



# Anniversary Tribute

Since the 1760's Newark, Delaware has been a center of higher education. Initially founded by Francis Allison, what would become Newark Academy was operated by the Presbyterian Synod of Philadelphia.

By 1833 Newark College had been formed, with departments in liberal arts, engineering, and agriculture. Over the years Newark College would grow to become Delaware College, a land grant institution, and finally the University of Delaware. During this expansion, the school faced concerns arising from the use of lotteries to fund the college, coeducation within the school, two world wars, the development of new departments, housing constraints on campus, and general student unrest.

The University of Delaware is the product of these years of growth and progress. Today the University of Delaware can reflect with great pride upon the past 150 years.

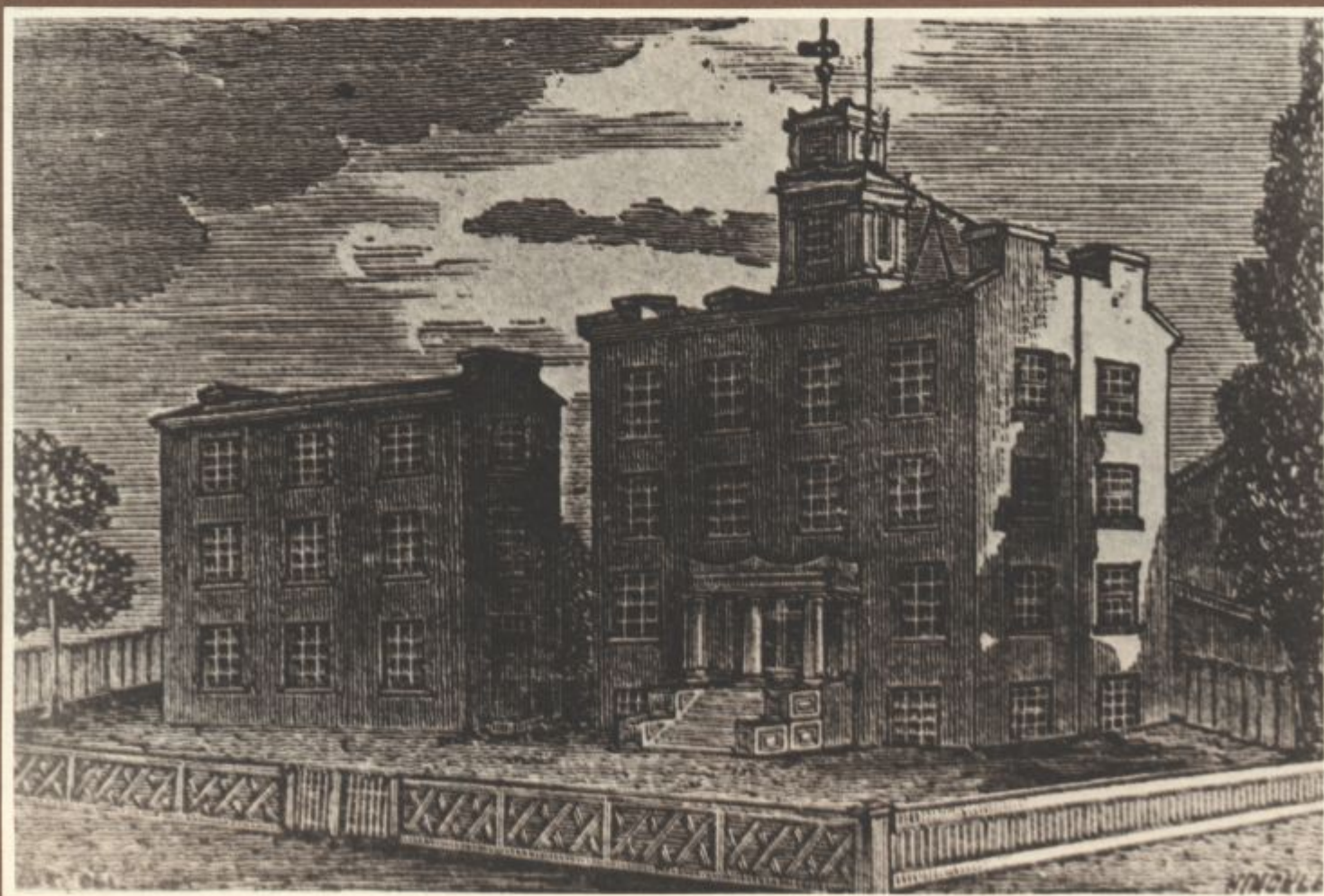
In a reflective moment, a student gazes through the entrance way of Kirkbride Hall.

Enjoying a winter afternoon, this student frolics in the aftermath of a 1950 snow storm.





A drawing of the Academy building before its renovation in 1841. One part of the building held classrooms and offices, and the other was used as sleeping quarters for students.





The University of Delaware, like most institutions of learning founded during the pre-revolutionary war period, began as a church school. It was founded in 1743, near New London, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in the home of a Presbyterian minister, the Reverend Francis Alison.

From this inception, the founder had plans for a college. Reverend Alison ran his church school for boys for less than a year when the Presbyterian Synod of Philadelphia took over the school as its official institution, and Alison was appointed headmaster. The idea of creating a college of higher learning remained, but there was no funding, and the dream was laid to rest for the time being.

In 1752, Alison left the school to work with Benjamin Franklin at the Academy of Philadelphia, the present University of Pennsylvania, and the Reverend Alexander McDowell became the rector of the Academy. The school was moved to his home near Lewisville, Maryland, and remained there for the next few years. By 1765, Reverend McDowell moved to Newark and brought the Academy with him.

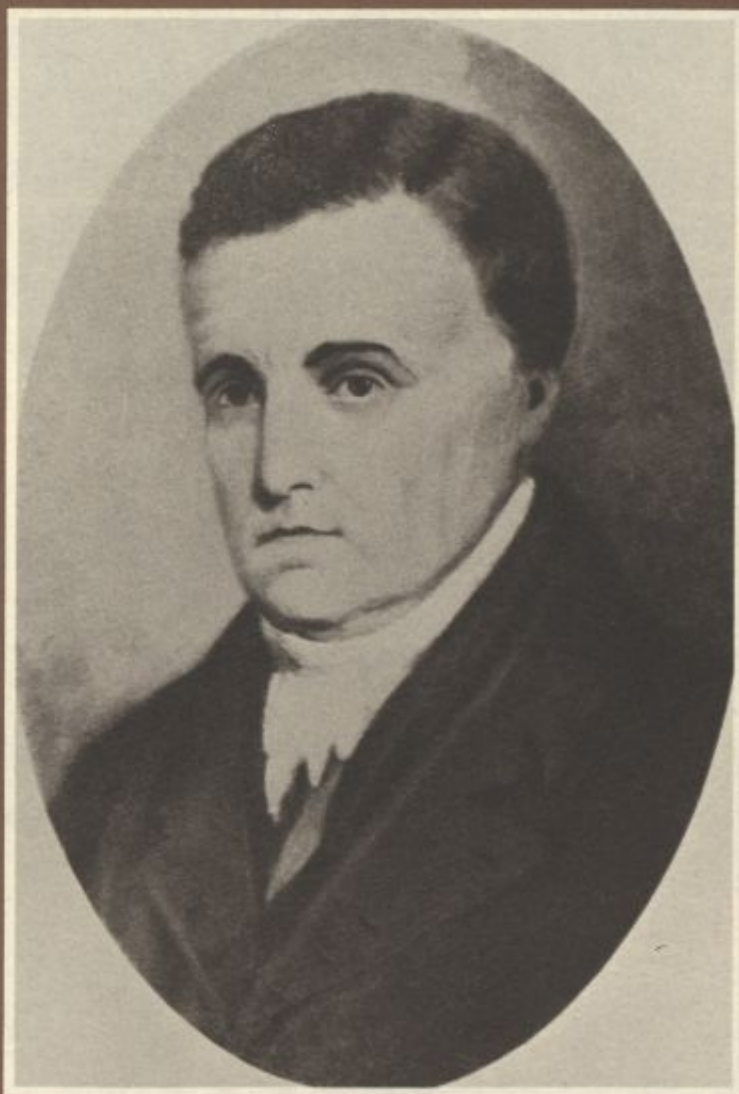
It was not until November 10, 1769, that the Academy was granted a charter by the Penn brothers, Thomas and Richard. The charter was signed by John Penn, who was then Lt. Governor of the three lower Counties of Delaware. This charter is in the University of Delaware Morris Library today. A two-story stone building had already been built even before the official charter for the Academy was received. It was on the site of the present Academy building on Main Street.

