

MAY 10, 1988

May 5, 1856 - Charter of incorporation of Edinboro Academy was ordered recorded by the Court of Common Pleas.

October 23, 1856 - Charter was recorded.

Fall of 1857 - Academy Hall was completed. It was built by Nathaniel C. Austin for \$3,200. Measuring 40' x 50' with six classrooms, it was originally located on the semi-circle walk in front of Memorial Auditorium.

December 14, 1857 - the school was officially dedicated.

Even before the school opened the trustees voted to apply for approval to become the State Normal School of the twelfth district. The new name was Northwestern Normal School.

Wheat cost \$1.50 a bushel, corn was \$.62, potatoes were \$.40, and eggs were ten cents a dozen.

November, 1858 - Assembly Hall (\$3,698) and North Hall Dormitory (\$5,630) were constructed. North Hall was a three story building that housed 75 women students. Assembly stood in front of what is now Doucette Hall and North Hall was located where Memorial Auditorium now stands.

1860 - South Hall dormitory (\$5,262) was constructed to meet the requirements for a State Normal School. It too, was intended to house 75 women. Enrollment that year was only 50 students.

January 26, 1861 - official approval to become a State Normal School was granted.

April 18, 1861 - the first state appropriation of \$5,000 was made to the State Normal Schools at Edinboro and Millersville. Starting that year, the state agreed to pay 50 cents a week toward the tuition of any student who agreed to become a teacher. An additional \$50 was awarded to students upon graduation who agreed to teach for at least two years.

Tuition in 1861-62 was \$4 or \$5 per quarter or \$16 to \$20 per year. Five years later the annual cost had risen to \$27-\$30. Room and board in 1861 was \$30. By 1868-69 the price was now \$50, and fuel and light were extra. For a while, textbooks could be rented for one cent per book per term. In 1867 the school provided required books for free.

Attendance at all classes, opening and closing exercises, and even church on Sundays was mandatory. Chapel was held at 8 a.m. in the second floor of Assembly Hall every morning. There was to be no conversation between the sexes in the classrooms or the hallways. Walking or riding with a

person of the opposite gender was also forbidden. Young men could meet young ladies in their dormitory parlors only when supervised and with permission.

1863 - a small gymnasium - 24' x 50' - was built for \$1,000. It was located where Heather Hall now is. Both men and women spent one hour each day in physical training.

The original library was made up in part from professor (later president) John A. Cooper's personal collection which was purchased for \$137. By 1866 there were four library areas and 1,000 volumes. By 1870 there were 2,000 books. The first librarian was hired in 1880 and by 1884 there were 6,000 books in the library.

Between 1856 and 1866, \$1,600 was spent on musical instruments.

October 19, 1875 - the east wing of Normal Hall was dedicated. It was constructed for \$9,597.

1878 - White Hall constructed for \$1,580.

1880 - Academy Hall was moved by teams of horses around Normal Hall to its current location. Designed by professor Cooper, Recitation Hall was constructed for \$11,550 and was dedicated on November 23. It stood directly in front of Memorial Auditorium until it was torn down in 1967.

September, 1890 - The west wing of Normal Hall was completed at a cost of \$22,500. A student organized fund drive raised \$300 to buy an electric clock for the building in 1905.

By 1902 tuition had risen to \$67, board was \$92, and room was \$30.

1902 - A steam power plant was constructed for \$7,200 to provide steam heat and lighting to all the campus buildings. It stood on the site now occupied by Heather Hall.

1903 - Haven Hall dormitory was built for \$31,613. It stood for 69 years on the site now occupied by Doucette Hall.

1906 - A new gymnasium was built for \$16,980. Over the years it has served many purposes. In 1941 it was converted to dormitory and office space; in 1952 it became the student union; in 1971 it became the College Union Theater; and last year it reopened as the Center for the Performing Arts.

1908 - Reeder Hall was constructed for \$35,000. It served as a dormitory until 1972 when it was closed. In the 1980s the building was renovated and became the administration building when it reopened in 1985.

December 19, 1913 - After operating as a non-profit corporation for 57 years, the school was sold to the Commonwealth at an estimated cost to the state of \$33,500. On April 17, 1914, the school officially became the Edinboro State Normal School.

1915 - an annex was added to Haven Hall for \$14,200 and in 1917 a new wing was added for \$27,300 that included 16 student rooms, a 20-bed infirmary, a modern kitchen and a large dining hall.

1921 - an extension center was established in Erie. It closed in 1931.

June 4, 1926 - Edinboro was authorized to grant its first degree, Bachelor of Science in Education, with certification in the elementary and junior high levels.

May 31, 1927 - The school officially became Edinboro State Teachers College.

Following World War I, enrollment dropped to 96 students. By 1926 it was back up to 553 and increased to 602 the next year. The enrollment dropped again in 1933 to just under 400 where it remained until World War II.

1931 - Loveland Hall was the first building to cost more than \$100,000 (\$134,000). It housed both art and science until 1965 and now houses the art department exclusively.

That year also saw the purchase of the house Joseph A. Cooper built in 1885 to be the permanent home for the president.

The Spectator started publication.

