History of Delaware College

By E. N. Vallandigham, 1873

Delaware College has a history of two active periods, the earlier of 25 years, the later twice as long, with a slumber of rather more than a decade between. Chartered by the Delaware Legislature in 1833 as “Newark College,” the institution opened its doors to students in the spring of 1834. It closed them twenty-five years later, in the spring of 1859, for a sleep of eleven years. In September, 1870, Delaware College reopened under new conditions, and the approaching end of the half century since the resuscitation, finds the college, after varying fortunes, at the most distinguished point in her career, with the reasonable hope of a far greater future.

According to Lyman P. Powell’s History of Education in Delaware, Delaware College was founded as the result of agitation centered at Newark Academy, an endowed classical school established in 1769. After some years of such agitation the Trustees of the Academy obtained authority from the Delaware Legislature to conduct a lottery in order to raise $50,000 for the founding of a college at Newark. A legislative act in 1821 granted certain taxes upon coach and steamboat travellers in further aid of the scheme, and in 1835 another lottery act permitted the college to raise $100,000, half of which was to be in aid of schools and for other public purposes.

During the long period of struggle that distressed Delaware College some excellent persons darkly hinted that prosperity could never be expected of an institution founded by the aid of a lottery, a notion, if true, that would have implied the ruin of several great and highly respected colleges and universities. We now have a higher public morality than our ancestors of a century ago, for we prohibit lotteries in the United States, and legalize gambling only upon the stock exchanges, which enjoy a quasi-monopoly of the privilege. If you are a Chinese you are in danger of the “virtue” police should you play fan tan even in the privacy of your own house, and if you are a newsboy you may be snatched by the same police as a brand from the burning should you be caught “shooting craps” in a retired eddy of the public traffic. Only the lawabiding citizen may safely have his quiet game of poker for a stake in his “castle,” which may be his home or the cardroom of his club.

The college thus founded had an academic course and a collegiate course, as determined in September, 1833, by the Board of Trustees, organized April 1 of the same year. The academic course was equivalent to that of Newark Academy, and next year the academy was absorbed by the college and thus became its preparatory department, so that as the offspring of Newark Academy, Delaware College has some claim to date from 1769.

There were but two professors at the opening of the college, although a third had been elected. There was as yet no president. Morning prayers
were at daylight until February 10, and after that at six o'clock, and everybody had to keep the Sabbath strictly, and read none but good books on any day of the week. The Rev. Samuel Bell, one of the professors, held frequent night prayer meetings in the Oratory until the Board of Trustees interfered in behalf of the over-administered students.

The Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Wheeler Gilbert became President in the fall of 1834, and ruled with moderation as to the students, with great independence as to the Trustees. He resigned less than a year later because he disapproved of the lottery. The Rev. Richard Sharp Mason succeeded him and lasted five years, at the end of which time the college had 42 students, 19 still in the preparatory department. The first graduates, four in number, received their diplomas in September, 1836. Dr. Gilbert became President again in October, 1840, but resigned in 1847, when James P. Wilson succeeded him, to resign in January, 1850, and become President of the Presbyterian Union Theological Seminary, New York. William Augustus Norton, Professor of Mathematics, succeeded President Wilson, but retired before the end of the year to become Professor of Natural Philosophy and Civil Engineering in Brown University. The Rev. Matthew Meigs was acting President from August, 1850, to April, 1851, when the Rev. Walter S. F. Graham took the office until his death early in 1854. He was succeeded by Professor Daniel Kirkwood, the astronomer, who resigned office in October, 1856. The Rev. E. J. Newlin succeeded him and conducted the college to its suspension on March 30, 1859, a disaster brought on by an extremely unwise financial policy and unwise discipline, and hastened by the darkest event in the history of the institution, which had occurred exactly a year before.

When the college opened its first year and term on May 8, 1834, with
formal inaugural exercises, there was only one student in the collegiate department, Alexander T. Gray, admitted as a Sophomore, and thus placed in the melancholy position of having no Freshmen to haze. There were 63 students in the academic department, of whom 42 were boarders. In those early days there were but two terms, winter and summer. The former began the first Wednesday of November and ran to the third Wednesday in April, when a five weeks' vacation came. The summer term began at the close of the vacation and ran to the third Wednesday in September, when commencement was held. This plan held until 1845, when a system approximating that of today was adopted.