In October of 1773, with the Revolutionary War on the horizon, Dr. John Ewing and Dr. Hugh Williamson embarked on a tour of England, Scotland and Ireland to raise funds for the Academy. The trip proved to be quite successful. They returned after the outbreak of the war with a sizable amount of money, including a gift from King George III.

In 1777, the school was forced to close as the war raged on. When General Howe's British and Hessian troops came through Newark on

# The Founding of an Academy 1743-1833

— Robbie Raffish



The Reverend Francis Alison, founder of the Academy. He lived in New London, Pennsylvania, and held the first classes in his home.



*"The Academy building was used as a factory that produced shoes for the Delaware State troops during the Revolutionary War."*



The Charter granted to the Academy in 1769 by Thomas and Richard Penn. The Penn brothers also donated money to open the Academy.

their way to Brandywine, they found the town and the school virtually empty. They continued to Wilmington, capturing the town and seizing the funds for the Academy. With no money to operate, the school building became a factory that produced shoes for the Delaware State troops, but eventually closed completely until 1780.

It was not until June of 1780 that the Academy was able to open its doors again. From this time until 1811, the Academy was under the direction of four different rectors. In 1811, the Reverend Andrew Kerr Russell became headmaster, and remained in this office until 1834, when the Academy merged with Newark College.

The General Assembly finally allowed the Academy Trustees to begin a lottery so that they could raise \$50,000 to begin a college. A fund, known as the "College Fund" was established in Dover in 1824 in the office of the State Treasury. As the money came in from this and subsequent lotteries it went into the college fund, which became the college endowment.

Not until February 23, 1832, did the committee that had been formed to find land for the new college finally realize their dream. They submitted a plan for the organization of a "seminary" to consist of two college departments, one for language, and the other for mathematics and natural philosophy, with one instructor for each. The building plans included rooms for study, recitation, science equipment, a library, public exercise and lodging for eighty students and faculty. After much discussion and argument a site was selected, in 1833, at the west end of town on the land of citizen Alexander McBeth. This building is now part of the complex known as Old College.





The first and only building of Newark College for many years. This photo was taken in 1890 when North College Avenue and Main Street were still dirt roads.



Looking west down Main Street from the corner of N. College Avenue, (where Raub Hall now stands) the church still stands today, and is known as Dougherty Hall study lounge and snack bar.

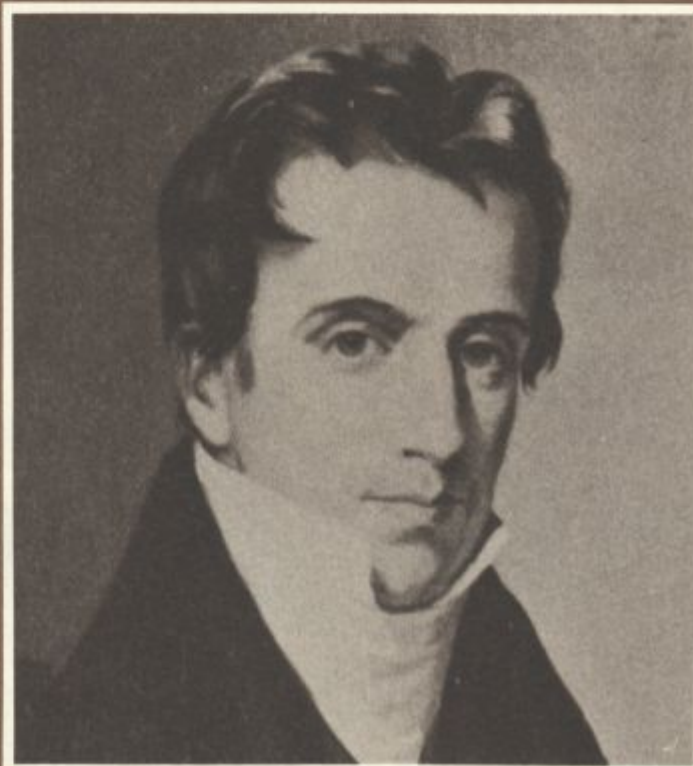
Friendly Greetings from Newark





Recitation Hall shortly after its completion in 1893. Between the College Building and Recitation Hall are a Gymnasium and Drill House and the Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Reverend E. W. Gilbert, first President of Newark College. Gilbert actually served two terms as president. The first lasted only one year from 1834 to 1835, and the second from 1840 until 1847.





One year after the site for the college was selected, the General Assembly granted a charter for the establishment of "Newark College." The institution was inadvertently called Newark College, but the name was later changed to Delaware College as originally intended.

Construction of the building now known as Old College began in 1833. At that time, it was only called The College. The opening of the college took place on May 8, 1834. At this time, the Academy closed its doors and moved all of its students to the College Building. All the students were tested to see who would be eligible for enrollment. Only one student seemed ready for college work at the time, and was admitted as the first student of Newark College. Many students were tested again for the second term and admitted then.

The Academy and College were all housed in the same building, which proved to be an unwise move. Many problems arose, especially in regard to discipline, so in 1841 a new building for the Academy was built on the same site as the old building. This structure remains standing today, being the part of the Academy where the main entrance is located.

In the 1840s, liquor sales within a two mile radius of the college, were expressly prohibited. This situation did not stop those who wanted to indulge from getting what they needed from some friendly helper. One such helper was Nathan Wrench, who would take the boys' shoes at night and polish them in the Old Delaware House across the road, frequently bringing them back with not only a shine, but a small surprise as well.

The job of overseeing the college was first given to Nathan Munroe, who acted primarily as principal. Munroe only kept the position through the first summer term and was succeeded in September of 1934 by the Reverend E.W. Gilbert, who was formerly President of the College's Board of Trustees. Gilbert became President of the infant institution, and Willard Hall took over Gilbert's former position as President of the Board. But Gilbert's term was short-lived

# The College Begins to Grow 1834-1913

— Beth Bell and Doreen Lader



The room of Joseph Davis Truxton and John Stuart Groves, taken in 1904. This, like other dorm rooms, was located in the College Building, above the Oratory.



