

EDUCATION.

so that the said board shall have seven members; and at the next election to be held after the expiration of the term of the additional managers shall be elected additional managers of the corporation in the same manner as now provided for in Section 1000, and an amendment thereto, that in the next election shall be elected one manager for one year, two to serve for two years, and thereafter for three years, and thereafter the corporation shall elect eight managers for a term of three years.

1891.

188.

EDUCATION.

the acts of Congress for the more complete education of the Colleges for the Benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

of the United States by various means, especially in this State for increasing the knowledge of the mechanic arts, the English language, and the preference to the industries of the State.

provided may lawfully be used for the repair of any building or other structure.

which is a State institution, and which has been established by the State, has been established in which the purposes of the State are to be accomplished;

of the college are entirely supported by the State, and the interest of the State Government under the

OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Whereas it is incumbent upon the State to meet the generous gifts of the General Government for the promotion of practical education and bring such education within the reach of the youth of the State by offering all necessary and proper facilities; now therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met:

SECTION 1. That for the erection and alteration of necessary buildings on the grounds of Delaware College, at Newark, in this State, to enable said college to carry into effect the purposes of Congress in said acts, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to be paid by the State Treasurer to the trustees of said college, as follows: one half thereof on the first day of July A. D. 1891, and the other half on the first day of July A. D. 1892.

\$25,000 appropriated for buildings on grounds of Delaware College.

When to be paid.

Passed at Dover, April 30, 1891.

CHAPTER 119.

OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

AN ACT to establish and maintain a College for the Education of Colored Students in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met (two-thirds of each branch concurring therein):

SECTION 1. The Governor of the State, on the first Tuesday in June, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (1891), and every four years thereafter, shall appoint and commission two respectable and well qualified persons from each county, who shall constitute the board of trustees for the Delaware College for Colored Students. The said trustees shall hold their office for a period of four years or until their successors shall in like manner be appointed. In case of a vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, the Governor shall appoint for the unexpired term.

Governor to appoint board of Trustees of Delaware College for Colored Students.

Term of office.

Vacancies, how filled.

OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Corporate powers, etc.

SECTION 2. The trustees named in this act shall be and are hereby ordained and declared to be a body corporate by the name and style of "The Trustees of Delaware College for Colored Students," with all the powers and franchises incident to such an institution, including the capacity to take and hold real and personal estate by deed, devise, bequest, gift, grant, or otherwise, and the same to alien, sell, transfer and dispose of as occasion may require, and the proceeds thereof to reinvest in other property, funds or securities for the benefit of said college, and in accordance with the spirit and purpose of this act.

Object of College.

What is to be taught.

SECTION 3. The purpose and object of said college shall be to impart instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science, with special reference to their application in the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life, but other scientific and classical studies may be taught, and a normal school for the preparation of teachers may be connected with the college under such rules and regulations as the trustees may adopt.

Rules and regulations.

Powers of Board of Trustees.

SECTION 4. The said Board of Trustees shall have the superintendence of said college, with power to appoint and remove the faculty and other officers and agents of the college and of their own body; to fill vacancies and to make by-laws as well for the government of the college as their own government; and to conduct all the concerns of the institution. Five members of the board shall constitute a quorum, and meetings of the board shall be held as the by-laws may prescribe; *provided* that said by-laws shall not conflict with the Constitution or Laws of the United States or of this State.

Quorum.

By-laws.

Faculty.

SECTION 5. The faculty of the college, composed of the teachers whom the trustees shall employ, one of whom shall be president of the college and ex officio a member of the board of trustees, shall have the care, government and instruction of the students, subject, however, to the by-laws. They shall have authority, with the approbation of the board of trustees to confer degrees and grant diplomas.

SECTION 6. Devises, bequests, grants and gifts to this

corporation shall not be as described in the above description can be understood.

SECTION 7. That the sum hereby appropriated from "The Trustees of the State" to be used primarily for the erection, preservation, repairing or buildings which shall be for the purposes of said college should not be required for the erection, preservation, or repair of said sum shall be used for said institution. Said Treasurer to the college shall give bond and security as he may see fit, and shall be received under the hand of said trustees that said sum be used to carry out the purposes of said institution.

SECTION 8. That the sum and required to pay an interest of the State of twenty per centum or more on which he, the said State Treasurer hereafter shall receive a portion of the proceeds of the complete endowment for the benefit of agriculture under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of 1862.

SECTION 9. That the sum as provided in the above act shall be for the support of the treasurer of said college from said State Treasurer shall give sufficient security to the amount of one thousand dollars, and shall have all the moneys received by said trustees and shall be a part of the treasury of State.

Passed at Dover, 1862.

ned in this act shall be and d to be a body corporate by stees of Delaware College the powers and franchises including the capacity to estate by deed, devise, be nd the same to alien, sell, sion may require, and the other property, funds or se- college, and in accordance is act.

object of said college shall culture, the mechanic arts, ; branches of mathematical, science, with special refer- ndustries of life, and to the rder to promote the liberal istrial classes in the several but other scientific and nd a normal school for the onected with the college s the trustees may adopt.

f Trustees shall have the with power to appoint and ers and agents of the col- vacancies and to make by- of the college as their own e concerns of the institu- shall constitute a quorum, e held as the by-laws may ws shall not conflict with United States or of this

college, composed of the nploy, one of whom shall officio a member of the e care, government and however, to the by-laws. : approbation of the board ant diplomas.

grants and gifts to this

corporation shall not be avoided by any misnomer, if the ^{Devises, be- quests, gifts, etc.} description can be understood with reasonable certainty.

SECTION 7. That the sum of eight thousand dollars is hereby appropriated from the state treasury to the said ^{\$8,000 for purchasing land and erecting buildings.} "The Trustees of the State College for Colored Students," to be used primarily for the purchase of land and for the erection, preservation, repair and equipment of any building or buildings which said trustees shall hereafter acquire for the purposes of said college, and if the whole of said sum should not be required for the purchase of land and for the erection, preservation, or repair of buildings, the remainder of said sum shall be used for the maintenance and support of said institution. Said sum shall be paid by the State Treasurer to the treasurer of said trustees, upon his giving ^{To whom paid, and when.} bond and security as hereinafter provided after notice received under the hand of the president and secretary of the said trustees that said body is fully organized and prepared to carry out the purposes of this act.

SECTION 8. That the State Treasurer is hereby directed ^{Payment by State Treas- urer.} and required to pay annually to the treasurer of the said "Trustees of the State College for Colored Students," twenty per centum or one-fifth part of the sum of money which he, the said State Treasurer, has already received and hereafter shall receive annually by virtue of an act of Congress, approved August 30, 1890, entitled "An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, established under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862."

SECTION 9. That the moneys received by said trustees ^{Moneys, how used, etc.} as provided in the foregoing section shall be used by said trustees for the support and maintenance of said college, and the treasurer of said trustees, before receiving any money from said State Treasurer, shall give bond with good and sufficient security to the State of Delaware in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful application of all the moneys received. Said bond shall be approved by said trustees and shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State. ^{Bond of Treasurer of Trustees.}

Passed at Dover, May 15, 1891.

REPORT OF SUMMER SCHOOL
STATE COLLEGE DOVER DELAWARE
STUDENTS' RATINGS

1922.

<u>NAME</u>	Days Pres.	Music	Arith.	History	Geog.	Lang.	Phy. Tr.	Ind. Art	Sch. Man.	Gen. Av.
1. Mrs. C.M. Aiken	28	90	75	89	79	--	--	95	78	84.3 ✓
✓ 2. Mrs. G.F. Anderson <i>30.00</i>	30	100	95	95	100	--	--	96	90	96 ✓
<i>12/11</i> 3. Miss S.E. Bantom <i>35.68</i>	29	90	84	89	--	85	80	--	72	83.3 ✓
4. Miss V.F. Bentley	30	--	--	89	90	90	--	--	78	86.7
5. Miss Ruth Beverly	29	90	70	--	84	--	82	--	75	80.2
6. Mrs. C.E. Blackburn <i>Baird</i>	30	90	--	--	100	91	85	--	93	91.8 ✓
7. Mr. P.W. Blackburn <i>32.00</i>	30	90	--	--	100	96	87	--	87	92 ✓
8. Miss E.C. Blanchard	30	90	75	--	95	71	--	--	81	82.4
9. Miss Ressie Bowen	30	90	70	80	50	70	80	0-	75	73.5
10. Miss L.V. Bowers	28	90	93	94	94	--	90	93	84	91.1 ✓
✓ 11. Miss Dorothy Brown <i>33.02</i>	30	90	--	--	93	81	95	--	75	86.8
<i>12/12</i> 12. Mrs. Nannie L. Brown <i>32.14</i>	28	90	87	--	84	78	--	--	80	83.8 ✓
<i>12/13</i> 13. Miss B.O. Bryant <i>38.61</i>	30	100	92	--	97	97	--	--	94	96 ✓
14. Miss Annie Camper	25	90	90	--	93	96	--	--	90	91.8
15. Miss Bernice Clark	30	90	76	--	--	82	95	--	82	85
16. Miss Ruth Golden	26	90	78	95	89	--	--	--	83	87
17. Mrs. Abigail Collins	24	--	70	85	50	79	--	--	75	71.8
18. Mrs. Emily J. Christie	22	--	--	70	70	75	--	--	79	73.5

<u>NAME</u>	Days Pres.	Music	Arith.	Hist.	Geog.	Lang.	Phy. Tr.	Ind. Art	Sch. Man.	Gen. Av.
^{10/31/42} Mrs. B. M. Laws <i>16.82 from [unclear] [unclear]</i> 31.04	29	90	98	--	100	97	80	88	91	92
43. Mrs. Dora S. Lee	30	100	70	--	80	70	83	--	71	79
44. Mr. John C. Lewis	30	90	--	92	85	--	80	--	73	84
45. Miss H. C. Logan	30	90	87	89	92	82	82	87	93	87.7
^{1/21/47} 46. Mrs. Augusta Lones 35.44	27	--	84	93	86	--	--	--	82	86.2 ✓
^{10/31/47} 47. Miss M.E. Loper 36.61	30	90	85	--	93	95	--	--	93	91.2 ✓
48. Mrs. Carrie M. Mann	29	90	--	80	92	80	--	--	73	83
49. Miss Louise Matthews	30	90	93	--	98	--	--	97	80	91.6
50. Mrs. Margaret Miles	30	100	90	--	--	94	93	--	92	93.6
51. Miss Rahab Miles	23	100	74	87	72	87	90	89	88	85.8
^{10/31/47} 52. Miss Lucy E. Moore 37.40	30	--	95	--	100	95	--	93	82	93
53. Mrs. Ruth Munson	30	--	89	--	--	85	90	90	92	89.2
54. Mrs. M.C. Phillips	30	--	73	90	73	79	--	82	76	78.8 ✓
55. Mrs. Hanna E. Pitts	24	90	85	87	75	96	--	--	92	87.5 ✓
^{10/31/47} 56. Mrs. M. H. Postly 33.90	28	90	87	--	94	89	--	91	93	90.6 ✓
57. Miss E.C. Powell	29	--	74	--	78	84	80	--	90	81.5
^{10/31/47} 58. Mrs. E.M. Purnell 34.64	25	100	90	--	--	88	--	--	93	92.7 ✓
59. Mrs. Georgia Purnell	29	--	70	95	70	96	83	90	81	83.5
^{10/31/47} 60. Miss Carrie Rasin 33.44	30	90	81	--	--	95	96	94	86	90.3 ✓
61. Mrs. R.J. Reed	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
62. Mrs. Adele Robinson	30	--	85	--	--	88	89m	90	80	86.4
63. Miss Alberta E. Ross	30	--	--	96	95	97	--	95	92	95
64. Miss E.F. Ruff	30	--	--	98	100	95	--	96	93	96.4

NAME	Days Pres.	Music	Arith.	History	Geog.	Lang.	Phy. Tr.	Ind. Art	Sch. Man.	Gen. Av.
65. Mr. W.P. Ruley	26	90	70	--	79	70	80	70	70	75.8
66. Mrs. Anna C. Russum	30	--	82	97	97	89	--	--	87	90.4 ✓
67. Mrs. E.K. Saunders	28	90	91	--	86	79	--	--	86	86.4 ✓
68. Mr. Wm. H. Saunders	26	90	--	90	96	83	83	90	78	87.1 ✓
✓ 69. Miss Fountaine Slater <i>33.10</i>	30	100	--	97	--	96	97	--	94	96.8 ✓
70. Mrs. C. T. Smith	30	--	--	89	80	75	--	--	91	83.7 ✓
<i>10/31/</i> 71. Mrs. L.V. Smith <i>30.10</i>	30	--	--	99	100	97	--	--	95	97.5 ✓
72. Mr. Henry Spearman	29	100	77	--	90	82	--	--	90	87.8
<i>10/31/</i> 73. Miss F.C. Stevens <i>32.76</i>	30	90	80	--	95	91	--	--	95	90.2 ✓
<i>10/31/</i> 74. Mrs. Flossie Sudler <i>30.50</i>	30	90	92	88	99	99	99	99	94	96.1 ✓
75. Mrs. A. E. Taylor	29	90	70	--	60	80	85	92	79	79.4
76. Mr. Robert S. Taylor	26	95	--	80	60	--	90	--	64	82.2
77. Mrs. Celestia Thompson	30	--	85	82	--	78	--	74	70	77.8
<i>10/31/</i> 78. Mr. A. F. Townsend <i>31.26</i>	30	90	73	90	70	--	89	--	78	81.6 ✓
<i>10/31/</i> 79. Mr. J. H. Warren <i>30.70</i>	30	--	--	80	75	78	--	--	86	79.7 ✓
<i>10/31/</i> 80. Mrs. L.V. Warfington <i>30.94</i>	30	--	91	--	90	93	--	92	90	91.2 ✓
81. Miss Gladys Waters	30	90	80	--	97	81	--	87	83	86.3
82. Miss M. B. Waters	29	--	86	--	90	94	--	81	95	89.2
83. Miss N. E. Watkins	30	--	98	--	100	98	--	--	95	97.7
84. Miss Claudia Wight	29	--	--	92	--	88	82	80	91	86.6
85. Mrs. G.T. Wright	30	90	75	87	80	94	--	--	70	82.6
86. Mrs. Emily T. Wilson	30	--	70	92	76	79	83	80	70	78.5
87. Miss N. M. Woolford	30	--	71	--	60	79	87	87	91	79.1
88. Miss C.M. Young	30	--	70	--	75	70	94	95	66	76.6
<i>10/31/</i> 89. Mrs. B.V. Young <i>30.50</i>	29	90	85	--	80	89	--	--	80	84.8 ✓
90. Mrs. Grace Young	23	--	95	89	75	84	--	--	90	86.6 ✓

G. SMITH WORMLEY, (Signed)

Director.

President.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE FACULTY

TO THE

President and Members of the Board of Trustees
For the Year ending May 31, 1912.

GENTLEMEN:

Twenty years have passed since the State College for Colored Students began its work. This is a good time to pause, review the stages of progress and take account of stock. Such a review might be comparatively extensive, but the brief recital of a few important facts must suffice.

THE TRUSTEES.

The character of the men who have been appointed by the several chief executives of the State to serve as trustees of the College was a guarantee that its every interest would be faithfully served. Through their wisely conservative and thoroughly practical planning the school was located in the right place and launched upon its mission of helpfulness. Changes in the personnel of the Board have been few. Two of the original members, loved and honored, have passed away; two on account of other duties were constrained to resign; and two are still giving themselves to this work. Vacancies were filled by men of kindred spirit and the school has prospered.

THE FACULTY.

The first President justified the wisdom of his selection for the place. He prepared the first course of study, introduced the school to its prospective patrons and welcomed to its walls with kindness and good cheer the first timid seekers after knowledge. Evidences of his skill and foresight abide in the academic policy and certain lines of agriculture. Two others besides the President comprised the first faculty, one of whom is still in active service, the veteran of the corps. When girls were admitted as boarding students the services of a Matron were required. This position has been filled satisfactorily by the same person for fifteen years. Gradually the number of teachers increased till ten were employed last year. With two exceptions these have all been men, and in the main have shown themselves earnest, enthusiastic and efficient, with more thought for the work than the pay.

STUDENTS.

Results, however, are of more importance than instruments. The object of the school is to train young people. In what direction and in what degree this has been done determines its value. The attendance during the first year was seventeen. Last year one hundred and thirty-nine were enrolled. Covering the whole period about seven hundred different persons have been here for a longer or shorter period. It is safe to say that nearly if not quite all of them have been helped to higher aims and more earnest endeavor by this contact. Many have used the instruction gained here to practical advantage, becoming useful

members of society, even though their stay was not prolonged. But we point with pride to those who have shown the industry and steadfastness of purpose which enabled them to graduate from some course of study, as instances of what has been accomplished.

The total number of graduates is one hundred and four, forty-six per cent. of whom were native to this State. Sixty-four, or seventy per cent. not counting the present year class, have secured employment as teachers; fifty-two per cent. as teachers in Delaware.

The following notation of those other than teachers whose present occupation is known will prove of interest: Students in other institutions, 10; Merchants, 5; Ministers, 3; Machinists, 3; Clerk, Contractor, Dentist, Dressmaker, Farmer, Pharmacist, Physician, Trained Nurse, Undertaker, one each. Beginning with 1898, fourteen classes have graduated and not one of these persons has joined the ranks of the criminal, delinquent or dependent classes.

PROPERTY.

In the first annual report of the President, the value of the farm (recently purchased) was given as \$5,000; that of the four buildings in all departments, \$8,800. All the former buildings have been remodeled or rebuilt and new buildings added till there are now twelve, with a valuation of \$28,000. The farm land is worth at least \$10,000. A recent estimate places the value of stock and implements at \$2,500.

But these evidences of material progress are not more real or more important than the object lesson furnished by the existence of the school and its moral influence, ever broadening, preaching self-help and helpfulness wherever its work is known.

A record for the year just closed must begin with the

SUMMER SCHOOL.

In July 1911 was held the fourth session of this branch of our work. We had the good fortune to secure the same teachers as in 1910 except that Miss Julia A. Young, of Washington, took the place of Miss Nellie A. Tompkins, of Baltimore. Thirty-two persons were in attendance, nearly all remaining for the full term and giving enthusiastic testimony to the value of the training. As in former years, the several county superintendents gave personal attention to the course of study and the methods of instruction. Lack of funds made necessary the omission of the session for this year; but it is hoped that plans for the future, making the summer school a permanent part of the work here, will meet with complete success.

THE REGULAR SESSION.

For the first time the usual school year was divided into two terms of four months each instead of three terms of unequal length. This proved satisfactory and will be continued. The session began October 3rd and ended May 31st.

ATTENDANCE.

The total enrollment for the year was 137, a decrease of nine from the year previous. In the college and normal classes were 79; males 38, females 41; in the preparatory department, 60; males 37, females 23. Of the whole number, 124 were boarders, and of these, six were on half time, spending the week end at their homes.

Prof. J. H. Greene, Superintendent of the Industrial Department for two years, goes to enter business on his own account, leaving an enviable record for versatility and skill in handicraft.

No small care has been spent in the effort to properly fill these vacancies. The persons selected and presented for your approval come highly recommended and give promise of gratifying results.

NEW POLICY.

Increased efficiency in the public schools during recent years removes the need for duplicating the work of the elementary grades. This fact has had much weight in deciding upon the new policy.

No announcement concerning the college has been of greater interest to its patrons than that the Board have decided to so change the plan as to specialize in agriculture, the trades and domestic science. Also, to coordinate the academic course with the public schools, beginning where they leave off; to offer work in the lower grades to those who need it when the primary object is to learn a trade; such instruction to be directed with a view to its practical application.

The experience of twenty years proves that the College does not appeal to the needs, or at least to the preference, of the Negro population of the State. The proportion of Delawareans to the total number of students has rarely exceeded one half, and is usually less. While there is no disposition to restrict the attendance to natives, it is true that our limited resources should be taxed to meet the requirements of the boys and girls of our own State.

How best to make the school a potent factor in the development of the race has ever been the greatest care of the Trustees. Fully recognizing the importance of the work already done in training teachers for the public schools, attention is directed to other fields of activity open to the trained hand, in the hope that more of our people will realize the splendid opportunity here offered to prepare for service valuable to the employer for its excellence, and to the worker for its rewards in material compensation and moral uplift. The plan to concentrate on a few trades and to teach them thoroughly is to be faithfully followed. The emphasis placed on agricultural education indicates a sphere for widest service in this direction and becomes a call of duty to every institution in position to respond. It is a matter for congratulation that competent and experienced instructors have been secured for these departments.

It will gratify our friends to learn that these changes are to be made without detriment to the academic work. Few changes are proposed in the course of study, and these to add symmetry and strength in order to more fully meet the requirements of the large proportion of our students who desire to teach.

To comply with the new policy of more definite aim and more thorough work in the vocational and domestic science departments, considerable expense must be incurred.

A complete remodeling of the shops, or the erection of new ones; a kitchen labor room; a dining hall; and a health

... a dairy barn and milk house; a re-arrangement of buildings for stock and machinery, are some of the immediate requirements. Inside and outside repairs to some of the buildings now in use; the remedy of deficiencies in the new cottage; additional table ware, cooking utensils, bedding and furniture are also imperative needs.

How much of this must be immediately provided, and what may be left for the future, will be considered in the report of your Prudential Committee.

But one other matter needs attention here.

Printing a little school paper seemed a proper way to utilize a part of our resources. The Echo was started and issued weekly without intermission from November 24, 1909 to June 5, 1912. Thinking it desirable to increase the size of the paper, and having the opportunity to secure the plant of the Bridgeville Press, the President and the Secretary of the Board made the purchase for \$600. The outfit was moved and installed, and beginning with the issue of February 7, the new press was in use. Increased size of pages greatly added to the time and labor required for composition; in the absence of help it was necessary to discontinue for the summer vacation.

It is now suggested that the printing department is not necessary, and less important than other industries recommended, and that it be permanently abandoned. The resignation of Miss Parker leaves me without competent assistance in this department; and the readjustment of the academic work gives no time for personal attention to it.

My plan has ever been to have no preferences which would prevent me from executing to the best of my ability the expressed wishes of the Board. While I am permitted to serve you, and my people through you, I have no other aim.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. JASON.

The graduating class numbered twelve; three men completing the course in agriculture, one woman the normal course, four men and four women the scientific course. There is nothing exceptional to be noted in the prosecution of the usual routine. Steady striving and gradual growth were the features.

An epidemic of the mumps was a source of great inconvenience and much loss of time. It proved a great saving of expense to the sufferers that they could be treated by a member of the faculty on his regular visits to the school.

Death invaded our ranks in one instance. Penrose Jones was with us for a part of the first semester. He did not return after the Christmas holidays, having secured employment in a hotel at his home in Atlantic City. On Wednesday, March 29th, he was crushed to death in an elevator. This sudden and violent ending of a promising career was a source of deep sorrow to us all.

THE FACULTY.

Except in two instances the faculty escaped serious results from illness. Prof. Greene was laid up for three weeks with the mumps, and the writer for the same length of time by reason of an accident. Otherwise there was no interruption from this cause.

Late in the summer of last year, Prof. Cogbill resigned, making it necessary to secure at short notice an assistant instructor for the industrial department. Mr. F. T. F. Buckner, of Dinwiddie, Va., was employed and did much work of practical value in blacksmithing and wheelwrighting. All the horse-shoeing for the college and some outside work was done under his direction. With this exception the same teachers were employed as for the year previous and wrought with their usual zeal and efficiency.

One important change in method was adopted. All students in grade below the second year of the preparatory course were formed into a model school and taught in turn by students of the senior and junior normal classes under the direction of Prof. Conwell. With the approval of the Board of Trustees, the same course will be pursued next year in case of those students in the trade courses taking elementary academic studies.

A long and severe winter made it impossible to do in the shops what was desired and expected. Many days were lost because the shops could not be properly heated. Notwithstanding, a creditable showing was made. For the same reason, (severe and inclement weather) the military department lost much in interest and effectiveness. Frequent and regular drill could not be insisted upon. Articles of furniture made in the shop and productions by the sewing and cooking classes were on exhibition at the closing exercises and teachers and pupils received praise for their excellence.

COMMENCEMENT.

Fine weather, large crowds, good music and eloquent addresses were features of commencement day. A number of distinguished guests honored the occasion by their presence. Dr. Geo. E. Reed, of Wilmington, delivered the principal address. Rev. H. T. Jason, of Corozal, Porto Rico, spoke also. Other features of the previously announced program were carried out with few changes.

RECEIPTS.

The familiar question of whether the boarding department is conducted at a loss comes up again. It is evident that if every

item which would require a cash expenditure, but for the relation of the school to the farm, should be included at current prices, the receipts from this source would not equal the cost. To remedy this it is suggested that one dollar per month be added to the charge for board.

Cash collected for board, including the summer school, was \$5,747.74; labor credited to students on account for board, \$1,261.91; dues from day students, \$72.00; matriculation fee, \$88.00; total \$7,169.65. Proceeds from the farm and other sources add \$958.91 to the sum collected by me and accounted for to the Treasurer.

THE FARM.

The report of the farm Superintendent for the year ending June 30 gives an aggregate of \$1,996.06 as the proper amount to be credited to the farm, including sales to outside parties, as against an expense account of \$624.46. This does not include 381 bushels of wheat, 299 bushels of which was sold to neighboring farmers for seed.

While not within the period properly covered by this report, I may add that the present year wheat crop was the best in our history. From fifteen acres 458 bushels were harvested. This is a little more than double the yield when the same field was last in wheat. Other crops of grain, vegetables and fruit prove the fertility of our soil and the skill with which it is manipulated. To the expert knowledge and experience of Director Harry Hayward, associated with the Prudential Committee as advisory member of the Board, are due some of the results already apparent, and the conservation of every interest is assured.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Additions and improvements to the property during the year consist in the purchase of two and a half acres of ground from a farm adjacent to the college property at \$500 and the erection thereon of a double cottage, costing about \$1800. The necessity of living in the building with students or renting houses not on the premises has been an inconvenience to teachers with families which this improvement will help to relieve.

A septic tank, costing about \$300, was constructed as the beginning of a long needed sewage system. Waste from the kitchen and laundry is now taken care of in this way, adding much to the sanitary advantage.

Minor repairs to roofs, chimneys, floors, plastered walls, stairways, drains, farm buildings and implements, were made by students and instructors at no expense beyond the cost of materials. In work of this character Mr. Deputy has been most serviceable.

CHANGES.

It is to be regretted that we must sever relations with three members of the faculty this year.

Prof. W. M. Berry, after two and a-half years as efficient Superintendent of the Department of Agriculture, leaves us to accept a similar position in his native State. He made many friends while here and bears with him their best wishes for deserved success in his new field of labor.

Miss Cecie E. Parker, graduating from our own school in 1901, after teaching in the public schools of the State for four years, was elected a member of the faculty in 1905. She gave most satisfactory service for seven years and retires having other plans in view for the near future.

THE HISTORY OF DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE

The Origin Of The College

On May 15, 1891, the Fifty-Eighth General Assembly of the State of Delaware passed "An Act to Establish and Maintain a College for the Education of Colored Students in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts" by virtue of the Second Morrill Act of Congress approved August 30, 1890. The Morrill Act of 1890 provided a permanent annual endowment of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for each land-grant college established under the provisions of the Morrill Act of 1862 and allowed a portion of the federal appropriation to be used for the endowment, support and maintenance of land-grant colleges for Negro youths in states which maintained separate educational facilities.

The Act of Incorporation, approved by the 58th General Assembly of the State of Delaware on May 15, 1891, stipulated that "the purpose and object of the said College shall be to impart instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science, with special reference to the application of the industries of life; and to the facilities for such instruction, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life, but other scientific and classical studies may be taught, and a normal school for the preparation of teachers may be connected with the College under such rules and regulations as the Trustees may adopt."

Under the terms of the Act of Incorporation, the Governor of Delaware was empowered to appoint and commission on the first Tuesday in June eighteen hundred and ninety-one (1891) and every four years thereafter, two respectable and well qualified persons from each County to constitute the Board of Trustees for the Delaware College for Colored Students.

The sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.) was appropriated from the State Treasury to "The Trustees of the State College for Colored Students" to be used, primarily, for the purchase of land and for the erection, preservation, repair and equipment of any building or buildings, which the Trustees acquired for the college. All funds not required for these purposes could be used for the maintenance and support of the institution.

The Act of Incorporation directed and required the State Treasurer of Delaware to pay annually to the Treasurer of "The Trustees of the State College for Colored Students" twenty per centum or one-fifth part of the sum of money the State Treasurer received annually under the provisions of the Morrill Act of 1890. The federal

lands were to be used by the Trustees for the support and maintenance of the said College.

On June 2, 1891, Governor Robert J. Reynolds of Delaware appointed Chief Justice Charles B. Lore and Attorney Henry C. Conrad of Wilmington, Daniel M. Ridgely of Dover, Dr. George W. Marshall of Milford, Henry F. Cannon of Bridgeville and Dr. David L. Mustard of Lewes to constitute the "Board of Trustees of the State College for Colored Students."

At the first meeting of the Board of Trustees on June 5, 1891, Chief Justice Charles B. Lore was elected president and Attorney Henry C. Conrad was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the corporation.

With a portion of the state appropriation of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000), the Board of Trustees purchased a one hundred acre tract of land, located two miles north of Dover, from Nicholas Loockerman, the largest property owner in Kent County.

On the land was the old Loockerman homestead built about 1740 and three dilapidated farm buildings. The manor house was of Dutch brick, 40 x 50 feet, with massive stone steps and capping over the doors and windows.

The manor house was repaired and converted into the Main College Building. The interior of the house, in its main plan, was left unchanged. Two large rooms, with a Dutch cornice on the walls and a fireplace built of tilings brought from Holland, were located on each side of a wide hallway dividing the interior. The spacious rooms on the first floor were transformed to recitation rooms, a dining hall and kitchen. The rooms on the second floor were converted to a library, reading room and sleeping apartments for the faculty. The garret, where Dutch chests of treasures once stood and later sausages and peaches were stored for winter-use, was converted into nine good-sized sleeping rooms for male students. The low Dutch "stolb" was replaced by a modern veranda and only the iron fastenings were left.

A two-story frame structure, 30 x 64 feet, was erected in the rear of the manor house for use as a Workshop, and a three-story frame house, containing ten rooms, was constructed east of the manor house for use as the President's Cottage.

Equipment and supplies for instruction in the sciences and machinery and tools for teaching the industrial arts were purchased.

During the Summer of 1891, the Board of Trustees elected Professor Wesley P. Webb, M.S., as president of the State College for Colored Students.

Wesley P. Webb Administration

1891 - 1895

On assuming office in the Summer of 1891, President Webb began arranging the courses of study and introducing the College to the Negro citizens of Delaware.

In January, 1892, the Board of Trustees employed Samuel L. Conwell, A.B., as assistant to the president and Manley M. Beamer as a member of the faculty.

On February 2, 1892, President Webb, with two faculty members and three buildings, opened the doors of the College to students. The Board of Trustees met at the institution on February 4 and officially declared "The State College For Colored Students ready for the reception of students."

Five courses of study were offered, namely, Agricultural, Chemistry, Classical, Engineering, and Scientific. Each course covered a period of four years. All courses, except the classical, were alike in their essential features during the freshman and sophomore years.

The classical course of study led to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; the engineering to the degree of Engineering, and the agricultural, chemistry and scientific courses of study to the degree of Bachelor of Science. A two-year preparatory course leading to a diploma was added in 1893-94.

In addition to a major course of study, all male students were required to take a two-year course in shop work or special agricultural education and horticulture. They were also required to take military tactics and drill.

The school year was divided into three terms of unequal length. The fall term began in October, the winter term in January, and the spring term in March. Entrance examinations were administered at the beginning of the fall term. Students could enroll at any time during the year. Special examinations were given to those students entering after the opening of the fall term.

The growth of the College was very slow in its infancy. The enrollment for the winter term, 1892, was twelve students. By 1895 it had only increased to twenty-eight students. This caused grave fears that the College would not receive the patronage and support of those for whose advantage it was established.

During President Webb's tenure, the feelings and sentiments of both the white and Negro citizens about the college were very unfavorable. Some white citizens feared that the proximity of the College would diminish the value of other property and that the conduct of the students would offer a new menace to the Dover community. The Negro citizens were skeptical of the opportunities the College offered Negro youth. The Board of Trustees and President Webb gradually changed the feelings and sentiments of both races.

The federal appropriation for operation of the College from 1892 to 1895 was four thousand dollars (\$4,000) annually. In 1893, the Delaware Legislature appropriated one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for maintenance of the physical plant at the College.

In June, 1895, Wesley P. Webb resigned as president of the College.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees on June 7, 1895, William C. Jason, A.M., B.D., was elected president.

William C. Jason Administration

1895 - 1923

When William C. Jason, assumed the presidency in June, 1895, the interest of Negro citizens in the College was at a low ebb. The greatest need of the College was students.

Changes in the personnel of the Board of Trustees from 1891 to 1923 were few. Of the sixteen trustees appointed quadrennially by the several chief executives of the State during this period: three died-- David L. Mustard of Lewes in 1899, George W. Marshall of Milford in 1915 and Francis A. Hoffecker of Wilmington in 1915; seven resigned on account of other duties-- William M. Ross of Sussex County in 1891, Daniel M. Ridgely of Dover in 1895, Wilson T. Cavender of Smyrna in 1904, Henry C. Conrad of Wilmington in 1909, Walter Morris of Dover in 1910, and Ebe W. Tonnell of Lewes in 1916; and six were still serving in 1923-- Henry P. Cannon of Bridgeville, appointed in 1891; John B. Hutton of Dover, appointed in 1910; Edward Hart of Townsend, appointed in 1911; Gamaliel Garrison of Kenton, appointed in 1915; Rowland G. Paynter of Georgetown, appointed in 1916 and Samuel G. Elbert of Wilmington, appointed in 1916. Through the conservative and practical planning of these trustees, the college was launched upon its mission of service.

In 1895 three teachers including the president comprised the faculty. When several women were admitted as boarding students in 1897, a matron was employed. Gradually, as the enrollment increased, the faculty was enlarged. In 1922-23, the faculty consisted of ten persons, one with a master's degree, one with a medical degree, five with the bachelor's degree, and three with credits leading to a degree. There was little stability in the faculty during this period, due primarily to low salaries and inadequate living conditions.

Several changes were made in the college program during President Jason's administration.

In 1895, the degree awarded to students completing the Agricultural Course of Study was changed from Bachelor of Science to Bachelor of Agriculture and the Chemistry Course of Study was discontinued.

In 1897, a three-year Normal Course leading to a Certificate recommending the

teacher as qualified to teach in the public schools of the State was added to the courses of study.

In the school year, 1902-03, the minimum grade for advancement in studies was changed from 60 to 70 per cent. Another new feature during the Academic Year, 1902-03 was the offering of instruction in cooking. In 1907, the Classical Course was discontinued and the Normal and Preparatory Courses strengthened. The Normal Course of Study was extended to four years in 1911-12 and a diploma with the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy was granted students on satisfactory completion of the course.

In 1912-13, the school year was changed from three terms of unequal length to two terms of four months each and a new policy was adopted.

The objective of the college program was changed to preparing students for useful and productive occupations. One-half of each school day was devoted to training students in some form of industrial activity and the other half to academic studies. The academic courses of study were coordinated with the public schools by beginning where they leave off. Work in the lower grades was offered for the benefit of those students who needed it and who had a desire to learn a trade as their primary goal.

Four courses of study, namely, Academic, Agricultural, Mechanic Arts and Domestic Science were offered. Each course of study was four years. A college diploma with the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy was granted on creditable completion of the Academic Course. A certificate of graduation was granted on completion of the other courses. The admission requirements for the academic course of study was completion of the eighth grade at an approved school or satisfactorily passing an examination in Arithmetic, Grammar, United States History and Geography. The applicants for admission to the Agricultural, Industrial or Domestic Science Courses of Study were required to give evidence of earnest purpose and be able to read and write.

The minimum age limit for admission was changed from fourteen to sixteen years, the Preparatory Department was discontinued, and the courses in Latin were dropped. All students in grades below the second year of the preparatory course were formed into a model school and taught by senior students pursuing the academic course of study. In 1913, the minimum age limit for admission was changed again to fourteen years.

As a result of the new policy those students who applied for admission to college and professional schools experienced difficulty in receiving credit for their previous training. The description of the courses of study in the College Catalogue permitted so much latitude in application that it was impossible for one to determine from the College Catalogue the real character of the work done.

To counteract this difficulty, the United States Commissioner of Education was asked to evaluate the College's academic program in 1914-15. After personal inspection of the work in detail, the Commissioner of Education pronounced the academic course of high school grade, any deficiencies being compensated for by exceptional opportunities for practical work in the industries. The description of courses in the College Catalogue was revised.

In 1916, creditable completion of the course of study, entitled the student to the diploma of the college with the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy, Bachelor of Agriculture, Bachelor of Domestic Science or Bachelor of Mechanic Arts. A certificate of graduation was given those completing the work of the graded school. Beginning with the school year, 1916-17, a diploma only was granted by the College on the creditable completion of the Courses of Study.

Those students who had not completed the work of the eighth grade were required to enter the Model Graded School and remain until satisfactory proficiency was obtained.

In July 1908, a four-week Summer School of Methods For Teachers was offered in order that teachers in the State could obtain instruction in both subject matter and techniques. In 1910, the Board of Trustees donated two hundred dollars (\$200) for operation of the Summer School. Lack of funds necessitated omission of the Summer Session in 1912. In 1914, the time of the Summer Session was changed from July to June. The State Legislature appropriated twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2500) in 1914 to support the Summer School and to repay the trustees in part for the personal funds used.

During the first year of President Jason's administration the enrollment increased to such an extent that the nine sleeping rooms for male students on the third floor of the Main College Building were crowded beyond the point of comfort and safety. Provisions were made for housing five (5) female students on the third floor of the President's Cottage. Some applicants had to be denied admission due to the limited housing facilities. The total enrollment for the school year, 1895-96 was 54 students, 17 in the Collegiate Department, 35 in the Preparatory Department and 2 special students. This was an increase of 93 per cent over the previous year. For the academic year, 1922-23, the total enrollment was one hundred thirty eight (138) students distributed as follows; one hundred fifteen (115) in the High School Department, sixteen (16) in the Model Graded School and seven (7) part-time students. During the period 1895 to 1923, approximately 700 students attended the College for varied periods of time.

In May, 1898, the College graduated its first class comprised of two students, John Boykin Aiken and Howard Day Young, both Delawareans. From 1898 to 1911, the total number of graduates was ninety-three (93). Forty-six per cent (46%) of this number were Delawareans. Forty-four (44) or sixty-nine per cent (69%) of the graduates, excluding the Class of 1912, were employed as teachers; fifty-two per cent (52%) as teachers in Delaware. Of the remaining twenty-nine (29) graduates, ten (30) were pursuing advanced work in institutions of higher education, five (5) were merchants, three (3) were ministers, three (3) were machinists, and one (1) each was a clerk, contractor, dentist, dressmaker, farmer, pharmacist, physician, trained nurse, and mortician. The total number of graduates from 1898 to 1923 was two hundred forty-two (242), one hundred twenty-three (123) from the Scientific and Agricultural Courses of Study and one hundred nineteen (119) from the Normal Course.

The Literary Society was the most important student activity. Students were encouraged to avail themselves of the opportunity provided to gain practice in the art of public speech. Assistance and advice was provided by the faculty but the management of the organization was handled by the students. Several social clubs were organized. A spirit of fraternity and wholesome rivalry for high standards of scholarship and conduct existed between the clubs.

In 1902, a brass band comprised of ten pieces was organized. The Band played annually at the Commencement Exercises.

A student newspaper titled "The Echo" was started on November 24, 1909 and issued weekly until June 5, 1912. In a desire to increase the size of the paper, a printing press was purchased on February 7, 1912 in Bridgeville for six hundred dollars (\$600). The increased size of the paper greatly added to the time and labor required for composition. In the absence of help, it was necessary to discontinue issuance of "The Echo".

In 1905, the male students were organized into two companies of cadets by Joseph R. Cogbill, Commandant. A cadet gray uniform was adopted. The students were required to provide their own uniform and to spend three hours per week in military tactics and drill.

A football team and baseball team was also organized in 1905-06. The players had to provide their own equipment, uniforms and supplies. They also had to schedule games, pay the transportation expenses to all games away and pay the cost of food for all visiting teams. The football and baseball teams were very popular and creditably successful.

Religious exercises were held every morning at eight o'clock before the recitations began. All students were required to be present. On Wednesday evening a prayer meeting was conducted by a member of the faculty or older student. A Sunday School was organized and held weekly sessions at 10:30 a.m. every Sunday. The Committee on Public Worship of the Sunday School secured the services of ministers to preach in the Chapel on Sunday afternoons. A Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor met regularly on Sunday evening at seven o'clock for a service of song and praise. Special revival services were held during the Winter Term.

The Commencement Exercises were held annually on the porch of the Main College Building because there was no room on the campus large enough to seat the audience. Benches were placed under the trees and a tent in front of the building for the audience.

In 1913, Francis H. Hoffecker, a trustee, established Committee Day. One day was set apart each month for the rendition of musical and literary programs by the students. Several members of the Trustee Board criticized the students' performance.

The first honorary degree to be granted by the College was conferred on Judge Henry C. Conrad at the Commencement Exercises in May, 1909. Judge Conrad was secretary-treasurer of the Board of Trustees from 1891 to 1909. He received the degree of Doctor of Letters.

The College Library contained mainly reference works and a small amount of general literature. Several daily and weekly newspapers were provided free of charge by the publishers.

Ninety-six thousand dollars (\$96,000) was appropriated by the State of Delaware at various sessions of the Legislature for capital improvements from 1897 to 1923. From 1897 to 1911, the College received twenty-eight thousand dollars (\$28,000) in state appropriations. The state funds were appropriated as follows: four thousand dollars (\$4,000) in 1897, six thousand dollars (\$6,000) in 1901, four thousand dollars (\$4,000) in 1903, six thousand dollars (\$6,000) in 1905, five thousand dollars (\$5,000) in 1907, and three thousand dollars (\$3,000) in 1911. A Bill was passed by the Delaware Legislature in 1913 appropriating three thousand dollars (\$3,000) annually. In 1917, the appropriation was increased to eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) annually. The Delaware Legislature in 1919 appropriated eighteen thousand dollars (\$18,000) to complete the payment on an additional farm of one hundred acres. In 1921, the State Legislature appropriated fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000). A similar appropriation was made by the Legislature in 1923.

The federal funds received by the College from 1895 to 1923 increased gradually from four thousand dollars (\$4,000) annually in 1895 to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) annually in 1923.

On May 12, 1896, a severe storm destroyed the Workshop, demolished a fifty-foot brick smoke stack, damaged the other buildings, and ruined the wheat and strawberry crops. The total damage was estimated at two thousand dollars (\$2,000). Another two-story frame Workshop was erected in 1897. In 1898, a two-story frame addition containing a dining room, kitchen and laundry on the first floor and ten sleeping rooms for male students on the second was erected to the rear of the Main Building. On February 1, 1898, the nine rooms formerly occupied by male students on the third floor of the Main Building were assigned to female students and the male students transferred to the new facility. In 1901, construction of a dormitory for women was started. Two floors of the dormitory were completed and the heating plant installed in time for occupancy in January, 1902. A temporary chapel, library-reading room, classroom for instruction in sewing, a repository for textbooks and the matron's quarters were located on the first floor. Nine rooms on the second floor and four rooms on the third floor were assigned to female students. The basement of the dormitory was used as a laundry. The dormitory was named Lore Hall in honor of Chief Justice Charles B. Lore, president of the Board of Trustees from 1891 to 1910.

In 1901-02, an offer was made by the Century Club of Wilmington to furnish a teacher to give the women students instruction in cooking with the hope that a course in cooking would be added to the academic offerings. In 1902-03, the offer was accepted, a corner in the basement of Lore Hall partitioned off and equipped as a kitchen, and a class of sixteen women organized. The Century Club employed Mrs. Helen W. Anderson of Wilmington to give the students a course of twelve lessons on successive Saturdays beginning January 10, 1903.

With the state appropriation in 1903, the heating plant in the Main College Building was changed and it was possible to keep the rooms comfortable in the winter for the first time. The remainder of the state appropriation was used to provide a new power plant for the Workshop, to erect a double two-story frame house for housing teachers, and to repair and paint the college buildings.

President Jason, as a result of ten public addresses and several private appeals, secured one thousand one hundred and twelve dollars (\$1,112) in subscriptions from the Negro citizens of Delaware and friends of the College in 1903 for the purpose of converting the former slave quarters and brick stable on the College property into a Chapel. Work on the Chapel began in the Spring of 1903. The plans were drawn by Joseph R. Bulkley, Superintendent

of the Industrial Department. They provided for an addition twenty feet square to the old brick stable, whose dimensions were twenty by forty feet, the elevation of the corners to eighteen feet, with a bell tower eight feet containing the entrance. Nathan W. Greene, instructor in masonry, with the help of the students in his class laid the foundations and raised the walls to four feet above the ground in time for the corner stone to be laid on Commencement Day, May 29, 1903. Work on the Chapel progressed very slowly due to difficulty in securing bricks and lack of progress in paying the subscriptions. It was necessary to borrow money from the Board of Trustees to pay for the roofing and part of the lumber bill. The doors and windows of the building had to be boarded up and work on the interior suspended until sufficient funds were collected to complete the construction according to the original plan. The work on the Chapel was completed in 1905 but no provision was made for heating the facility. The College for the first time had a place large enough to seat all of the student body. The furniture for the Chapel was made by the students in the Workshop. Later, the Chapel was converted to the College library and is still being used today for this purpose.

In 1904, a peach orchard containing two hundred eighty (280) trees was planted. Two hundred (200) nut bearing trees were also planted along the road in front of the buildings and encircling the campus in 1904. An ornamental sycamore tree donated by the Century Club of Wilmington was planted in the center of the Campus Circle. Evergreens were also planted around the buildings.

The first telephone service was installed in 1904. In 1905, a two-story frame dormitory for men containing fifteen rooms was erected. The new facility was named Cannon Hall in honor of Henry P. Cannon of Bridgeville, a member of the Board of Trustees from 1891 to 1929.

In 1907, the state appropriation was used to complete the payments for the construction of Cannon Hall, to enlarge the dining room to a seating capacity of one hundred (100) persons, and to paint the college buildings. In 1910, a six-passenger wagonette and a horse were purchased for transportation of the women students to the Dover Shopping Center. In 1911, a two-story annex, 44 x 20 feet, was added to the President's Cottage for office and classroom purposes; a hot water heating system was installed for five rooms in the President's Cottage; a two-story addition, 19 x 20 feet, containing a laundry on the first floor and a recitation and drafting room on the second, was added to the Workshop; and equipment for a steam laundry and kitchen utensils purchased.

In 1912, two and one-half additional acres of land were purchased. A double, two-story frame house was erected on the land in 1913.

In 1914, three rooms on the first floor of the President's Cottage were converted to a kitchen, dining room and workshop for the Domestic Science Department. The Board of Trustees, in 1915, appointed Professor Samuel L. Conwell to serve as a field agent in the interest of the College for soliciting five thousand dollars (\$5,000) in donations to construct a Domestic Science Building. Professor Conwell canvassed all parts of the State with energy and vigor. The subscriptions obtained were far below expectations. Cash donations of one hundred fifty-five dollars and seventy-five cents (\$155.75) were obtained by this means. It was very disappointing to President Jason, the faculty and the students.

An adjacent farm of one hundred (100) acres was purchased in 1918 for the College.

During President Jason's tenure, the faculty was increased from two members to ten members; the physical plant from three buildings to seven buildings, a workshop and laundry, four barns, a water tank, a one-car garage, and several sheds; the property from 100 acres of land to 202 1/2 acres; and the value of the property and buildings from thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars (\$13,800) to forty-five thousand dollars (\$45,000).

President Jason's administration was interwoven with financial difficulties. Toward the end of his administration, difficulties of a different nature arose. He was adversely criticized by citizens throughout the State. The State Board of Education questioned his fitness to receive a high school principal's certificate. Attempts were made to relegate his power as president of the College. There was also some friction between President Jason and the Board of Trustees which centered perhaps around the report of a minority committee that recommended a new president be appointed, seven years prior to Dr. Jason's official resignation.

In 1923, President William C. Jason resigned after twenty-eight years of service and by vote of the Board of Trustees became President Emeritus.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, on February 1, 1923, Richard S. Grossley, B.S., L.L.D., was elected president of the College.

Richard S. Grossley Administration

1923 - 1942

President Richard S. Grossley assumed office on July 1, 1923. During his administration, there were several changes in the personnel of the Board of Trustees of the College. Of the twenty-five (25) trustees appointed quadrennially by the several Chief Executives of the State from 1923 to 1942, Henry P. Cannon of Bridgeville, John B. Hutton of Dover, Edward Hart of Townsend and Gamaliel Garrison of Kenton served from 1923 to 1929; Samuel G. Elbert of Wilmington from 1923 to

1933; Rowland G. Paynter of Georgetown from 1924 to 1929; Simeon S. Pennewill of Dover, Harry M. Deputy of Milford and Clarence A. Short of Dover from 1929 to 1931; Frank A. McHugh of Wilmington from 1929 to 1933; Oliver A. Newton of Bridgeville from 1929 to 1937; Earle D. Willey of Dover from 1932 to 1937; Wayne C. Brewer of Newark and Edgar A. Starling of Wilmington from 1933 to 1937; William W. M. Henry of Dover from 1933 to 1937 and 1941 to 1942; Samuel N. Culver of Delmar from 1931 to 1942; J. Allen Frear, Jr. of Dover, Guy E. Hancock of Newark, Maurice Rouselle of Wilmington, Robert G. Houston of Georgetown and John B. Aiken of Dover from 1937 to 1941; And Elwood F. Melson of Wilmington, Ernest V. Keith of Dover, Conwell Banton of Wilmington and Caleb M. Wright of Georgetown from 1941 to 1942.

During Dr. Grossley's administration, the faculty showed some improvement in its formal training. In 1923-24, there were fourteen faculty members, only one of whom held a master's degree and in 1929-30, there were sixteen faculty members, only one of whom possessed a master's degree. In 1931-32, there were fifteen faculty members, three of whom held the master's degree. By 1937-38, there were twenty-four faculty members, twelve of whom possessed the master's degree and in 1941-42, there were twenty-five faculty members, twenty of whom held the master's degree.

The student enrollment continued to increase gradually from 1923 to 1942. There were more Delaware students attending the College than in former years and a larger proportion of the graduates were Delawareans. From 1934 to 1942, one hundred thirty (130) students graduated from the four-year College Division.

During Dr. Grossley's tenure, the academic program was revised to meet accepted college standards. In 1923, a two-year Junior College Division was added to the college program. In 1925, a two-year Normal Course and a two-year Commercial Course were added to the academic program.

The requirement for admission to the Junior College Division was the satisfactory completion of sixteen (16) units of secondary school work.

In 1930, the Junior College Division offered two-year curricula leading to the bachelor's degree in the Arts and Sciences and in Agriculture. Two-year curricula in Home Economics and Trades leading to a diploma were also offered. The two-year course of study in Teacher Training leading to a diploma entitled the holder to a First Grade Elementary Teacher's Certificate.

In 1932, the College established four-year curricula leading to the bachelor's degree in the Arts and Sciences, Elementary Education, Home Economics, Agriculture, and Industrial Arts. Provisions were also made for offering two years of pre-professional training in medicine and dentistry. The work offered by the Normal Department was approved as standard by the State Department of Public Instruction.

In 1932-33, the High School Division of the College was included among the fourteen secondary schools in Delaware accredited by the Commission on Secondary Schools of the Middle States Association.

In 1933-34, the academic program was organized into five areas, namely, Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Education, Home Economics, and Industrial Arts.

The following resolution was made by the Board of Trustees in 1933-34 in regards to the High School Department:

"State College For Colored Students by resolution of its Board of Trustees proposed to cooperate with the State Department of Public Instruction and provide a high school program for the Negro youth of Delaware.

Whereas, the State College For Colored Students is seriously handicapped by lack of adequate support and facilities for the care and training of the students, and

Whereas, within the last few years the said State College For Colored Students has been forced to raise its curriculum from a Junior College and Normal School to that of a full collegiate level in order that its graduates might be able to qualify for meeting the standards for certification set up by the State Board of Education, and

Whereas, we feel that by confining our high school program to the senior high school, of the three upper grades of high school, we will be better able to meet our present responsibilities with the means and facilities at hand, therefore be it

Resolved, that notice be given that after September 10, 1934, the high school entrance requirement shall be satisfactory completion of the ninth grade."

In 1939-40, the College was approved by the Civil Aeronautics Authority to offer Vocational Flight Training to a select quota of full time college students for two years. The ground school training was conducted at the college and instruction in flying was given at Dover Municipal Airport. On satisfactory completion of seventy-two (72) hours of class work and thirty-five (35) to fifty (50) hours of flying under a supervisor, a private pilot's certificate was granted.

Evening and extension courses were offered from 1923 to 1942 in areas where the demand was sufficient to warrant operation of such classes. A Summer School was conducted from 1923 to 1932 under the general direction of the State Department of Education. Its primary purpose was to provide teachers an opportunity to better equip themselves for performing their professional duties.

In 1929-30, the celebration of Parents' Day was added to the Academic Calendar of Events. The first Parents' Day was held on Sunday, October 27, 1929.

The College participated in the State's National Youth Administration Program in 1940-41.

The total sum of the state appropriations from 1923 to 1942 was four hundred sixteen thousand three hundred dollars (\$416,300) distributed as follows: fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) in 1923, twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) in 1925, one hundred forty-seven thousand seven hundred dollars (\$147,700) in 1927, fifty-two thousand six hundred dollars (\$52,600) in 1929, thirty-one thousand dollars (\$31,000) in 1930, and one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) in 1931. The federal appropriation from 1923 to 1942 was ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) annually.

Funds for the following additions and improvements to the college plant were provided by the Delaware School Auxiliary Association through the generous philanthropy of Pierre S. Dupont: Practice School, Trades Building, new President's Cottage, renovation and conversion of old President's Cottage to a dormitory for men, in 1923-24; sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000) to defray the grading, engineering and supervisory costs for the erection of the new administration and classroom building (Delaware Hall) and part of the equipment and furnishings for Delaware Hall, in 1927; installation of the sewage disposal system and water supply system, extensive repairs to the foundation of Lockerman Hall; fire escape for Lore Hall, renovation and conversion of the Chapel to the College Library, and equipment and furnishings for the College Library, in 1929; a supplementary appropriation of twelve thousand one hundred dollars (\$12,100) to defray the architectural and engineering fees for the construction of Conrad Hall and to complete the construction of the new two-apartment house for faculty, in 1931.

Four thousand (4,000) volumes of books were added to the book collection in the College Library, in 1929-30, with funds provided by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, Pierre S. Dupont, and various friends of the College.

In 1923-24, a two-story frame house of Colonial style was erected near the entrance to the campus for use as a President's Cottage; a two-room brick structure of modern design was constructed for use as a Practice School; the former President's Cottage was renovated and converted to serve for administration and dormitory purposes (Jason Hall); five farm buildings for housing stock, machinery and crops were relocated and overhauled; and all of the buildings were painted and numerous needed repairs made. Practically the entire physical plant was renovated in 1923-24. In 1924-25, a poultry plant was added. In 1928-29, a new administration and classroom building was constructed; an adequate heating system, new sewage disposal plant and a new water-supply system installed. In 1930-31, a two-apartment frame

house for faculty and a dairy barn were erected. In 1931-32, a brick building to house the kitchen, dining hall and Home Economics Department was constructed. The new facility was named Conrad Hall in honor of Judge Henry C. Conrad of Wilmington, who served as Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees from 1891 to 1900. In 1933-34, a frame annex containing twenty-four rooms was added to Lookerman Hall for housing college women. At a cost of four thousand two hundred dollars (\$4,200) and with the assistance of the W. P. A. in 1934-35, the sewage disposal plant was enlarged and completed. In 1935-36, the State Highway Department provided a concrete road and sidewalk leading from the Dupont Highway into the campus. In 1936-37, another two-apartment frame house for faculty was constructed. In 1939-40, the Workshop was remodeled and converted into a College Laundry and Field House for men's athletic activities.

During the nineteen years of President Richard S. Grossley's administration, the faculty was increased and improved in formal training; the academic program was revised to meet college standards; the Normal Course of Study was approved by the State Department of Public Instruction; the High School Department was accredited by the Commission on Secondary Schools of the Middle States Association; the student enrollment increased; and limited capital improvements were made to the physical plant.

During the last two years of President Grossley's term in office, strained relationships existed internally with the Board of Trustees, faculty, and student body and externally with a large number of Delaware citizens. Dr. Grossley resigned as president on June 30, 1942.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees on June 25, 1942, Howard D. Gregg, Ph.D., L.L.D., was elected president of the College.

Howard D. Gregg Administration

1942 - 1949

When President Howard D. Gregg assumed office in July, 1942, the College had experienced administrative, financial, and political difficulties. During Dr. Gregg's seven-year tenure, several changes occurred in the personnel of the Board of Trustees. Comwell Banton of Wilmington resigned in 1944 and was succeeded by Oscar N. Smith of Wilmington who served until June, 1948. Mr. Smith was succeeded by Beatrice Berryman of Wilmington. William W. M. Henry and Ernest V. Keith, both of Dover, served from 1942 until their terms expired in June, 1945. They were succeeded by Clarence Poik of Milford and Earle D. Willey of Dover, both of whom resigned in 1949. The latter were succeeded by Bernard Young of Milford and Madaline Buchanan of Dover. Elwood F. Nelson of Wilmington served as president from 1942

until his term expired in June, 1949. He was succeeded by Gilbert Nickel of ~~Sidney~~ who also served as president. Samuel M. Culver of Delmar served from 1942 until 1951. Caleb M. Wright of Georgetown served from 1942 until he resigned in 1949. He was succeeded by James W. W. Baker of Georgetown.

Dr. Gregg was instrumental in adding to the college faculty for the first time, persons who had earned the doctorate degree. In 1942, when he assumed office the faculty was comprised of twenty-five members, twenty of whom held the master's degree. In 1943-44, the faculty consisted of twenty-two members, four of whom possessed the doctor's degree and fifteen of whom held the master's degree. By 1948-49, the faculty had increased to thirty-one members, six with the doctor's degree, twenty-one with the master's degree and four with the bachelor's degree.

The salary scale at the college from 1942 through 1949 was in most instances below the salary scale for public school teachers and stability of the faculty was poor. Only eight of the thirty-one teachers comprising the faculty in 1948-49 received salaries equal to or more than that of a public school teacher with comparable training and experience. In twenty-four cases, public school teachers were paid more than the college teachers with similar training and experience. The difference ranged from eighty dollars (\$80) to sixteen hundred dollars (\$1,600) per year. On the average the Delaware State College teacher in 1948-49 was paid three hundred thirty-five dollars (\$335) less per year than he would receive if he were teaching in the Delaware public schools.

The student enrollment increased to a high peak from 1942 to 1948. Veteran enrollment was extremely large from 1946 through 1948. In 1946, the student enrollment was three hundred fifty-two (352) students and in 1947-48, it was four hundred fifty (450) students. In 1948-49, the student enrollment dropped to three hundred eighty-seven (387) students. Two hundred forty-seven (247) students graduated from the College from 1942 to 1949. The largest graduating class during this period was the Class of 1948 consisting of forty-nine (49) graduates.

The academic program from 1942 to 1949 was organized into five divisions, namely, Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Languages and Literature, Social Sciences, Vocational Education, and Psychology and Education. Evening and extension courses were offered in areas where the demand was sufficient to warrant it.

In 1942-43, The College participated in the Engineering, Science and Management War Training Program under the direction of the University of Delaware.

In 1944, the College received provisional accreditation by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

In 1947, the 114th General Assembly of the State of Delaware passed an act to change the name of the College from "State College for Colored Students" to

"Delaware State College".

Sixteen thousand (16,000) volumes of books were added to the book collection in the College Library from 1942 through 1949.

In 1946-47, a Coordinator of Veterans Affairs was added to the personnel services. Two Greek letter organizations, namely, the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, were established at the College in 1947-48. A Chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity was established on the campus in 1948-49.

The Dupont Building was used to provide facilities for the Laboratory High School in 1946-47 and the Department of Education was transferred to quarters in Delaware Hall.

In 1946-47, a frame veteran's housing unit for one hundred fifty (150) male students was provided the College under Title V of the Lanham Act, Public Law 849-76th Congress. Four additional frame buildings containing three and four-room apartments were also provided for housing married veterans. Three temporary frame buildings were erected in 1946-47 by the Bureau of Community Facilities of the Federal Works Agency and used for additional classroom purposes, biology and secretarial science laboratories, and an auto mechanics shop.

During the seven years of President Gregg's administration, the College experienced a creditable growth. Progressive gains were made in the size and competency of the faculty, academic standards and curricular offerings, student enrollment, student personnel services, faculty salaries, and public relations. Dr. Gregg was especially instrumental in getting the College provisionally accredited by the Commission on Higher Education of the Middle States Association and the name of the College changed to Delaware State College. He also secured for the College the largest state appropriation of funds by the Delaware Legislature in the history of the institution up to this time.

President Gregg's administration came to a close under rather extenuating circumstances. The breach between President Gregg and the State of Delaware made newspaper headlines and reached the courts of law. He was "temporarily" suspended by the Board of Trustees from the presidency in June, 1949. He was eventually absolved of all charges. In September, 1949, he officially retired from the presidency of the College.

During the Summer of 1949, when Dr. Gregg was under "temporary" suspension from the presidency, the Board of Trustees placed a Committee of three faculty members comprised of Maurice E. Thomasson, Dean; Theodora R. Boyd, Chairman of the Division of Languages and Literature; and W. Richard Wynder, Chairman of the Division of Vocational Education, in charge of the College.

When Dr. Gregg resigned from the presidency in September, 1949, the Board of Trustees appointed Maurice E. Thomasson, Ph.D., as Acting President of the College until a president was selected.

Interim Administration Of Maurice E. Thomasson

September, 1949 - April, 1950

The conditions of suspicion, confusion and tensions causing the retirement of Dr. Howard D. Gregg from the presidency resulted in a devastating blow to the College. Only one month after Dr. Maurice E. Thomasson assumed the position of Acting President of the College in September, 1949, the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools sent an Evaluating Committee, comprised of five educational specialists, to survey the College.

The Evaluating Committee inspected the College from October 27 - 28, 1949. The Evaluating Committee recommended to the Middle States Association after the survey that Delaware State College be removed from the approved list of Colleges. The accreditation of the College was revoked in November, 1949. The loss of accreditation was a severe blow to the falling prestige of the College.

The bad situation became even more so when students were told that the academic program, educational facilities and opportunities at Delaware State College were vastly inferior to those at other colleges and universities and that they should not attend the College. The student enrollment dropped from three hundred eighty-seven (387) students in 1948-49 to two hundred twenty-seven (227) students in 1949-50.

Dr. Thomasson worked diligently to carry on the work of the College as normally and democratically as possible.

On February 22, 1950, the president of the Board of Trustees, Gilbert Nickel, invited Oscar J. Chapman to visit the College, to study existing conditions at the institution, and to report his findings and recommendations to the members of the Board of Trustees.

In March, 1950, the Board of Trustees, comprised of Gilbert Nickel of Silview, Madeline E. Buchanan of Dover, Samuel N. Culver of Delmar, Beatrice Berryman of Wilmington, James W. W. Baker of Georgetown and Bernard Young of Milford, elected Oscar J. Chapman, Ph.D., as president of the College.

Oscar J. Chapman Administration

April 1, 1950 - July 19, 1951

When Dr. Oscar J. Chapman assumed the presidency on April 1, 1950, he was fully aware of the problems confronting the College. He believed that the Board

of Trustees, the state officials and the citizens of Delaware desired to have the College developed into a first rate institution. According to his February, 1950 survey of the College, such an objective could be realized if the College received the necessary financial support from the State of Delaware.

Dr. Chapman initiated plans to have the College reaccredited. The objectives of the College were carefully examined and reformulated, the curriculum was reorganized to meet the objectives, steps were taken to strengthen the faculty and increase the salary scale, and the student personnel services were expanded.

In June, 1950, the largest graduating class in the history of the College up to this time was graduated. It was comprised of eighty-five (85) graduates.

On August 29, 1950, the Vice Chancellor of the Chancery Court of Delaware ruled that the State of Delaware did not provide equal facilities for its Negro citizens at Delaware State College as compared to the University of Delaware. Therefore, Negroes were entitled to be admitted to the University of Delaware. The decision evoked a new wave of criticism in regards to the role of Delaware State College in the educational system of the State of Delaware.

The Chief Executive of the State appointed a Committee to Study Delaware State College. The Committee was established to find out what reasons, if any, existed for continued operation of Delaware State College after the University of Delaware was opened to Negro citizens.

In the major report submitted by the Governor's Committee, two proposals were listed. The first choice was transformation of Delaware State College to a Junior College. The second choice was complete elimination of Delaware State College as an institution of higher learning, with plant and facilities to be diverted to other state uses.

Over seven hundred (700) alumni of the College submitted a proposal to the Governor of Delaware recommending and urging that Delaware State College be made a first class, fully accredited, four-year college open to all qualified citizens of the State.

A large number of Delaware citizens expressed opposition to any plans for curtailing the activities of Delaware State College and expressed themselves as favoring the necessary moves to place the College on a proper operating foundation so that it can take its place among the accredited educational institutions of the nation.

During the confused situation in regards to the future of the College, the administration and faculty-staff continued to work diligently on plans to improve the College.

On April 19, 1951, the Board of Trustees passed a resolution commending the work of Dr. Oscar J. Chapman during his first year as president of the College.

In 1951, the Delaware Legislature, in spite of considerable adverse criticism, appropriated the largest amount of state funds up to this time for the operation of the College. In addition, it also made available to the College the sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) to be granted during the 1951-52 school year to Delaware students who need financial aid to pursue a course of study at the College.

On July 19, 1951, the Board of Trustees voted against the employment of Dr. Oscar J. Chapman for another year. No reasons for Dr. Chapman's ouster after fifteen (15) months of creditable service were issued publicly by the Board of Trustees. The ouster of Dr. Chapman from the presidency evoked considerable publicity and discussion which did not help the prestige of the institution.

After Dr. Chapman was retired from the presidency, the Board of Trustees, appointed Dr. Maurice E. Thomasson, Professor of Sociology, as acting president of the College.

Maurice E. Thomasson Administration

August, 1951 - January, 1953

When Dr. Maurice E. Thomasson assumed the position of acting president of the College in August, 1951, it marked the second time the Board of Trustees had elected him to this post.

No changes were made in the personnel of the Board of Trustees during Dr. Thomasson's administration. The members comprising the Board of Trustees were: Gilbert Nickel of Silview, president; Harold H. Keller of Laurel, secretary; Beatrice Berryman of Wilmington; James W. W. Baker of Georgetown; Bernard Young of Milford and Robert H. Reed of Dover.

The faculty did not increase in size or quality from 1951-53. The student enrollment continued to decrease. It dropped from two hundred twenty-seven (227) students in 1950-51 to one hundred sixty-eight (168) students in 1951-52 and to one hundred thirty-three (133) students in 1952-53.

In 1951-52, the academic program was changed from five major divisions to three divisions: Arts and Sciences, Education and Psychology and Vocational Education. The course of study in Industrial Arts was discontinued in 1951-52. With the close of the 1951-52 school year, the High School Department was discontinued.

In 1951, the book collection in the College Library was increased. Five thousand dollars (\$5,000) was spent for additional equipment for the science, agriculture and industrial arts departments. A unit kitchen, at a cost of thirty-five hundred dollars (\$3,500), was installed in the Home Economics Department.

A college physician and registered nurse were employed and minimum health services provided for students in 1951.

In 1951-52, a new Pasteurization Plant was erected and the construction of a new Residence Hall for Women was begun. The dormitory was ready for occupancy in September, 1953. It was named Harriet Tubman Hall.

In January, 1953, Dr. Maurice E. Thomasson voluntarily resigned as acting president of the College. The Board of Trustees appointed Dr. William A. Daniel, Dean-Registrar, in charge of the College until a president was selected. Dr. Daniel served as administrator of the College from January, 1953 to July, 1953.

On July 1, 1953, the Board of Trustees elected Jerome H. Holland, Ph.D., as president of the College.

Jerome H. Holland Administration

1953 - 1960

When Dr. Jerome H. Holland accepted the challenge to pilot the destiny of the College in July, 1953, the institution had been through some rather pressing situations.

The administration decided in 1953 to inaugurate a more positive program. Regardless of what happened in the past or what would happen in the future, the College had a responsibility to give its students the most effective program possible.

One of the major problems facing the College in 1953 was the maintenance of a competent and well trained faculty. Some additions were made to the faculty in 1953.

Another major problem facing the College was the lack of adequate facilities to implement the well-trained faculty. There was little that could be accomplished in 1953 concerning the limited physical space available in some areas. However, a few important changes were made. At the end of the 1953-54 school year, the College Library contained many of the reference books required to serve the students' needs. The audiovisual-aid laboratory was developed and used as an instructional aid. Certain basic equipment needed in the biological and physical sciences was purchased. In other areas, additions were made that enabled the faculty to plan a more effective educational program.

A third major problem facing the College in 1953 was that of student enrollment. The student enrollment increased from one hundred thirty-three (133) students in 1952-53 to one hundred sixty-six (166) students in 1953-54.

Conferences were held with the members of the faculty in 1953 concerning ways of improving the academic program. Specialists in the several academic disciplines were invited to the College to assist in this program.

During the seven years of Dr. Holland's tenure, he developed the College from a non-accredited status to full accreditation by the Commission on Higher Education of the Middle States Association in less than four years. The College was accredited by the Middle States Association in April, 1957.

The physical expansion of the College during Dr. Holland's administration was greater than all other in the history of the institution. Some of the capital improvements made at the College from 1953 to 1960 were the construction of Cornwall Residence Hall for Men and Memorial Hall, a multiple purpose building, in 1954; the erection of Richard S. Grossley Hall, an administration and classroom building, in 1959; renovation and expansion of the College Library, and erection of an apartment house and three cottages for faculty housing in 1959. Some of the major renovations made were the conversion of the Dupont Building to a Student Health Center, Lora Hall into six apartments, the farm house into a two-family unit, Delaware Hall gymnasium into an auditorium, the physics laboratory in Delaware Hall into a biology laboratory, and the T-Building into a classroom and office building.

In 1953-54, only eight members of the faculty held a doctor's degree. At the close of the 1957-58 school year, there were twelve members with a doctor's degree. In 1959-60, forty per cent (40%) of the faculty held the doctor's degree and all members possessed at least the master's degree and in most cases considerable work above this level. The College faculty in 1959-60 was commensurate with that at other small colleges in the Middle States area.

The student enrollment increased from one hundred sixty-six (166) students in 1953-54 to three hundred eighty-three (383) students in 1959-60.

During Dr. Holland's term in office, the academic program was reorganized, the general education program revised, a Faculty Round Table Group and Library Cultural Series organized, a remedial reading program and a reading laboratory developed and an Annual Career Conference established.

In 1957-58, the Board of Trustees was enlarged from six to eleven members, six appointed by the Governor of the State and five elected by the Board of Trustees. The governing board of the College during Dr. Holland's administration was comprised of James W. W. Baker of Georgetown from 1953-56 and 1957-60, Harold H. Keller of Laurel from 1953-60, Beatrice Berryman of Wilmington from 1953-54, Thelma M. Young of Wilmington from 1954-60, Robert H. Reed of Dover from 1953-55, Herman C. Brown of Harrington from 1955-58, Harold Schmittinger of Dover from 1958-60, Bernard Young of Milford from 1953-60, John N. McDowell of Newark from 1953-60, Asher B. Carey of Selbyville from 1956-60, Mrs. Edmund N. Carpenter, II of Wilmington from 1957-60, Edward W. Hagemeyer of Wilmington from 1958-60, Oliver Short of Lewes from 1958-60, Howard C. Stevenson of Dover from 1958-60, and James H. Williams of Dover

from 1959-60.

On May 18, 1960, Dr. Jerome H. Holland resigned to accept the presidency of Hampton Institute.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees in October, 1960, Luna I. Mishoe, Ph.D., was elected president of the College.

Luna I. Mishoe Administration

1960 -

When Dr. Luna I. Mishoe assumed office on October 20, 1960, the College was in the process of making a critical analysis of the total college program for the purpose of determining what changes were needed to improve it. The College must continue to make improvements in the college program so that it can continue to maintain a respectable place in the main stream of American higher education.

As an outgrowth of the self-evaluation study, in 1961-62, a Freshman Differential Curriculum was instituted, a Freshman Academic Advisory Panel was established, and the General Education Program was revised and expanded.

In July, 1962, the full accreditation of the College was reaffirmed by the Commission on Higher Education of the Middle States Association.

In 1963, the Summer Session was reestablished and in February, 1964, an Evening School was established as an integral part of the college program. In 1964-65, the Department of Education and Psychology was divided into two separate departments, the Department of Literature and Languages was separated into the Department of English and the Department of Foreign Languages, and the Department of Physical Sciences was separated into the Department of Chemistry and the Department of Physics and Astronomy. The Counseling Services were expanded, a new Placement Office established and a Reading Laboratory and Foreign Language Laboratory added in 1964-65. A Department of Art Education and a Department of Philosophy were established in 1965-66.

The student enrollment has increased rapidly from three hundred eighty-six (386) students in 1960-61 to seven hundred sixty (760) students in 1965-66. The growth in enrollment has been due primarily to the increased interest of high school graduates in obtaining a higher education and the quality of the academic program offered at Delaware State College.

To meet the increasing enrollment and the need for quality in higher education several persons holding the doctor's degree were added to the College faculty in 1964-65 and 1965-66.

The physical plant of the College has continued to expand. The improvements and additions made since 1960 include the complete renovation and expansion of the

College Dining Hall and Food Service Area in 1962, the erection of Lydia P. Laws Residence Hall for Women and a faculty cottage in 1963, and the construction of the Science Center and four faculty cottages in 1964. A new Agriculture Building is currently under construction, the architectural plans for a new Home Economics and Business Education Building and an addition to the College Dining Hall have been completed, and plans for a Student Union Building are on the drawing board. The State of Delaware has been generous in its appropriations to Delaware State College during Dr. Mishoe's administration.

A Computing Laboratory was equipped in 1964-65 and provisions have been made for the production of Education Television Programs in 1965-66.

Publications of the college faculty include works in literature, social sciences, the natural sciences and mathematics.

The graduates of the College are serving in various fields of endeavor throughout the nation and the world. Approximately fifty-eight per cent (58%) of the graduates are in the field of teaching. Others are employed in industry and governmental agencies. A few are serving in foreign countries in such programs as the Peace Corps, International Y. M. C. A., teaching and the Armed Forces.

The governing board of the College from 1960 to the present time has comprised John N. McDowell of Wilmington, President; Thelma M. Young of Wilmington, Vice-President; Harold H. Keller of Laurel, Secretary; Mrs. Edmund N. Carpenter, II of Wilmington; Edward W. Hagemeyer of Wilmington; Harold Schmittinger of Dover; James H. Williams of Dover; Oliver Short of Lewes from 1960-61; James W. W. Baker of Georgetown from 1961 to the present; Asher B. Carey of Selbyville from 1960-62; William G. Dix of Bridgeville from 1962 to the present; Howard C. Stevenson of Dover from 1960-64; James C. Hardcastle of Dover from 1964 to the present; Bernard Young of Milford from 1960-64; and Walton H. Simpson of Camden from 1964 to the present.

During President Mishoe's administration, the affairs of the College have been administered by a conscientious and able Board of Trustees and the College has been served by a highly trained, loyal, dedicated group of scholars.

Nurtured and sustained by the dreams, labors and sacrifices of fifty-seven trustees, eight administrators, hundreds of teachers and thousands of friends over the past seventy-five years, Delaware State College stands today as a monument to those who desired to establish a first rate institution of higher learning dedicated to the education of all men.

"Seventy-Five Years of Faith, Hope and Progress", the theme of this centennial year aptly describes the history of Delaware State College. Born at a time when higher education for Negroes was an exception rather than the rule, the Delaware

State College had difficult days indeed during its early years. At times, during its middle years, it had cloudy and stormy days. Once the College had an opportunity to really develop, it did not take long to make it a first rate institution of higher learning.

What has been accomplished in reaching this goal appears in the record of the past seventy-five years. What the future holds for Delaware State College rests with the State. But, come what may, as Delaware State College enters the final quarter of its first century of existence, the Board of Trustees, administration, faculty and alumni are giving careful consideration to the long-range plans of the College and looking forward to new frontiers of academic achievement.

As the State of Delaware advances on all fronts, and as its population spiral proceeds, it becomes tremendously clear that Delaware State College must continue to play a significant role in providing the multifarious educational opportunities which will be required by the citizens of the immediate community, the State, the Nation, and indeed the world.