HISTORY OF THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE 1914-38

Winifred J. Robinson
TO
the Alumnae and Former Students
of the Women's College of the
University of Delaware
1914 - 1938
FOREWORD

The Committee takes pleasure in presenting in this issue of Delaware Notes a history of the Women's College of the University of Delaware. The information which this account contains will undoubtedly be of great value to historians concerned with the development of higher education for women in the State of Delaware; the personal reminiscences, which add life and color to the account, reflect the temper and character of an era.

Of more immediate interest to the people who had the privilege of knowing her personally—and they are many—will be the portrait which the study reveals of the personality of its author, Dr. Winifred J. Robinson, Dean of the Women's College from 1914 to her retirement in 1938. Miss Robinson has recognized and praised the work of others in the development of the Women's College and, with true modesty, minimized her own contribution, which was of paramount importance. The citizens of Delaware provided the materials; with courage and vision Miss Robinson succeeded in weaving these materials into a fabric of enduring value.
MRS. ALFRED D. WARNER

In the promotion of the establishment of the Women's College Mrs. Alfred D. Warner was the central figure as chairman of the Committee on Education of the Delaware State Federation of Women's Clubs. She gained the aid of citizens of various business and professional interests in different parts of the state, and so brought together the wishes of many people in the banner of opinion which led to victory in the passage of the Act of Establishment of the Women's College affiliated with Delaware College. It was fitting that she should be appointed a member of the Commission to build and equip this college, a member of the Advisory Council of the Women's College, and a Trustee of the University of Delaware. Her many civic interests have brought her the high regard of her fellow citizens and many honors, but the distinction of being made an honorary member of the Alumnae Association of the Women's College is perhaps one of the most precious and significant honors she has received.
HISTORY OF THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE

I. ORIGIN

The turn of the century was a time of awakening in Delaware. The organization of Women's Clubs spread through the state under the name "New Century Club" each with its committees on education, welfare, civics, etc., expressing community interest. The Delaware Association of College Women was keenly aroused to the lack of opportunity for college education for young women within the state. The lecturers of the Delaware State Grange spoke earnestly on the need of greater interest in the conduct of the rural schools. The members of the State Board of Education read with dismay the report of the United States Commissioner of Education which ranked Delaware among the lowest states in the equipment and standards of its public schools.

Delaware's one institution of collegiate rank, originally New Ark College, later Newark College, and finally Delaware College, had been in existence since 1834. Except for a period in its earlier history, 1872–85, when it admitted a small number of local young women, it had always been a college for men.

Agitation for the establishment of higher education for women arose simultaneously in two groups, one of men, the State Board of Education, the other of women, the Delaware State Federation of Women's Clubs and the Delaware Association of College Women. These two organizations of women adopted, in 1910, the following resolutions by their respective committees:

RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING AN AFFILIATED COLLEGE FOR DELAWARE WOMEN

WHEREAS, there is no institution in the State of Delaware for the higher education of women,

AND WHEREAS, a great number of women of the State of Delaware are thereby denied an academic education who would avail themselves of the opportunity if a College existed in the State in closer proximity to their homes,
AND WHEREAS, it is to the best interest of the State of Delaware to provide for the highest intellectual development of its womanhood,

AND WHEREAS, a course in Normal School work can be given as a part of the curriculum of a college, and, thereby, raise the efficiency of the teachers of the State, and through them, raise the general standard of intelligence in Delaware,

AND WHEREAS, the annual amount already appropriated by the State for the training of Delaware girls in the Normal Schools of other States might be applied to the expense of the Normal Department, thus giving to the State of Delaware its own much needed Normal School,

AND WHEREAS, it is as essential for young women as it is for young men, who expect to remain in touch with the agricultural life of the State, to have instruction in the Science of Agriculture to enable them to care for dairy products and poultry scientifically, and to learn domestic science in order to develop better the agricultural resources of the State,

AND WHEREAS, statistics of the Women's Colleges of the United States have emphatically proven that the percentage of divorce is decidedly lower among the graduates of Women's Colleges than among those who have not had a College education, and that infant mortality is very much less among College-bred mothers, thereby establishing the fact that Delaware should provide for the higher education of its women who are to have the responsibilities of the home, who are to become the wives and mothers of the future, and who are to become the leaders in the social and intellectual life of the community,

AND WHEREAS, it is possible to adopt the Agricultural School and the Academic Department of Delaware College as it now exists to meet these needs of the Delaware young women,

AND WHEREAS, Delaware College is a State College, partially supported by funds donated by the United States Government and partially supported by appropriations made by the State of Delaware, which appropriations at the present time are used for the education of Delaware young men, extending to them free tuition, to the exclusion of Delaware young women,

AND WHEREAS, Delaware young women are equitably entitled to share in the intellectual benefits of these appropriations for education,

AND WHEREAS, it is desirous and necessary to save expense in providing for the higher education of young women in Delaware,
AND WHEREAS, an affiliated College would meet the requirements of economy, in that the same professors would be employed as are employed in the men’s College, and the same laboratories and the same library used, and would incur only the additional expense of a woman as Dean, who shall have supervision of the academic work and of the social and moral environment of the young women, and the expense of a woman’s dormitory, together with the necessary professors and equipment for Normal School work and for teaching Domestic Science,

AND WHEREAS, an affiliated College meets any objection which may be raised against co-education, in that in the affiliated College the women, although receiving the same degrees as the men, have separate and distinct class rooms, and in no way are associated with the men of the College except in so far as they may associate socially,

AND WHEREAS, a building could be secured at a distance of a few squares from the present College buildings for a few thousand dollars, and be equipped with dormitory, recitation rooms, and gymnasium at very little additional expense,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the members of the Educational Committee of the Delaware State Federation of Women’s Clubs and members of the Central Committee of Fifty College Women, do most heartily and unreservedly approve the plan to establish a College for women in Delaware, the same to be affiliated with Delaware College, and we do hereby appeal to all citizens of the State of Delaware, interested in the intellectual development of the State and in the higher education of its womanhood, to join with us in the movement to secure the said affiliated College for the women of Delaware.

Signed,

Mrs. John C. Robinson, President Delaware State Federation Women’s Clubs.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Mrs. A. D. Warner, Chairman, Wilmington
Mrs. Benjamin Nields, New Century Club, Wilmington.
Mrs. W. H. Evans, New Century Club, Newark.
Mrs. Martin Burris, New Century Club, Middletown.
Mrs. W. T. P. Jacobs, Twentieth Century Club, Smyrna.
Mrs. W. H. Boyce, Century Club, Dover.
Mrs. J. R. Jackson, Round Table, Wyoming.
Dr. Edith Phelps, New Century Club, Milford.
Miss Etta Gray, Tuesday Night Club, Bridgeville.
Miss Clara Vaughan, New Century Club, Milton.
Mrs. S. H. Williams, New Century Club, Laurel.
Miss Maggie S. Wilson, Acorn Club, Seaford.
Mrs. R. G. Houston, New Century Club, Georgetown.
Mrs. George Hering, Avon Club, Felton.
Mrs. John Masten, New Century Club, Harrington.
Miss Sallie Marshall, Zwaanendael Club, Lewes.
Miss Mary L. Powers, Village Improvement Association, Rehoboth.

Committee of Fifty College Women
Miss Mary H. A. Mather, Chairman

Mrs. Caleb E. Burchenal, Miss Mary Watson Green,
Miss Mary R. DeVou, Miss Rachel Robinson,
Miss Grace B. Townsend.

In order to make Delaware College better known, Dr. George A. Harter, the President, was invited in November, 1910, to address the Wilmington New Century Club and the Delaware Association of College Women on the curriculum and financial resources of that college. He gave a resumé of the courses offered by the Arts and Science Department, the Agriculture Department, and the Engineering Department, and showed to what uses the state appropriation and the federal funds, provided for agriculture and the mechanical arts* were applied.

The Delaware state legislature since 1903 had appropriated $4000 (in scholarships) annually to be allotted to prospective teachers for two years of training in unnamed normal schools in other states. This sum was increased to $4500 in 1911. The beneficiaries were pledged to teach two years in the state. Although the city of Wilmington maintained a teacher training department as a part of its public school system, these provisions were entirely inadequate for the State as a whole.

The General Assembly in 1911 passed a bill providing for the reorganization of the State Board of Education. In addition to making a report on the condition of the schools, together with a revision of the school law, it was requested (1) to prepare and present to the next legislature a revised charter for Delaware College and (2) to evolve a feasible plan for the higher education of women in Delaware. Governor Simeon Pennewill signed this act on March 14, 1911. In accordance with its terms he appointed as members of the new board, Dr. George W.

* By the Morrill Act, the Nelson Act, and the Hatch Act.
Twitmyer of Wilmington, who became chairman; Henry Ridgely of Dover; George S. Messersmith of Lewes, who became secretary pro tem; Harry Hayward of Newark; Henry Clay Davis of Laurel; John W. Herring of Milford; and Frederick Brady of Middletown. The new board met for organization on May 2, 1911. Committees were appointed and immediately set to work. Their report addressed to the General Assembly and published in 1913 has been characterized as epoch making, entitling them to rank among the chief educational statesmen of the commonwealth.

Resolutions as to the need of a college for women were adopted, and pledges to promote interest in the necessary legislation to secure it were made by the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Martha Cranston of Newport was President; by the Women’s Christian Temperance Union, of which Mrs. Samuel H. Messick of Bridgeville was President; and by the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. George H. Hall of Wilmington was President.

In January, 1912, the Delaware State Grange appointed the following men as a Committee “to act in conjunction with the Delaware State Federation of Women’s Clubs to aid in establishing a women’s College at Newark”: Horace Dillworth of Montchanin, L. Scott Townsend of Wilmington, E. Franklin LeCates of Delmar, Frank M. Soper of Magnolia, Everett C. Johnson of Newark. (Later, when the Women’s College was in successful operation, a number of leading men in the Delaware State Grange enjoyed telling its Dean that they were its founders.) Mr. Everett C. Johnson, editor of the Newark Post, a weekly newspaper of wide circulation, used the columns of his paper freely to promote interest in this cause. Dr. George W. Marshall of Milford, a trustee of Delaware College and President pro tem. of the State Senate, was actively interested.

The State Board of Education pursued its threefold task with energy. To gain publicity and to get the reaction of interested citizens to its proposals for a new charter for Delaware College and for the establishment of a college for women, the board held a public meeting at the Wilmington High School, March 15, 1912.

At this meeting Dr. George W. Twitmyer, Superintendent of Wilmington Schools and President of the State Board of Educa-
tion, spoke briefly and introduced Mr. Henry Ridgely, Chairman of the Charter Commission, Mr. Ridgely presented the two questions under special consideration for Delaware College: (1) the reduction of the number of members of the board of trustees, and (2) the elimination of the property rights of the board of trustees by which they owned fifty per cent of the buildings and grounds of the college, the state owning the remaining fifty per cent, an arrangement inherited by Delaware College from its predecessor, Newark College.

The plan for a new and smaller board of trustees was discussed pro and con especially by the members of the board who were present.* The change from joint ownership to entire state ownership was cordially approved.

The plan for the establishment of a college for women proposed by the State Board of Education was then presented. Its main features were that it should be affiliated with Delaware College and should be so located as to make instruction by the same faculty available for both colleges. Mr. Samuel Derby, Master of the State Grange, supported this plan warmly. He was followed by Mrs. John C. Robinson, President of the Delaware State Federation of Women’s Clubs, with a strong appeal based upon the need of better trained teachers in the state and also upon the justice of granting to the young women of the State an opportunity for College training equal to that provided for its young men. She stated that she represented not only the 1500 women who were members of the Delaware State Federation of Women’s Clubs but also the Committee of Fifty of the Delaware Association of College Women on the Establishment of a College for Women in the state. Representatives of the Women’s Christian Temperance Union, the Equal Suffrage Association, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the other women’s organizations also spoke in favor of a college for women.

While no decisive action was taken at this meeting either concerning the revision of the charter of Delaware College or the establishment of a college for women, the questions involved had aroused much interest. Those who had made the long train trip from the various towns down the state returned with many things

* The number of members continued to be twenty-eight (Laws of Delaware, Chap. 117. Approved March 19, 1913).
to report. The State Board of Education had accomplished its purpose.

In May, 1912, the Delaware State Federation of Women’s Clubs devoted an entire session of its annual meeting held in Middletown to the proposed Women’s College. Mrs. J. L. Pennypacker of Haddonfield, New Jersey, a Smith College alumna, gave the principal address on the advantages of college training for women. The Reverend Dr. Reed, pastor of Grace Church, Wilmington and previously President of Dickinson College, led the discussion. He was followed by President George A. Harter and Dean Harry Hayward of Delaware College, both of whom spoke of the economy and the increased advantages to Delaware College which would result. Dr. George W. Twitmyer, Superintendent of the Wilmington Schools, stressed the advantages it would bring to the future teachers in the state.

Other meetings of no less importance followed. The Delaware State Grange held its annual meeting in 1912 in the Oratory of Delaware College (later, the dining hall in Old College), devoting one entire session to the proposed Women’s College. The Honorable John C. Higgings of Delaware City, a trustee of Delaware College, called the meeting to order. Explaining that Dr. Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, who had been expected to give an address, was unavoidably detained, he called upon Mr. Samuel H. Messick of Bridgeville, Worthy Master of the State Grange, to preside, asking that the discussion might be general. No doubt the omission of the expected address was a piece of good fortune for the Women’s College, as a number of the faculty of Delaware College were present and were interested in asking questions and expressing their ideas upon this proposed development.

President George A. Harter was then called upon and he advocated (1) the location of college buildings for women near those of Delaware College, the architecture to be subservient to the purpose of the buildings, (2) one set of administrative officers and one faculty for both colleges (though in some departments, chemistry for example, equipment might be provided in separate rooms), (3) one library for both, (4) a professor of pedagogy to be added, (5) a professor of agriculture to be added to prepare teachers of agriculture for the schools, (6) provisions for health and home life.
In closing he said, "Delaware College will welcome a plan to give girls equal opportunities to those given to boys." Professor W. O. Sypherd, always on the alert for any advantage for the English Department, stated that the affiliated college would mean that the English Department would add one man. He observed, too, that a department of education would be added; that, when teachers were sent out through the state, Delaware College would receive more and better students; in short, that the affiliated college would mean a stronger Delaware College. Chancellor Charles M. Curtis, a trustee, called attention to the fact that in the preceding four years one-third of the college graduates in this country had been women and that one-tenth of those who had received the Ph.D. degree were women. Dean Harry Hayward of the Department of Agriculture, a member of the State Board of Education, outlined the plans of organization proposed by the State Board. Dr. George W. Twitmyer, speaking of the inadequacy of the existing method of providing teacher training at normal schools outside the state, said: "In Delaware there are 697 teachers outside of Wilmington, 145 male, 552 female; in Wilmington, 316 teachers. Of those who have received state aid for training in other states only 40 are teaching here." The meeting closed with a brief speech by Mrs. Alfred D. Warner, Chairman of the Committee on Education of the Delaware State Federation of Women's Clubs, who said: "Let us make the Women's Affiliated College a great educational power, a living center for awakening higher ideals, a vital force for the betterment of our homes which will contribute to the advancement of society and the progress of the State."

