus. Another move in the near future will put a football stadium, baseball diamond, and track in the area which lies east of Centennial Gym and behind the President's residence.

Football game shortly after Athletic Field was relocated in 1906 behind New North Hall.



DEAN SUTLIFF WITH EARLY BASEBALL TEAM

STUDENTS WELCOME CHANGE IN RULES

The catalog of 1889-1890 was the last to carry the regulation which stated: "The young ladies and gentlemen are not allowed to pause and loiter for intercommunication in the Halls, Society Rooms, Dining Rooms, or Parlors, unless by special permission. Neither are they permitted to walk, ride or correspond with each other." After 1890, boys and girls could walk together from class to class and converse on the way. Front campus was neutral ground.

CUBAN STUDENTS POSE COMMUNICATION PROBLEM

At the turn of the century, prominent citizens of Cuba began sending their sons to the United States to continue their education and to learn to speak and write the English language. At the opening of the Fall term, 1905, twenty-five Spanish speaking students enrolled. It is reported the faculty was nonplussed. But the day was saved when Professor Rockey, who spoke and wrote Spanish, was added to the faculty.

WALLER BEGINS SECOND TENURE

Dr. Welsh resigned, effective September 1, 1906, to accept the position of Vice President of Pennsylvania State College. Dr. Waller, then principal at the Indiana State Normal School, accepted an invitation to return to Bloomsburg where he had served as Principal from 1877-1890. He headed the institution for another 14 years until his retirement in 1920. In 1939, at the age of 93, he returned to the campus to participate in the centennial celebration.

W. B. Sutliff, a member of the Class of 1891, was designated Acting Principal on at least three occasions when Waller was away from the campus for brief periods of time. Sutliff became the first Dean of Instruction at Bloomsburg in 1921, served until his retirement in 1937,

and was honored by alumni and faculty at a testimonial dinner in 1960 when he was approaching 93. An ardent supporter of the athletic program during his long tenure on the faculty, he had served many years as faculty manager of the varsity activities.

The Class of 1915 left \$315, as a memorial, to convert the ice house into an infirmary. The structure was later designated an isolation hospital, was remodeled in the early 1950's as a home for the superintendent of buildings and grounds, and had to be demolished in 1959, along with the old barn, to prepare a site for the construction of New North Hall dormitory for men.

The Class of 1916 provided for the building of the Pergola which still stands in the grove of trees adjacent to Science Hall. It was used frequently in its early days for dramatic presentations. The Memorial Pines and Plaque were dedicated at the site of the flagpole in 1919 to students who made the supreme sacrifice in World War I.

A NEW PROPRIETOR — 1916

Negotiations began in 1913 for the sale of the school to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The final transaction occurred in May, 1916, and the institution became the Bloomsburg State Normal School.

A NEW PRINCIPAL AND A NEW CURRICULUM

Early in 1920, Dr. Waller notified the Trustees that he planned to retire. He was 74, and had been Principal at Bloomsburg for a total of 27 years during two different tenures in office. Dr. Charles H. Fisher, a staff member of the Department of Public Instruction, was elected the eighth Principal on July 7, 1920.

The present conception of professional education has been a process of evolution. This became evident in 1920 when the Normal School curriculums were differentiated from those of the secondary school. Admission requirements were increased to graduation from a four-year secondary school or its equivalent. The Preparatory

DRAMATIC PRESENTATION IN THE PERGOLA — 1921



Course was abolished in 1920, when the Superintendent of Public Instruction decreed that the Normal Schools were to be used solely for the preparation of teachers for the public schools of Pennsylvania.

In the early twenties, the two-year curriculum included largely professional and educational methods courses. More breadth was given to the program in 1923; a three-year curriculum was introduced with a considerable increase in the content of academic subjects. This was accompanied by a differentiation of courses between primary, intermediate, and junior high school groups and the organization and approval of special curriculums for such fields as art, music, business, home economics, and physical education.