*"Opposition grew to funding of  
the college through a lottery."*



Frazer field in 1892, when it was part of the agricultural department used for experiments.

due to his disapproval of using a lottery to fund the college. He resigned his position in August 1835.

In 1840, Reverend Gilbert returned to the college for a second term as President. These years, until 1847, were known to the college as the golden age due to the many excellent scholars on the faculty. It was also during Gilbert's second administration that the name of the college was changed from Newark College to Delaware College, by an act of the General Assembly. This took place on February 7, 1843.

A reflection of the expansion and respect gained for Delaware College was evident in the increasing numbers of out-of-state student enrollment. Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and North Carolina were only a few of the states represented at the college.

Unfortunately the golden age of the school was brought to an end by 1859, when the college board decided to temporarily close the collegiate department. This was done because of strong sentiment that a lottery should not be used to fund a college. The Administration continued to dip into the college fund through the years until, in 1859, the money was practically gone. Many unsuccessful attempts were made by the Board to encourage various religious denominations to run the college. In addition, the Civil War made it even more difficult for definite plans to be formulated concerning the revitalization of the school.

In 1862, the United States Congress passed an act known as the "Morrill Act." This act appointed large areas of public lands, out west, to help each state establish a college with agriculture, the mechanic arts, military training as well as any other subjects it chose to be in the curriculum. On March 14, 1867, the General Assembly of Delaware chose Delaware College as the institute to receive these funds, and it was at this time that the decision was made to abolish the Academy and its preparatory department.

Although the Academy was no longer part of the college, it was renovated and expanded in 1870. It remained an Academy, working outside



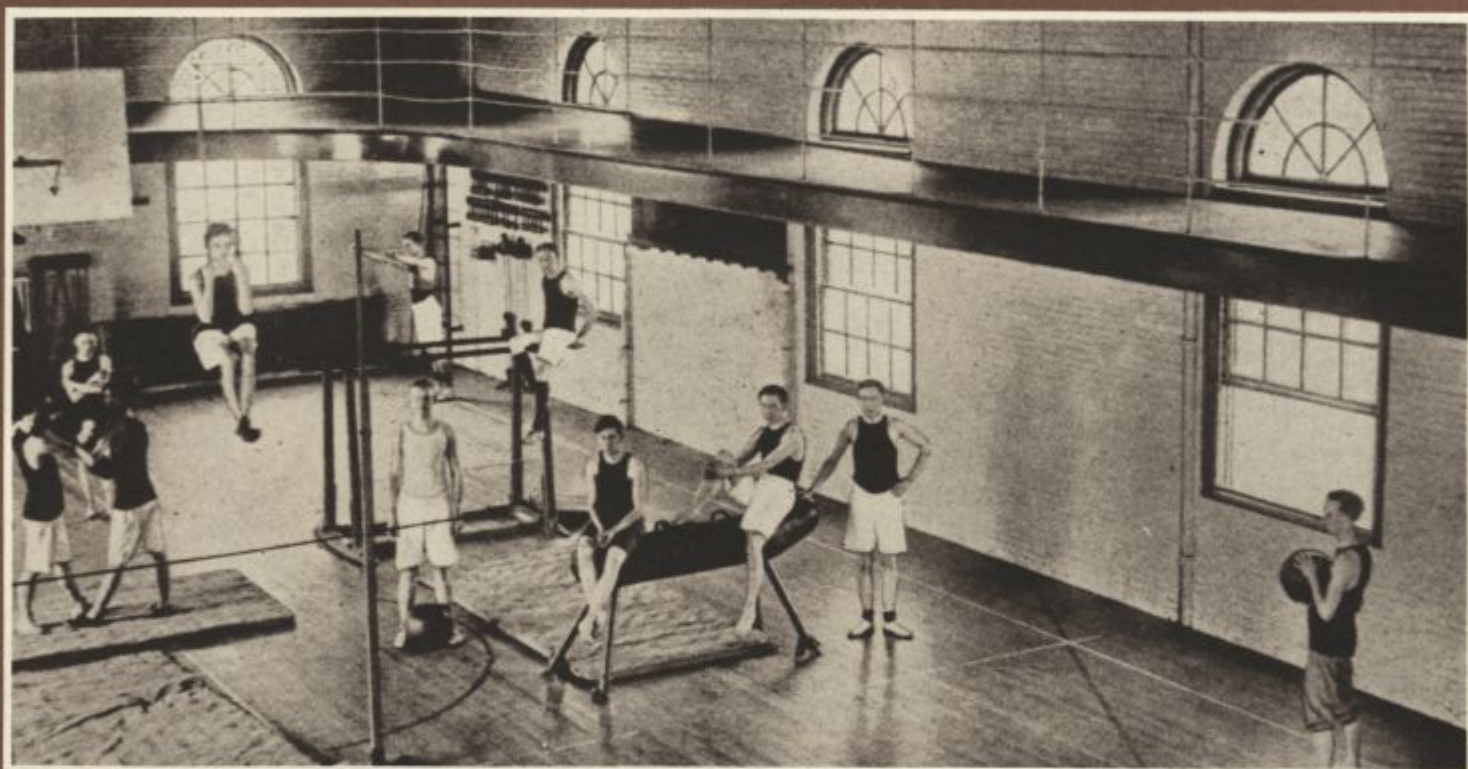


The Agriculture experiment station was the second structure built after the College Building. Ironically, it is now called Recitation Hall Annex and houses studios for the art department.



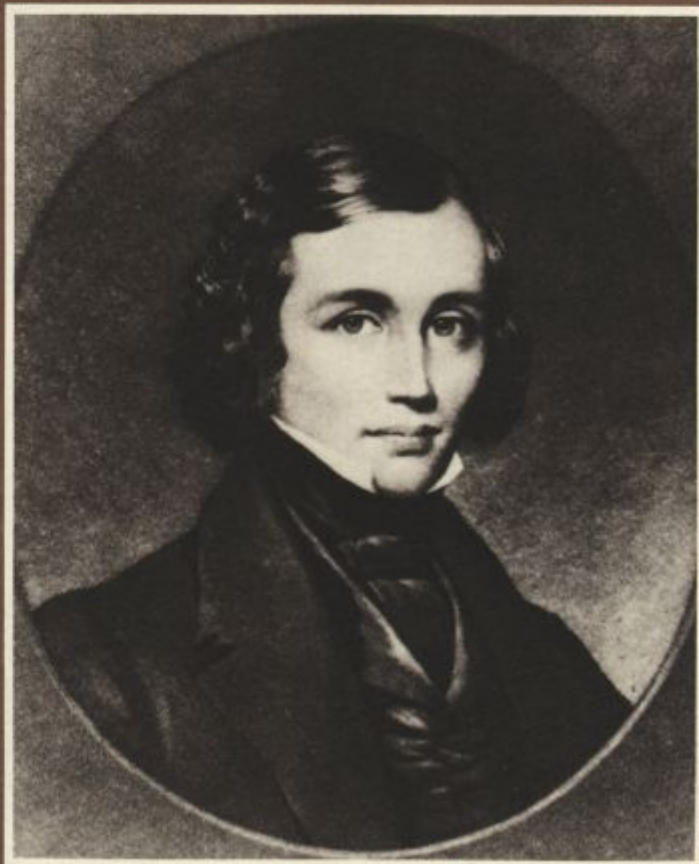
Members of the Athenaeum Literary Society in 1902. This society was the first formed in the college, and originally met when the institution was still an Academy.