In the published account it was stated "that this great meeting for the Affiliated College movement should be held under the auspices of the State Grange was in every sense appropriate, for, with possibly the exception of the Federation of Women's Clubs, no organization in the State has done such good work in arousing the present sentiment for the higher education of the girls of Delaware as the Grange. It virtually turned several hundred persons who had not given much thought to the subject into strong advocates."

As enthusiasm for the Women's College grew, opposition also developed in many quarters. It was argued that the establishment of this Affiliated Women's College would have a very dis-
tracting effect upon the young men of Delaware College. It was prophesied that young women would find the work too hard and give it up and that the Women’s College would not last a year; hence, it was said that any buildings which might be provided for this experiment should be conveniently located for the young men of Delaware College to take them over. Because of the same apprehension cautious persons who were not altogether opposed to the Women’s College urged the rental of old buildings instead of the erection of new ones. Members of the legislature called attention to the fact that, with the appropriation for the college farm included, fifty per cent of the state’s revenues was already devoted to education. Others opposed any increase in the use of state revenues in the northern county. Business men feared the increase in taxes involved. Men who had educated their daughters in endowed colleges outside the state saw no reason why others should not do the same. It was even suggested that 125 persons might be found in the state each willing to give $1000 toward the estimated cost of the buildings and equipment for the Women’s College, thus making it unnecessary to secure a state appropriation for it.

The trustees of Delaware College were cautious in their approach to the proposition of an affiliated Women’s College. On January 30, 1912, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS the need for providing in Delaware collegiate education for women has been discussed in various parts of the State;

Resolved, that this Board declares that, as at present advised, it considers the equipment and financial resources of Delaware College entirely inadequate to supply opportunities to women for education, but that it is ready to confer with any representative persons who have formulated or may formulate some plan by which the College may be of service in furnishing such educational facilities.

Resolved, also that when called on to do so the President of the Board is hereby authorized in his discretion to appoint a committee of five members of the Board of which the President of the College shall be a member to so confer and report to the Board thereon.

The tension grew. The State Federation of Women’s Clubs sent out a mimeographed circular which was widely distributed bearing the following questions:
February 25, 1913

To The People of Delaware

Do you know that Delaware is the only State in the Union without some institution for the higher education of its young women?

Do you know that the young women of Delaware who are desirous of Normal School Training or College opportunities must attend institutions in other States?

Do you know that our Delaware Legislature appropriates $4500 annually for Normal School instruction in other States which reaches only a small number?

Do you know that over three hundred young women in the high schools of our State have already signified their desire for advanced opportunities in college education, normal work, or vocational training?

Do you know that Delaware College gives free tuition to the young men of the State?

Do you know that the development of citizenship through home and school influences depends largely on the women of the State?

Do you know that a bill will be presented to the Legislature by the State Board of Education providing for a Women's College at Newark?

Do you know that we are inviting your cooperation and active support of this measure which has been endorsed by the Delaware State Grange, The Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Committee of Fifty College Women, the Equal Suffrage Association, and the Delaware State Federation of Women's Clubs?

From the State Federation of Women's Clubs

Mrs. John C. Robinson, President
Mrs. Alfred D. Warner, Chairman of Committee on Education
Mrs. Caleb E. Burchenal, Secretary

From the State Federation of Women's Clubs blanks to be filled out by high school girls, stating whether they would wish to attend the Women's College if it were established, were sent to the principal of every high school in the state. Three hundred and thirty-eight favorable replies were received. This was given due publicity through the newspapers of the state, and, what is more impor-
tant, the move aroused interest in the Women’s College in the homes of the girls who had expressed their wish to attend it.

Meanwhile (in April, 1912) the State Board of Education backed its proposal that a Women’s College could be maintained in Delaware by appointing two members, Dean Harry Hayward and Dr. George W. Twitmyer, as a committee to visit Pembroke College, the Women’s College of Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island; and Northfield Seminary for Girls in Northfield, Massachusetts, and to report upon their cost of maintenance per student. Their report stated:

Women’s College in Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island; tuition $150 per annum; enrollment 200; one dormitory for 50 students costing $250 to $270 each, per year. Good taste in furnishings noted. Northfield Seminary, enrollment 600, the cost to each student $115, the actual cost of the home furnished, each girl to work an hour a day at some household task. Rhode Island Normal School visited; buildings very fine and well equipped. New Hampshire University also inspected. Study of the institutions named indicates that the plan for the Women’s College is feasible.

As a summary of their conferences with school principals and others interested in education in Delaware and their conferences and correspondence with administrative officers of colleges, Dean Hayward and Dr. Twitmyer reported to the State Board of Education on June 14, 1912:

1. Strong demand for higher education of women in Delaware.
2. Demand can be met most economically by college affiliated with Delaware College.
3. Cost of establishment, $100,000; maintenance $9000 per year, or $4500 more than amount now granted in scholarships for prospective teachers, held in other states.
4. Recommended:
   a. Course for A.B. Degree.
   b. Course in household arts.
   c. Two-year course in household arts.
   d. Two-year course in education.

In the campaign preceding the election of the Honorable Charles R. Miller as Governor of Delaware in 1912, improvement of the educational facilities of the state was a prominent feature. In his inaugural address, January 21, 1913, the Governor referred to the proposed Women’s College as follows:
"For some years there has been a growing sentiment looking to the establishment of a college for young women. It is urged that if there were an institution of this character within our State, a larger number of women would seek higher education. Those advocating this movement suggest that such an institution be established and affiliated with the present Delaware College. If the project can be properly financed, there does not seem to be any reasonable argument against establishing an affiliated college. Certainly the young women of our state should not be deprived of any of the educational advantages which are offered to young men."

Women in different sections of the state canvassed the members of the legislature as to their attitude toward the Women's College bill and showered upon them telegrams containing the appeal: "Save the Women's College."

On March 17, 1913, a hearing was held at which Dean Lida Shaw King, of Pembroke College, the Women's College in Brown University, addressed the General Assembly upon the advantages of college education for women and the particular advantages of an affiliated college for women. She was followed by Chancellor Charles M. Curtis, Mr. Everett C. Johnson, President George A. Harter, and Dean Harry Hayward of Delaware College; Dr. George W. Twitmyer, Superintendent of the Wilmington Schools; Mrs. Robert P. Robinson of the Delaware State Grange; Miss Mary H. Askew Mather, President of the Delaware Association of College Women; Mrs. John C. Robinson, President of the Delaware State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Alfred D. Warner, Chairman of the Committee on Education of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; and others.

Mr. Everett C. Johnson and Dean Harry Hayward remained in Dover to attend the March 17th to 19th sessions of the legislature, as might be expected of the faithful watchmen they were, saying a good word for the Women's College bill to different members as opportunity was offered. On March 20, they were able to send to Mrs. Alfred D. Warner the message that (with an amendment to the provision for securing funds for the establishment of the Women's College) the bill had been passed by that body on March 18, 1913, with 14 ayes and 1 nay: also that the amended bill had passed by the House March 19, 1913, with 30 ayes and 1 nay. The bill was in part as follows (Laws of Delaware, 1913, Chap. 117, 124):
Act of Establishment

An Act Providing for Securing the Site, Erecting, Equip-
ning, and Furnishing Buildings for a Women’s College
Affiliated with Delaware College, at Newark, Delaware, and
to Provide the Method of Paying for the Same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, three-fourths
of the members elected to each House concurring therein:

SECTION 1. During the month of March, A.D. 1913, the
Senate of the State of Delaware, the House of Representatives,
the State Board of Education, the Board of Trustees of Dela-
ware College, and the State Federation of Women’s Clubs each
shall elect one person from their number, which said persons,
so elected, together with the Governor of the State of Delaware,
shall constitute a commission for the purposes and with the
powers and duties hereinafter named. The members of said
Commission shall serve without compensation, but shall be re-
imbursed for actual expenses incurred in connection with the
duties of said commission. Any vacancies occurring in said
commission shall be filled by the body which elected the mem-
ber whose death, resignation, or removal shall have caused
such vacancy.

The said commission, after the organization thereof is hereby
authorized and empowered to secure the site or sites, construct,
equip and furnish two modern fireproof buildings for a
Women’s College affiliated with Delaware College, at Newark,
Delaware. One of said buildings shall be a Dormitory and shall
accommodate not less than fifty students. The other building
shall be a Laboratory and shall be designed and constructed so
as to provide proper conveniences for the instruction of the
students in said College. The said Commission shall have the
power and authority to purchase any real property in the vicin-
ity of Delaware College which shall be selected by the com-
mission for the purposes aforesaid from the owner or owners
thereof upon such terms as may be agreed upon.

SECTION 6. The said commission shall use its best endeavors
to complete the erection of the buildings and the installation
of all appliances and equipment therefor, as required by this
Act, by the first day of September, A.D. 1914, and shall, after
the completion of said work, render to the General Assembly
at its next session, a full report of its proceedings under the
provisions of this Act.

SECTION 9. The buildings and all equipment thereof, when
completed and accepted by the commission designated in Sec-
tion 1 hereof, shall be for the use of and under the control and
supervision of the Trustees of Delaware College for the estab-
lishment and maintenance of a Women’s College affiliated with Delaware College; but nothing in this Act shall be construed or deemed to vest the title to said buildings or the equipment thereof, in said Trustees.

Chauncey P. Holcomb, Speaker
Geo. W. Marshall, President pro tempore

Approved March 31, 1913.
Chas. R. Miller, Governor.

II. THE WOMEN’S AFFILIATED COLLEGE COMMISSION

At the call of the Governor, the Women’s Affiliated College Commission met for organization in the Governor’s Room, at the Capitol, April 7, 1913, 12:30 p.m. The members were: Governor Charles R. Miller, President; Chauncey P. Holcomb, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Secretary; Dr. George A. Marshall, President pro tempore of the Senate; Dr. George W. Twitmyer, representing the State Board of Education; Mr. Samuel J. Wright, representing the Trustees of Delaware College; Mrs. Alfred D. Warner, representing the State Federation of Women’s Clubs.

They decided at this meeting to seek the aid and interest of the people of the State by having the following notice published:

“...You are cordially invited to attend the meeting of the Women’s Affiliated College Commission to be held Monday, April 14, 1913, at 10:30 o’clock at the State Capitol.

The Commission will be glad to hear any suggestions you may make regarding the site of the proposed buildings.
Charles R. Miller, President of the Commission.”

The Commission worked rapidly comparing sites for the Women’s College buildings and on Farmer’s Day, June 17, 1913, was able to hold the ceremony of opening the grounds, a plot of nineteen acres, a portion of the Wollaston farm, located on South College Avenue about one-half mile from the buildings of Delaware College and an equal distance from the State Experiment Farm. The exercises consisted of a scripture reading by Dr. George W. Twitmyer; the Lord’s Prayer; a short address by Governor Charles R. Miller; the turning of a spade of earth by each member of the Commission, the last spadeful being turned by Representative Harvey Hoffecker of Newark, one of the staunchest promoters of the Women’s College Act; the singing of America; and the raising
of a large sign which read: "This tract of land, 19 Acres, has been purchased for a site upon which will be erected the Women's College, Affiliated with Delaware College. The Affiliated College Commission."

The Bible from which he read was presented by Dr. Twitmyer as the first gift to the Women's College Library. The spade used was presented to the college by Mr. Samuel J. Wright and was used in similar ceremonies for later buildings, besides being passed from class to class at the annual sophomore tree planting ceremony.

To gain ideas as to suitable plans for the Women's College buildings, the Commission offered prizes for plans of the two buildings authorized. The following awards were made:

First prize, $300 to Brown and Whiteside.
Second prize, $250 to Laussat R. Rogers.
Third prize, $200 to J. and M. Kennedy.
Fourth prize, $150 to W. E. Hance.
Fifth prize, $100 to Leon Wilde Crawford.

Each plan was discussed in detail with the architect who submitted it, but in every case the estimate of cost exceed the appropriation provided; hence, all were rejected. Finally Mr. Laussat R. Rogers of New Castle was chosen as architect; the W. D. Haddock Construction Company of Wilmington, with Mr. Frank N. Overdeer in charge, as builders; Mr. B. B. Hough of Hockessin as engineer; Mr. Linwood Jacobs of Newark as plumber and electrician; and the Linton Company of Wilmington as painters.

The death of Dr. George W. Twitmyer in 1913 was felt as a great loss, since his experience as an educator and his fine personal qualities had made him a most valued member of the Commission. Dean Harry Hayward of the Department of Agriculture of Delaware College was appointed by the State Board of Education to succeed Dr. Twitmyer. He had already given much time to promoting the movement for the Women's College and his knowledge of the state made him a welcome member of the Commission.

The contracts for the two buildings authorized by the legislature having been awarded, the Commission turned its attention to the administration of the Women's College. While it was expected that instruction would be given by members of the Delaware College faculty, the Commission wished to secure as dean
some one who would make definite plans for a balanced curriculum which would include education and home economics as well as the language, history, science and agriculture offered by Delaware College.

The responsibility of seeking candidates for this position fell upon Mrs. Warner, Dr. Twitmyer, and Dr. Marshall. In October, 1913, Miss Winifred J. Robinson was invited to be Mrs. Warner's guest in order to be interviewed by members of the Commission and to meet President Harter, other members of the Delaware College faculty, and several members of its Board of Trustees. Miss Robinson received the appointment as Dean of the Women's College Affiliated with Delaware College in November, 1913. She thereupon resigned her position as Assistant Professor of Botany at Vassar College to take effect in February, 1914, when she was to enter upon her duties in Delaware.