CHARLES H. FISHER
1920 - 1923

EXTENSION CLASSES MUSHROOM

When the Commonwealth implemented new requirements for the certification of teachers, there was an immediate demand for extension classes for teachers in service. Within two years, Dr. Fisher reported that enrollment in these classes had reached 1,770. An organizer of extension classes was added to the faculty, and two cars were purchased to transport faculty members to the 23 extension centers.

One of the most ambitious projects of Dr. Fisher's administration was the establishment of a Bureau of Educational Research. Courses were established for faculty members as well as for regular students. Some interesting comments have been recorded. "The halls soon resounded with the voices of students and teachers arguing about or explaining the meaning and determination of various terms and types of measurement. Determining the I. Q. of students and faculty members became almost obligatory. Most of the faculty members thought it was a fascinating experience; to a few who hemoaned the passing of 'Status Quo', it seemed a disturbing influence."

The bureau ceased to exist after Dr. Fisher resigned in June, 1923, to accept an appointment as President of the State Teachers College at Bellingham, Washington. He left there sixteen years later when a dispute developed over his defense of academic freedom.

SUMMER SESSIONS START

Summer school, which reached an all-time high in 1964 with 2,749 students attending the three sessions, apparently had its beginning at Bloomsburg in 1919. The late Dean W. B. Sutliff has related this version. "Inquiries began to be made by former students and teachers in service concerning the possibility of summer work. The Principal decided to have nothing to do with the project but cooperated by securing permission from the Trustees to turn the school plant over to the Faculty and allow the teachers to assume the responsibility.

W. B. Sutliff was selected to advertise and organize a summer school of six weeks. The Trustees assumed no financial responsibility. The teachers took pot-luck, agreeing to divide the enrollment and tuition fees in accordance with the number of hours taught, modified by the number of students in each class. Registration and tuition fees amounted to twelve dollars per student; 352 were enrolled. The plan was repeated in 1920 but the State agreed to pay the tuition. A year later, Dr. Fisher established the nine week summer school as a regular feature". Nearly five hundred students attended.

REIMER REPORTS PROGRESS

Dr. G. C. L. Riemer, who was serving in the Department of Public Instruction, was elected Principal late in June, 1923. His annual compensation of \$6,000 and

In November, 1925, Dr. Riemer reported that student enrollment was 751, with 54 members of the faculty and 16 cooperating teachers. The school showed a surplus of \$33,607 of assets over liabilities. The lobby area in Waller Hall was enlarged; all classes were finally removed from North Hall and its conversion into a dormitory for male students was completed. For the next three decades, the dorm was to be a familiar landmark and a center of activity for men living on campus.

A CHANGE IN NAME

Four changes had been made in the name of the institution since it was first established: Academy (1839), Literary Institute (1856), Literary Institute and State Normal School (1869), and State Normal School (1916). Another change was announced rather dramatically one evening in May, 1927. A party was in progress and the old gym (now the Husky Lounge) was crowded with students and teachers. Dr. Riemer, who had been to a meeting in Harrisburg, suddenly appeared in the doorway, clapped his hands and called for silence. He made this request. "I want everybody to sing the old school song, but put the word 'College' wherever 'Normal' has been sung." The change of name to Bloomsburg State Teachers College was accompanied by approval to grant the Bachelor of Science degree.



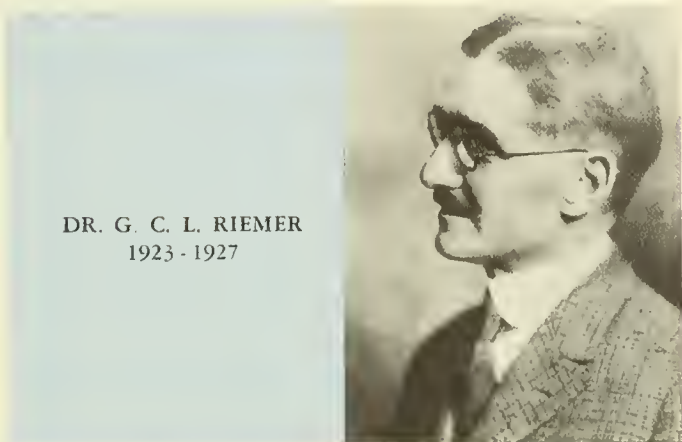
DR. FRANCIS B. HAAS
1927 - 1939

LAST PRINCIPAL — FIRST PRESIDENT

On April 11, 1927, the Trustees elected Dr. Francis B. Haas as Principal to succeed Dr. Riemer, who later became President of Clarion State Teachers College.