Men of 1915, training and exercising in Taylor Gymnasium. The building was expanded in 1927, four years before Hartshorn Gym was erected for the Women's College.

William S. Graham was the first graduate of Newark College. He received his degree in 1836.





the college until 1898 when it was rented to Newark public schools.

After the Civil War, the college struggled to keep its doors open, slowly developing all three of its departments. In 1867, Delaware became the agricultural college of the state. An experiment station was built near the college building in 1888 with federal funds. Today it is used by the art department. In 1892, Recitation Hall was built to provide more classrooms and offices within the agricultural department.

Two university publications date back to this time. The Review, a student run college newspaper, was first published in 1882. The college yearbook, The Aurora, which later changed its name to the Blue Hen, published its first issue in 1898.

All throughout this time the college functioned as a unit. But, in 1907, the agriculture department broke tradition by naming its own separate dean. The engineering department advanced after 1905, when Mechanical Hall was erected. The arts and science department, then known as liberal arts, continued as the core of the college. Taylor Gymnasium was built in 1905, named in honor of Alexander J. Taylor, a member of the class of 1893 and former Trustee of the college. The school's first swimming pool was added to Taylor Gym in 1913.

During the years 1872 to 1886, the college went through another change when it began admitting women. This occurred during President Purnell's administration. Unfortunately, society, as well as Delaware College were not prepared for this major step. Following Purnell's resignation, the college once again became an all male institution.

*"Women were admitted to Delaware College for a brief time in the 1800s."*



Taylor Gymnasium, built in 1905, provided the athletic facilities needed for a growing college. It was, however, soon out grown by the rapidly increasing student body.

Mechanical Hall replaced a Drill House that burned down in 1898, which had at one time housed the Military Department. Today, it is again used by the Military Science Department. In this 1910 photo, engineering students use the new building for their work.



# A troubled World Alters the University 1914-1945

— Michele Klein and Beth Bell



As the century changed, so did the attitudes of society and the roles of women. In 1914, after 28 years of non-female education at Delaware, The Women's College of Delaware opened, finally providing women with an opportunity for higher education. For the next twenty-five years, the Women's College grew rapidly in number and influence, adding much in the way of educational activity and buildings to the campus. The Women's College was purposely situated close to the Delaware College campus for many reasons, one being so the faculty from Delaware College could teach at the Women's College. All Women's classes were, however, held on the southern part of campus, while the men's classes were kept at the northern end.

The first Dean of the Women's College was Dr. Winifred J. Robinson. Before taking the job here in Newark, she taught botany at Vassar College in New York state. The new college then consisted of three departments; Home Economics, Education, and Liberal Arts.

Science Hall, now known as Robinson Hall, along with Residence Hall, later named in honor of Mrs. A.D. Warner, one of the founders of the Women's College, were both constructed in that year to house classrooms, offices and dormitories for the new institution.

The new college was not the only area growing at this time. Delaware College also broadened its scope with respect to academic development, increasing enrollment and land holdings. In 1915, the college crossed Main Street and purchased land referred to as "The Green." This area of the college is now known as The Mall.

Between the years of 1917 and 1919, both campuses underwent a great deal of construction. Wolf Hall was built to function as the new classroom and office building for the expanding agriculture department. It was also used for science departments; chemistry and biology were taught there as well. Wolf was constructed with funds from Pierre S. DuPont, and named in honor of Theodore R. Wolf, professor of Chemistry from 1871 to 1909. Pierre S. DuPont also made possible the restoration of the





The Women's College in 1932. Science Hall and Residence Hall were the first two buildings for the WCD in 1914. The others were built during the 1920's. The three single story buildings are Topsey, Turvey, and Boletus Halls, used to house the large numbers of women entering the college at that time.



Mrs. A. D. Warner, a founder of the new college, and Dr. Robinson in front of Recitation Hall.

Science and Residence Halls were later named Robinson and Warner Halls, in honor of the two founders.



The women's dining room in Residence Hall in 1914. The tables are set for the next meal of the day.





original College Building. Following this reconstruction, the building became known as Old College. Also built in 1917 was Harter Hall, a men's dormitory, to accommodate the increasing number of students entering Delaware College. The building was named in honor of George A. Harter, who served as President of the college from 1896 until 1914.

In 1918, after World War I settled, a dean of the engineering department was named. A few years after this, new buildings were erected for further engineering expansion. These buildings were only temporary structures, located where Sharp dormitory now stands. They were, nevertheless, needed for the tremendous influx of students with engineering interests. The years of 1919 and 1920 were notable ones for the Women's College because of the many structures built at that time. Dormitories were the prime areas of construction to accommodate the women entering the college. New Castle and Sussex Halls were both built, and one year later, three more buildings were brought to the campus. These were called Topsey, Turvey and Bolletus Halls. They were prefabricated structures acquired from the government, after being used in World War I as barracks for the troops. These dorms, like the engineering buildings, were only considered to be temporary, but remained part of the campus until 1956.

Because of the tremendous growth of both colleges during this time, a major transition for the educational community was soon to come. In 1921, under the administration of President Hullihen, both colleges took the name of University. Now, the University of Delaware reached another turning point in its development. With new responsibilities as a University, Delaware began to enlarge its facilities. New buildings were constructed, and with every building came increased development in course offerings, as well as improvements in faculty and the quality of instruction.

Memorial Hall was erected in 1924 by the citizens of Delaware as a war memorial of the state. It served as the university library until 1963 when Morris Library was completed. It was

*"In 1921, both colleges took the name of University."*



The first graduating class of the Women's College in 1918. This photo was taken on the steps of Science Hall.



*"The basement of Memorial Library was used for the University Bookstore and Snack bar before the Student Center was completed."*



Electrical engineering students pose in front of their make-shift classroom building in 1920. These used army barracks were set up to accommodate the post WWI influx of male students with engineering interests.

John Bayard Hearn, a masonic lodge member, at the 1929 official corner stone laying of Mitchell Hall. Originally, the building was designed to house the entire student body.



also used as the student bookstore and snack bar before the Student Center was completed in 1958. Kent Dining Hall was built in 1926 for the women's campus. The men still ate their meals in Old College. It should be noted that although both colleges had become one university, classes were still held separately on each end of campus. A few classes for women were held in Memorial Library, but were never coeducational. In 1930, Evans Hall was completed for the engineering department. It held offices, classrooms and laboratories for primarily mechanical engineering and was named in honor of George G. Evans and his son, Charles B. Evans, for their many years of service to the university as Trustee and Treasurer.

The thirties, for the university, was a period of moderate growth. Throughout the decade the quality of faculty and educational facilities matured. Very few buildings were built during this time; the Women's Gymnasium was one of the few constructed in the early thirties before the impact of the Great Depression struck the United States. An auditorium, Mitchell Hall, was given to the university in 1930, by H. Rodney Sharp, a member of the class of 1900 and a Trustee of the university. The building was named in honor of Samuel Chiles Mitchell, president of Delaware College from 1914 until 1920.