1937 - State House, a small building at the intersection of Normal and High streets, was built for \$3,350 as a faculty apartment.

1940 - Margaret Compton Hall was constructed at a cost of \$250,000 and Clarence C. Crawford Gymnasium was built for \$242,000.

1941 - Memorial Auditorium (\$250,000) and a new power plant (\$150,000) were constructed.

Prior to WW II all women were required to be in their dormitories by 8 p.m. during the week, 10:30 p.m. on Saturday and 10 p.m. on Sunday. Men could visit the women in Haven Hall parlor 15 minutes before each meal, until 1 p.m. after lunch, and until 8 p.m. following dinner. In 1951 the rules were modified so that freshmen women had to be in by 8 p.m. during the first semester, and 9 p.m. the second. Sophomores were allowed out until 9:30, and junior and senior women were not required back before 10. The only requirement for men was that they be in their dorm by midnight.

In 1945 the starting salary of a professor was \$3,900 and an assistant professor started at \$3,300. Two years later they rose to \$4,446 and \$3,676, respectively. In 1952 the salaries reached \$5,500 for a professor, \$4,950 for an associate professor, and \$4,400 for an assistant professor.

Although no tuition was charged by the state colleges, a school could assess fees. In 1934 the contingent fee was \$72 per year and by 1942 it was \$90. Room, board and laundry fees were \$252 in 1934, \$288 in 1942, and \$432 in 1951.

1947 - East Hall constructed, price unknown.

1952 - Heather Hall dormitory became the most expensive building on campus when it was built at a cost of \$369,000.

1956 - A group of seven Meadville Street Houses were built for \$86,000 - Venango, Tionesta, LeBoeuf, Kinzue, Cussewago, Mead, and Conneauttee. All except Conneauttee were torn down in 1967.

The 1960s saw a tremendous increase in campus construction under the Master Building Program. From 1960 to 1969, 18 new buildings were added. In 1965 alone there were five new facilities added. On January 8, 1960 Governor David Lawrence signed into law the act that changed the names of the schools to State Colleges, dropping the word "Teachers."

There were similar increases in the numbers of faculty and students. In 1954 there were just 34 faculty. In 1961 there were 64 faculty and five years later there were 182. For that same time period enrollment exploded from 636 to 3,466.

1960 - Centennial Hall dormitory (\$840,000).

1961 - George E. Hamilton Library (\$576,000) and George Leader Clinic \$125,000. Shenango Valley center opened.

1962 - Carmon Ross Dining Hall (\$603,000) and a garage (\$37,000). Warren Center opened.

January 26, 1964 - the first program of the closed-circuit radio station, WJKB, was broadcast from Centennial Hall.

1965 - Joseph A. Cooper Hall (\$692,000), Ned H. Dearborn Hall dormitory (\$1,166,000), John K. Earp Hall dormitory (\$1,166,000), electrical substation and utility expansion (\$1,173,000), and Sox Harrison Athletic Field (\$386,000). When the installation of electric heating in all buildings was completed in 1971 the school was able to close the boiler plant.

1966 - Will P. Rose Hall dormitory (\$1.4 million). President Thomas R. Miller and his successor, acting President Harry W. Earley died in office.

1967 - Electronic Hall (combined with Cooper Hall, 1973: \$1,175,000). Recitation Hall was torn down.

1968 - Luther V. Hendricks Hall (\$1.3 million), Ghering Health Center (\$365,000), Raymond Shafer and William Scranton Hall dormitories (\$2,037,000 each).

May 13, 1969 - Normal Hall was destroyed by fire. The administration moved into temporary housing in a recently completed maintenance building. Lyman Van Houten Dining Hall (\$2.2 million), and maintenance building - later named Earley Hall (\$383,000).

1970 - Faculty Annex (\$263,000).

1971 - Miller Research Learning Center (\$1.7 million), Arthur McComb Fieldhouse (\$2.2 million), University Center (\$1.85 million). Haven Hall was razed.

1972 - Clair J. Butterfield Hall (\$1.9 million). Enrollment at Edinboro reached an all-time high of 7,340 in the 1972-73 academic year.

1973 - Aimie H. Doucette Hall (\$1.7 million). Curfews for women were finally eliminated.

1974 - David Lawrence Towers (\$4.7 million - the University's most expensive building).

1975 - Enrollment was 7,041, faculty numbered 478. Salaries ranged from \$10,108 for starting instructors to a top of \$24,356 for full professors with many years of service. Tuition was \$750 a year, room and board was \$838, and telephone service was \$50.

1976 - Justina Baron-Mildred Forness Library (\$3.5 million), and the Administration Building (\$942,000). In 1987 it was renamed in honor of former President Chester T. McNerney.

1979 - WFSE radio begins broadcasting.

1983 - Along with the other schools in the State System of Higher Education, Edinboro obtains university status and becomes Edinboro University of Pennsylvania.

1987 - Edinboro acquires the Porreco property in Millcreek. Enrollment climbs to 6,500 and there are 355 full and part-time professors. The main campus now contains 42 buildings on 585 acres and the Porreco Extension Center has 11 buildings on 25 acres.