To be available for the meetings of the Commission which were held at the duPont Hotel in Wilmington and for the necessary early morning train trips Dean Robinson secured a boarding place in Wilmington. The train trips were frequent, for the Commission appointed Mrs. Warner and Dean Robinton as a committee to obtain bids for furniture and equipment for the two College buildings and to report to the Commissioners for action. While purchases were to be made locally as far as possible, additional bids were requested for comparison. Dean Robinson was asked to provide an estimate of the probable amount of canned goods and other food stuffs that might be ordered before the opening of the college. This information was secured by consultation with business managers of other colleges and received very careful consideration by the members of the Commission. The estimate was approved, though the Governor thought the number of cans of salmon was unnecessarily large. He said that he did not like salmon, anyway. Similarly, Dean Robinson was requested to provide data as to the heating units of the several kinds of coal available and the probable number of tons necessary to heat the buildings for the college year.

One item in the furnishings which had been at first overlooked gave the Commission much concern, namely, the bookcases for the room designated as Library. It was found that they would cost about $400, and that all the funds available had been allotted for other requirements. The resourceful Dean Hayward come for-
ward with the suggestion that a cow from the herd at the Agricultural Experiment Farm might be sold for that amount. This met with approval; so it was said that a cow furnished the Library.

To gain as much information as possible concerning the number of students to be expected, Mrs. Warner and Dean Robinson visited every high school and every women's club in the state in March and April, 1914. On these visits they described the work anticipated at the Women's College and interviewed prospective students and their parents. The visits in the two lower counties consumed much time. They were made by train, for automobiles were not in general use and hard-surfed roads were not continuous through the State. The few hotels were small and poorly heated. These disadvantages were offset, however, by the hospitality extended by members of the Board of Trustees of Delaware College and by members of the women's clubs. These visits gave opportunity for Mrs. Warner and Dean Robinson to meet many of the people most interested in the problems of education in Delaware. It also gave Dean Robinson an introduction to the people of the state which resulted in many lasting friendships. She was impressed with the evidence of culture in the homes where they were entertained and, in contrast, with the lack of libraries and laboratories in the high schools, and with the poor condition of the school buildings. She was apprehensive about the preparation for college which high school students were receiving. These were many bright spots, however, owing to interesting personalities among the teachers and the individual work of certain principals. Mrs. Mary A. Brown's library for young people in a room in her home in Milford was unique. Here boys and girls might come to read books for juveniles and some classics for all ages. Mrs. J. Lynn Pratt's teaching of Home Economics in Milford was another example of service for young people.

The principals and teachers of the public high schools, the Principal of the Friends School, the Principals of the Misses Hebbs School, and the Mother Superior of Ursuline Academy all expressed cordial interest in the new college for women.

The spring and summer of 1914 brought many anxieties to the Commission. The engineer decided that the iron construction ought to be heavier than that specified in the building plans, a change which involved added expense. The same was true when the builders found that the excavations must be
deeper than those specified in order to place the walls on a firm substratum. They suggested that the basement space thus provided might be utilized for a dining-room and kitchen. A storm of protest arose as to this location of the dining-room. Some of the women most interested in the College declared that no mother would allow her daughter to attend a college where she had to eat in a dark basement. The builders argued that wells around the windows would provide for sufficient light. The Commission wisely agreed with them, and the kitchens and dining-room were relegated to the basement. Thus the first-floor space opposite the entrance was saved for the large room for which the first class coined the name "Hilarium." Here lectures, club-meetings, dances, and Sunday-evening services were held, and here the students found room for daily social gatherings. The adjoining space intended for the kitchen was devoted to the Dean's rooms and the kitchenette from which refreshments could be served at social gatherings.

To offset the expenses of these changes in plans the Commission seriously considered opening a street at the north end of the land purchased for the Women's Affiliated College buildings and selling a strip of the property in building lots. Fortunately better counsels prevailed and the plot of nineteen acres remained intact.

III. Organization by the Trustees of Delaware College

With the completion of the two buildings, Residence Hall and Science Hall, the work of the Women's Affiliated College Commission was finished and the Trustees of Delaware College became responsible for the organization and conduct of the Women's College of Delaware.*

The following are excerpts from the "Amendment to the By-laws of Delaware College relating to the Board of Trustees and the Women's College" presented by the Committee, Charles M. Curtis, Henry Ridgely, and Charles B. Evans, and adopted May 20, 1914:

Chapter XII, Women's College

Section 1. The aim of the Women's College of Delaware * is to provide for and offer to all properly prepared young women, in separate classes from the men, the same examinations, the same courses of study under the same teachers, and the same

* "Affiliated" was no longer used in the title.
degrees that Delaware College provides for and offers to men; and in addition to provide instruction in such other branches of learning, arts and sciences as are specially adapted to women, and at the same time preserve the distinct social life of a separate college.

The President of Delaware College shall have general direction and supervision of the affairs of the college for women.

Subject to the direction of the President of Delaware College, the immediate superintendence of the College for Women and its students shall devolve upon the Dean of the Women's College, to be appointed by the Trustees of Delaware College.

There shall be a committee on the Women's College, consisting of five persons, viz: the President of Delaware College, the Dean of the Women's College, and three members of the Board of Trustees of Delaware College, appointed annually. This Committee shall have general control of the College for Women, subject to the control of the Board of Trustees of Delaware College.

The Treasurer of Delaware College shall have the same duties and powers respecting the moneys of the Women's College as he has respecting the moneys of Delaware College and the moneys of the one shall not be used for the other.

There shall be an Advisory Committee consisting of five women appointed annually by the President of the Board of Trustees, who shall meet with the executive Committee of the Women's College and act as advisers with such committee in all matters under the control of that Committee without power to vote.*

[In the letter of transmittal of the amendments the Committee stated with regard to the Advisory Committee:

"It is obvious that in some way the co-operation, as well as the interest, of the women of Delaware should be sought and the ideal way to accomplish this would be by having some women as members of this Board. It was considered unwise to add women to the Executive Committee of the Women's College, for it would be a delegation of part of the trusteeship to those not members of the Board. Therefore, the Advisory Council was suggested to accomplish the desired result in a legal manner."]

There shall be an Academic Council of the Women's College, consisting of the President of Delaware College, the Dean of the Women's College, and the teachers of the Women's College including those members of the faculty of Delaware College who teach at the Women's College.

The Academic Council, subject to the control of the Trustees of Delaware College, shall have the direction of the discipline,

* Voting power granted, 1927.
instruction and examinations of the students of the Women's College, and all the duties and powers in respect thereto which usually belong to a college faculty, including the recommendation of candidates for all degrees which are conferred on students of the Women's College.

The President of Delaware College, and in his absence, the Dean of the Women's College, shall preside at the meetings of the Council.

One of its members shall be made Secretary and shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Council.

The following Trustees served upon the Women's College Committee: Charles M. Curtis, 1914–38; Henry B. Thompson, 1914–15; Henry Ridgely, 1914–20; Thomas Davis, 1914–28; Lewis W. Mustard, 1914–15; Henry P. Scott, 1920–33; Frank M. Jones, 1933—.


The faithful service of both these groups merited the gratitude of all those who were interested in the Women's College.

Academic problems replaced those of material equipment for Dean Robinson's attention by the end of April, 1914; hence she left Wilmington and made her headquarters at the Deer Pork Hotel in Newark, to be at hand for faculty conferences as to curriculum and other matters of college organization.

Dean Robinson's recommendations to the Board of Trustees as to the organization of the Women's College were as follows:

1. That the enrollment for the first year should be limited to freshman students.
2. That two women ranking as professors should be appointed, in the departments of Education and Home Economics, respectively.
3. That two young women, preferably college seniors of that year, should be appointed as assistants in Delaware College Departments where such aid might be needed.
4. That these four women should have board and room in the college dormitory as part of their salary.
The Trustees readily accepted the limitation of the first year's enrollment to freshmen, agreeing with Dean Robinson's statements that it would be an economy to have the classes of reasonable size rather than the very small classes which might result if advanced students were freely admitted; also, that it would promote unity in the student body.

They questioned the need of a Professor of Home Economics, but the Federal aid available toward her salary and the approval of the appointment by members of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and by the Delaware State Grange were moving arguments. The Trustees questioned the appointment of a woman as Professor of Education, but their approval was won by the arguments that the great need of the state was an educator especially interested in elementary education, that a woman with this major interest could be found more readily than a man, and that a woman could be secured at a lower salary than a man of equal ability and preparation. They agreed that it would be of great advantage to the Dean to have two women as associates who were of the same rank as the professors of Delaware College.

They hesitated over the appointment of two young women as assistants but were finally persuaded that their appointment was a corollary of the limitation of the first enrollment to the freshman class, as they would not only be needed as assistants in academic departments but would serve as liaison officers between freshman and faculty; ready to give the helpful suggestions which freshmen receive from upperclassmen in a fully organized college.

Provision for the residence of the women of the faculty on the campus was a necessity in the early years of the college because of the scarcity of boarding places in Newark. The sharing of dormitory life by faculty and students, however, proved to have many educational advantages and later gave an atmosphere of permanence and welcome when alumnae of the first classes returned for reunions and found the women of the faculty still in the dormitories on the campus.

Miss Mary E. Rich, as candidate for the Professorship of Education, and Miss Myrtle V. Caudell, as candidate for the Professorship of Home Economics, were presented to the Board of Trustees for interviews at their meeting in Wilmington in February, 1914. Both were appointed.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees on June, 1914, Dr.
Samuel Chiles Mitchell was elected as President of Delaware College and the Women's College, Dr. George A. Harter having resigned the presidency several months previous, though he remained on the faculty as Professor of Mathematics and Physics.

The Board also appointed Miss Gertrude E. Brady as Assistant in English and French and Miss Alfreda Mosscrop as Director of Athletics and Assistant in Chemistry.

Miss Edwina Long of Wilmington was appointed as Secretary to the Dean. Miss Sarah Churchman of Christiana, Delaware, was named by the Commission for appointment as Matron to be in charge of the buildings and the boarding department. The Commission had appointed Mr. William Harrington of Newark to be nightwatchman while the buildings were under construction and recommended that his appointment should be continued. The Trustees arranged to extend the care of grounds already provided for Delaware College under Mr. D. Lee Rose as Superintendent to include the grounds of the Women's College. Thus the staff of the Women's College was completed.

The President and Mrs. Mitchell with their five children made their home in the house adjoining the Women's College grounds which later became the Home Management House of the Home Economics Department. This proximity to the Women's College brought them into close and most friendly relations with the resident faculty and students. When the Knoll at Delaware Avenue and South College Avenue was purchased from the Minot Curtis Estate by the Board of Trustees to become the President's residence, the members of the Women's College greatly missed the incidental contacts with these delightful neighbors.

The open country surrounding the College buildings in 1914 is described in the first catalogue:

Iron Hill, the highest point of land in the State, lies along the southern horizon; to the west is an everchanging view of rolling farm land. Newark is a town of two thousand inhabitants. It lies within a mile of the famous Mason and Dixon line. This geographical condition is reflected in the life of the people in a happy combination of northern progressiveness and southern charm. Beautiful drives and walks into the foothills of Maryland and Pennsylvania lead nature lovers to spots of unusual beauty. Although surrounded by all the healthful conditions of the open country, Newark possesses the railroad accommodations of a much larger town. Main lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio provide
trains every hour connecting with Wilmington, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, in seventeen, fifty-seven, and one hundred and five minutes, respectively.

IV. Formal Opening of the Women's College

Since September 15 was the date for the admission of students at Delaware College in 1914, that date was announced for the enrollment of students at the Women's College. The Commission realized that both Residence Hall and Science Hall, could not be completed by that date; hence all efforts were centered upon Residence Hall, with the expectation of using its first-floor rooms as class-rooms until Science Hall could be completed. The carpenters' hammers were still pounding when the Matron arrived with her staff of cleaners. Members of the Women's New Century Club of Newark volunteered to unpack and arrange furniture. Onlookers came, too, in one case a whole primary school, which arrived just after the floors had been cleaned. 'No admittance' signs were posted at every entrance and remained inhospitably awaiting the women of the faculty when they arrived a few days later. By the morning of September 15, however, Residence Hall was reasonably in readiness for its double service until Science should be open for occupancy.

A boardwalk led from the buildings to the road, a distance of about two hundred feet. This was a very practical addition, for the yellow clay excavated for the foundations of the buildings lay teasingly near the entrances. Like its prototype at Atlantic City this walk acquired a social importance as a promenade, and when its planks finally gave way to concrete and grading a good many memories went with it.

Forty-eight students, all freshmen, were enrolled. Of this number thirty-four were to live on the campus, while the others were to attend from their homes at day students, all being required to live either on the campus or in their own homes.

Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad brought the majority of the students, as the branch line between Newark and Porter's Station connected with the main line down the state, and trains between Newark and Wilmington were frequent. A bus met the students at the Station. It was not one of the large motor busses operated by the Stiltz Brothers in later years, but a small horse-drawn affair which made an extra trip to bring trunks. The un-
packing of the long line of trunks afforded a gay bit of banner-waving, in keeping with the general excitement in the new venture. More symbolic of the hard work ahead was the struggle with the rope and pulley device by means of which these trunks were removed from the scene.

The formal opening of the Women’s College was held on October 10, 1914. The addresses given on that day were published in a brochure entitled “Delaware College in the Service of the Nation” issued from the Press of Kells by the late Honorable Everett C. Johnson in March, 1915. The following is from his introduction:

The exercises were divided into two parts. The inauguration of the President took place at eleven o’clock in the morning. Chancellor Charles M. Curtis presided. After he had made the opening address and the Right Reverend Frederick J. Kinsman, Bishop of Delaware, had delivered the invocation, addresses were made by the Honorable George W. Marshall, M.D., for the Trustees; ex-President George A. Harter, Ph.D., for the Faculty; Judge Victor B. Woolley, LL.D., for the Alumni; and Henry Ridgely, Esq., for the State Board of Education. The exercises of the morning closed with the formal installation of President Mitchell and his response.

The dedication of the Women’s College buildings and the installation of Dean Robinson took place on the campus of the Women’s College at two o’clock in the afternoon. Governor Charles R. Miller presided. The ceremony of the laying of the cornerstone of Residence Hall had not been previously held; hence the metal box containing documents, newspapers and coins was inserted according to the rites of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Delaware, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. The Reverend George Edward Reed, D.D., read a passage from the Scriptures and offered prayer. The keys of the buildings were then presented by the contractors to Governor Miller, who in turn presented keys and buildings to the Board of Trustees through their representative, the Honorable Everett C. Johnson. Immediately following the dedication of the buildings and their acceptance by the Board of Trustees, Winifred J. Robinson, Ph.D., was installed as Dean by President Mitchell. In her response Dean Robinson stated the ideals and policies of the new institution. Gifts to the College were next acknowledged by Mrs. Alfred D. Warner.* The formal exercises of the

* A list of the gifts announced by Mrs. Warner is evidence of the cordial and widespread interest in the new institution:

Bequest of about 2000 volumes for the Library, Dr. George W. Twitmyer Scholarship of $100—Delaware Association of College Women
afternoon were closed by an address by Mrs. Lois Kimball Matthews, Dean of Women at the University of Wisconsin.