The man who was to serve as the last Principal and the first President of Bloomsburg was known as an able administrator and a leading educator long before he came to the campus.

Shortly after his graduation from Temple University in 1913, Dr. Haas began a career which spanned more than four decades and terminated only when he retired as Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1955. He earned the Master of Arts degree at the University of



DR. G. C. L. RIEMER
1923 - 1927

a rent-free residence reflected the economic conditions of the times as well as the growth of the institution. Looking back to 1872, we find that the Rev. John Hewitt had received \$800 per year with board and housing for himself and family and one servant.

Pennsylvania, and was the recipient of honorary doctors' degrees from Temple University, Juniata College, Bucknell University, the University of Pittsburgh, and Waynesburg College.

Classroom teaching, public school administration, and five years in the Department of Public Instruction at Harrisburg had prepared Dr. Haas to accept a two-year appointment as State Superintendent in 1925. When he came to Bloomsburg in 1927, he helped plan and execute changes which made the institution a college in fact as well as in name. A new era of scholastic and material development and expansion began.

DR. ANDRUSS ORGANIZES BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

The curriculum was revised again to give more attention to methods and the professional aspects of teaching. This trend indicated the early attempts to make teaching a profession. It was during this period of growth that Harvey A. Andruss joined the faculty and developed a curriculum in Business Education to begin with the college year 1930-1931. This curriculum was soon expanded and provided students with an opportunity to elect one of the following sequences: General Commercial, Secretarial, Accounting, and Retail Selling.

The next major curriculum revision took place in 1937, when Dr. Andruss succeeded Professor Sutliff as Dean of Instruction following the latter's retirement. The number of methods courses was reduced and professionalized subject matter courses were introduced. From that time on, there has been a continuing study and revision of the curriculum, a cooperative endeavor involving both faculty and administrative officers.

CAMPUS EXPANDS

Two new buildings, the Benjamin Franklin Elementary Laboratory School and the Laundry, were completed for use in 1930. The laboratory school has made possible experimental teaching and the presentation of demonstration lessons by members of the college faculty. Hundreds of children from the Bloomsburg area have attended classes from kindergarten through sixth grade and regard the school as their alma mater. Until recent years, practically all seniors majoring in elementary education completed part of their student teaching in the building.

Two land purchases between 1928 and 1930 increased the size of the campus from about nineteen acres to fifty five acres. The additional area helped facilitate the building boom which occurred in the thirties.

The Depression which began in 1929 shrouded the entire nation by 1931, and had a considerable effect on activities at the college. There was a suggestion from some sources that a number of Pennsylvania's fourteen State Teachers Colleges be closed for the sake of economy.

When the national government took steps to mobilize the nation's resources and revitalize the economy, aid was made available to state and local governments for construction purposes. Toward the end of Dr. Haas' tenure, three buildings and an addition to the heating plant had been completed at a cost of \$750,000.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ELEMENTARY LABORATORY SCHOOL



DEAN ANDRUSS BECOMES PRESIDENT

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION — 1939

Thousands of alumni, friends, and former faculty returned to the campus in May, 1939, to participate in the Centennial Celebration. At a later time, Centennial Gymnasium was dedicated with Dr. Francis B. Haas and Governor Arthur James as speakers. This was the first time since 1868, when Governor John Geary helped dedicate the dormitory building which preceded Waller Hall, that a chief executive of the Commonwealth had come to the Bloomsburg campus.

Many of the student activities and organizations, which reflected student and faculty interests and are still a part of campus life, trace their origin to the years between 1910 and 1940. We can mention but a few. The first May Queen was chosen in 1910. The Obiter made its appearance during the 1915-16 term. The high school basketball tournament, recently discontinued, began in 1922 and attracted thousands of fans to the campus. The Bloomsburg Players and the Maroon and Gold newspaper made their debut in 1925. Within a seven year period, beginning in 1927, chapters of five honorary fraternities were installed (Alpha Psi Omega, Kappa Delta Pi, Phi Sigma Pi, Gamma Theta Upsilon, and Pi Omega Pi).