Although for the period 1834-1859 the total enrollment in Delaware College was of less than 500 students, and there were only 125 graduates, the college was far from so insignificant as its small student body, inadequate equipment and insufficient income might lead one to suppose. Like most American colleges of the period, it had accepted a good deal of monastic tradition. Its sole building, though dignified and tasteful in outward form, was bare and cold within, mainly carpetless, without decoration of any sort, without toilet conveniences, without systematic heating or lighting. A wood cut on the cover of an early catalogue shows Old College without the cupola so recently discarded, or the subordinate porticos on the front of the wings. It was a simple cruciform structure without the present rear extension from the wings, and some feet shorter as to the central rear extension. Part of the monastic tradition was the requirement of prayers and recitation before breakfast. Tuition was $10 a term, and the expense for lodging and incidentals was less than $10 more in addition. Board at the commons of that early day was $1.25, later raised to $1.75 a week, and it was said that board might be had in families of the village as low as $2 a week. A careful man could get through college on a little over $100 a year. In spite of poverty and severity Delaware College of nearly a century ago was in some respects not far behind its greater neighbors, and as already noted, members of its faculty easily found places elsewhere. An agent especially sent to Europe brought back some physical apparatus fully up to the times and of great interest for illustrative experiment, and even for investigation. Professor Daniel Kirkwood, who became one of the most distinguished American astronomers, and went from here in 1856 to take the chair of mathematics in the University of Indiana, carried on in Old College an experiment of great interest designed by means of a great pendulum hung in the well of the interior stairway to determine irregularities in the motion of the earth. The literary societies organized early in the history of the college exercised a marked influence upon the student body, and surviving copies of Our Sunbeam, a student publication, seem to prove that some at least of the undergraduates wrote the English language with rather unusual maturity of style.

When first established Delaware College was mainly a classical school.
The curriculum, almost solely of required studies, prescribed Latin, Greek, mathematics, history, physics, mental and moral science, and little else. There were comparatively few distractions, except the traditional mischief of American college youth, and of that there was much of the time more than enough. Oratory was a good deal practised, and there was no little intellectual activity in the student body. Class rivalry was lively and not always marked by good taste. The annual junior exhibition was a thing of importance in the spring, and it was the duty and pleasure of the Sophomores to do what they could to make this occasion undignified and ridiculous. So-called “sham programmes” of this entertainment were sometimes issued by the Sophomores, and it was in a scrimmage attendant upon the efforts of the Juniors to destroy the whole issue of these programmes on March 30, 1858, that John Edward Roach, a youth of 18, from Princess Anne, Maryland, was stabbed to death by a fellow student whose identity was never judicially established, though it is certain that the young man accused of the crime by the dying Roach but not indicted, was absolutely innocent. Another student, indicted and tried, escaped conviction. It was this shocking occurrence that hastened the already inevitable closing of the college doors for a period of eleven years. That long decade of slumber was one of the most momentous periods of American history. A few months after the doors of the college closed John Brown made his raid upon Harper’s Ferry. A little over a year later came the popular election that made Abraham Lincoln President and precipitated secession. Then came four years of civil war, the freedom of the slaves, the beginning of reconstruction in the Southern States with the newly emancipated colored people ruling in many states under the leadership of strangers from the North. None of all this pother availed to wake the academic sleeper.
At length in 1869 Delaware College was designated by the Delaware Legislature as the beneficiary under an act of Congress providing for the assignment to the states of public lands in areas proportioned to their respective representation in Congress, for the establishment of colleges that should teach agriculture, the mechanic arts and military tactics, not to the exclusion of English branches. Delaware received 90,000 acres of land in the wilds of Michigan, which yielded, when sold, for less than $1 an acre, an endowment for Delaware College of about $83,000. Thus was superimposed upon an old classical institution the system of the newer education. Justin Smith Morrill of Vermont, representative and later senator in Congress, fathered the law that made possible the resuscitation of Delaware College. He had intended that the colleges founded under this law should be especially for the education of youths wishing to acquire an education in the practical arts and sciences, though he recognized that sound English training should go with this technical education. As Delaware College had buildings, grounds and apparatus to contribute to the new scheme, it was thought proper that she should continue to be a classical institution while taking on the newer and more practical education. The administration of the college was long much criticised because the agricultural courses failed to attract students, and for a time the other practical courses hardly reached the importance and popularity that were to be expected of such courses in an institution refounded under a law enacted with Mr. Morrill's intent. Within the past generation, however, Delaware College has approached nearer and nearer to Mr. Morrill's ideal, while not abandoning her classical courses.
Colonel William Henry Purnell was the first President of Delaware College. He served from 1870 to 1885. The line of succession since has been: The Rev. Dr. J. H. Caldwell, Dr. Albert N. Raub, Dr. George Abram Harter and Dr. Samuel Chiles Mitchell, the present incumbent. These five presidents have served an average of 10 years each. The longest administration has been that of Dr. Harter, from 1896 to 1914; the shortest that of Dr. Caldwell, less than three years. The professor longest in service in the whole history of the college was Dr. Theodore R. Wolf, Professor of Chemistry, who served from 1871 to his death in 1909.