Scholarship of $100—Delaware Federation of Women’s Clubs
Scholarship of $100—Wilmington High School Alumnae Association
Furniture for 1 student’s room in each dormitory:
Georgetown New Century Club
Laurel New Century Club
Middletown New Century Club
Newark New Century Club
New Castle New Century Club
Seaford New Century Club
New Castle County Women’s Christian Temperance Union
Kent County Women’s Christian Temperance Union
Sussex County Women’s Christian Temperance Union
New Castle County Equal Suffrage Association
Kent County Equal Suffrage Association
Sussex County Equal Suffrage Association
Furniture for 2 rooms in dormitory (Vassar room and guest room)—Mrs. E. Tatnall Warner
Mahogany table—Bridgeville Women’s Club
Hall table and mirror—Smyrna New Century Club
Gatelegged table—Rehoboth Village Improvement Association
Andirons—Odessa Women’s Club
Two hall settees—Harrington New Century Club
Four arm chairs (reproductions of chairs of first Delaware Senate chamber)—Dover New Century Club
Mantel clock—Arvon Club of Felton
Vacuum cleaner—Delaware City New Century Club
Picture—Milton New Century Club
50 elm trees—Wilmington New Century Club
Books for library in Science Hall—Milford New Century Club
Book for library—Zwaenendael Club of Lewes
Bookcases for library—Agricultural Experiment Farm through Dean Harry Hayward
Furniture (mahogany colonial period) and about 450 carefully chosen volumes for browsing room in dormitory—Miss Alice P. Smyth and Miss Mary H. Askew Mather
Furniture and equipment for infirmary—Mr. and Mrs. William P. Bancroft
Furniture for reception room in dormitory—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred D. Warner
Furniture for study in dormitory—Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Miller
Folding chairs for assembly room in Residence Hall—Mr. and Mrs. Preston Lea
Speaker’s desk and chair—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred D. Curtis
Six red oak trees—Mr. Alfred D. Warner
Two evergreen trees—Mrs. A. E. Bach
Two mirrors for dining hall—Mr. W. E. Linton
Two chairs for assembly room in dormitory—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred D. Warner, Jr.
Punch bowl—Mr. and Mrs. Irving Warner
Hall clock—Women Students of Delaware College in its co-educational period, 1872–85
Hall chair—Mrs. J. W. Sheppard
Brass candlesticks—Mrs. William Betts
Furniture and household utensils—Miss Sisson
Table linen—Mrs. W. Y. Harvey
At the close of the formal exercises American Council No. 28, of Newark, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, presented to the Women’s College a United States flag for which the Commission had already erected a flag pole a short distance east of the buildings. The presentation was made by the Reverend Alfred Brooks, and the flag was accepted by the Honorable Chauncey P. Holcomb, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The benediction was pronounced by the Reverend Francis H. Moore.

Mr. Samuel J. Wright, who represented the Trustees of Delaware College and served as Treasurer of the Women’s Affiliated College Commission, made his report to the Trustees, February 15, 1915:

**Analysis of Cash Expended**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of land</td>
<td>$9,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>212.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering expenses</td>
<td>127.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance bond</td>
<td>750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return of blue prints to bidders</td>
<td>495.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>52.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return of loan to Farmers Trust Co.</td>
<td>13,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal expenses</td>
<td>57.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water main</td>
<td>403.21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sewer system</td>
<td>1,866.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heat, light and plumbing</td>
<td>23,482.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Use of telephone</td>
<td>102.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery and printing</td>
<td>33.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Traveling expenses</td>
<td>473.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architects</td>
<td>2,936.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditures per the above analysis</strong></td>
<td><strong>162,637.71</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cash received per the above statement</strong></td>
<td><strong>159,491.47</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total overdraft Newark Trust Co., Feb. 16th, 1915, with interest to date of settlement from February 1st, 1915 $3,146.24

Books for library—Mrs. William S. Prickett
Collection of minerals—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cooch
Pictures—Mrs. Minot Curtis
Pictures—Mrs. Samuel Chiles Mitchell
Basketball apparatus—Dr. George W. Marshall
Potted plants—Miss Frances Hurd
Cabinets and curios—Mrs. Jennie Field
Pen used by Governor Charles R. Miller to sign bill authorizing establishment of Women’s College
V. Academic Development

Courses in Education, Home Economics, Fine and Applied Arts, Music, Biology, Household Bacteriology, Chemistry and Physical Education were developed independently by the Women’s College. Courses in Latin and Greek, in English, History and Political Science, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Physics, and General Bacteriology given at Delaware College were duplicated at the Women’s College. Economics, Philosophy, Psychology and Sociology, the Foreign Study Plan of the Department of Modern Languages were added to serve both colleges.

Before the opening of the Women’s College much had been said about the opportunity for young women to study Agriculture. Dean Hayward’s introductory course was pronounced most interesting. Only two students, however, continued to elect advanced courses through the senior year. Farmer parents felt that their daughters could learn all that they needed to know of Agriculture from them; city parents had no farms on which their daughters might practice what they would learn; hence the course was withdrawn reluctantly but finally. The new vocations for women which had seemed possible from this training were not developed.

Professor Mary E. Rich had the responsibility of organizing the Educational Department. She outlined a four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education and a two-year course (with the addition of one summer school) leading to a certificate to teach in the elementary and rural schools. At first the two programs were similar except as to extent, but as the faculty was increased the preparation for teaching in the elementary schools became more and more differentiated from that for teaching in high schools.

Professor Rich’s teaching schedule was light the first year as the college enrollment was limited to freshmen; hence she demonstrated the truth of the slogan: “The college campus is as large as the state,” and devoted much time to visiting schools. The Wilmington schools were well organized and easily accessible, but visiting the many one-room and two-room schools, especially those of the two lower counties, involved a number of problems. There was no provision for traveling expenses in the college budget. Some of the schools were at a considerable distance from any town and were located on muddy or sandy roads. Hotels were few and
poor. To offset this, the men in the Agricultural Extension Service of Delaware College included Professor Rich in their trips to different sections of the State. Hospitality in farm houses was frequently extended. The three County Commissioners of Schools, Dr. Arthur R. Spaid, Mr. Wilbur Cross, and Mr. Charles A. Hardesty, welcomed Professor Rich’s plan for school visits, as they were unable to get to any school* in their respective territories oftener than once a year because of distances and poor roads. Dr. Charles A. Wagner’s** appointment as the first State Commissioner of Schools outside of Wilmington was so recent (June, 1913) that his need of learning school conditions was almost as great as that of Professor Rich. He cooperated with her in every way possible. The teachers appreciated her visits as expressing the interest of a co-worker, for her approach was never that of a critic but always that of a fellow teacher interested in children. She followed the same outline † in noting her observations at the different schools.

* "The school districts outside of Wilmington then numbered: unincorporated districts, 73 in New Castle, 81 in Kent, and 136 in Sussex; incorporated districts, 11 in New Castle, 17 in Kent, and 19 in Sussex; colored districts, 24 in New Castle, 31 in Kent, and 32 in Sussex. There were in all 47 incorporated districts."—Stephen B. Weeks. Dept. of the Interior, Bull. 1917. No. 18, p. 142.

** Dr. Wagner’s first project was the improvement of school attendance, especially in the season for making holly wreaths for sale before Christmas and the season of strawberry picking in the spring. He reported that "for the state at large, 37 cents of every dollar spent for the education of children did the children no good because they were not in school."

† 1. Number of pupils—boys—girls
2. Yard—condition—size
   a. Size of play space—kind (grass, gravel, sand, mud)
   b. Evidences of care
3. Buildings—number of rooms—size
   b. Windows—Number? Location?
   c. Shades—Condition? Use?
   d. Spare room for wraps and lunch pails—Location? Size?
   e. Drinking water—Source? City system? School well? Neighbor’s well?
   f. Toilets
   g. Facilities for washing hands
      a. Sink—hot and cold water—soap
      b. Basin—hot and cold water—soap
4. Desks—double—single
   a. Size in relation to each child
   b. Blackboards—size—condition—use
   c. Textbooks—date of publication—number—condition—use
   d. Maps—date of publication—condition—number
   e. Dictionary—date of publication—condition
   f. Pictures and other illustrative material
   g. Reference materials and magazines
and was able to report upon about one hundred rural schools fairly evenly distributed among the three counties.

Her report * was first made to President Mitchell, Dean Robinson, Dean Hayward (a member of the State Board of Education), and Mr. Everett C. Johnson (a Trustee of the College), who, through the columns of his paper, The Newark Post, and by contact with his many friends throughout the state brought the need for improvement of educational facilities to many Delaware citizens.

As discussion of the poor condition of Delaware schools spread in the Women’s Clubs, the Granges, and other organizations, various remedies were suggested. One group urged that teacher-training should be introduced in the high schools; others urged that a normal school should be established at some distance from the Women’s College.

Professor Rich and other members of the Women’s College faculty maintained that future teachers in the elementary schools and future high school teachers should be brought together in college to make friendships, to have common loyalties, and to make each group understand the problems of the other. Furthermore there should be the anticipation of a four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Elementary Education. This reasoning prevailed.

Conditions were better in the town schools than in the open country, but these too were sadly lacking in equipment and methods of teaching.

Honorable John G. Townsend, Governor, and Honorable Everett C. Johnson, Secretary of State, 1916–20, fulfilled their pre-election promises to do everything in their power to improve the schools of Delaware while in office. † The results of the school legislation of

* Her report showed that the one-room elementary schools were in shabby run-down buildings; that wraps and lunch pails were in the rear part of the school-room; that heating was by stove in center of room; that window shades were in poor condition; that drinking water was in open pails; that there were few wash basins; that toilets were of the out-door privy type. The text-books were old and uninteresting. There were few dictionaries, few reference books and what there were belonged to the teacher; that there was practically no illustrative material for teaching science or geography.

† In January, 1918, the Commission appointed by Governor Townsend to make a survey of the public schools for both white and colored children in the State, to study the administration of the schools, to consider the appropriations made therefor, to investigate the use of the funds so appropriated, to harmonize, unify, and revise the school laws, to develop the educational system suited to the conditions existing in the State, providing for an improved and efficient administration of all free school matters and the training of a competent
1919, amended in 1921, have been felt increasingly in the improve-
ment of preparation of students for admission to college.

Professor Rich's first project to aid teachers in service was to
interest the State Federation of Women's Clubs in cutting illus-
trations which might be used in teaching geography, history, or
science, from magazines, mounting them on card boards of standard
size, and sending them to the Women's College to be catalogued
and mailed in packets to teachers upon request. Under the spon-
sorship of Mrs. O. V. Wootten, chairman of the Committee on Art,
funds for materials and cataloguing were provided by the State
Federation of Women's Clubs. "Picture pasting parties" were
popular and the collection grew to thousands of numbers. Its
usefulness continued until the schools were well supplied locally
with illustrative material. This project served a double purpose,
for as the women worked they talked of the needs of the schools
and their interest in school betterment grew.

As Dean of Women in successive Summer Schools, Professor
Rich came to know the teachers of the State well. She was im-
pressed with the isolation of the teachers of the district schools and
their lack of professional contacts; hence she put forth every effort
to arouse interest in the formation of a State Teachers Association.
This was accomplished in 1919 and has been a great factor in de-
veloping mutual understanding of educational problems and in
creating a united front in working for educational improvement.

In 1920 Professor Rich was made Field Secretary of the De-
partment of Education, a grant having been made for this purpose
by the Delaware School Auxiliary; thereafter she devoted her en-
tire time to aiding teachers in service as long as she remained in
the State.

teaching force, met in the Governor's room at the State House. The members
were Dr. Frank L. Grier of Milford, representing Sussex County, Joseph
Frazier of Frederica, representing Kent County, L. Scott Townsend, represent-
ing rural New Castle, Caleb Burchenal and John Mullin of Wilmington, mem-
ers at large. The sum of $5,000 was allotted for their use.

This Commission sought the aid of the General Education Board as an
impartial nationally known authority. The professional work of the survey
was done by Dr. Bachman of Columbia University.

The School Code passed in March, 1919, by the General Assembly (after
lengthy and stormy debate chiefly on the ground of the increased taxation
feared) was the result of the work of this Commission and the professional
aid which they secured. It was amended in 1921, but the essential features
were retained.
Professor George S. Counts, in addition to teaching Sociology, took charge of training students for teaching in high schools, 1916–18, while Professor Rich gave all of her time to those preparing to teach in elementary schools. For both groups opportunities to observe good teaching and to do practice teaching under supervision were baffling problems. Lack of transportation facilities limited the choice to local or nearby schools. In cases where the personality of the teacher was very good, her methods of teaching and the equipment of the school might leave much to be desired. To solve these problems Miss Agnes Snyder was appointed as Critic Teacher in the Newark Public School, 1918–20, and made Director of Student Teaching of the Women’s College, 1920–23.

Professor William A. Wilkinson was appointed as head of the Department of Education in 1918 and began at once to strengthen the Department as to personnel and equipment. His development of the Summer School for Teachers involved work throughout the year in order to secure the best possible additions to the regular members of the faculty who taught in the summer. At the same time Professor Wilkinson and the other members of the Department kept in close contact with the State Department of Education.

In 1932, the Two-Year Course in Elementary Education was replaced by a four-year course leading to the degree Bachelor of Science in Elementary Education, a change which, so far as could be ascertained at the time, had been made by few, if any, teacher training institutions. “It is worthy of note,” Professor Wilkinson states, “that by utilizing the facilities of the Summer School to continue their college education 129 teachers have been able to complete the requirements and have received college degrees without loss of time from their teaching. The records show that of these 129 teachers, 102 had previously completed a two-year training course at the Women’s College.”

With the development of good roads and transportation facilities the area for observing good teaching and for practice teaching widened under the direction of Professor Van de Voort for high schools and of Professor Rena Allen and Professor Emma Ehlers for elementary schools. The success of their work is indicated by

Professor Wilkinson's statement that "alumnae of the Women's College are to be found in the field of education in at least sixteen states and the District of Columbia, teaching in liberal arts colleges, teachers' colleges, medical colleges, schools of nursing and of occupational therapy, in business colleges, or adult education projects. A steadily growing number are in administrative positions as principals, vice-principals, supervisors, deans, guidance counselors, and school librarians." *

Like the early Christians "in dens and caves of the earth," members of the Educational Department worked in basement rooms and insufficient conference space, though with plans in their desks for a building which would provide adequate quarters for their work. May the fulfillment of their desires be not long delayed!