Nothing else was built on the campus until the late thirties, when Brown Laboratory was erected in 1937. Chemistry and the field of chemical engineering were becoming more important, making it necessary to accommodate needs, with construction of a building exclusively geared to the chemical field. Funding for this new building was provided by H. Fletcher Brown, who was a Trustee of the university for many years. Brown further illustrated his extraordinary generosity to the university in 1940 with a gift accompanied by a grant from the Federal Public Works Administration. This provided the university with the necessary funds to erect a new classroom and office building, named University Hall. It was renamed Hullihen Hall in 1952, in honor of Walter Hullihen, President of the university from 1920 until





Workers taking a coffee break during the construction of Memorial Library in 1923. Faculty members also helped to build the state war memorial.

"The green" in 1924, shortly after the completion of Memorial Library, Harter Dormitory, temporary engineering buildings, and Wolf Hall are on the left.





In 1931, a gymnasium was built for the Women's College. Hartshorn Gym was at the southern end of the campus, surrounded by fields used for hockey, softball, and basketball.

Main Street before 1941. Brown dormitory had not yet been built. The house on the far left, known today as Alumni Hall, was known then as Purnell Hall, in honor of President Purnell.

The Chemistry Building, Brown Laboratory, one of the many buildings donated by H. Fletcher Brown.





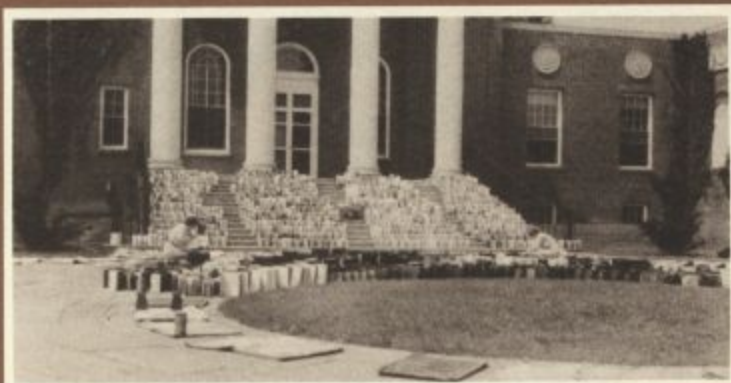
1944. This building, like parts of Memorial Library, were used for both men's and women's classes. Brown dormitory for men was also funded by Mr. Brown, who gave the university a great boost with all of his generous contributions.

The forties began with the United States entrance into the war raging in the Pacific and Europe. It was also in this year, 1942, that Carpenter Sports Building was erected. Additions were made in 1959 and 1968, and the complex now holds handball and raquetball courts, an eight lane pool with a separate diving area, and physical education offices.

During World War II, enrollment of men on campus decreased tremendously. Because of smaller class sizes, men and women were mixed for instruction in 1943 and 1944. Following the war, the university was flooded with many new students, creating the need for more on campus housing. Three additional dormitories were added in 1945. These buildings were bought from the Army, who used them during the war, and were only erected on a temporary basis until a permanent residence hall could be built. Eton, Windsor, and Hanover, surnames of British nobility, were the names given by the first residents to their new homes.

Another significant event followed the end of the war when the university officially became a coeducational institution. Classes would no longer be segregated by sex, a turning point for the university. It was now ready to enter a new era of change and expansion, and provide the best possible educational opportunities for its students.

*"During World War II, men and women were together in classes for the first time."*



Heavily damaged books were placed outside to make use of the sunshine. Fortunately the days were warm and most of the books were salvaged.

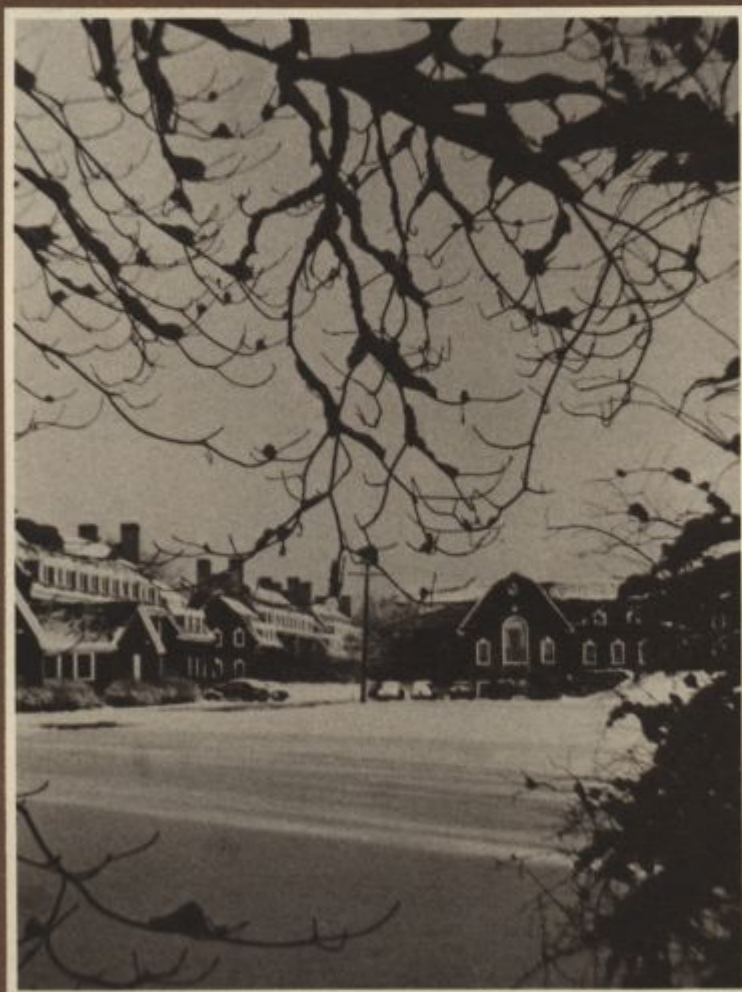


In July of 1957, a flood damaged many of the books in the Memorial Library. Here, staff members air out the books, placing them in every available space of the library.



# Recovery Spurs Expansion and a New Atmosphere 1945-1960

— Robbie Raffish



A snow covered southern campus. Topsey, Turvey, Sussex, New Castle and Cannon stretch along both sides of Kent Dining Hall. Kent dormitory was not built until 1956.

The years 1945 and 1946 brought major change and growth to the University of Delaware. The close of the Second World War marked the start of a new era. After the war, university concerns shifted from focus on the "war effort" to helping the flood of returning G.I.'s find their way in the states.

In 1945, undergraduates numbered 376, with 104 men and 272 women. By the close of 1946, the university total had reached 851 undergraduates, many of them returning G.I.'s. The university, in anticipation of further registration of returning soldiers, created the Veterans Administration Guidance Center, located in Wilmington, to help soldiers ease their return to school.

In 1946, the university also established the Office of Alumni and Public Relations, responsible for keeping the public, as well as graduates of the school, informed of events in the university world. Possibly the biggest change of the year took place with the establishment of the Women's Affairs Committee, organized to study and deal with special problems that women faced both on and off campus.