Many things have happened in the course of these five administrations at Delaware College. The period of struggle and utter poverty lasted for almost twenty years, and near the close of that period the student body sank to 17, and the institution seemed doomed. It rose to its first largest number in the early years of Dr. Raub's administration, reached a still higher number under Dr. Harter, and attained its highest again under the present administration.

Among the notable events in the history of Delaware College since 1870 are these: The experiment of co-education begun in 1872 and abandoned in 1885; the establishment of the Agricultural Experiment Station in 1888; the almost continuously increased appropriations from the Federal Government since 1888; the correspondingly increased aid from the State; the purchase of the State Farm for experimental purposes in 1908, together with the expansion of the Experiment Station's work and the organization of the Agricultural Department to include the station, the teaching activities of the station force, and the more active agricultural propaganda throughout the State, the founding of the Women's College of Delaware at Newark, and in affiliation with Delaware College, the tempo-
rary transformation of the college into a military school during part of the recent world war, and finally the expansion of Delaware College as the result of a movement among the Alumni for the raising of an endowment for the furtherance of administrative work, and the consequent appearance of Mr. Pierre S. du Pont with liberal aid, making possible expansion upon a comprehensive plan of building and development. Among other events since 1870 were the establishment of the military department upon a proper basis by the assignment of an army officer to command the cadets, the gift of Frazer Field by Eben B. Frazer, Mrs. Frazer and their son Stanley J. Frazer in memory of the son and brother, Joseph Heckert Frazer, an alumnus of Delaware College, who died in Bolivia at the age of 29, when only eight years out of college, after an unusually successful career as civil engineer and railway builder, and the establishment in the present administration of the system of student government. For those who knew Old College at the resuscitation, when it was called "The Oratory," and who know it now, nothing so strongly connotes the development of a half century as the transformation of that bare monastic interior, without either comfort or charm, into a delightful social center, with everything that can minister to taste and comfort, a change that is primarily owed to H. Rodney Sharp. Those who recall the discomfits of life in Old College when it was recitation hall, dormitory, and refectory in one, look with something like amazement upon the delightful interior of the building as it now is, and upon the beauty, comfort and convenience of Harter Hall, the new dormitory. It would be a mistake, however, to judge Delaware College of the period immediately after resuscitation by present academic standards of comfort, convenience and beauty, for nothing better illustrates the essential fact that a college lives not solely or mainly in its brick and mortar shell, or even in the charm of its natural surroundings than the testimony of many men to the influences that reigned at Delaware College in the period of its poverty, shabbiness and discomfort. Men are apt to idealize in age the days and scenes of their youth, and for that disposition allowance must be made, but one seldom meets a Delaware College alumnus of the seventies and eighties without finding him an enthusiastic eulogist of times past. As to the author of these lines he looks back with the utmost affection and thankfulness to his undergraduate days from 1870 to 1873 to the delightful free companionship with those of equal age, to the patient and faithful work of the few professors, to the treasures of literature that he found in the library of the Delta Phi Society. If the Delaware College of that time seems to those who were undergraduates nearly half a century ago worthy of enthusiastic loyalty, what should the Delaware College of today reasonably expect of its present fortunate student body?