The preparation of teachers of Art, Home Economics, Music, and Physical Education was conducted by these Departments independently.

In 1914 it was no small matter to dispel such ideas as that Home Economics was simply cooking and sewing; that some women were good cooks by nature and others were not; that any woman who could buy or borrow a pattern could make a dress; that State money should not be spent to teach what every girl should learn from her mother at home. Gradually the prejudice lightened when students showed themselves able to discuss intelligently the cost of a meal, its value in nutrition, or the reasons why one dress material was durable when another was worthless. One important factor in this change in attitude toward Home Economics was the passage of the Federal Act which established Home Economics Extension Service (38 Stat. L. 372, May 8, 1914). Dean Harry Hayward, Director of Agricultural Extension in Delaware, requested Dean Robinson to formulate a plan by which the Home Economics Extension Service might be correlated with the work of the Home Economics Department of the Women's College. She, in turn, called upon Professor Caudell of the Home Economics Department to make a survey to determine the needs and wishes of rural women which might be met by the provisions of the act. Professor Caudell used trains as far as possible, but depended largely upon horse

and buggy for these exploratory trips. There were no roadside sandwich and fruit stands, but the lunch basket sometimes had the addition of vegetables which were cooked picnic fashion while the horse rested. Dean Robinson sought the advice of community leaders* through the State, and their interest and aid continued until the project was well established.

In the summer of 1915, Miss Elizabeth Jefferson (now Mrs. Lester Tarr), a graduate of Ohio State University, was appointed as Director of Home Economics Extension Service, and this proved to be a very happy selection, for Miss Jefferson brought to her work ingenuity, devotion, and skill.

To meet the difficulties of distance and transportation her plan provided for a combination of class and demonstration for a period of five weeks in each of two localities sufficiently near each other to make the transfer of equipment possible (Magnolia and Viola for example), this to be repeated in different parts of the State. The sessions were held on two successive days in each place, with one day intervening between them for the transfer and preparation of equipment. The women brought their babies with them, letting them play on blankets on the floor or take naps while their mothers shared in the class work or watched the demonstration. On Friday evening Miss Jefferson returned to the Women's College, made her report to Dean Hayward, and gave a copy to Dean Robinson, going back to her work on Sunday evening or Monday morning either by train or by ear with one of the Agricultural Extension workers, having had, let us hope, a bit of rest and recreation. A fee of fifty cents was charged each woman who attended the class, as it was thought that the project would be held in greater respect if it were not altogether a gratuitous service. Dean Hayward spent one day in each school, and Professor Mary E. Rich of the Department of Education gave a talk on Child Care in each. The closing exercises were quite an occasion. Printed certificates were presented, duly rolled and tied with white ribbon:

* These advisers included Mrs. Samuel M. Messick and Mrs. Oliver Newton of Bridgeville, Mrs. Robert Houston and Mrs. Andrew Marvel of Georgetown, Mrs. John G. Townsend of Selbyville, Mrs. George A. Marshal of Milford, Mrs. Samuel Derby of Woodside, Mrs. Frank Bancroft of Camden, Mrs. Etta Grey Jones of Laurel, Mrs. Selden Deemer of New Castle, and Mrs. Herbert Richardson of Wyoming.
THE WOMEN’S COLLEGE OF DELAWARE
NEWARK, DELAWARE

This is to Certify that

has completed the Extension Course in the Study of Home Making given at .......... by the Home Economics Department of the Women’s College of Delaware.

Dean
Professor of
Home Economics
Extension Worker
in Home Economics

Date

H. HAYWARD, State Leader of Agricultural Extension.

Dean Robinson usually attended the exercises and presented the certificates after a short address by some man of the local community. Husbands of the women were present and refreshments were served. The members of the Extension Classes were encouraged to continue their meetings as clubs, and a number of the groups later became associated with the Delaware State Federation of Women’s Clubs. Probably the best contribution of the initial Extension Service was to awaken in rural women the spirit of regarding women’s work on the farm as an art to be studied rather than drudgery to be endured, and to promote the knowledge that with careful planning, women could bring health, happiness, and economy to the home. It is difficult to realize now the gap that separated the farm women of 1915 from the women of cities who already knew the conveniences of electric power for water, light and labor-saving equipment. It is difficult, too, to recall, as we motor over Delaware’s fine highways, that in 1915 Delaware had few surfaced roads and very few automobiles, and that travel by horse and wagon over sandy roads, in clouds of dust in dry weather and through deep, slippery mud after heavy rains, was slow and wearisome. "We like it that you wear your nice clothes when you come to our class instead of thinking that anything will do out here in the country," said one woman to a visitor, and this really expressed the spirit of comradeship that had been engendered between the women of the Extension classes and the women of the College faculty.
When Dean McCue succeeded Dean Hayward as head of the Department of Agriculture, he sought to maintain the close association between the campus Department of Home Economics and the Extension Service, but the later rulings of the Directors of this Service in Washington made such cooperation well nigh impossible. The State Home Economics Association, however, provided a means of tying together all the work in that field conducted in the State.

At the opening of the College a four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Home Economics was offered, also a two-year course leading to a certificate. The latter was discontinued in 1918 because the amount of technical training which it provided was not considered sufficient to make it worthwhile.

Mutual interest in providing practical illustrations of scientific processes brought the Departments of Chemistry and Physics into close relation with the Department of Home Economics. The association of the work in Textiles and Clothing with that of the Art Department, and of the History and Sociology Departments also, has been increasingly evident.

In 1919 the Practice House, later called the Home Management House, was opened, being a part of the property purchased by means of funds given to Delaware College in 1915 by Mr. Pierre S. duPont. Here successive groups of students received practical experience in the management of a home, under the direction of a resident member of the faculty. Here, too, students observed the physical and social development of children of pre-school age. With the addition of courses in Institutional Management and Quantity Cookery, Kent Dining Hall became a part of the Home Economics equipment, giving students an opportunity to study costs of maintenance as well as methods of management in actual practice.

The laboratory manuals prepared by Professor Henrietta Fleck and Professor Elizabeth G. Kelly for their classes at the Women's College have also been widely used in other colleges.

Professor Amy Rextrew had plans always ready to bring forward when the Home Economics Building could be considered for further development of the Department.

The first Art courses, "History of Painting" and "History of Sculpture," were offered by Miss Harriet Winslow in 1916–17 as the gift of Miss Alice P. Smyth and Miss Mary H. A. Mather.
They were amply illustrated by lantern slides and small prints for note-books, and students became very appreciative of the old masters.

Student participation in art expression was sought in 1918 when Miss Florence Hubbard gave courses in Drawing and Painting and in Applied Household and Costume Design. There had been no teaching of Art in Delaware public schools outside of Wilmington. Many students had never had opportunity as children to work with paints or clay and were extremely selfconscious when asked to express any ideas which they might have or which might be suggested to them. It seemed imperative that not only at the Women's College but throughout the State interest in Art should be aroused, not as something apart and understood only by the few, but as an agent to meet the needs of all individuals in their daily living. Miss Hubbard recommended Miss Rachel Taylor for appointment as her successor, and no appointment could have been more fortunate.

In her classes Miss Taylor constantly emphasized the importance of awareness of beautiful and interesting things in the immediate surroundings; for example, the dignity and grace of a colonial doorway, the reproduction of Doric columns at Old College, the beauty of the campus elms. A record was made of "Pictures hung under the open sky" in Newark, by pencil, brush or camera. Relatives or friends of students were asked to contribute similar records from their home localities. The Women's Clubs became interested, and the collection was on exhibition when the State Federation meeting was held at the Women's College, while selections from it were reproduced later and with suitable printed matter were distributed for use in schools throughout the State by the Delaware School Auxiliary.

At the same time Miss Taylor sought every opportunity to interest adults in the Art needs of the children of the State through whatever avenues were open to her, such as the District Granges and the Women's Clubs. One of her classes in the Teacher Training course had the decoration of an elementary school room in Newark as a project. An Extension course in Art for teachers in the elementary grades was given on Saturday mornings in Dover. At another time a ten-weeks' course for adults of all ages was given in the Community House at Reliance. This class was made up largely of women, for a course in poultry raising in progress in
the other end of the room attracted the majority of the men. Children were included, the youngest to sleep, others to be busy with paints or to be modeling with clay. There was developed a joy in creative work and a companionship which the workers had never before known. At the College, courses in History of Art, in Home Furnishings, and in Dress Design were conducted with increasing response and enthusiasm from the students.

In 1929, when Professor Taylor left the College to become Supervisor of Art Education in the Public Schools of Delaware outside of Wilmington, Professor Harriet Baily, already a member of the Department, became its Director.

New courses were added. The Department was increased by one member. The annual art trip to New York City, the four annual trips to Philadelphia, besides the frequent visits to the Wilmington Art Center, taught students how to study art collections, how to recognize fine architecture, beauty in costume, lighting and action at the theater, etc. Visits to private collections in Wilmington and to the studios of Delaware artists upon invitation also educated them in art appreciation. Exhibitions were increased from the original four each year to a continuous succession offered in the Art Gallery in the Library building.

Membership in various state committees and Delaware Art Center Committees formed an important part of the contribution made by Professor Bailey and her associates. The planning of programs for special occasions and the redecorating of various rooms on the Campus were other significant services of this department.

In its growth the Art Department laid claim to any space available whatever its location. When the central heating plant was built, the original Women's College plant was taken over for pottery and metal work. The room not yet needed for books in the Library Building was claimed as an art gallery for exhibits. An extra studio in Residence Hall was secured when the Women's College Library was moved to the University Library. It is to be hoped that soon all these associated divisions of art work may be brought together in the long-planned Art Building, and that what might be termed the colonization of the campus by the Art Department may end.

Young people must sing, and a group with common interests must sing songs of its own making. There was no lack of singing
at the Women’s College from the first week when a group of friends of the College purchased a piano for the assembly room (Hilarium) as a necessary aid in warding off homesickness, the malady which the faculty feared might attack girls who were away from home over a week-end for the first time. Fortunately there were a number of good pianists among the students.

A Glee Club was suggested, but, as there was no teacher of music at either Delaware College or the Women’s College, its leadership was a problem. A senior at Delaware College, William Martin, was doing excellent work as leader of an orchestra whose members were his fellow students. He was asked to undertake the organization and training of a group of Women’s College students prone to nervous giggles over their errors, a task in which he proved to be very successful. Later Miss Marian Brassington, a part-time instructor of Botany, undertook the Glee Club leadership and sponsored a very creditable evening’s program, which set the precedent for the annual Glee Club concert. Selma Bachrach of the first class composed “Alma Mater,” and soon college songs set to popular tunes grew to two mimeographed volumes.

In 1919 Music was added as a necessary part of the Teacher Training program. “Music Appreciation,” “Public School Music,” and “Practice Teaching of Music” were the courses offered. In addition, the training of the Glee Club and assembly singing were in charge of the Instructor of Music. Miss Dora Wilcox was the first appointee in this position.

In 1921 arrangements were made for instruction in violin and piano, but the fees for this were necessarily high. The development of the work in Music to make it really a department of the University rather than an asset of the Department of Education began with the appointment of Professor Anthony Loudis in 1937 and the addition of full-time members to this Department.

In the initial years the same science courses were offered at the Women’s College as at Delaware College, but to bring about further correlation with the Department of Home Economics Professor Charles C. Palmer made changes in courses in General Bacteriology and added Household Bacteriology. Similarly, Professor Jeannette Graustein added a course in Nature Study for the students of Elementary Education, and a course in Human Physiology as a requirement of Home Economics students; she also en-
larged the scope of the work to include additional fields of Biology for students preparing to teach in high schools, as well as for those who looked forward to graduate work in that subject.

Professor Clarence E. Short was the first teacher of Mathematics at the Women’s College, though Dr. George A. Harter was head of the Department of Mathematics and Physics during the years 1914–35. Professor Short convinced the majority of his students that Mathematics was not a matter of compilations and mysterious formulae which somehow brought the answers to assigned problems, but a great science which governed may things in their daily lives, yet led to infinitudes. After graduate work at the University of Chicago, one of his students, Miss Edith A. McDougle, became a member of the Mathematics Department of the University of Delaware.

One year of study of Mathematics, that is, six credit hours, was required for the A.B. degree until 1930–31, but removal of this requirement did not change the interest in this subject. Professor Carl J. Rees, who has been head of the Department since 1935–36, says: "Indeed, many of our finest students of Mathematics in this University have been those at the Women’s College. Their splendid work after graduation is a certain indication of what girls can do in Mathematics." He gives a list of teachers, research workers and statisticians to substantiate his statement.

The work in Physics was limited to the course in General Physics and the Household Physics required of students of Home Economics.

The standard courses in Chemistry given at Delaware College were repeated at the Women’s College, with the addition of a special course for sophomores in Home Economics, until 1917 when Dr. Quaesita C. Drake was appointed as Professor of Chemistry and head of that Department at the Women’s College. The first change was that freshmen courses for those who had had work in Chemistry in high school were made different from those for students who were beginning work in that subject. The special course for Home Economics students was modified so as to offer material of interest to Arts and Science students also. Courses in Physiological and Food Chemistry, in Physical Chemistry, and advanced courses were added. Especial mention should be made of the course on "The History of Chemistry," which, with the collection of books in the University Library and Professor Drake’s
private collection, afforded students a comprehensive survey of the development of this science.

The Department of Chemistry has had rather more than its share of graduates who have received degrees with distinction. A fair number of alumnae have gone into medicine, a few into the nursing profession. A goodly number are teaching chemistry. Others hold important positions in industrial chemistry, as librarians, in patent divisions of chemical companies, as members of intelligence divisions of such companies, whose office is to keep research workers informed of all work being done in their particular fields. It is to be hoped that in the future these able students may have increased opportunities for independent research rather than continuing to make their contribution in the service departments of research laboratories.

Courses in modern languages were at first limited in number and in content by the meager high-school preparation in these subjects and by the lack of sufficient teaching staff at Delaware College. Gradually, however, these disadvantages were removed, until, under the direction of Professor Edwin C. Byam, the teaching of French, German, and Spanish was brought to high standards through the improvement of teaching staff and library and laboratory equipment.