The Community Government Association was organized in 1927, and the Pilot (student handbook) was published the following year. The Junior Chamber of Commerce, which started in 1930, became the Business Education Club in 1938, and the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. merged into the Student Christian Association in 1939.

A little more than two months after the centennial activities, Dr. Haas resigned to assume for the second time the duties of Superintendent of Public Instruction. Dr. Harvey A. Andruss, Dean of Instruction, was appointed Acting President on August 29, 1939, at the age of 37.

The many problems, which beset administration in general and higher education in particular, were not unknown to the young president. Dr. Andruss had been a public school administrator at the age of nineteen; in the years that led to 1939, he had served as a university instructor, college department head, and dean of instruction. A graduate of the University of Oklahoma, he earned the Master of Business Administration degree at Northwestern University and the Doctor of Education degree at The Pennsylvania State University.

A crystal ball might have helped one forecast some of the events and problems of the next quarter century. But the matter of charting a constructive course of action was going to require more than mere crystal gazing could supply.

One of the most pressing problems, calling for decisive action on the part of President Andruss and the Trustees in late 1939, was to find a way to get adequate funds to equip, open, and operate the three new buildings — Centennial Gym, the Junior High School (now Navy Hall) and the Maintenance building. The approach to many problems had to be modified after Hitler's legions sliced into Poland and the world faced the grim realities of a hot war.

CENTENNIAL GYMNASIUM



DR. HARVEY A. ANDRUSS
1939 -





NAVY NIGHT — 1944



FRONT ENTRANCE TO CARVER HALL — 1945

BLOOMSBURG CONTRIBUTES TO WAR EFFORT

The plight of higher education during World War II was characterized in many cases by one or all of the following: enrollment of civilian students had decreased to about 15% of normal, the faculty had been depleted, course offerings had been slashed, many colleges were operating at a financial loss, and buildings, plants, and equipment had deteriorated or needed repairs.

The forward looking policies of the Board of Trustees and college administration at Bloomsburg have been summed up in these words. "During the four-year period of War Programs, the college taught 1,000 people to fly, had 500 Navy Officer Candidates, housed 2,000 students for Engineering, Science, and Management War Trainees, and offered courses to nurses from the Bloomsburg Hospital. This enabled the college to offer employment to the faculty, maintain the college plant in times when material was available only on priority, make a substantial contribution to the war effort, and develop the Aviation Program.

A few highlights of the War Programs at Bloomsburg indicate the scope and quality of the contribution made by the institution. In September, 1941, one of the six Naval Flight Instructor Programs was located at Bloomsburg. Others were inaugurated at the University of Georgia, Purdue University, Texas Christian University, Northwestern University, and the University of Arizona.

The first contingent of Navy Aviation Cadets (V-5's) began to arrive at the college in August, 1942. Bloomsburg was one of 140 institutions approved for the Navy Officer Candidate Program (V-12). Of the eleven programs in Pennsylvania, Bloomsburg was the only State Teachers College selected.

Military terminology and schedules became a part of campus life. Navy Hall (built but never used as a junior high laboratory school) served as headquarters, with a bell outside and flags across the road. A commando obstacle course was constructed in the Grove adjacent to Science Hall, and drills were held on the athletic field.

EMPHASIS ON AVIATION PROGRAMS

Faculty members not only adjusted themselves to the new requirements — they exhibited an amazing degree of versatility. A language instructor became a mathematics teacher, a coach taught navigation, a physical education director became a drill master, a geography instructor taught meteorology, and the dean of men became a qualified aviator.

The experience and knowledge gained by faculty and administrative personnel, participating in the Civilian Pilot Training Program and the Army and Navy Flight Programs, were put to good use in planning and operating an aviation laboratory school during the summers of 1944 and 1945. The program was so unique and successful that it was described in a feature story in the August 6, 1944, issue of the New York Herald Tribune and the September issue of "Aviation."