Note—Newark Academy was chartered in 1769, two years after the founding of the Academy.

The Author.
The “Pollyanna” of “Old College,” our friend, confidant, and advisor, Miss Stuart is our “big sister.” Unselfish, kind, sympathetic, happy, and undeniably frank, she has won our hearts. We need not go back too far to recall the assistance she rendered us with that true spirit of comradeship in solving the thousand and one problems that face us in the social and athletic activities of the year. An ardent athletic enthusiast, Miss Stuart plays an important part as the trainer of Delaware athletes—an essential contribution to the enviable records made by our teams. Without Miss Stuart the student life at Old College could not flourish as it has done since her arrival at “Old Delaware.” With the best wishes for future success the Blue Hen Board, on behalf of the whole student body, congratulates “Aunt” Carrie for the wonderful things she has accomplished.
We shall always remember "Kitty.” Introduced to us by Miss Stuart we knew right away that we had another true friend and helper. Cheerful, obliging and unselfish she was a direct representative of Miss Stuart’s insight in bringing her to our campus. As a follower of all sports “Kitty” also became known as the “Assistant Trainer.” It is with true feeling that we say that next year we shall miss “Kitty” and her ever ready smile and willingness to do those little things which make life around Old College worth living.
The Story of
The Blue Hen's Chicks

It was at that time in our nation’s history when the war clouds were hiding the sun, when the American patriots were doing and dying, in short, it was the time when the Man of Mt. Vernon was blazing the way for the American Republic, that Delawareans were given the name of Blue Hen’s chicks. Captain Caldwell, of Kent county, Delaware, was extremely fond of cock fighting and he always kept in his camp some chickens of the Blue Hen stock. No chickens could fight so well as the Blue Hen’s chickens. Soon the men of Captain Caldwell’s company were jestingly designated in the army as the Blue Hen’s chicks, and the name stayed with them throughout the war and has come down until today all Delawareans are known as the Blue Hen’s chicks.
The Value of Dramatics in College Life

John Robert Moore, Ph. D.

In many respects dramatic activities stand out as unique in college life, especially in a college organized and situated as Delaware is.

Drama is the great social art. Students from both colleges can act in the same cast, Faculty members and students can co-operate in the production, and townspeople and visitors from a distance can come by hundreds to see and enjoy the performance. Indeed, without widespread interest and co-operation drama cannot really exist.

Dramatic work is the great unspecialized college activity. Can a track team use a cripple, or a debating team a stutterer, or a mandolin club a man who can’t play an instrument, or a college newspaper a man who can’t write or get advertising? But in dramatics every man in college can be used, if he is willing to do his part. The most valuable man in this activity is not the one with a previous reputation, but the one who is not afraid of work.

Dramatic performances combine work and play. There is no more valuable training than that of acting before an intelligent audience, and no greater fun. Here the interpretation of literature and the control of voice and features and motions go hand in hand with the spirit of play. The amateur learns to be a public speaker or to walk like a man while he is enjoying the novelty of the applause and lights and costume and stage setting.

Good dramatic work is the most effective and the most economical advertisement a college can have. Is there any well-read person who does not know of Oberammergau, the little Alpine village where the Passion Play is given? Yet how few people know where the great athletic events of Europe take place! Indeed, Oberammergau, with its peasants acting the tragedy of the Crucifixion, is better known than most battlefields. Less than twenty years ago a few Irish amateurs began to act good plays in a
THE ELECTRA
side street of Dublin. In a short time they were touring America and playing to packed houses in every city; and people in China and the South Seas heard of Irish drama before they were quite sure about the existence of Ireland.

There is no reasonable doubt that good plays presented at Delaware for five consecutive years would give this college a national reputation—a reputation among the people at large such as no other college activity could possibly afford.