The outstanding contribution of this Department is the Delaware Foreign Study Plan, which was first proposed by Assistant Professor Raymond Kirkbride of the Modern Language Department, who had been with the American Army in France in World War I and who said repeatedly, "There would not be any more wars if the young people of different nations could know each other as fellow students." His plan was that a group of students from Delaware, and students from other colleges also, should spend the junior year of their college course in study in France, and that similar groups should study in Spain, Germany, and other countries, when it became possible to organize them.

President Hullihen gave much thought to the plan and presented it at the meeting of the Delaware Service Citizens in 1921, at which it received a very favorable response. The result was that a group of friends of the University agreed to underwrite the initial expenses to be incurred in inaugurating the plan.

Professor Kirkbride spent the college year 1921–22 in France arranging for choice of courses at the University of France which
would be of especial value to students from American colleges; for special language tutors; for homes for students in French families; for recreation at opera, theater, sight-seeing, etc. He also determined the minimum cost per student for the junior year abroad. The following year, 1922–23, a group of eight young men went with Professor Kirkbride as the first Delaware Foreign Study Group. One student from the Women’s College joined the Group in 1923, one in 1924. In 1925 when the Group included three students from the Women’s College and four young women from other colleges, as well as six young men from Delaware and one from the University of Florida, President Hullihen asked Dean Robinson to spend a month with them in France and to make a report to parents on living conditions and to him on this and other matters. Miss May Sharp of Wilmington was persuaded to sail with the Group and added very much to the pleasure of the party both on shipboard and also in France where she remained several months and was frequently a member of the Delaware party at the theater or upon sight-seeing expeditions, and always a good friend.

Parents and faculty members were much gratified by the very favorable reports which Dean Robinson gave upon her return. In later groups one woman was included as assistant to the leader. An extract from Professor Byam’s report offers significant figures: “From 1923 to 1939, when the war forced the last group to return, seventeen groups of students totaling 768 and representing 123 colleges and universities went to France for the junior year under the direction of the University of Delaware. Two groups, 39 students from 17 colleges and universities, spent the junior year in Germany; one group, 14 students from 10 colleges and universities, went to Geneva under our auspices.’’

Professor Ezra Breckenridge Crooks was appointed to organize the Department of Philosophy, Psychology and Social Science for both Delaware College and the Women’s College in 1922, with the expectation that there would soon be additional appointments for this Department. The anticipated funds were not, however, forthcoming; hence Professor Crooks found himself presenting the problems of Philosophy, striving to encourage every spark of desire for personal research in his Philosophy classes, and then putting himself wholeheartedly into the social service problems of the State. These seemed very near and appealing because of Delaware’s small size. There were student trips to observe the
remarkable work of Warden Mordecai Plummer at the Workhouse, which was attracting the attention of penologists both in this country and abroad; trips to inspect the care of homeless children, the aged, the feeble-minded.* At the outset, convention demanded chaperonage and Mrs. Crooks accompanied these groups, continuing this for good fellowship when it was no longer required. The Crooks’ home was quite as much a part of the University as the classroom. Professor Crooks had taught in a college for men and in a college for women, and was interested in presenting the same courses to young men and to young women in separate classes. He was inclined to think that young women were apt to choose the more concrete and practical; young men, the more theoretical courses, though he saw no difference between them as to intellectual grasp. In fact, he found some of his most interesting students in the Women’s College. The percentage of young women who have taken up social service as a profession gives proof of the interest aroused by their college courses in that field. With the appointment of Dr. Oberlin to teach Psychology, 1930, and the aid of Dr. Caldwell, 1936, Professor Crooks increased the offerings in Philosophy, but his chief contribution to the Women’s College continued to be in the field of Sociology.

The Physical Education Department of the Women’s College was initiated by Miss Alfreda Mosscrop as “Director of Athletics.” Her title expressed the limitation of the concept of physical training of that time. The importance of exercise to maintain health was fully appreciated, but it was regarded as recreation to which some students were prone to give too much time, beneficial it is true, but not to be mistaken for work worthy of credit toward a college degree.

The Swedish system of gymnastics was in vogue. An annual exhibition of marching and calisthenics was held in the Newark Armory, and to stimulate interest this was made competitive between the freshman and sophomore classes, for whom the work was

* A prominent legislator who chanced to meet Professor Crooks said: “See, here, Professor, what are you teaching these girls up at the College? My daughter came home just after some of your trips, and talked us death of what she saw, what is being done, and what ought to be done at all our institutions. Finally she asked if I knew this and that about them. ‘No,’ ‘Why not? Don’t you ever visit them?’ ‘No, I haven’t.’ ‘But, Dad, don’t you vote every year on their budgets?’ ‘Yes, of course.’ ‘Well?’ and what could I say?’” he chuckled, half ashamed, half proud.

Probably those visits by candid young people do more than we imagine to enlighten legislators.
a requirement. Folk, natural, and aesthetic dancing were introduced in the indoor program, while students of elementary education added games and plays as a part of their preparation for teaching. The spring and fall programs included basket ball, volley ball, baseball, track, and field hockey.

The annual May Day program was carried out by student committees from all classes, though the dances and other features depended upon training given in the Gymnasium.

Riffery was a popular indoor winter sport, though the facilities for it were meager. Tennis, hiking, archery and other activities that could be carried on after leaving college were encouraged. Special exercises were assigned for students who required a restricted program.

The medical examinations of the first classes were conducted by Dr. H. G. M. Kollock, a member of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. William E. Kraemer of Wilmington, who gave their services. Later these examinations were given under the auspices of the State Board of Health with physician, nurse, dentist, and dental hygienist on the staff. Care of the health of students devolved at first upon the matron, then upon the director of halls, and finally upon a registered nurse whose work in the care of minor illnesses and the prevention of more serious sickness became a much-appreciated service.

The one large room in Science Hall designated as the Gymnasium seemed quite adequate for the first class, but the space was soon far too limited for class exercises, while lack of storage space made the addition of apparatus well nigh impossible. The proximity to class-room was a source of both irritation and amusement, the latter being especially the case when some grave lecture was interrupted by the melody of a singing game which students preparing to teach in the elementary schools were learning.

No development was ever more appreciated than the erection of the Gymnasium, of which Mr. Louis Jellade was the architect. The first appropriation made by the State Legislature in 1929 was not sufficient to provide for a swimming pool and other essential features, but an additional appropriation was granted by the following Legislature. The building was opened for classes in December, 1931.

Professor Beatrice Hartshorn then had the facilities for making Physical Education a major subject for the degree of Bachelor of
Science, which was cordially approved by the Academic Council (faculty) of the Women's College. At the same time students of Elementary Education were required to take a course which emphasized the underlying principles of Physical Education in addition to the games and plays included for them in the two-year requirement in Physical Education for all students.

When the Danish system of gymnastics succeeded the Swedish system for the fundamental exercises, competitive programs were eliminated except in team sports which were intramural. Competitions with teams of other colleges were never permitted.

Each spring high school girls from different localities were brought together at the College for a Play Day, not for competitions but for friendly participation in games and exchange of ideas on recreation. For a week at the close of the college year the pool was given over to the Red Cross for swimming lessons for children of the elementary schools.

To summarize the work of the Physical Education Department I quote from a report by Professor Hartshorn:

The emphasis between 1920 and 1930 was upon health, the natural program, upon games suitable for leisure time. With the 1930's came the educational emphasis. . . . We have continued our all-round program of sports, rhythms and correctives. Fitness for living will come through the self-discipline of each individual, not through regimentation in routine classes.

What the foundation and the supporting girders are to a building, the Registrar's Office is to a college. From the approval of a freshman's credentials for admission to providing data for the senior's presentation for his degree, the student is dependent upon the Registrar's records. When credentials are desired for jobs after college, their accuracy is assured by the Registrar. Then, too, there is a personal aspect to the Registrar's work which many students have learned to value, for who has so wide information as to the estimates of successive groups of students by members of the faculty as the registrar? For exact information as to faculty regulations and precedents, faculty committees request that the Registrar shall be included in their membership.

It was the task of Miss Gertrude C. Sturges to organize and develop the work of the Registrar at the Women's College, and this she did with the zeal of the perfectionist and the artist's fine appreciation of technique.
VI. UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

When President Hullihen succeeded President Samuel Chiles Mitchell in 1920, he at once raised the question: "Why should not Delaware College and the Women's College be organized as the University of Delaware, the two colleges being coordinate units?" The Trustees Committee on the Women's College gave careful thought to the legal questions involved. They decided that no disadvantages to the Women's College would result. Dean Robinson favored the change, arguing that the title, "University of Delaware," would be better understood as signifying the highest unit of the Delaware state educational system than the organization of two distinct colleges. Further than that, it eliminated separate allocations for heating, lighting, and other matters of business administration of the two colleges. No changes were suggested in the agreements between the Trustees and the Dean of the Women's College as to the supervision of that college. It was constantly maintained in the discussions of university organization that there should be no decrease in the number of women holding professorships to correspond to the low ratio of women to men in major positions in Western universities.

The essential advantages of the separate college organization for women were to continue, such as providing training for administrative work and placing emphasis on courses leading to appointments open to women, with the added advantages of opening new courses to women students. The relations of Barnard College to Columbia University, Women's College of New Jersey to Rutgers University, Pembroke College to Brown University, Sophie Newcomb to Tulane University, Radcliffe College to Harvard University, and other co-ordinate colleges, were cited.

The new organization went into effect in 1920. The two faculties (Delaware College Faculty and Academic Council of the Women's College) continued to meet separately, with occasional meetings of the University Faculty at the call of the President of the University to consider common problems.

Among some rather amusing incidents that occurred in connection with the university organization, one may be included here. When President Hullihen made postal arrangements for bulletins of the University which included the Women's College catalogue, a difficulty arose. The directions received from the
Postal Department stated that only one catalogue number could be included, which implied the joint issue of the catalogues of Delaware College and the Women’s College. President Hullihen protested, but the direction as to number of catalogues was not removed. He and the members of the Trustees Committee on the Women’s College disapproved the joint publication, not only on the ground of additional cost to the University, but on account of loss of the identity of the Women’s College. One of the Trustees suggested that Dean Robinson should present the matter to Senator Coleman duPont. The Senator was said to appreciate having interviews scheduled with the amount of time requested, so Dean Robinson asked for ten minutes at his Wilmington office. There Mr. duPont made an appointment with her at his Washington office, saying that he would take her to see Postmaster General Harry New about the matter. The interview with the Postmaster General was brief, but the secretary to whom the question referred was familiar with regulations about college bulletins and understood the difficulty at once. He said that if “University of Delaware” were printed at the top of the cover page the title “Women’s College Catalogue” could follow with volume and number with no violation of regulations in issuing it as a separate bulletin. This form was adopted.

The magnificent Library which has served the University since 1924 was one of the great achievements of President Hullihen, for which the Women’s College pays him grateful tribute.

At the opening of the Women’s College, its Library occupied the space in Science Hall later devoted to Bacteriology and Biology laboratories. The bequest of Dr. George W. Twitmyer of about 2000 volumes, chiefly upon Education, was supplemented by loans from the Delaware College Library and the Wilmington Free Institute Library, also by purchase from the various Department funds and by gifts.

In the one-room Library in Science Hall students to whom libraries were practically unknown, learned to love books. Open shelves invited casual reading. The loans from the Delaware College Library and the Wilmington Library were for short periods; hence, a glance at an interesting page had to be followed by further reading very soon rather than by laying the book aside for some future free hour. In charge of a faculty committee with student assistants even after the appointment of a librarian, the Library
seemed to be quite a personal possession, and it was with some wistful regret that students and faculty saw its 5000 volumes transferred to the University Library upon its completion in 1924.

The advantages of sharing the University Library, however, were obvious: the great number of volumes accessible, the scientific cataloguing which made source material of many kinds available, the atmosphere of scholarly work which pervaded it. Under Mr. W. D. Lewis, the Librarian, the expansion of the use of the Library was marked.

VII. Student Activities

To train students for leadership, organizations to foster special interests were encouraged. Committee chairmanships, the arrangement of programs for special occasions, and other opportunities to take the responsibility of making decisions gave the experiences of intelligent group life.

First came the organization of the Student Self-Government Association in October, 1914. In this Miss Gertrude E. Brady and Miss Alfreda Mosscrop of the faculty gave efficient aid, providing copies of the student self-government constitutions and regulations in force in several women’s colleges, as suggestions; never dictating, but always standing ready to answer questions.

The idea of student government was new in Delaware. Teachers were expected to be disciplinarians quite as much as educators. It took time for freshman girls to learn to appreciate that government includes constructive measures as well as the maintenance of law and order; to learn that college regulations made by the Student Self-Government Council with the approval of their faculty advisers were not a push-ball on the half-way line with those to be controlled on one side and those to control on the other. As sophomores, however, when they had to explain and defend their system of government to an entering freshman class, their loyalty showed that student government was upon a good foundation. I quote from an address given before the students of the Women’s College, October 10, 1942, by Marion Hatfield McCaughan, President of Student Self-Government Association, 1921–22:

In the fall of 1921, I took part in the Founders Day program and presented a report of the Student Self-Government Association. I am sorry that it is not available today, for it
would probably describe more accurately our accomplishments and our ambitions than I can today.

College alumnae are always interested in the progress of their successors, but we alumnae of those early days have a special interest in your organizations. We, their creators, like to feel that we laid the corner stones upon which the traditions of the Women's College have been built.

This student government association of 1914 was limited in its form, for those freshmen had little experience in self-government, certainly not as much as you have known in the present-day high school. Records of the college show that this young association expanded gradually, under the guidance and counsel of some very wise faculty members who seemed to know just when the group was ready to take over new obligations.

The book of rules of 1921 explains that it is the duty of the Student Association to enact and enforce the rules and to plan for the constructive development of the student group.

It seems to me that we were very busy in those days, for we took our jobs seriously.

1. We represented the Women's College at state, community, and college affairs and, sometimes, we attended conventions of national significance. I remember that shortly after the close of the First World War, I attended a conference in Chicago made up of representatives of colleges all over the country and some foreign countries, too. We met to discuss our responsibility in the establishment of world peace. Perhaps some of you will go on a similar mission, and I sincerely hope that your efforts prove to be more lasting than ours have been.

2. We presented the opinions of the students to the faculty and, in turn, interpreted their points of view to the student body.

3. We entertained important guests and, in this way, were able to become personally acquainted with prominent visitors.

4. When it was necessary to make a request for a new building or additional funds from the legislature, each one of us considered it a personal responsibility to impress the members of the Legislature with our needs.

5. We appointed committees and defined their duties. The committee which planned the social affairs of the college was sponsored by the Students' Association.

