

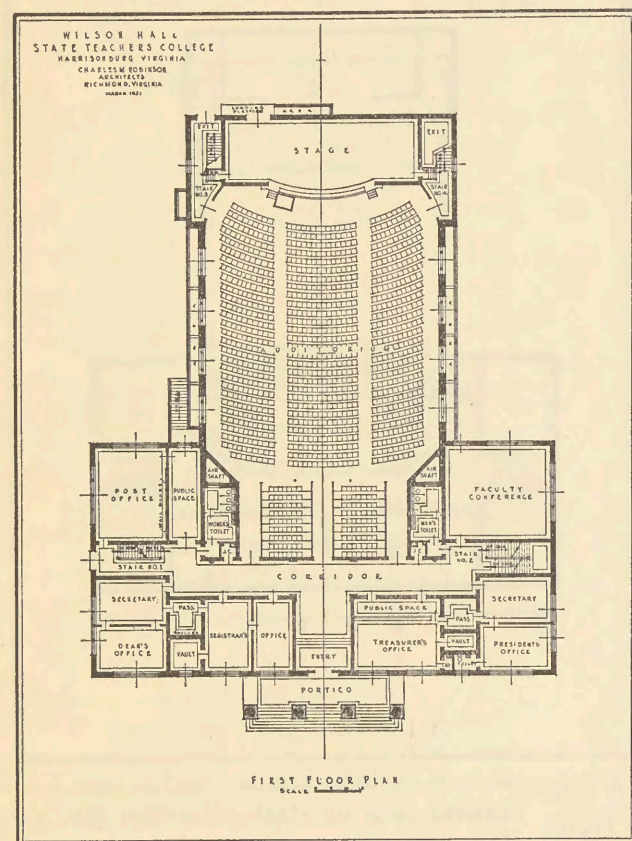
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

THE original tract of land on which the State Teachers College is built was purchased at a cost of \$18,500 on June 1, 1908, from H. M. Newman and wife and contained 42 acres, 2 roods, and 37.7 poles. The second tract was known as the "six-acre" Lurty lot and was purchased from Frank L. Harris, administrator of the

built, and contains 2 acres, 2 roods, and 26 poles. The last addition was made by the purchase, from Mrs. J. C. Sibert in 1929, of eight acres of land at the north-eastern end of the campus, now a part of the golf course. The purchase price was \$4,000. These several purchases total 58 acres, 2 roods, and 11.7 poles and represent an expenditure of \$44,020.46. The present value of these several tracts is not less than \$150,000.

The original tract of land included the farm house which has been remodeled at a cost of \$2,501.47 and is used as an infirmary. It has been named Cleveland Cottage in honor of Miss Annie Cleveland, who was one of the first teachers of the college. Carter House was formerly known as the Smythe house. These two buildings are the only ones not built by the college. The original construction began on both Maury and Jackson Halls in November, 1908. They were ready for the opening in the fall of 1909.

Maury Hall cost \$28,350. The present chemistry laboratory was the first assembly room and gymnasium, while room 9 was the first library. Most of the classes were held in this building and the general offices were located there. At present it houses the Department



estate of the late Warren S. Lurty. It adjoined the first tract and contained 5 acres and 28 poles and cost \$3,000. The sale of this second lot was confirmed at the November court for 1908. On April 1, 1921, the Smythe property on South Main Street was purchased from G. W. Shaver, G. L. Dovel, and O. A. Dovel at a cost of \$17,520.46. This is the property on which Carter House is located, together with the orchard land on which Johnston Hall was

of Home Economics which has two foods laboratories, two sewing laboratories, kitchen, dining room, pantry, and office. In this building the Department of Chemistry has its office, combination laboratory and lecture room, and one small laboratory. The Department of Biology has two laboratories, lecture room, and one office on the first floor.