In fact, drama is pre-eminently the popular art. For the small boy, peeping somewhat anxiously under the tent flap; for the elderly man, walking confidently down the aisle to his reserved seat; for the little girl, whose child-life is a perpetual drama with dolls for actors; for the club woman, who belongs to the Drama League and likes Galsworthy, there is nothing more human, more vital, more educative, and withal more enjoyable, than the acted play.

It was a man who knew the stage, and who had more than an average understanding of human nature, who wrote, "The play's the thing."
The Electra of Euripides

THE CAST

ELECTRA ........................................ Miss Emilie Mundy
ORESTES ........................................ Mr. J. W. Olcott
CLYTEMNESTRA ............................... Miss Margaret Layton
A PEASANT ....................................... Mr. Thomas W. Mulrooney
AN OLD MAN .................................... Mr. Robert A. Colpitts
MESSENER ........................................ Mr. Alvan Allen
AEGISTHUS ...................................... Mr. Joseph Wood
CASTOR ........................................... Mr. William T. Broughall
PYLADES .......................................... Mr. Jefferson F. Pool
POLYDEUCES .................................... Mr. Lewis H. B. Bacon
LEADER OF CHORUS .......................... Miss Helen Groves

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HANDMAIDS OF CLYTEMNESTRA—Misses Ruth Bennett, Lillian Butz, Mary Dennison, Marion Graffin, Mary Jane Mason, Dora McElwain, Dorothy Newton, Margaret Reynolds, Elizabeth Taylor, Ann Van Sant.

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FOLLOWERS OF ORESTES—Mr. George F. Waples and others.
EXECUTIVE STAFF

Director .............................................. Dr. John Robert Moore
Assistant to Director ................................. Mr. Alexander Blair, Jr.
Choral Dances ........................................ Miss Marion Watson
Costumes  ............................................. Misses Marion Griffin, O. L. Dikeman,
                                             Florence Hubbard
Properties ........................................... Misses Elizabeth Howell, Helen Ban-
                                             croft, Mr. Linton B. Coyle
Music .................................................. Mr. Alexander Blair, Jr.
Stage Carpenter ...................................... Mr. Leon Yacobyant
Electrician ........................................... Mr. P. T. Arbuckle
Business Management and Publicity .......... Mr. Edward S. Cannon

One hundred fifty-five
"Electra"

The "Electra" of Euripides, presented on the terrace at Wolf Hall, Friday evening, May 22, 1919, was without doubt the greatest dramatic success ever seen at Delaware College, a success of which the Footlights Club of Delaware College, and the Dramatic Club of the Women's College may well be proud. Over a thousand people attended and many more were turned away from lack of seating capacity, which shows that an appreciative audience can still be found for a Greek poetic drama. The production was a singularly beautiful and artistic interpretation of one of the great poetic dramas of a vanished civilization which can never lose its force because, though the ages change and the fashions of outward institutions change with them, human nature does not change, and the master of its passions of two thousand years ago can sway men still. The English version given, that of Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford, from whom permission to use the play was obtained, is admirable, lessening in no way the passions and characterizations of Euripides.

The work of everyone who had a hand in producing the play cannot be too highly commended. Miss Emilie Mundy made a superb Electra, holding the audience tense with her passionate declamations and portrayal of the emotions of the daughter of Agamemnon. Allen, as the messenger, gave a soul-stirring speech describing the killing of Aegisthus. Broughall, as Castor, gave a fitting climax to the play when he pronounced in solemn tones the fate of the characters. The other members of the cast deserve to be praised for the magnificent work which they did. Dr. Moore, the General Director, may well be proud of his staff, and may look with infinite satisfaction on the result of his pains.