6. We interceded in class disagreements. If the sophomores were too severe in their treatment of the freshmen, we gently removed their fangs. Likewise, if the freshmen did not seem to be falling into line, we clipped their wings.
7. During my senior year hazing was abolished. According to tradition, hazing was once in vogue in many colleges. We felt that this kind of initiation for incoming classes was not in keeping with our ideals and certainly was not constructive. We decided to plan various kinds of entertainment for the freshmen so that they could become better acquainted with the College life. We agreed to retain the class insignia and certain probationary periods, but the disagreeable features of hazing were discontinued.

8. It was also the responsibility of the executive board to enforce the rules. I should like again to call attention to the fact that I came to college at the close of the first World War and was here at a time which has since become known as the beginning of the period of the emancipation of women. We did not have as much freedom as we have today and women were restricted in many ways, particularly in regard to their social conduct. I believe that our social rules reflected something of the attitude of that period. Perhaps you would be interested in hearing about them:

a. We were required to be on campus each evening by 7 o'clock. Study hour began at 7:30 and lasted for two hours. At 10 o'clock all lights were out and we were ready for bed, at least we were supposed to be. Proctors appointed by the Student Association patrolled the halls. Of course, they did not tuck us in for the night, but they made sure that no one was burning the midnight oil.

b. We never left the campus in the evening during the week. We really had no good excuse to leave, as the library and all college facilities were housed on the premises. If there was a basketball game, a lecture, or some similar affair, we attended with the chaperon.

c. Friday night was open night and we were then allowed to entertain our special dates in the Hilarium. Of course, there wasn't much privacy, but the student body was smaller in those days.

d. If we were fortunate enough to be invited to the Saturday night dances, we signed up three days in advance. We and our escorts went with the chaperon. We always walked to and from the dances, but we didn't mind particularly, for we could always take the long way around or, with a little practice, could walk more slowly than the chaperon.

e. Freshmen were allowed to attend five dances a semester. The rest of us could go as often as we were invited, providing we hadn't had any D's during the previous six-weeks period.
f. Freshmen had six over-night leaves; sophomores and juniors, ten; and seniors were unlimited. Seniors could also entertain on Sunday evening.

g. We were not permitted to ride in automobiles unchaperoned, for cars were still somewhat of a novelty in those days and were not as necessary to transportation as they are today.

Naturally, there were some violations of the rules and it was the duty of the executive council to interview the offender, hear her testimony, and decide her fate. If we considered that her offense was serious, we might require her to give up her public offices. Less serious disobedience restricted her social privileges. The punishment we all dreaded most was what we called "being campused"—that is, we were not allowed to leave the campus or to receive guests for several days, a week, a month; or longer, depending upon the infraction.

Imposing punishments might have been a disagreeable task, but the girls never seemed to bear resentment, for they realized that we were acting for the group and were exercising the rights of a democratic government.

It was in the year 1921 that the honor rules were adopted and we won the right to take examinations without the presence of a proctor. This may not seem very important to you who are accustomed to accepting this privilege as a matter of course, but to us it was a sacred trust which could not be violated.

In spite of restrictions which probably seem rigid to you, we had a grand time, and I would not exchange my college days for any other part of my life.

The first social event at the Women’s College was the Freshman Bonfire. When the workmen completed Science Hall they left the waste lumber in a cone-shaped pile. The students were quick to see its possibilities and invited the freshmen and a few upperclassmen at Delaware College to a bonfire. Dean Robinson invited the faculty. Miss Churchman, the matron, provided rolls and sausages for hot dogs, also lemonade. When the fire died down the guests came into the Hilarium to dance or chat. This proved to be so good a method of making acquaintances that it set a pattern for the “Freshman Bonfire” which continued for a number of years. It also made a precedent for Saturday Evenings. On these occasions there was a short program. The reading of French Canadian dialect poems by Professor Sypherd, Cowboy Ballads read by Professor Dutton, song recitals by Mr. Frederick Wyatt of Wilmington, and many others are recalled, as well as those given by
students. After the program chairs were folded against the walls and dancing followed until the night watchman blinked the lights and members of the social committees, both Student and Faculty, said good-night to the procession of guests as they left.

These evenings were termed "open house" in contrast to those (Monday through Thursday) when no young men were received. With no movies or other entertainment in Newark, these evenings were popular with both students and faculty until the coming of the automobile and the development of fraternity informal parties at Delaware College changed the social pattern to one of later hours and more sophisticated gatherings.

The Committee on Social Affairs of the Student Self-Government Association was responsible for all the formal and informal gatherings at the Women's College. This included dances, dinners, teas, receptions, and special-occasion programs. The Faculty Committee on Social Affairs gave much aid at the outset, but gradually became merely a committee for sanctioning (or in some cases disapproving of) well-worked-out plans.

The first formal function each year was the observance of Founders Day in October. This was held when the first class became sophomores. The planting of a tree by the Sophomore Class and the passing of the spade to the freshmen was followed by a short address by the President of the Student Self-Government Association concerning the aims and plans of the Association, a short address by a guest speaker, and a tea. When the first class became seniors the ceremony of investment with cap and gown was added. For this President Hullihen wrote a formal exercise. Sophomores served as gown bearers. Dean Robinson presented the class and President Hullihen granted the right to wear the cap and gown with a charge as to the significance of this privilege. The juniors presented the class color (red, blue, yellow, or green) relinquished by the seniors of the preceding year, to the freshman class.

The Thanksgiving Dinner brought together resident students, commuters, and guests for short speeches and college songs. The President of Student Self-Government Association presided and served as toastmistress.

Christmas Dinner was served in different forms. Perhaps the most interesting was the old English style, with lords and ladies in appropriate costumes seated upon an elevated platform, "sit-
ting above the salt,"' beef eaters, jesters, and finally all others in such costumes as could be mustered; dinner served on bare tables with knives but no forks provided, the roasted boarshead brought in with an apple in its mouth, followed by much merry-making instigated by the jesters' tricks, carols and other songs.

Parents' Dinner was usually held in January with a student as toastmistress, faculty members, parents, and students being about equally distributed through the dining-room. College songs and short speeches followed.

The spring months were marked by the Indoor Meet of the Physical Education Department, also by the May Day program of dances on the green before the May Queen and her court.

Good dance partners were available at Delaware College. The Hilarium floor and a very small orchestra served at first; then the floors of the reception room and browsing room had to be cleared when a dance was held in Residence Hall. The basement dining room and hall were next requisitioned; then the dining hall of Delaware College was secured as the student enrollment grew. Finally, the ballroom of the duPont Hotel in Wilmington was the choice for the Junior Promenade, while Kent Dining Hall of the Women's College provided sufficient space for other dances.

With dances given by fraternities and other groups at Delaware College to which many students of the Women's College were invited, there was no lack of opportunity to dance. The faculty Committee on Scholarship, however, set limitations at times. Chaperonage was always a requisite and the women members of the faculty as well as faculty wives often found themselves very sleepy on Saturday or Sunday morning: The students of Delaware College were fine hosts to the chaperons as well as to the students of the Women's College.

The question of sororities arose only once. A student received as a transfer from a college where she had been loyal member of one of the national sororities brought together a group of perhaps a dozen girls whom she thought worthy to become the nucleus of a chapter of her sorority. Their secret meetings aroused not only the curiosity but the animosity of a similar number who said, "We are as good as they." This brought a grave problem to the Student Government Board, some of whom had accepted invitations to become members of the respective groups. The faculty, especially the women members in residence on the campus, were a unit in
disapproving such a division of student interest and loyalty, even though they in their respective colleges had been members of fraternities or sororities themselves. Discussion was voluble and animated. Finally the leaders of the two groups agreed that the best interest of the College would be served by disbanding the two groups.

Attendance at Sunday morning church service was required in the early years of the Women's College. The one Jewess of the first class visited the churches in Newark the first year but asked to remain in her room to read from the Talmud the second year. She was sometimes joined by other students and this may have the initial step toward some fine interracial work done by this group later. President Mitchell gave a short address at each Sunday evening service held in Residence Hall during the first semester, 1914-15. This service was conducted by students with the aid of their faculty adviser, Professor Caudell. Faculty members and others from Newark often attended it. During the second semester, the clergymen in Newark and others were invited to speak.

When asked in the Spring of their first year if they wished to take the responsibilities of organizing a college branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, the students considered the question very seriously and decided to invite the District YWCA Secretary for Colleges to discuss the question with them. She spent a week at the College explaining the work, suggesting ways of raising the necessary funds, etc. Before she left the organization with its various committees had been completed. It required hard work and considerable sacrifice to provide funds to send delegates to Eaglesmere and other Inter-Collegiate Conferences, but the contacts thus made with students of other and older colleges were of great value. The program of the YWCA changed with changing conditions at the College, but it maintained some features continuously, such as sending letters of welcome to incoming freshmen, the candle-light service of their admission to the YWCA, the annual formation of groups for Bible Study and for the discussion of such topics as the non-Christian religions and the problems of social service. The spirit of generous giving was maintained, contributions often being far out of proportion to the spending money in student pocketbooks.
To this small and quite provincial young College, World War I brought an awakening to national and international questions. Groups of students made speeches and sang college songs in the high schools of the state as they went with Dean Robinson to promote the sale of war bonds. The Student Government Association was responsible for work in the sizable vegetable garden south of Residence Hall where hoeing potatoes and gathering tomatoes were more effective in reducing weight than the rationing of flour and sugar. Classes in home nursing and first aid were organized by Miss Dikeman and Miss Long. They were taught by two nurses and a physician assigned to them by the Delaware Red Cross and were awarded honors by the National Red Cross in three successive years, 1918–20. Sweaters were knitted for soldiers; scrapbooks of jokes, victrola records, etc., were sent to army hospitals. Both economy and self-sacrifice as well as hard work were necessary to make possible these contributions to war relief.

November 7, 1918, after lights were out and sleep was gradually enfolding Residence Hall, a sharp ring on Dean Robinson's telephone brought the message from the Director of Military Training at Delaware College that an armistice had been declared and an invitation to the students and faculty of the Women's College to join in a celebration in front of Old College. Students and faculty were awake and off in short order. Mr. and Mrs. H. Rodney Sharp came from Wilmington bringing such fireworks as they could secure. There were cheers and songs. President Mitchell gave a brief address, and others expressed the general joy. After the last rocket had been sent up, the girls returned to Residence Hall and danced until 3:00 a.m. It was a blow the next morning to read in the newspapers that the announcement was false. (The College had no radio in 1918.) On Monday, November 11, came the glad, good news that the armistice had been signed. The following Wednesday was declared a holiday by way of celebration.

Interest in international relations was first fostered by a Committee of the YWCA. Representatives of Poland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and other nations were brought to the College to present the post-war problems of their countries. There was frequent discussion of the League of Nations and great was the disappointment over the failure of the United States to become a member of the League.
In October, 1922, Professor Ryden and others of the History Department organized the Forum to promote understanding of current problems. Meetings were held fortnightly at 4:15 o’clock. Tea was served as the group assembled. The leader for the day presented the topic in a short address and general discussion followed. Newspapers were provided for each dormitory by a small tax on the members. In 1923, the Forum became a member of the organization sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It is in the discussions of such groups as these that the ideals of our democracy are fostered.

Department clubs were popular and were more important educationally than would have been the case in an older and larger college. The language clubs made French and Spanish the mediums of enlarging human relationships. The Mathematics Club showed that subject to have many amenities and to lead to most interesting fields of thought. The Science Club presented the results of research in their practical applications, showed the inter-relations of different fields of science and made the painstaking work of the laboratory seem worth while. The Art Club and the Home Economics Club each in its own way broadened the interests of students and led them to recognize the importance of these subjects in our daily living. The Athletic Association provided for exercise and the acquirement of skills for which the Department of Physical Training could not give time.

Interest in dramatics, of course, was spontaneous, for what girl does not enjoy the escape from her own personality which she finds in assuming a new character, appearing in an unusual costume, and hearing her own voice in strange new tones? In the junior year of the first class, October, 1916, Miss Gertrude E. Brady of the English Department organized the Dramatic Club, the membership in which was not limited in any way.

Few students had had the opportunity to see good plays given by professional actors. Moving picture houses were comparatively few and had not approached their present level of technique. To read plays and to discuss the possibilities of presenting them gave a new and critical interest. The discovery of the importance of committees to provide stage properties, costumes, and lighting, the selection of students suited to interpreting the characters of the play and, above all, the importance of team work for a successful
production gave most valuable training for administrative work of any sort in the future.

The Club subscribed to two periodicals devoted to dramatics for the Library and asked that a special shelf should be devoted to standard books on the drama and copies of plays.

In 1925, the size of the Dramatic Club warranted the organization of an honor group known as "Puppets." They assumed the responsibility of the mid-week one act plays given in the Hilarium and later, the one-act plays given annually in Mitchell Hall by each of the four classes in competition.

When properties and costumes accumulated to a considerable amount, a basement room in Residence Hall was devoted to them and they were catalogued under Professor Elizabeth G. Kelly's direction. Slacks were unknown, but trousers, coats, etc., were included among the costumes. (Voices that could assume a manly tone were at a premium.)

To name all of the members of the faculty who gave aid to the Dramatics Club would make a long list, for it included teachers of Art, Biology, Chemistry, Education, English, Home Economics, Modern Languages, Music, and Physical Education. To enumerate the plays given would take a greater amount of space. They included many one-act plays, plays of the usual length, and Shakespearean plays given in the Red Men's Grove.

The lecture-room of Wolf Hall was the largest room available for plays given jointly by the Women's College Dramatics Club and the Footlights Club of Delaware College, and the limitation of its platform for sets was a serious problem. This was ended in 1928 by Mr. H. Rodney Sharp's gift of Mitchell Hall to the University.

When Professor C. Robert Kase offered his course in Play Production by the laboratory method open to all students of the University in 1930 he found students of the Women's College eager to elect it. Naturally the work of the Dramatics Club with its large membership was superseded by better productions given by a limited number. The work was differentiated and intensive for the participants. Thanks to Professor Kase's enthusiasm and hard work, interest in the drama spread to high schools and community groups. Plays were given both at the University and elsewhere with real art.
A chapter of the Phi Kappa Phi, an honorary society devoted to the interest of scholarship, was established at the Women’s College in 1924. Alumnae who were eligible were included in its membership.

The Alumnae Association was organized immediately after the graduation of the first class, in June, 1918.