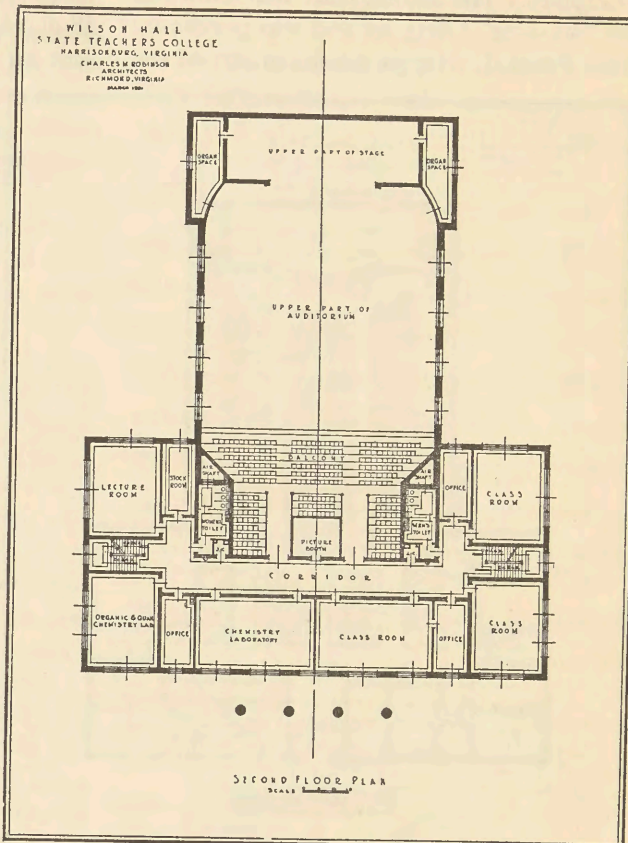
Jackson Hall was the first dormitory. It was begun in November of 1908 and was

completed the following summer at a cost of \$23,100. The two rooms at the southwest end of the second floor were occupied by the president and his wife. The student body occupied the remainder of the second floor as well as the first floor and Cleveland Cottage. The dining room, kitchen, and furnace room occupied the basement. The Manual Training Department later occupied part of this basement, as did the Department of Biology. This building was made more nearly fire proof in 1929 at a cost of \$4,300. It accommodates seventy-five students and one chaperon in twenty-six rooms.

Ashby Hall was the second dormitory to be constructed and was begun in October, 1910. It was completed at a cost of \$40,996.20. It will house 109 students and one chaperon in thirty-eight rooms. The first gymnasium was located in the basement of this building and is still in use. In the east end of the basement is a large fire-proof room that is equipped for student use in ironing. This room was the furnace room for the college prior to the building of the central heating plant.

Harrison Hall was begun in May, 1914. The first unit was completed at a cost of \$58,974.30. A central heating plant and laundry was begun in March, 1920, and was completed at a cost of \$65,625. In the same year the basements of Jackson and Harrison Halls were remodeled. Another addition to Harrison Hall was begun March 19, 1928, and was completed by February 27, 1929, at a cost of \$41,000. This includes the senior dining hall, kitchen annex, store room, and addition to the heating plant. The bakery cost

\$2,700 additional and the refrigerating plant \$3,111.18 extra. In this building are the kitchen and laundry, equipped to serve 1,000 students. The two dining rooms are equipped to serve 850 students. Here are located the library reading rooms and stacks. More than 14,000 volumes are accessible;



library facilities are designed to care for a student body of 1,000. Harrison Hall also has a tea room, music studios, two social rooms, faculty room, post office and supply room, and four general offices. Some of these will be transferred to Wilson Hall when the latter is completed. The heating plant contains three improved-type boilers with a total capacity of 550 H. P. and a two-ton ammonia compressor for the refrigerating plant.

Spotswood Hall was begun in April,

1916, and was completed at a cost of \$35,775.35. It contains thirty-eight rooms besides an attic and accommodates one chaperon and 115 students.

Hillcrest, the home of the president of the college, was built in 1913 and cost approximately \$15,000.