This play marks the beginning of a new era in dramatics at "Delaware" and is only the forerunner of still greater things in the future.
Music

Students and friends of Delaware College and of the Women’s College were fortunate this year in hearing a recital of J. Heffelstein Mason, basso profondo, assisted by Helen Penrose Donlevy, harpist, Bertrand A. Austin, cellist, and William Silvano Thunder, pianist. Wolf Hall was crowded by an appreciative audience. The Faculty Club deserves great credit for bringing to Newark such a collection of artists. The concert was thoroughly enjoyed by all and perhaps concerts of this nature will become more attractive to the students and the friends of the college as the Faculty Club continues to afford them the opportunity of hearing these musicians of wide reputation. The program for the concert follows:

1. (a) Nocturne .................................................Chopin
   (b) Etude ...................................................Chaminade
      William Silvano Thunder
2. Il lacerato spirito “Simone Boccanegra” ..................Verdi
   J. Heffelstein Mason
3. (a) Ballade } ..................................................Hasselmans
   (b) Follets } ..................................................Grandjany
   (c) Le Bon Petit Roi d’Yvetot (16th Century Street Song of France) ....Helen Penrose Donlevy
4. (a) Elgie .......................................................Faure
   (b) Tarentelle ...............................................Popper
      Bertrand A. Austin
5. (a) Allah! ......................................................J. Heffelstein Mason
   (b) Armorer’s Song, “Robin Hood” ..........................Reginald DeKoven
   (c) The Invocation from “Robert Le Diable” ..................Meyerbeer
      J. Heffelstein Mason
6. (a) Chanson Triste ........................................Tchaikowsky
   (b) Stanahen ...............................................Huber
      Helen Penrose Donlevy and Mr. Austin
7. In Questa Tomba ........................................Beethoven
   (b) The Evening Star, “Thanhauser,” with harp and cello ..........Wagner
      J. Heffelstein Mason
Our Favorite Corner in the Lounge
Mr. Wilkinson, our Business Administrator, is a result getter. He carries upon his shoulders the many business responsibilities of our college. His success is self evident by the results obtained this year. Due to his untiring efforts the college has been put on a firm business basis. But Mr. Wilkinson is not all business. His knowledge of the current of opinion in the student body has made him one of the chief advisors in any undertaking. Always obliging and with a cheerful smile, Mr. Wilkinson is always ready to sanction anything which will prove of value to the college. He has gained the confidence of the student body by his fairness and his fine personality. We have come to know Mr. Wilkinson and we like him. We wish Mr. Wilkinson every success and we pledge to him our hearty cooperation during the next year.
YELLS!

D-E-L-aware,
Sis Boom Tiger.
Rah! Rah! Rah!
Delaware, Delaware, Delaware.

* * * *

Ware, Ware, Ware,
D-E-L-aware.
Ware, Ware, Ware,
D-E-L-aware
Team, Team, Team!

* * * *

LOCOMOTIVE YELL

del-a-WARE,
del-a-WARE,
rah, rah,
ray, ray,
uh rah! huh ray,
rah, rah,
ra, ra,
hurah, hura,
del-a-Ware!
SONGS

DELAWARE WILL SHINE
Delaware will shine tonight,
Delaware will shine.
Delaware will shine tonight,
Delaware will shine.
Delaware will shine tonight,
Delaware will shine.
When the sun goes down
And the moon comes up
Old Delaware will shine.

WHEN DELAWARE RIPS THEM UP AGAIN
When Delaware rips them up again,
Hurrah! Hurray!
When Delaware rips them up again,
Hurrah! Hurray!
The men will cheer, the boys will shout,
The ladies fair will all turn out,
And we'll all have a h-- of a time
When Delaware rips them up.

WE WANT A TOUCHDOWN
(To the tune of "Brighten the Corner"
We want a touchdown,
Hit that line.
Just a little touchdown
Will be damn fine.
We will kill that hoodoo
And we'll bury it tonight;
We want a touchdown,
Fight! Fight! Fight!