In July, 1943, the college calendar was changed from two semesters of eighteen weeks to three terms (trimesters) of sixteen weeks each. The latter schedule enabled civilian students to complete their work in three years instead of four and meshed with the calendar prescribed by the Navy V-12 contract. The eighteen week semester was resumed in September, 1945.

AERIAL PHOTO OF MAIN CAMPUS

1. Carver Hall
2. Noetling Hall
3. Waller Hall Dormitory
4. Dining Hall and Kitchen
5. Elementary Laboratory School
6. Sutliff Hall — Classroom Building
7. Centennial Gymnasium
8. Site of new Athletic Field
9. President's Residence
10. Dillon House
11. Site of new Library
12. Site of new Auditorium
13. Navy Hall — Classroom Building
14. New North Hall Dormitory
15. Old North Hall
Site of new Men's Dormitory
16. Maintenance Building
17. Laundry
18. Science Hall — Classroom Building
19. Dormitory — East Hall
20. Dormitory — West Hall
21. Heating Plant
22. Former Bloomsburg Country Club



showing existing buildings and indicating proposed construction.





TREES LINE APPROACH TO
OLD NORTH HALL

OLD NORTH HALL TO BE
REPLACED BY NEW
MEN'S DORMITORY



NEW NORTH HALL DORMITORY





ARCHITECT'S SKETCH OF WEST HALL
THIS NEW DORMITORY FOR WOMEN WAS COMPLETED IN 1964



RECENT EXPANSION AND REVISION OF CURRICULUM

Increases in enrollment, the number of buildings, and the number of faculty are visible manifestations of change and growth. But institutions do not fulfill the purpose of their existence unless they can modify and improve the services they render to a changing society. The Division of Special Education was created by Dr. Andruss in 1957 to meet the critical need for qualified teachers of the mentally retarded and to train speech and hearing therapists.

In the late 1950's, President Andruss also challenged the faculty to aid in developing and implementing a curriculum which would provide more general education and greater depth in each student's area of specialization. Two factors played an important part in the success of the venture — the relocation of the library and the increasing number of faculty.

LIBRARY RELOCATED — HOLDINGS INCREASED

During his 25 years as President of Bloomsburg, Dr. Andruss has taken steps to support his belief that a good library and a good faculty are the backbone of a good educational institution. When the library was located on the second floor of Waller Hall, holdings were restricted by critical space and weight problems. The number of volumes was doubled and services were increased when the library was moved in 1958 to completely renovated quarters in the former dining area of Waller Hall. But a long cherished goal will be realized in the next year or two when a new library building is completed.

College Library when it was located on second floor of Waller Hall.



FACULTY GROWS IN SIZE AND QUALITY

A brochure, prepared in February, 1954, for the eighty-fifth anniversary of teacher education at Bloomsburg, listed the names of 49 faculty members. This number had been tripled when the college opened its doors in September, 1964. The increase in numbers has been accompanied by new ideas, a diversity in academic background and teaching experience, and a desire to cultivate an enriched atmosphere for learning.

A NEW DECADE — NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Early in January, 1960, Bloomsburg and its thirteen sister institutions were designated State Colleges by an act of the General Assembly. In the same year, the Bloomsburg State College celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of business education, received continuing accreditation from the Middle States Association as a degree-granting institution, and was approved by the State Council of Education to inaugurate a program of graduate studies leading to the Master of Education degree.

The celebrated actor and art connoisseur, Vincent Price presented the first of the annual Endowed Lecture Programs on March 11. Several days later, faculty and Trustees joined in giving a testimonial dinner and unveiling an oil portrait honoring Dr. Andruss for his two decades as President of the College.

The scope of curriculum offerings was broadened again in May, 1962, when the State Council of Education granted Bloomsburg permission to award the Bachelor of Arts degree in the Humanities, Natural Sciences, and Social Sciences.

The size of the Freshman class in recent years — nearly 850 in 1964 — has been greater than the total college enrollment of a dozen years ago. The number of seniors graduating each year in January, May, and August has exceeded 400, and has led to the establishment of new student teaching centers as far away as Bethlehem, Allentown, and Bucks County.