Alumnæ Hall was begun in July, 1921,

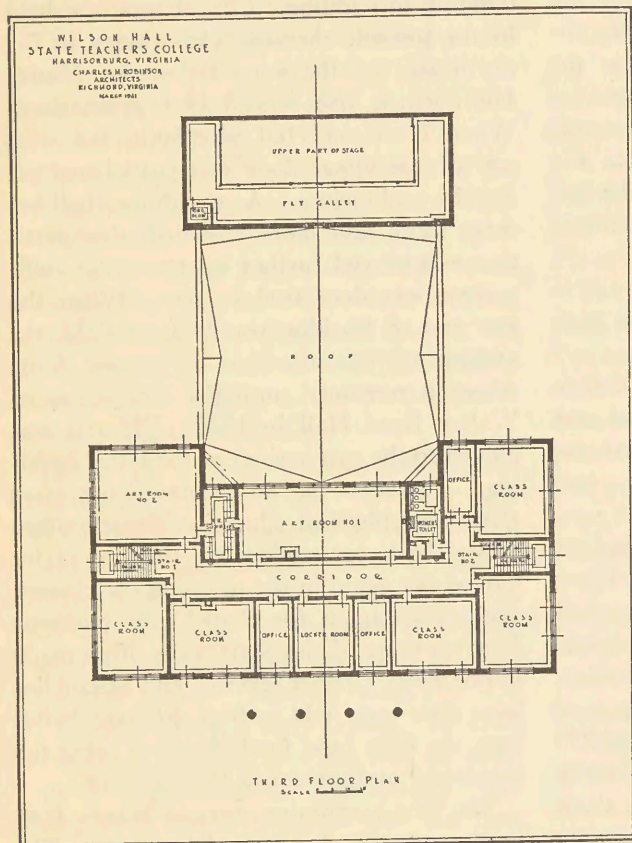
government. The excavation was done by college employees and is not included in the above cost.

Sheldon Hall was begun June 1, 1922, the east end being completed by December 12, 1922, at a cost of \$19,140.76. The first floor contained four temporary classrooms while the second floor was used as a temporary auditorium. On May 21,

1926, work was begun on remodeling the east end into a dormitory and also constructing the west end for the same purpose. This work was completed on May 16, 1927, and cost \$66,288.01. These figures make a total cost of \$85,824.77 which is exclusive of the excavation which was done by the college. This building contains 48 bedrooms and provides accommodation for a chaperon and 118 students.

Johnston Hall was the first completely fireproof building erected here. It was begun on March 18, 1928, and was completed on November 17, 1928, at a cost of \$90,959.89 exclusive of the excavation which was done by the college. The basement houses the Department of Physics. The two main floors contain 48 rooms which provide for a chaperon and 121 students.

Walter Reed Hall, the health education building, was begun May 22, 1926, and partly completed on November 30, 1926, at a cost of \$89,711.83. An additional appropriation of \$6,000 made possible the completion of basement rooms by January 5, 1927. The total cost of the swimming pool was about \$12,000. It is difficult to arrive at the exact cost of the complete building owing to the extended period of work and transfers of funds but it was approximately \$106,000 exclusive of the ex-



and was built partly by state appropriation and partly by private subscription. The cost was \$44,250, of which sum \$12,550 was contributed by alumnæ and friends of the college, \$20,000 was appropriated by the Legislature, and \$11,700 was transferred from the operating fund of the college. The upper floor of this building is used as a student dormitory. The first floor contains a large reception room, guest rooms, and offices for the social director and student

cavation, which was done by the college and cost about \$3,000. Reed Hall contains 18 classrooms and offices, the main gymnasium, and a large steam-heated swimming pool with locker rooms.

The practice house for home economics was begun August 1, 1928, and was completed February 27, 1929, at a cost of \$24,564.96. It is a duplex house and will accommodate twelve students besides the instructor. Excavation was done by the college and is not included in the cost.

Shenandoah and Wellington Apartments were erected by private capital in 1922 and 1924 respectively and are leased by the college. Together, these buildings accommodate 122 students.

An outdoor swimming pool was built in 1926 and cost \$1,500 including the bath house.

A railroad siding and trestle was built to the central heating plant in 1929 and cost \$3,298.52 plus about \$1100 additional for excavation that had been made by the college.

In 1927 thirty acres of land were bought from Grover Hook on the Middle River above Port Republic. This property had been improved by a substantial brick dwelling house and a barn. The college materially improved the house, built a cottage, and drilled a well. The original cost was \$4,750 and the improvements approximate \$5,000.