RUSH IT OVER
(Tune, "Over There")
Over there! Over there!
Rush the ball, rush the ball over there,
For the team is fighting, the team is fighting,
The boys are cheering everywhere (Rah Rah!)
Delaware—Delaware.
Rush the ball, rush the ball over there;
It's going over, it's going over,
And we'll fight, fight, fight
For dear "Old Delaware."
ALMA MATER

Come ye forth all ye sons to greet her To your Alma Mater sing
True her blue as the stars of heaven Purity and worth her gold

Let our song rise to tell her glories Let each voice with gladness ring
They stand forth a banner emblematic Truth and honor they unfold

Of her fame let us ne'er tire singing Let her victories be told
Raise the flag to the starry heavens All when they her folds behold
One Hundred Sixty-three

We can well be proud of dear old Delaware So cheer the blue and gold
Off will come all hats and then just once again We'll cheer the blue and gold.

CHORUS.

Rah! Rah! Rah! Hurrah! for Delaware.

Rah! Rah! Rah! With name and fame so fair

Hurrah! Rah! Rah! May her glories never grow old.

Boys let's cheer that name so dear, Hurrah for the blue and the gold.

One Hundred Sixty-three
FOUR PART MALE CHOIRUS.

Rah! Rah! Rah! Hurrah! for Delaware.

Rah! Rah! Rah! With name and fame so fair.

Hurrah! Rah! Rah! May her glories never grow old.

Boys let's cheer that name so dear, Hurrah! for the blue and the gold.
OUR DELAWARE!

(Air, "Sweet Genevieve")

By GEORGE CARTER

Respectfully Dedicated to the Student Bodies of Delaware College and the Women's College of Delaware

Oh, Delaware! dear Delaware!
My voice will ever sing thy praise,
And keep enshrined in faithful heart
A love that lasts through all the days!
Thy grass-clad slopes, elm-shaded green,
Flecked by bright sunbeams in between,
Will ever in my mind's-eye be,
And linger through eternity!

CHORUS

Oh, Delaware! dear Delaware!
My heart glows warm with love of thee!
Thy verdant sod, thy stately elms,
Are ever green in memory!

Oh, Delaware! dear Delaware!
My mind reverts to days now past,
When in Minerva's realm I dwelt
And brain with problem grappled fast!
When on the field, undaunted, bold,
We fought beneath the Blue and Gold,
Then danced the merry hours away
While brown eyes sought out eyes of grey!

CHORUS

Oh, Delaware! dear Delaware!
Whate'er my lot in life may be—
In sunshine, rain, in peace, in strife,
I'll hold thee close and dear to me!
Thy sunbeams flood my very soul!
Thy verdure decks life's golden bowl!
And e'en thy fleecy clouds ride high!
So Alma Mater, hear my cry!

CHORUS
Blue & Gold Wins Two Final Games

Delaware News Class Success Season with Two Victories

Defeat V. P. I. 4 to 2

Saturday, the second game of the season, Delaware defeated Virginia Polytechnic Institute (V. P. I.) 4 to 2. The game was played on the Poly field and was a seesaw affair from the start. The first half was dominated by Delaware and the Blue Hens led 2 to 0 at the half. In the second half, V. P. I. rallied and scored two goals. Despite efforts by both teams, Delaware held on to win 4 to 2.

Conferences Of Faith In Matters Athletic

"Champion Conferences of Faith in Matters Athletic" is the title of a panel recently published by the National College Athletic Association. The panel states a general belief in the values of athletics, laying strong emphasis upon some of the realities of college sports that shall teach men who really need development rather than the type of sport which provides a few professional opportunities. For some of the most significant features in the panel are (Continued on Page 3)

Engineers Elect Officers

Following are the addresses given by J. W. M. Lathem, American Institute of Electrical Engineers; C. A. Atwood, National Electrical Manufacturers Association; and F. T. Adams, American Society of Electrical Engineers, which were read at the meeting of the Engineers Society at which the officers were elected for the upcoming year. The meeting was held at the Delaware Hotel on Friday evening.

Student Elections Held

As a result of the student elections held two weeks ago, the class elections and completed nursery with the election of the class president and the President's Reserve Board representatives, the following men have been chosen as members of the Student Council for next year: Bayard C. Smith '38, President; Franklin S. Bower '38, Vice President; Daniel S. Harris '38, Secretary; William H. Heaton '38, Treasurer; Frank E. S. W. Platt '38, Representative; and Carl W. P. R. '38, Representative. The faculty council will be held in the coming year.