Waller Hall
Dining room — Christmas, 1946



STUDENT ACTIVITIES EXPAND

Nearly every phase of student life has benefited from the tremendous growth of the Community Activities Fund. A quarter century ago, the annual budget of about \$15,000 limited the program of varsity sports, drama, music, and other student activities. With a budget now approximately \$140,000 annually, full schedules are slated for nine varsity sports; music, drama, and related groups present productions that were little more than a dream two decades ago; a week-long Spring Arts Festival has won the support and appreciation of students, faculty, and townspeople; accident insurance is provided for all students; the big-name entertainment committee has brought to the campus talented individuals and groups including Louie Armstrong, Count Basie, Maynard Ferguson, Johnny Mathis, The Brothers Four, and the Four Freshmen.

Dr. Andruss greets Basil Rathbone prior to program in Carver Auditorium.



DATA PROCESSING BEGINS

The use of electronic equipment started in a rather modest way several years ago. First located in an area adjacent to the Business Office, the IBM center grew rapidly and was moved to more spacious quarters on the ground floor of the Benjamin Franklin Laboratory School during the summer of 1964. Classroom schedules, student and faculty schedules, grade sheets and cumulative averages, dormitory housing, and enrollment and registration materials are prepared and processed in a fraction of the time previously used.

IBM CENTER — GROUND FLOOR OF LABORATORY SCHOOL



SPECIAL EDUCATION CENTER EXPANDS

During his tenure as Department Head, Dean of Instruction, and President of the College, Dr. Andruss has provided both leadership and support in the origin and development of two curricular divisions. He organized the Division of Business Education in 1930, and created the Division of Special Education in 1957. The latter now occupies the entire ground floor of Navy Hall which has been remodeled to provide faculty offices, classrooms, a sound proof room for audiology, observation rooms with two-way windows, and individual areas for speech and hearing therapy and psychological testing. For three years, the College has had one of the few full-time summer residential programs sponsored by the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation in Pennsylvania.

NAVY HALL - SPECIAL EDUCATION CENTER





NOETLING HALL AND WALLER HALL PORTICO

PLANNING FOR A NEW CAMPUS

Enrollment at the main campus in the next two years will probably exceed 3,000 — a figure that had been forecast for 1970. This raises the immediate question of how to develop the new adjunct campus on the former Country Club site to accommodate about 1,800 students.

Among the questions raised by President Andrus, in developing plans for the new campus, are the following: Should the new campus be used to accommodate only freshmen and sophomores? Should a basic one or two year curriculum be required of all students before they make a choice of whether they will become teachers? If one-third of the total college enrollment is to continue to be set aside for freshmen, will there be a need to accommodate 1,500 freshmen on the new campus?

Along with indications of material growth one must consider the desirable cultural effects such an institution has on the community, the state, and the nation. The rate and extent of future growth may also be affected by the development of college research facilities and their use by business and industrial organizations.

A LOOK AT THE FUTURE

The limitations of time and space preclude description of all the important events and the many contributions made by individuals and organizations over a period of 125 years. It is difficult also to predict what may

happen before the College completes its second century of service in 2039.

Looking back to the building of Carver Hall in 1867, one can observe some very objective signs of growth which may indicate the course of the future. For example: the student body has increased from 378 to 2,500; the number of faculty has grown from less than ten to almost 150; three acres of campus have expanded to a main campus of 60 acres, plus another 47 acres nearby on the former Country Club site; a physical plant that began with a two story brick building now includes 16 major structures; a program of instruction to prepare students for college has changed to programs that now lead to both the bachelor's and master's degrees.

Current projections indicate a future enrollment of nearly 5,000 at Bloomsburg. The instructional staff would approximate 300 or double the present size; 12 to 15 new buildings would be needed, and the present annual budget of more than \$3,000,000 would need to increase proportionately and in relation to economic trends.

It is difficult to predict specifically what the future holds for Bloomsburg State College. The history of the past 125 years has been written by dedicated individuals. The future of the institution must be built on the foundations of the past supplemented by the unselfish devotion of new generations of students, faculty, trustees, and administrative personnel.