The year 1947 brought financial and enrollment changes to the university. Enrollment jumped to 1,817 undergraduates, a number anticipated by the university. The budget, in direct response, increased over 72 percent, the highest ever recorded until that time.

Meanwhile, on-campus housing became a growing concern. Because of the unanticipated influx of students after the war, there was a severe shortage of housing. Conditions became so poor, that many male students were housed in the homes of Newark families who extended rooms for use. Many students were still forced to commute, and out-of-state student enrollment was jeopardized. This problem would be a concern for the university for many years to come.

The upward swing in enrollment continued into 1948 and 1949, with numbers reaching over the 2,200 mark. These years also brought about a surge in graduate education with more students being able to afford graduate degrees. The establishment of the Institute of Delaware History and Culture, and the Committee of Cultur-





The hats were called Freshman dinks. All first year students had to wear them during freshman week. Freshman, upon demand, were also required to carry upperclassmen's books to class.

Agriculture Hall, now named Townsend Hall, was built in 1952, enabling the agriculture department to grow tremendously. A farm and greenhouses adjacent to the building are used for farming, animal science and horticulture instruction.





The May Day Celebration with the May Queen (top, center) surrounded by her court.

Many students had to set up tents after being evicted from Harter dorm in 1951 because of an 8 month series of firecracker blasts for which no one claimed responsibility. The grand finale came in May when they set off firecrackers, locked a security watchman inside the building, and posted two "Dormitory for Sale" signs in front of the building.





al Activities brought new focus to research, lectures, music and art at the university.

In the dormitories, a step in a new direction was taken when paid House Directors took the place of unpaid faculty members in the women's buildings. This addition was the very beginning of the system of Residence Life known today. A decision not to allow sororities, while continuing the emphasis on fraternities, on campus was also made that year.

The biggest change in the university system that year, and for many years to come, was the admittance of black students to the program. Students were admitted to classes not offered at Delaware State College, such as engineering, summer session, extension courses, and graduate school. This was a major step for the university — one made to comply with the "separate but equal" clause of the day.

The years 1950 and 1951 brought a renewed cry for university expansion. Land was acquired in the area of Agriculture hall. Both the land and the building of the Hall, which was completed in 1952, were paid for by a grant from the state legislature. A new dairy barn was also built with monies raised that year.

The year 1950 was also a turbulent one for the university. The institution became involved with a law suit with Delaware State College students (Brooks N. Parker et. al. vs. the University of Delaware, 1950) over the issue of being able to attend the University of Delaware on a full-time basis, regardless of whether the courses were offered at Delaware State College or not. The ten students filing the complaint had sought admission to the university and all were denied. After a court ruling, black students were finally admitted to all courses offered at the university. These students would have to meet the same entrance requirements and maintain the same academic standards required of all other students, in order to continue at the university.

Between 1952 and 1953 many physical changes took place on the campus. Sharp and Smyth dormitories were constructed to house many students who had been unable to receive



The very early stages of construction of Sharp dormitory in 1952. Notice Rhodes Drug Store as seen from Delaware Avenue.



*"The Student Center, Thompson and Colburn dorms made up all of East Campus in 1958."*



Freshmen and their parents are entertained at an opening day reception in 1952. President Perkins was on hand to greet the new arrivals in front of Hallihen Hall.

housing in the past. The Delaware football stadium was completed, as was Alison Hall for the school of education.

In these years enrollment had doubled since 1939. A scholarship program was recommended to the Board of Trustees as both an incentive for Delaware students to attend their state's school, and to assist students in need.

Housing problems persisted, but enrollment leveled off in 1955. By 1956, construction and renovation were taking place again on campus. Laurel Hall was built to house the Student Health Center. The bookstore (still located in the basement of Memorial Library) was re-evaluated and reorganized to handle texts, as well as books for personal pleasure and class supplies. Resident Advisors took positions in men's dorms and high school students were "actively" recruited for the first time in large numbers.

The Student Center, Thompson Hall and Colburn Hall (later renamed Lane Hall) were all completed in 1958 to combat both the housing problem as well as the lack of central meeting place for students on campus. These three buildings made up the entire East Campus at this time. Sypherd and Squire Halls were also completed, and the housing problem was under control for the first time in a decade. The plans for modernization of Robinson and Recitation Halls, as well as construction of the P.S. DuPont Engineering building were also underway.

The period between 1958 and 1960 brought changes in culture and curricula. Computers came to the Delaware campus through gifts of Willis F. Harrington and others. A cooperative for nurses in conjunction with Delaware Hospital was also established. In general, a feeling of well-being prevailed on the University of Delaware campus.





When first built, the Student Center marked the eastern edge of the campus. Today, not only has the building been expanded on its north and south sides, but the entire east campus complex surrounds it.



Pierre S. DuPont and Evans Halls in 1959, shortly after the completion of DuPont Hall for engineering purposes.

Kent Dining Hall in 1948. The cafeteria style of eating had not been introduced at this time and women were still served their meals at the table.





The 1965 Homecoming float winner is ATO fraternity. Traditional celebrations and social events have faded out of style in recent years.

Frightened freshman being harrassed before bedtime during Freshman Week in 1961.





The year 1960 marked the beginning of a decade of change for the University of Delaware. There was an enrollment jump that brought the total number of undergraduates to 3,204; with this growth came the need for expansion and construction of dormitories and academic facilities. Between 1961 and 1963, East Campus residence halls, the Russell and Harrington Complexes, were completed. Morris Library, named after Mr. Hugh M. Morris, Chairman of the Board of Trustees for 20 years, was completed, becoming the largest library in the state. Sharp Laboratory was constructed, and the Teaching Resource Center was created.

The early 1960's brought changes in educational trends as well. There was a decline in enrollment in the College of Agriculture, but sharp growth in the areas of Education, Business, and Nursing. The need for greater recreational facilities became a priority of the administration, and tennis and basketball courts were installed at the Carpenter Sports Center. The construction of the South Campus Athletic Facility was begun in 1963.

There were several other changes that occurred during the early and mid-1960s that were of importance to students. At the request of President Perkins, a Committee on Student Life was established to improve the standard of campus life culturally, socially, and academically.

All "Schools" became "Colleges" in the university system.

The middle of the decade was marked by physical expansion on campus. A research wing was added to Wolf Hall (1964), Carpenter Complex was renovated (1964), the Field House was built (1965), and Dickinson and Rodney Complexes were completed in 1966.

The mid to late 1960s were trying times on the U. of Delaware campus, as on campuses across the country. Conflicts between administration and students centered around residence hall policies. Students claimed they were too confined by curfews and visitation regulations. Later, protests concerned the war in Vietnam and eventually, Watergate. Students demon-

## A Time of New Social Awareness 1960-1983

— Robbie Raffish



The Department of Defense chose the University of Delaware's 1961 E-52 Theatre group to perform the production "The Boy-friend" in Europe. Here, the actors and actresses spend the day getting their passports.



*"... protests centered around Vietnam and, eventually, Watergate."*



A fire swept through Colburn dormitory in 1968. Colburn was a men's residence hall. In 1969 the building's name changed to Lane Hall.

strated with pickets, rallies, and sit-ins. ROTC drills were interrupted, buildings blockaded, there were protests on the mall, and sit-ins at the Student Center.