DePauw Scholarship Given For Next Year

The Delaware College Review (Cont.)

Blue & Gold Band Tunes Over University of Pennsylvania

Delaware Triumphant over University of Pennsylvania at Franklin Field by Score of 8 to 3

The Blue and Gold triumphed over the Red and Blue of Franklin Field and proved that the Blue and Gold are certainly the greatest team in the country. The game was played in front of a capacity crowd and was well attended by both teams. The Delaware team was led by its star quarterback, John E. Smith, and scored two touchdowns in the first half. In the second half, the Blue and Gold added six more points, making the final score 8 to 3.

President—Charles Carroll

Vice president—William T. Adamson

Secretary—Jane Venable

Treasurer—W. Wilson Lattoms

The Society is planning to get organized early in the fall and finally to have a more active life than it has ever had before.

DePauw Scholarship Given For Next Year

Two scholarships in chemical work of $500 dollars will be given by the Delaware College Chemical Society. These scholarships are awarded by the Delaware College Chemical Society and are open to all students in theChemical Engineering Department. The aim of the Delaware College Chemical Society is to foster the scientific and technical development in the field of chemical engineering. During the present year three scholarships have been held by William S. Nix and John S. Bower in whom the students have found inspiration and guidance.
A Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded to Second Lieutenant George Harvey Ferguson, our former classmate and athlete. The citation reads:

"Second Lieutenant George H. Ferguson, 6th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Romagne, France, October 14, 1918. After being painfully wounded in the leg early in the attack, Lieutenant Ferguson continued forward, leading his platoon through an unusually heavy artillery and machine gun fire. Later he left a shell hole in which he had taken refuge and administered first aid to soldiers who had fallen near him, until forced to abandon this work because of exhaustion. Home address, Mrs. G. H. Ferguson, East Main Street, Newark, Del."

"Fergie" also made a name for himself in athletics on the other side, playing on all the teams from his outfit. We are proud of this "Blue Hen Chick," and we hope to welcome him back to his former place in our student body.
Mr. "Hazo" Barton

Delaware College does not boast of a President Emeritus at the present time, but it does boast of a Janitor Emeritus in the person of "Hazo" Barton. "Hazo" is sole custodian of Purnell Hall, the home of the English Department, and is the confidant of both professors and Freshmen alike. Even when the latter sit in solitary misery and try to write English themes, the quietude unbroken save for the scraping of pens, the silent moving of chessmen in an adjoining office where the professors wile away the weary hours, the whiz of "Hazo's" brush stirs up the dust so that all may sneeze to clear their clogged-up craniums. "Better than snuff," "Hazo" says. Occasionally, especially when your thoughts are running smoothest, which is a rare occurrence, "Hazo" will but in with a cheery "It looks mighty like rain, Mr. So-and-so." You answer a pleasant "Yes, Mr. Barton," and bite viciously on the end of your pen. "Hazo" and his forty-year-old waste basket make their daily journey to the middle of the campus precisely at 2.59 p.m. every week-day, and if you have never seen "Hazo" you may get a glimpse of him at that time. He has endeared himself in the hearts of everyone at Delaware, and even Sophomores are amazed at his tales of forty-nine. Without "Hazo" Delaware College couldn't exist.
“Obie” is one of the standard fixtures around Old College, and without him the building would lose much of its charm. In fact he is so important that one famous writer put him in the category of "little giants." But "Obie" strenuously objects to this. "No, sah!" he was heard to exclaim, "Ah ain't no little giant, A'se just plain 'Obie!'" "Obie" is always on deck when he is wanted, and sometimes when he is not wanted, too, especially at chapel times, for along with his other duties "Obie" is chief gatekeeper to keep those tardy ones from entering chapel. "Obie" is also chief keeper of the punch bowl, and he relates many curious tales of when in charge of this famous resort for the thirsty. One time the patronesses of the Prom were delighted with the piquancy of the flavor. "Obie" laughs now, for he knows the reason,—prohibition was not in vogue then. But old "Obie" is a good old scout, and Old College could not prosper long without his tender care. In fact he's just one of "de boys."