Wilson Hall was begun May 12, 1930, and is to be completed for its dedication by May 15, 1931. Its cost, exclusive of furnishings, will be \$220,000. There will be transferred to this building the administrative offices that are now housed in Harrison Hall, including the post office; the rooms that are vacated in the latter building will be occupied by departments of the library. Wilson Hall will contain the auditorium of the college with a fully equipped stage, sound equipment, and a seating capacity of 1500. The first floor will be given over chiefly to offices. The telephone exchange will be associated with the post of-

fice and supply room. The treasurer's and registrar's offices will be equipped with fire proof vaults for the storage of records. The second and third floors will house the departments of Education, English, and Fine Arts.

In any growing institution there are necessarily many changes of departments from building to building. Chapel was first held in the present chemistry laboratory in the north end of the second floor of Maury Hall, which also served as a gymnasium. When Harrison Hall was built, the west end of the upper floor was partitioned off for the auditorium. As the dining hall became more and more crowded, this partition was moved further west and the auditorium was decreased in size. When the east end of Sheldon was built in 1922, the auditorium was moved to the second floor, where it remained until the completion of Walter Reed Hall in 1926. Then it was moved to the gymnasium of the latter building. The seats had to be moved out after chapel for physical education classes, often moved back for student meetings at night, moved out again in the morning for classes, and set up again for chapel. As many as four movings of the seats were often made in one day. Chapel services and assemblies have thus been held in four different buildings, the fifth (and final) location being the handsome auditorium in Wilson Hall.

The first gymnasium was in Maury Hall in the present chemistry laboratory. The second was in the basement of Ashby after 1910. This is still in use as a supplementary gymnasium, but the new and larger gymnasium located in Walter Reed Hall has been used since 1926. With the completion of Wilson Hall and the removal of the auditorium, the Physical Education Department will have exclusive use of the quarters in Reed Hall, and gymnastics will be divorced from its long association with oratory.

The library was first located in room 9 of Maury Hall and was moved to its pres-

ent quarters in Harrison Hall in 1914. On removal of the administrative offices to Wilson Hall, the whole first floor of Harrison Hall will be given over to the library.

The office of the president was first located in the present office of the Department of Biology in Maury Hall and was moved to Harrison Hall in 1914. In May of this year it will be moved to Wilson Hall.

The supply room was first located in the present science office in Maury Hall. It was moved to Harrison Hall in 1914 and will also be moved to Wilson Hall.

The dining room was first located in the east end of the basement of Jackson Hall but was moved to Harrison Hall in 1914. The studio of the Expression Department occupies the quarters of the first kitchen, which was moved at the same time as the dining room. In 1928 an additional dining room and an annex to the kitchen were added to Harrison Hall.

The first heating plant was a boiler in the basement of Jackson Hall. In 1910 this was moved to the basement of Ashby Hall where the present pressing room is located and two additional boilers were added. In 1920 the first unit of the central heating plant was constructed in the annex to Harrison Hall and two modern boilers of 150 H. P. capacity each were added. In 1928 the boiler room was enlarged and an additional boiler of 240 H. P. capacity was added at a cost of \$5,000. As the new buildings were erected, the steam mains were extended to them.

The first buildings of the State Normal School were named in the early summer of 1917, at which time a special committee consisting of Dr. John W. Wayland and Miss Mary I. Bell was appointed for this purpose. From a list of fourteen names selections were made by (1) the student body, (2) the alumnæ who were at commencement, and (3) the faculty. From the tabulated results names were selected for the first five buildings as follows:

1. Maury Hall for the science building in honor of Matthew Fontaine Maury.

2. Ashby Hall for second dormitory in honor of Gen. Turner Ashby, who was killed near the college in 1862.

3. Spotswood for third dormitory in honor of Gov. Alexander Spotswood who led an expedition into the Shenandoah Valley in 1716.

4. Harrison Hall for the students' building in honor of Dr. Gessner Harrison, a distinguished scholar who was born in Harrisonburg in 1807.

5. Cleveland Cottage for the infirmary in honor of Miss Annie Cleveland, one of the original faculty, who taught English and French and who died here in 1916.

In the spring of 1913 the class of that year had the permission of the Board of Trustees to name the first dormitory Burruss Hall in honor of President Julian A. Burruss; but Mr. Burruss objected to the precedent of naming a building after any living person. Accordingly, the building was renamed Jackson Hall in honor of Gen. Thomas J. Jackson in 1918.

Carter House was named for James G. Carter, Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts, (1795-1849), a pioneer in advocating the professional education of teachers.