Meanwhile, campus life was becoming more and more difficult to handle. The administration tried hard to meet the student's needs, cancelling classes in order to hold open debates and forums. The College of Nursing was created and was met by a large demand.

In 1967 President John A. Perkins resigned after 17 years of service, and Dr. E.A. Trabant assumed the position of president. When Dr. Trabant took office, he found himself in the midst of many half-completed projects and a campus community filled with unrest.

Major student issues continued to center around restrictions on students and the Vietnam War. These protests and demonstrations continued into the 1970s.

In 1968, ROTC, which until that time had been compulsory for all males attending the university, became voluntary.

That year brought equality to women in more than one way. It was the first year that female freshmen enrollment was greater than male, and the overall undergraduate totals of men and women were equal. Also, after a long battle between students and faculty, residence hall restrictions were relaxed, and the first "open dorm" policy was established.

The number of student protests increased in 1968-1969. One protest took place on the lawn of the president's home. Although students made their presence felt, there was no destruction, a fact that distinguished the student movement at U. of Delaware from many other colleges around the country.

The campus radio station, WDDR, was founded in 1968 and began its service to the campus as WHEN, a small noncommercial enterprise. Also established that year was the student judicial system, providing students with a "jury of their peers" in campus disciplinary matters.

The year 1969 remained turbulent and was marked by many changes. Having the most ef-





North Campus under construction in 1971. This area was developed to provide more housing for the large numbers of students entering the university. Yet to be constructed, the Christiana Towers would soon loom over the Pencader Complex.

Five hundred students bared all, in 1974, during a riot and mass streak on campus. This was the only major outbreak that occurred in the 1970s at the university.

STREAK TONITE  
FOR WORLD RECORD!

1000 STREAKERS WANTED!

LADIES NEEDED TO BE OFFICIAL DON'T MISS IT!

DRESS VERY CASUAL, WARM WEATHER TOTE

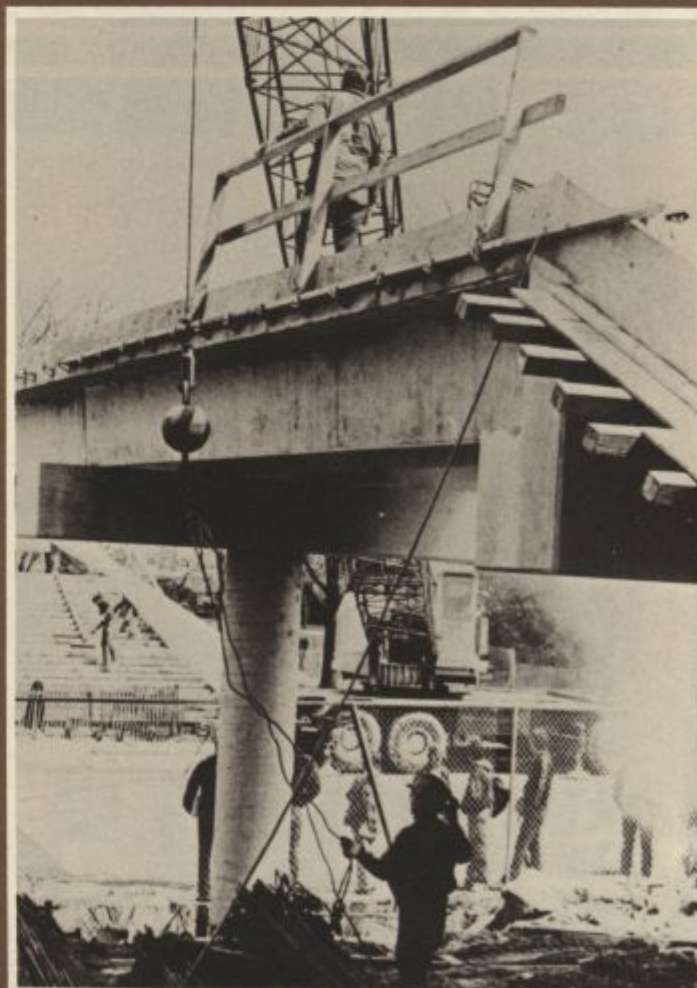
11:45 P.M. HERE!





When computer registration started at the university in 1973, so did the hours of waiting in line to register for classes. Here are students waiting in front of the field house, where all departments gathered for registration purposes.

Construction of Smith Overpass took place in 1976. Today, the structure is a landmark referred to by many students as the Habitrail.





fect, the move to make the school calendar two 14-week semesters allowed students to take exams before Christmas break. Winter term was instituted as an intensive program of classes between the semesters.

Students age 21 or older won the right to drink on campus in 1969. Students were also able to park on campus for the first time that year. In 1970, the demonstrative mood of many students was reflected through a boycott of the University Bookstore.

The early 1970s were a time of construction at the university. Penny Hall, Smith Hall, and Purnell Hall were all completed in 1970, while McDowell Hall, Drake Hall and Amy E. DuPont Hall were finished in 1971, and the face of the campus seemed to change overnight. Included in this growth was the North Campus area, including Pencader Halls, Christiana Towers, and Clayton Hall. The issue of minority recruitment was raised in 1973 as the administration recognized that the university was not attracting minority students and faculty. That year, Affirmative Action for faculty and staff was established. The problem of recruitment and retention would plague the university administration over the next several years.

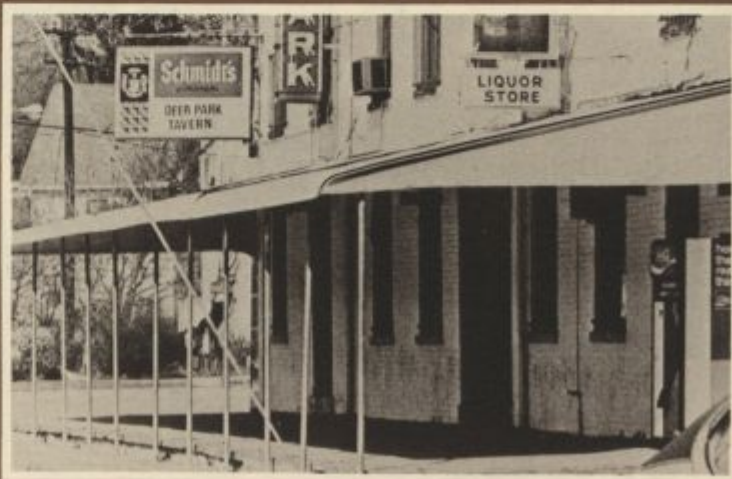
In 1974 the Minority Affairs Board was created to assist minority students in adjusting to campus life. The College of Urban Affairs and the School of Life and Health Sciences were established.

1977 brought a housing crunch to the university for the first time in several years. Many students were forced to live in dormitory lounges and basements that were converted to "extended housing" until other accommodations could be found.