The student publications of the Women’s College waxed and waned, the "waning" having covered more time than the "waxing." The Women’s College Reporter, the first venture, probably had a wider circulation than its successors, for it was chiefly a news sheet and was issued when the college was still looked upon as a venture and people were curious about it. The Blue Kettle followed, a magazine started in the hope of encouraging student interest in writing. Later Pambo appeared with the same purpose. A few good numbers were brought out in each case, but interest flagged when the teacher who had suggested it had left the faculty. Joint publication with Delaware College of a University paper was equally short-lived, for news of athletics naturally seemed more vital than serious articles submitted by students of the Women’s College or the college gossip which usually had followed the grapevine before publication. The class books published annually by the Seniors of the early classes and biennially by the Seniors and Juniors in later years as records of their class activities were very creditable volumes.

VIII. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Mr. Frank Miles Day and Mr. Charles Z. Klauder were appointed in 1915 as architects for Delaware College and the Women’s College, and were asked to make plans for the development probable in the succeeding fifty years. They made a study of buildings of the colonial period at New Castle, Odessa, and Dover, Delaware, and their designs for the college buildings reflect that study.

The group planned for the Women’s College included Sussex, Kent, and New Castle Halls, with a common room in Kent Hall which should serve all three dormitories, and also dining-rooms and kitchens sufficient for all resident students and faculty; a classroom building adjacent to Science Hall; and an unassigned building with the general purpose of provision for day students and the various student activities. The library, to serve both Delaware
College and the Women’s College, was indicated in the middle area.*
A shaded green extended the length of both campuses. Shrubs south of the Library were anticipated.

It will be remembered that for the opening of the College two buildings had been erected, Science Hall and Residence Hall. It was a surprise to the Delaware legislators when in his inaugural address, January 2, 1917, Governor John G. Townsend announced, referring to the Women’s College:

The development of this institution has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its most enthusiastic advocates . . . in three years its enrollment has practically doubled.

A new dormitory for the young women has become a pressing necessity and this you should provide.

The members of the Legislature visited the Women’s College as a part of their customary tour of inspection of state institutions. After luncheon they were shown over the college by students from their several districts who explained their need of an additional building. The bill authorizing the erection and furnishing of Sussex Hall was passed, and Governor Townsend gave the address at the laying of the corner stone on October 12, 1917. The building was ready for occupancy in December, 1918, with rooms for sixty-seven persons.

In the summer of 1920, the lack of dormitory space again became a serious problem. To limit the enrollment would deny admission to prospective teachers when the need of trained teachers in the public schools of the State was pressing. The Delaware School Auxiliary Association offered to erect and furnish two frame buildings, each to accommodate twenty-two persons, and to pay the cost of their maintenance until July 1, 1921. In addition this Association provided funds for the enlargement of the dining-room and kitchen in Residence Hall by removing partitions and turning storage space into the main dining room, while the former coal cellar was made into a small additional dining room. This was done at an expenditure of $52,141.00. It increased the capacity from that intended for sixty-five to accommodations for one hundred and eighty.

Mr. Frank Schoonover of Wilmington was present when the stu-

* This first plan did not include the Gynasium, erected in 1931 in the southeast area of the campus, nor the building shown in later plans for the southwest area in anticipation of the needs of the Music and Art Departments.
dents were discussing names for the temporary dormitories, which they said had come up like mushrooms on the lawn or had grown up like Topsy. Before he began his address on his experiences as an artist in Canada, he said, "I will tell you the name of a very nice mushroom. It is "Boletus," which appears in the late summer or fall." Thus the names "Boletus" and "Topsy" were accepted at once. The third temporary dormitory was built for the College by the Delaware School Auxiliary in 1923 at a cost of $18,997.00. The students asked President Hullihen to suggest a name for it. He promptly replied: "You have "Topsy" already. Certainly you should have "Turvey," and the third name was at once adopted. These names clung to these buildings as long as they served as dormitories (as two of them still do).

An appropriation of $235,000 for buildings for the Women's College was passed by the General Assembly in 1925, without a dissenting vote. Of this, $160,000 was to be devoted to the erection and furnishing of a dormitory, New Castle Hall, and $75,000 to a dining-room and kitchen. To the latter sum Mr. Pierre S. du Pont added a gift of $5,000 through the Delaware School Auxiliary. The Women's College also shared the gift of the Delaware School Auxiliary of $35,000 for the new heating plant of the University. Governor Robert P. Robinson gave the address at the laying of the corner stone of Kent Dining Hall in 1925, and both buildings were ready for use in the fall of 1926.

The University Memorial Library fund, the raising of which began in 1918, received contributions from students and faculty beginning with the liberty bond which was the gift of the senior class of the Women's College in 1918. Large gifts from friends of the University brought the total to $375,000 and the cornerstone was laid in 1924. Transfer of 5000 volumes of the Women's College Library to the University Memorial Library freed space in Science Hall, which was assigned to Bacteriology and Biology. This in turn released a large room for the Art Department.

The bill providing an appropriation for a class-room and laboratory building was passed by the General Assembly but was lost by Governor Buck's pocket veto.

Dormitory space did not increase as rapidly as enrollment, while the development of the automobile and the motor bus increased transportation facilities; hence, the number of students who could commute from their homes in Wilmington increased.
The annual question presented to the Trustees Committee on the Women’s College, "When may we plan a Students’ Building which will include study rooms, social rooms, and cafeteria?" remained unanswered. Meanwhile commuters, constituting about fifty per cent of the college enrollment, were shunted from one building to another for their lunches and free time. The hope of a general students'-interests building to meet this need is still a project of the future.

The Women’s College shared with Delaware College the fine auditorium, Mitchell Hall, named in honor of Dr. Samuel Chiles Mitchell, President of Delaware College and the Women’s College, 1914–20, which was erected at a cost of $275,000 with an endowment of $50,000, the gift of Mr. H. Rodney Sharp.

The campus grew increasingly attractive by reason of the beautiful planting which surround the buildings, the blossoming trees of the arboretum and the formal garden south of the Library, the ivy on the walls of buildings and on the wall enclosing the campus. The beauty of the planting is due in large part to the personal interest of Mr. H. Rodney Sharp as well as to his gifts. There have been many other contributions, such as the Rose Garden given by the Delaware State Federation of Women’s Clubs, trees given by individual women’s clubs, and barberry, spiraea, and other shrubbery given by friends of the college, as well as the gift of a tree from each sophomore class.

IX. Financial Matters, Gifts, Student Aid

In the early years of the College everything in the way of business affairs centered in the office of the Dean. Requisitions for academic equipment and dormitory bills alike were approved there. The early purchase and delivery of coal for the heating plant, especially during the shortage of the first World War, was a matter of importance. What was Dean Robinson’s dismay and indignation to find upon her return after one Christmas recess that nearly half of her supply of coal had been taken to Delaware College! Since the funds of neither college were to be used for the other, she telephoned the chairman of the Trustees Committee on Finance. He said the coal should be returned immediately. Before this could be accomplished, however, the superintendent of
buildings came to say that if this were done Delaware College would have to close, as coal was not obtainable at that date.

In this dilemma the women of the faculty took counsel together. Dean Robinson closed the house on South College Avenue used as the Annex Dormitory. Rooms in Residence Hall intended for two students were arranged for three. The reception room was converted into a bedroom for three students; the browsing room also provided for three. Professor Rich used the small room adjoining the Physics laboratory in Science Hall as a bedroom; Miss Powell took the small room opening from the Clothing laboratory (later a part of the Dean’s office). No doubt the work of the students suffered from the crowding, but a fine spirit of camaraderie was engendered. In the early spring the Annex was again opened.

With the appointment of Mr. Arthur G. Wilkinson as Business Administrator in 1921 and the transfer of Miss Edwina Long from the Dean’s office to his department as Assistant to the Business Administrator in charge of the accounts of the Women’s College, the care of maintenance details was entirely removed from the Dean’s office.

College expenses were always kept at a minimum. The cost of board and room in the dormitory was made as low as possible. Each student provided bed linen, towels, blankets, curtains and rugs for her room. With these provisions the rate for board was as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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<tr>
<td>1914-15</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1915-19</td>
<td>250.00</td>
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<td>1919-20</td>
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<td>1920-22</td>
<td>315.00</td>
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<td>1923-27</td>
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<td>1928—</td>
<td>300.00</td>
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The estimated minimum of expenses for a freshman student was $305.00 in 1914, $325.00 in 1919, $375.00 in 1920, $391.00 in 1928, $411.50 in 1938.

For students not residing in Delaware the tuition was $60.00 in 1914, increasing to $100.00 in 1920, and to $150.00 in 1928.

All students were allowed to serve in the dining hall as waitresses if they applied for this work, and they were paid at a fixed rate per hour, no distinction being made between those who needed the money to eke out college expenses and those who wished pin
money. The professor of Home Economics and later the dietitian gave instructions to each group and met them each week for criticisms and suggestions. This work was so popular that each group was allowed only one month of service.

The Women’s College received many gifts, some large, some small, in money value, but the personal interest which came with them made every gift large. Successive senior classes made gifts of silver until the teaset was completed. The chandeliers for Kent dining hall were one of the gifts of the alumnae. The alumnae wished to present a portrait of Mrs. Alfred D. Warner on the tenth anniversary of the opening of the College, but her sons begged this privilege and her portrait by Clauson S. Hammit was placed in the Warner reception room in October, 1924. On Founders Day in 1927 the College received from the State Federation of Women’s Clubs the first radio to be installed at the College; from the Honorable John G. Townsend the painting of Old Rehoboth Lighthouse by Stanley Arthurs; from the Alumnae a portrait of Dean Robinson by Stanley Arthurs. The Emma Worrell Library, a collection of books for incidental reading, was presented to New Castle Hall common room by the Wilmington New Century Club, with the promise of annual additions. The Delaware School Auxiliary paid the expenses of bringing groups of high school girls to spend a weekend at the College to get a glimpse of college life and to hear about college work from students.

When Kent dining hall was opened the Trustees allotted the space released in the basement of Residence Hall for use as club rooms by the women of the faculty who resided in the dormitories, thus providing a place where these women might escape the bustle and activity of dormitory life for a quite hour of reading, and where teas and receptions might be held. To provide furnishings Mrs. William P. Bancroft gave one thousand dollars, Mrs. Henry P. Scott five hundred dollars, and Mrs. Alfred D. Warner about three hundred dollars. Other friends added specific gifts. The attractive entrances to the campus were the gift of Mr. Charles M. Curtis, Mrs. Charles B. Evans, Mrs. Robert H. Richards, Miss May Sharp, and Mrs. A. D. Warner.

Such personal gifts as Mrs. William K. duPont’s entertaining senior classes of the Women’s College in her home, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Rodney Sharp’s garden party for the seniors of Delaware College and the Women’s College were greatly appreciated.
Mr. and Mrs. Pierre S. duPont's hospitality was unique, for every member of the faculty and the student body felt the personal interest which prompted them to invite the faculties and the students of Delaware College and the Women's College to attend an exceptionally fine play or a moving picture in Wilmington, an audience which taxed the capacity of the Play House or the cinema theater. With the same personal interest they entertained the entire membership of the Summer School for Teachers at supper in their Longwood gardens, with a show afterward in the outdoor theater and the playing of the marvellously lighted fountains.

The Women's College has been fortunate in obtaining student aid. In addition to the funds, the interest of the donors in the students benefited has been a very gratifying part of the gifts, especially in the case of the Delaware State Federation of Women's Clubs and the Delaware Branch of the American Association of University Women.

The Delaware Association of College Women (since 1923 Delaware Branch of the American Association of University Women) offered a scholarship of $100 annually, 1914-26; the Emma Worrell scholarship of $200 annually since 1927; and the Smyth-Mather scholarship of $200 annually since 1927. The last is to be held either at the Women's College or at another college of the recipient's choice.

The Wilmington High School Alumnae gave a scholarship of $100 to be held by a freshman annually, 1914-16.

The Delaware School Auxiliary gave sixty scholarships of $125 each to be held by students taking the Two-Year Course in Education, in 1919.

The Delaware State Board of Education provided annual scholarships of $150 for students taking the Two-Year Course in Education, 1920-23, increased it to $200 in 1924, and continued it until 1932, when the Two-Year Course was no longer thought necessary.

The J. Brook Jackson scholarship of $300 offered by J. Brook Jackson, an alumnus of Delaware College, class of 1909, to be awarded to a student from a Kent or Sussex high school who would otherwise be unable to go to college was established in 1934.

The Newark High School Alumni Association Scholarship of $100 to be held by a graduate of that high school was established in 1936.
The New Castle Home Demonstration Scholarship of $150 given annually to a rural girl from New Castle County who is a student in the School of Home Economics was first offered in 1936.

The Women’s College Alumnae Association established three scholarships of $200 each, in 1937: the Winifred J. Robinson scholarship, the Everett C. Johnson scholarship, and the Emalea Pusey Warner scholarship, one of which is to be awarded to an applicant from outside the State of Delaware, one to a resident of Delaware, the third not specified.

The Delaware State Federation of Women’s Clubs gave a scholarship of $100 in 1914 and again in 1915, but decided in 1915 to establish a loan fund to which the Women’s Clubs might make annual contributions, students of all classes being eligible for loans without interest while they were in college, but subject to interest after their graduation until paid. The fund amounted to about $8000 in 1938.

The Women’s College Alumnae Loan Fund of $175 when established in 1931 was increased to $812 in 1932 and to $1000 in 1933. It is available for loans to students above the freshmen class who are satisfactory in work and character.

The bequest of $1,014.97 made by Emily A. Hammer in 1931, “the income of which is to enable deserving young women to complete their education at the Women’s College” has been used for loans to upper class students.

The Alumnae of Wesley Female College gave their Alumnae Fund of $671.08 to the Women’s College in 1917. The income was devoted to the use of the Library until 1931 when it was decided to make it available for loans to students above the freshman class who are satisfactory in work and character.

The Albert Robin Memorial Fund of $1,322.70 to be used as a student loan fund without respect to race or creed was established in 1936.

Surveying the history of Delaware’s College for Women through its first twenty-four years, one is struck by its individuality among colleges. No analysis of this difference can be complete, but several factors are strikingly conspicuous. The College originated in a spontaneous movement in a small state, where the whole state knew of the project. Interest in it on the part of individuals and
organizations was widespread, persistent, and practical. As in any college, the development of the individual came first, but the welfare of the individual citizens of Delaware was a parallel and direct objective. Not only through the program of education extension courses, but through its relations with the public schools of the state, the work for the foreign born, the state's institutions for the care of its wards, and the Delaware School Auxiliary, the Women's College was the child of the state, proud of the distinction that Delaware was the first state to provide the initial funds as well as the continuous support of a college for women by state appropriation.