BUCKALEW HOUSE



PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE



FORMER DILLON HOUSE — Now used for classroom and offices

ALUMNI ROOM





Joseph Zapach, President of the Community Government Association, presents gift to Dr. Andruss on the latter's twentieth anniversary as President of the College.



WALTER S. RYGIEL, Associate Professor of Business Education, is shown congratulating Dr. Harvey A. Andruss on his 25th Anniversary as President of Bloomsburg State College while Howard Fenstemaker, left, and Lloyd Toumey, right, look on. Mr. Rygiel, who has been teaching at BSC for 26 years, is the only active faculty member who has been present throughout Dr. Andruss' tenure as President.

Mr. Fenstemaker, who was on the Bloomsburg State College faculty for 37 years prior to his retirement in May, 1963, is now President of the Alumni Association. Dr. Toumey is the present Director of Business Education. Dr. Andruss founded the Division of Business Education in 1930 and remained its head until 1937 when he became Dean of Instruction. Dr. Andruss was named Acting President of Bloomsburg State College on August 29, 1939.



Thirtieth Anniversary of Business Education at B.S.C. in 1960. Dr. Charles H. Boehm, (second from left), Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Dr. Francis B. Haas, (second from right) were among the distinguished guests.

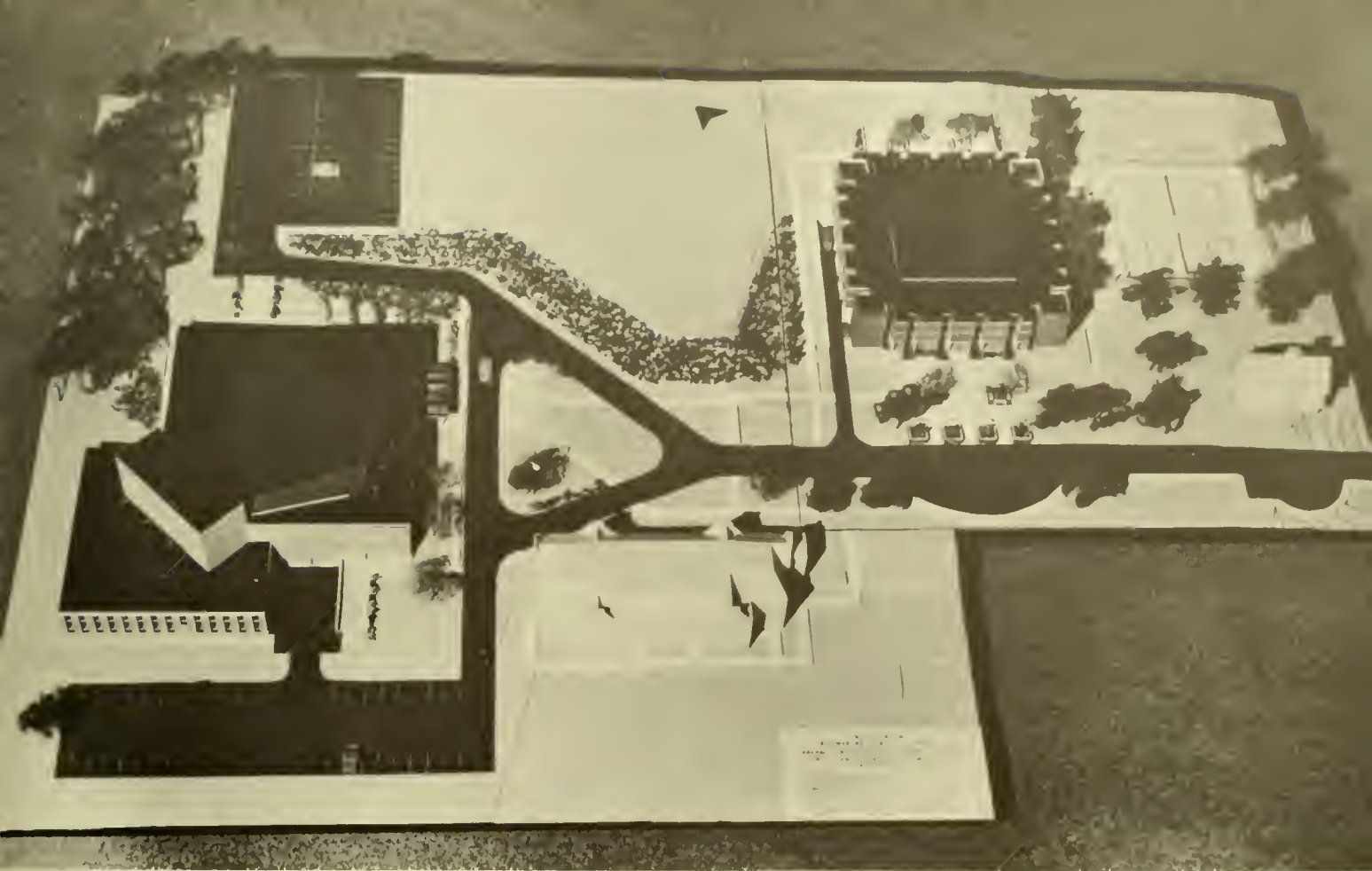
DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