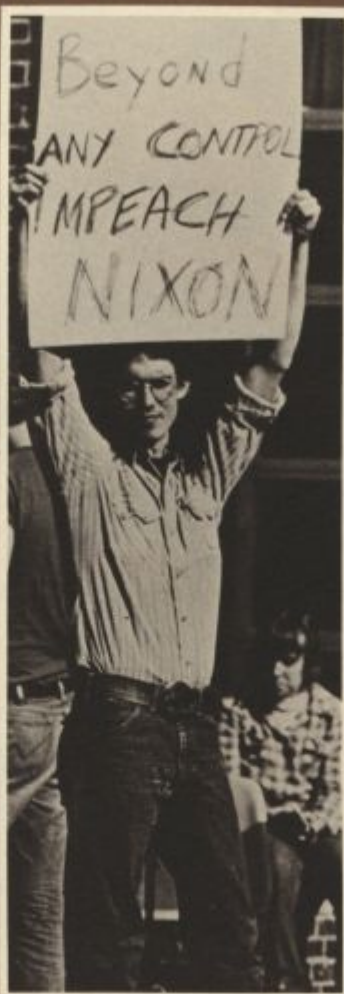
1977-1978 found the university placing new emphasis on student growth. The Computer Center was completed, and the Career Planning and Placement was established to assist students in their search for employment. The Freshman Honors Program was also established that year.

The priority of student life was continued in 1979-1980. DUSC was established in answer to

*"Winter Term was instituted as an intensive program of classes between semesters."*



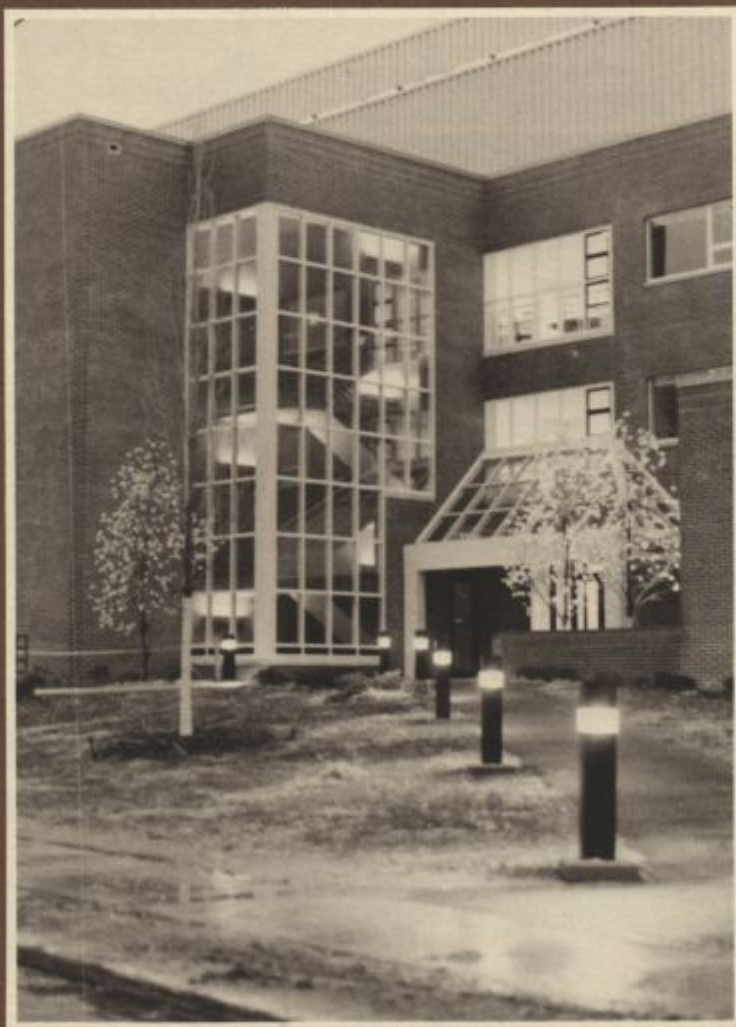
The Deer Park has been a well known part of Newark since the inception of the Academy. This photo, taken in 1974, captures the appearance of "The Park" prior to its renovation in 1981.



Demonstrations and pickets protesting local and national causes were common throughout the late 1960s and early 1970s.



*"University emphasis shifted to student growth."*



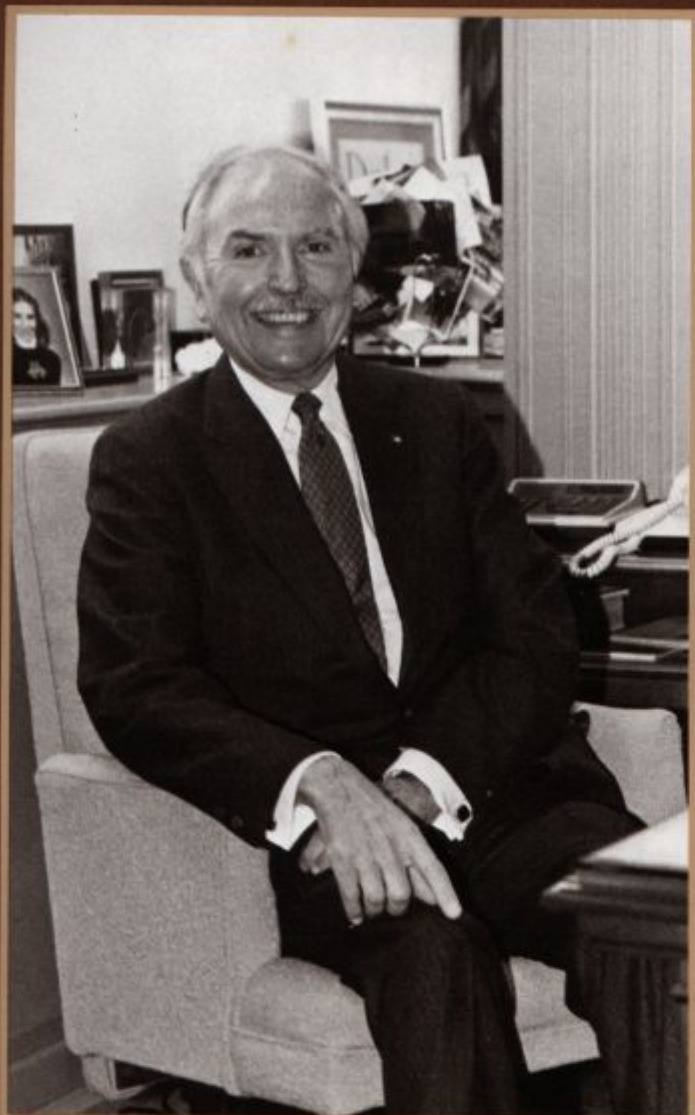
The most modern building on campus, Spencer Laboratory, was completed in 1983 and houses the mechanical engineering department.

the cry for a better student voice on campus, and became the official student body responsible for many aspects of student life.

By 1981 the number of faculty had reached 800, and the university was offering over 100 degree programs. In 1982 the Office of Scholarships issued over \$25 million in aid. Undergraduate students numbered 13,750, an all time high.

1983-1984 marked the 150th anniversary of the University of Delaware, and events were planned throughout the year to celebrate the occasion. Charter Day observance took place on February 5, 1983. Later that year, on April 16, the Groundbreaking Ceremony for the expansion of Morris Library took place on the Mall, attended by the Governor and 300 honored guests. The expansion is scheduled for completion in 1985.





The steady understanding, leadership of President E. A. Trabant has brought the university through the turbulent years since 1967.

Student unrest takes on an international tone in 1980, as Iranian students protest against the Shah.