Sheldon Hall was named in honor of Edward A. Sheldon, the founder of Oswego training school, which was instrumental in promoting the movement for the establishment of normal schools.

Johnston Hall was named in honor of the late Professor James Chapman Johnston, who was professor of chemistry in this college for many years and who died June 18, 1927.

Walter Reed Hall was named for the noted Virginia scientist.

Wilson Hall was named for the great war President, Woodrow Wilson, whose birthplace was at Staunton, just twenty-five miles distant.

The costs of the erection of the physical plant of the college do not reflect the present value of the plant. For this reason a careful estimate has been made of the several items and listed below in terms of their replacement value.

	<i>Building</i>	<i>Equipment</i>
1. Wilson Hall	\$220,000	\$ 10,000
2. Maury Hall	80,000	20,000
3. Walter Reed Hall	125,000	8,000
4. Harrison Hall	200,000	100,000
5. Jackson Hall	75,000	6,000
6. Ashby Hall	90,000	8,000
7. Alumnæ Hall	55,000	5,000
8. Sheldon Hall	90,000	8,000
9. Johnston Hall	90,000	10,000
10. Spotswood Hall	80,000	6,000
11. Hillcrest	30,000	
12. Practice House	27,000	3,000
13. Cleveland Cottage	10,000	2,000
14. Carter House	10,000	2,000
15. Grounds	150,000	
16. Heating Plant	75,000	
17. College Camp	10,000	
18. Sundry Equipment		10,000
Total	\$1,417,000	\$206,000
Grand total		\$1,623,000

GEORGE W. CHAPPELEAR

ALUMNAE AND THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

IN THE twenty years since Harrisonburg Teachers College had its first graduating class, 2136 girls have received their professional diplomas, and since 1919, when the B. S. degree was first offered, 469 have received degrees. The constantly growing number of graduates can be noted in the tabulation arranged by the registrar and printed on page 109. See especially columns X and XII.

The Alumnæ Association is the organization that holds together these graduates and other old students. Through it, love for their Alma Mater is perpetuated and the best interests of the college are furthered. There is one day during Commencement week set apart as Alumnæ Day, on which the Association meets in regular session for the election of officers and for the consideration and discussion of policies in the interest of the school. On this same day the

Alumnæ meet socially at the banquet with the graduating classes, who automatically become members of the Association, and with the faculty, thus keeping alive the fine fellowship they enjoyed on the campus. The work of the Association is centralized and directed by an Alumnæ secretary, who has her office at the college.

The following list shows Alumnæ chapters or clubs that have been organized or re-organized by Mrs. Dorothy Spooner Garber within the last four years, since she has been secretary. These clubs do a great service to the college. They stand ready to entertain representatives of the college, from both faculty and student organizations, visiting in their vicinity; they gave, with the aid of the faculty and other friends in Harrisonburg and elsewhere, approximately \$13,000 to Alumnæ Hall, the cornerstone of which was laid in June, 1921; they have given generously to the Johnston Memorial Scholarship Fund, the amount at present being approximately \$1,000; they assist especially in sending new girls to this college.

<i>City</i>	<i>President</i>
Alexandria.....	Suella Reynolds
Buena Vista.....	Ruth Dold
Culpeper.....	Blanche Leavell
Danville.....	Susie Geoghegan
Hampton.....	Charlotte Wilson
Harrisonburg.....	Mrs. Johnston Fristoe
Newport News.....	Pauline Miley
Norfolk.....	Isabel DuVal
Petersburg.....	Helen Bowman
Portsmouth.....	Mattie Worster
Richmond.....	Gladys Lee
Roanoke.....	Mildred Reynolds Chapman
Staunton.....	Isla Eastham
Winchester.....	Charlotte De Hart
<i>County</i>	
Augusta.....	Mattie Fitzhugh Rice
Chesterfield.....	Helen Ward
Franklin.....	Pearl Phillips
Hanover.....	Gertrude Drinker
Page.....	Gladys Brubaker
Rockingham.....	Gladys Hopkins Strickler
Shenandoah.....	Margaret Magruder

More than 1900 graduates or former students of Harrisonburg State Teachers College are either teaching or serving in the capacity of principal or supervisor in the public elementary and high schools of Virginia alone this year. Many are teaching in the