U.S. Senator Hugh Scott and State Senator Z. H. Confair chat with President Andruss before addressing students and faculty.



Governor Leader and Dr. Andruss begin tour of campus — 1955.





NEW AUDITORIUM AND LIBRARY — ARCHITECT'S MODEL



NEW MEN'S DORMITORY — ARCHITECT'S SKETCH



BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MR. WILLIAM A. LANK, *President* Bloomsburg
HON. HAROLD L. PAUL, *Vice-President* Pottsville
MR. J. HOWARD DEILY, *Secretary-Treasurer* Bloomsburg
MR. LEO S. DENNEN R.D. 1, Turbotville
HON. BERNARD J. KELLEY Philadelphia
MR. SAM M. JACOBS Danville
MR. GUY BANGS R.D. 1, Orangeville
MR. EDGAR A. FENSTERMACHER R.D. 2, Berwick
MR. CHARLES D. STEINER Shamokin
HARVEY A. ANDRUSS *President of the College*

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

HARVEY A. ANDRUSS *President*
ANNA M. KNIGHT *Institutional Secretary*
PAUL G. MARTIN *Business Manager*
THOMAS A. GORREY *Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds*
W. HORACE WILLIAMS *Manager, Husky Lounge*

DEANS

JOHN A. HOCH *Dean of Instruction*
J. ALFRED McCAUSLIN *Dean of Students*
ELLAMAE JACKSON *Dean of Women*
ELTON HUNSINGER *Dean of Men*

DIRECTORS OF CURRICULAR DIVISIONS

S. LLOYD TOUMEY *Business Education*
ROYCE O. JOHNSON *Elementary Education*
C. STUART EDWARDS *Secondary Education*
DONALD F. MAIETTA *Special Education*
ROBERT C. MILLER *Graduate Studies*
ALDEN BUKER *Arts and Sciences*

DIRECTORS OF COLLEGE SERVICES

BOYD F. BUCKINGHAM *Public Relations*
C. STUART EDWARDS *Admissions*
RUSSELL E. HOUK *Athletics*
ELTON HUNSINGER *Placement*

CHAIRMEN OF DEPARTMENTS

BRUCE E. ADAMS *Geography*
WALTER R. BLAIR *Health and Physical Education*
CARL BAUER *Foreign Languages*
MELVILLE HOPKINS *Speech*
ROBERT JORDAN *Science*
CHARLES R. REARDIN *Mathematics*
NELSON A. MILLER *Music*
ROBERT C. MILLER *Education and Psychology*
JOHN J. SERFFF *Social Studies*
LOUIS F. THOMPSON *English*
RICHARD C. SHERPEREEL *Art*
ELINOR R. KEEFER *Head Librarian*

1839 - 1964
BLOOMSBURG STATE COLLEGE
125 YEARS OF SERVICE
TO THE CITIZENS OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA