

WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE

THE FORMATIVE YEARS

by
Samuel Biggs Schofield
and
Marjorie Cowles Crain

1866-1947



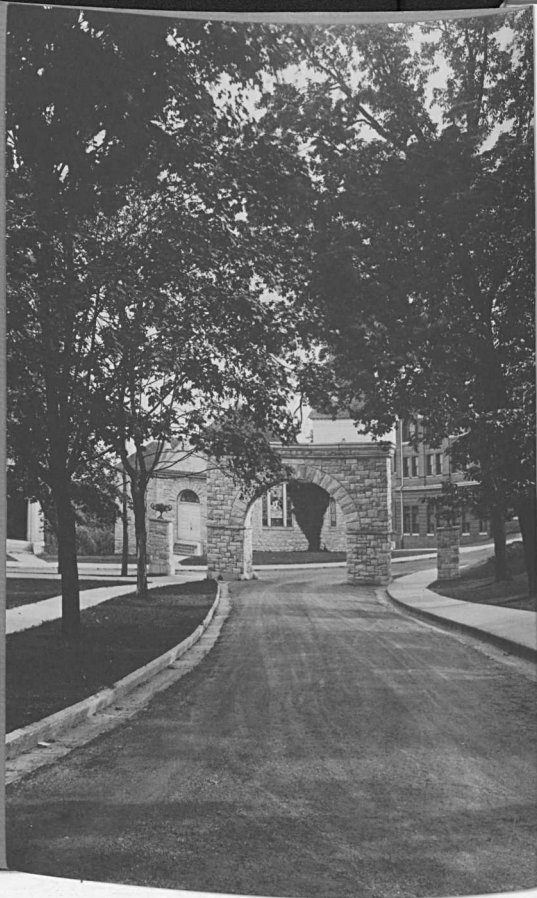
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MARYLAND

COLLEGE

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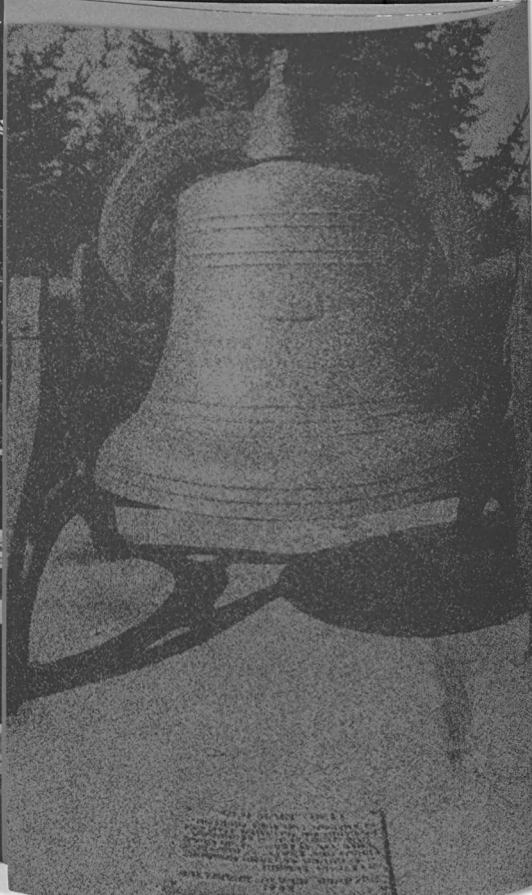


Fayette Buell, Founder

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This Book is Dedicated to
AZALEA SHIPLEY MYERS,
Class of 1914
by
PHILIP MYERS,
Class of 1916
and to
DR. SARA ELIZABETH SMITH,
Class of 1918
by
AN ANONYMOUS DONOR

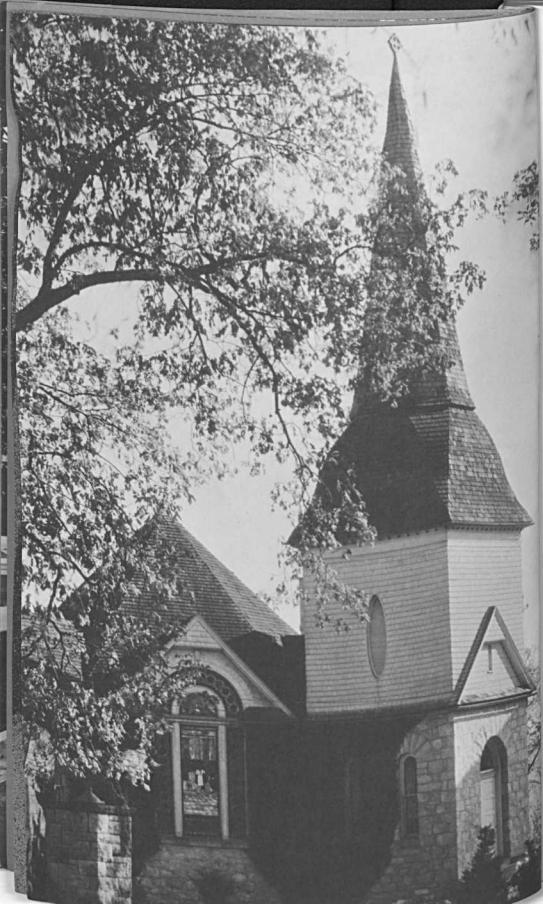


THE BELL
A large bell hanging outdoors, surrounded by dense foliage and trees. The bell is the central focus, with its shadow cast on the ground below. The image has a grainy, high-contrast appearance.

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The first association of Samuel Biggs Schofield with Western Maryland College was as an undergraduate in the class of 1919, when he made an outstanding record as a student. In his sophomore year he was elected class president which, according to the custom of that period, meant a term of office continuing through graduation; in addition, he served as president of the men's student body.

Immediately upon graduation, he began the career that as a member of the faculty led to the chairmanship of the Department of Chemistry, and as a member of the administration included terms as Dean of Men, Dean of the College, and Dean of Administration. In doing so, he actually worked under each of the six presidents of the college except J. T. Ward, the first.

This varied experience, combined with a keen interest in the history of the institution and a remarkable memory for detail, caused him to become the first source to be checked by anyone looking for an obscure fact in Western Maryland's past.

It was no coincidence that it was the class of 1919 that in 1969 gave to the new library a gift of a fireproof vault to be the home of the college archives, and as *emeritus* Professor, Dr. Schofield willingly undertook the task of organizing this archives room. In the process, over a period of years, he searched the records, transcribed on cards and indexed by subject and chronology, the history of the beginning and maturing of the college.

Many who went to him for information, or who heard his talks on aspects of the history he had at his fingertips, felt that some of this should be put into the form of a short record of

the period, where basic facts would be easily accessible and documented in such a way that a reader could find additional information. During the time when I was his assistant in the archives room, I urged this so strongly that somehow I became a collaborator. It should be explained, however, that it has been a very unequal collaboration. All of the research was done by Dr. Schofield, and much of the composition is taken directly from his papers. It has been my privilege to sort, snip, and provide some transitional glue to hold it together.

Although I have called it an unequal collaboration, it has been a very happy one. Working with Dr. Schofield is an educational experience, stimulating, interesting and truly a joy.

We are aware that this cannot be the whole story, and regret that the names of some who made significant contributions may have been omitted. It has been the purpose of Dr. Schofield to avoid anecdotal reminiscence and include "only what can be documented." Within this factual framework Western Marylanders will be able to supply for themselves their own most cherished memories of their particular time at the college.

We express to President Ralph C. John our thanks for permission to have access to the archives, to the staff of the library for their assistance, and to Mrs. Bernice Beard for her gracious help with technicalities of the manuscript.

To Corinne Troy Schofield and Charles Edward Crain we are indebted for many things, and we thank them here especially for their encouragement and support in this project.

Marjorie C. Crain
1979





Shakespeare's frequently quoted aphorism, "The past is prologue," is engraved in marble on the entrance to the National Archives in Washington. It is expressive of the mission of that important institution.

Western Maryland College, founded in 1867, is well into its second century of service. It has a significant history which, for many reasons, must not be lost. This history involves a long procession of persons who have participated in the drama that is prologue to that which the college is today. Understanding this past, of course, is fundamental to understanding the present and future.

Two devoted friends, Dr. Samuel B. Schofield and Mrs. Charles E. (Marjorie) Crain, have collaborated in writing *Western Maryland College: The Formative Years 1866-1947*. While they received much encouragement from those aware of their competence to complete this project, they were never commissioned to do it or compensated for it. Recently the manuscript simply was presented as a gift for whatever use might seem appropriate.

The modesty of the authors in presenting their work could not suppress immediate excitement over the importance of that which they had done. There was a spontaneous reaction to the effect that a way should be found to publish this valuable study for general circulation in the Western Maryland College community. Two loyal alumni, one of whom chooses to remain anonymous, and Philip Myers, '16, have made this possible.

A chronology, as an addendum of selected major events, 1947-81, has been prepared to provide a structural bridge to the present. For this we are indebted to Ms. Bernice Beard, executive assistant. This more recent history, of course, is yet to be written.

This story of the first 80 years of Western Maryland College is presented enthusiastically and with profound gratitude to Dr. Schofield and Mrs. Crain. Their contribution is a permanent one.

Our gratitude, too, to our alumni friends for their generous interest in it.

Ralph C. John, President
Western Maryland College
July 4, 1981

1866-1876

THE FIRST DECADE



A significant phenomenon of our time is a recovery of interest in personal roots. Libraries, we are told, are crowded with people tracing genealogical lines, asking the age-old question of all intelligent children, "Where did I come from?"

This question may be posed by institutions as well as by individuals. College archives no longer have an aura of musty irrelevance but of exciting exploration as we recover from what has been called a bad case of historical amnesia. For every college that has come of age, the story of its past will present a fascinating picture of change and continuity. This is especially true of the first eighty years of Western Maryland College. Between the mid-nineteenth and the mid-twentieth centuries, cultural patterns and life styles changed so drastically that they seem to be of different worlds. Yet through the changes a distinct personality emerges and has survived. No account can give a complete picture of this growing, but even a part of the story may uncover roots that nurture the present and may help to shape the future.

The nineteenth century brought a rash of college building in America. Some sprang easily to life when wealthy patrons waved a wand of financial security; some were founded by churches moved by a zealous desire to develop educational opportunities for their members; and some just seemed to happen, lived for a few years and collapsed. Western Maryland belongs in none of these categories. We are told in a history of the Methodist Protestant Church that Western Maryland was an institution that struggled into life.¹ Any investigation of early accounts makes that seem like the most extreme of understatements.

The beginning of that struggle for life was the fortuitous coming together at Westminster, Maryland, of Professor Fayette R. Buell and the Reverend James T. Ward. Professor Buell, a teacher who had come to Westminster from

his native state of New York, was interested in developing a small private college. When he learned that the Methodist Protestant Church had for some time wished for a Maryland Annual Conference College but had been thwarted in its efforts, he united with that church and began to try to interest it in sponsoring his dream. At the Conference session in March, 1866, Professor Buell described his plan and the institution was "recommended to the patronage of the church."² (It is to be noted that the church did not adopt the college as its own.)

J. T. Ward was a member of the Maryland Conference who came to Westminster at about the same time for reasons of health and, his diary implies, of politics. Because during the Civil War he had spoken against the rebellion and supported the government, he had become unpopular throughout the Maryland District, and there seems to have been some difficulty about appointing him to a charge. Fortunately his father was a person of some means who frequently came to the aid of his son. Ward's diary notes on February 17, 1866, "I thank God for affording me a prospect of deliverance in putting into the heart of my dear father to purchase for me the little place in Westminster. There I hope to find improved health and gain for myself and family a livelihood." His church appointment for the year was as assistant on the Pipe Creek circuit. The farming and pastoral duties he describes in the pages of his diary do not sound like those of one in poor health, nor do the financial difficulties he encountered seem conducive to any sort of recuperation. On May 13, 1866, he wrote, "As yet the people for whom I am laboring here, have made no movement toward remunerating me for these labors, but I trust in God they will not be altogether unmindful of their duty in this respect, for I shall very soon need help from them."

The "Contemplated College"

Buell soon enlisted J. T. Ward in his crusade. By mid-April, 1866, he had purchased a site for the "contemplated college" and spent more than \$2,000 of his own money. A Board of Directors appointed by him on April 17 named Fayette Buell proprietor of the college and J. T. Ward principal of the faculty. With high hopes, they published on April 24, 1866, a prospectus announcing the proposed establishment at Westminster, the county seat of Carroll County, Maryland, of "a college of the Highest Order in two Distinct Departments, one for male and the other for female pupils; the institution to be devoted to General Education, American Protestant Christianity, and particularly to the interest of the Methodist Protestant Church."³

It was stated in the prospectus that Mr. Buell, with whom the idea of a college had originated, had at his own expense purchased the ground on which it was to stand and begun the foundations of a building. He estimated that the entire cost of the building and furniture would not exceed \$30,000 and that the completed college would accommodate 150 pupils. To raise the necessary funds, a strong appeal was made for donations and loans from all within the bounds of the Maryland District who were interested in the cause to which the college was to be devoted. The results of this appeal were dis-

appointing, and by June, J. T. Ward's diary carried a very discouraged sound. The members of the Conference were supplying kind words in abundance, but no substantial monetary encouragement. Some concrete help, however, did come from a few local church members, chiefly John Smith, of Wakefield, who played a very important part in the early life of Western Maryland College. J. T. Ward was to write in the memorial article published in the *Western Maryland College Monthly* of May, 1892:

The name of John Smith of Wakefield will be remembered and revered by all friends of Western Maryland College as long as it exists... Wakefield is the name of the old farm home of the parents of John Smith. It is located in the part of Frederick County which in 1837 became Carroll County. He was born on November 27, 1806. He received a good common school education, and during his early manhood taught school for some time. Later he was employed as a clerk in a store in the city of Baltimore, but after a few years, he returned to Wakefield and by industrious study acquainted himself with various branches of knowledge, at the same time taking charge of the Wakefield farm until the death of his father, Joshua Smith, in 1841. About twenty years later he became interested in the Western Maryland Railroad, assisted in surveying part of the route, was a prominent purchaser of the stocks, and at length, at the urgent solicitation of his friends, consented to accept the presidency of the company.⁴

In 1867, John Smith moved to Westminster and became actively involved in the college enterprise through his devotion to J. T. Ward whose preaching brought him into the church. Dr. Ward's diary entry of April 20, 1866, tells us of his interview with Brother Smith about Brother Buell's enterprise toward which Smith put down \$350 as a loan—the first of many loans and gifts he was to make. The early records are very incomplete in the matter of gifts generally, and those relating to the contributions of John Smith are particularly so, since he seemed to avoid publicity about them.⁵ It is impossible to arrive at a total of the sum of money given to the college by this early benefactor, but it seems certain that he was among the top two or three in the amount given up to the time of his death.

Steps toward making the contemplated college real now began in earnest. On May 1, 1866, Edward Lynch and his wife, Margaret, together with William Miller and his wife, Matilda, deeded to Fayette Buell something less than eight acres of land embracing what is now called "College Hill." The price was \$4,580 of which \$1,000 was paid before the deed was signed, the balance being represented by notes to be paid on or before specified dates.

By July, however, although Buell remained sanguine, an adjective frequently applied to him by J. T. Ward, the latter had come to fear a disastrous failure and urged that they begin, not with a college, but more modestly with a preparatory school. In his *Brief History of Western Maryland College*, Ward says, "I talked to Br. [Brother] Buell, but he would go ahead, affirming his belief that God had called him to the work and would make him successful. I told



James Thomas
Ward, First
President,
1867-1886

him over and over again that what he regarded as faith, seemed to me more like presumption.... Having tried in vain however, to cause him to desist from the undertaking, I determined to do nothing against his success, but to aid all I could."⁶ And so by faith or presumption or both, and with the help of a loan of \$8,000 from John Smith and \$2,000 from Isaac Baile, they proceeded. The first stone of the foundation of the Main Building was laid on August 27, 1866.

At the suggestion of John Smith, the name Western Maryland College was chosen by the Board of Directors for the new enterprise. On September 6, 1866, with great pomp and ceremony the cornerstone of the building was set in place. The president of the Western Maryland Railroad was kind enough to give free passage to all persons wishing to attend the event. They were met at the station by J. T. Ward, who then marched with the Masonic Lodge in procession to College Hill where James Reese, Master of the Lodge, performed the ceremony of laying the stone. (He was later professor of classics at the college.) According to Ward, not less than one thousand persons attended and all the exercises "were conducted in a most perfect and creditable manner."⁷ Since they included four hymns, four addresses, three prayers, a scripture reading, and miscellaneous remarks by J. T. Ward, it may be assumed that they were not unduly brief.

James W. Reese describes in his manuscript history of the college, the associations connected with the ground where the building was to be erected:

The "Old Common," as it was called, at the west end playground of the village children, the favorite resort of young men and maidens in search of the picturesque—what more appropriate place could be selected as a scholastic home for youth? But the "Old Common" had been more than a playground. Here political meetings were to be held, and the great questions of free trade, protective tariff, internal improvements, to be discussed for the enlightenment or confusion of citizens eager to learn their duties and their rights; here annually on Independence Day the grove was vocal with patriotic oratory and music, while struggles of the Republic were recounted and its future painted in glowing colors—surely an educational work, all this, even if intermittent and largely futile.⁸

Shortly before the celebration on September 3, the seminary, which was to precede the college, was opened and J. T. Ward began his teaching there of reading, grammar, composition, and Latin. The story of the following year, as recorded in his diary, is one of crop failure, neglect of the Pipe Creek Church to pay him, inability of Mr. Buell to remunerate him, and growing indebtedness, but he is never entirely without hope as indicated in this entry for December 21, 1866:

Sat up until midnight looking over my pecuniary affairs etc. that I may make a correct report of them to my dear parents whom I expect to see tomorrow. Although I am in debt to the amount of \$400, I have provisions on hand nearly, if not quite, sufficient for the winter, and within this season I have reasonable grounds for

expecting to receive for my services in teaching and preaching, enough to pay for all that I owe.

Fortunately, the Providence of God working through his parents and some friends like John Smith, kept him alive, able to plan with cheerfulness for the opening of the "contemplated college."

Appeals to the church and community for support still brought little more substantial than words of good will and advice. According to J. T. Ward, they were lavish with these. The 1867 session of the Maryland Annual Conference first adopted, but then reconsidered and postponed a plan for some financial aid. It did agree to assist in the management of the college and appointed a Board of Directors for the ensuing year to consist of six ministers and six laymen. These were: Augustus Webster, John T. Murray, R. S. Norris, P. L. Wilson, Daniel Bowers, James T. Ward, John Smith, Michael Baughman, J. W. Hering, A. Zollicoffer, John S. Repp and Samuel McKinstry.

By the end of June, matters were so far from showing improvement that Mr. Buell was unable to pay the workmen he had employed for the building, but he remained optimistic because they agreed to continue, payment deferred, in order that the school might open as planned in September.

The Chartered College

The opening exercises of the first collegiate year of Western Maryland College took place on September 4, 1867, in the Study Room of the Female Department, the Chapel Room being unready. The entire faculty as well as about thirty pupils attended.

There was some difficulty in getting Mr. Buell and his family to move from the building in time for proper arrangements to be made for the boarding students. Only on September 7 did he actually begin the moving process; it was difficult for him to withdraw from a scheme that initially had been his dream.

On September 10 the diary notes, "Br. [Brother] Zimmerman and lady and servants and my dear daughter have been all day at work preparing the college building for the reception of the furniture we have bought." On the twelfth the Zimmermans moved in, and on September 14, as announced, students were received and enrolled. There were fourteen males and five females, but by September 29 the number had risen to thirty-seven.

Financial troubles did not abate with the opening of college doors. On February 26, 1868, Mr. Buell made a candid report to the new Advisory Board appointed by the Conference. The condition of his college, he said, was one "which would craze a man of less faith." All borrowed money had been spent although the building was unfinished; mechanics liens had been entered against it; and mortgages threatened foreclosure. When asked for advice, the Board members were surprised and shocked. After long deliberations these conclusions were reached:

1. At least thirty men should be found who would agree to lift the liens and hold the claims without pressing them for a year or so.
2. A Board of Trustees should be named to procure a charter from the Legislature enabling them to hold property.

3. The Maryland Annual Conference should appoint a suitable agent to visit the churches to obtain donations for the purchase of the college from Mr. Buell, since it was essential for the continued existence of the college that it be better managed than heretofore.

These suggestions were promptly acted upon. Indeed the need for haste explains some curious things about the charter. The following account is given by Dr. Thomas Hamilton Lewis in an article published in the *Methodist Protestant* of March 18, 1903:

The twelve directors appointed by the Conference requested Mr. James Frame of the Baltimore Bar, to draw it (the Charter) up. Mr. Frame, instead of drawing one up, adopted one already in use. In 1864, Mr. H. P. Jordan had been instructed by the Conference to secure a charter for the Maryland Conference College, and Mr. Frame simply changed the name in this charter and adapted it for Western Maryland College. Those who read these charters may be surprised that no provision is made in either for electing trustees by the church. This is accounted for by the fact that Mr. Jordan copied the old charter granted by the Legislature in 1784 to the University of Maryland? No such provision was known in Maryland charters at that time. . . . And this explains a still more curious fact that in both charters there is a provision prohibiting any religious test to either student or teacher, or urging them to attend any particular place of worship. This seems especially incongruous in the case of the Maryland Conference College, which was organized solely for the purpose of examining and instructing candidates for the ministry in the Maryland Conference, and is now known as the Faculty of Instruction. The explanation is that it did not occur to Mr. Jordan to eliminate this provision of the old Maryland University Charter which was granted at a time when religious disability was a vital question, and when a Maryland Legislature could not have been induced to grant a charter without such a proviso. Mr. Frame adopted Mr. Jordan's charter, and so the clause is found also in the charter of Western Maryland College. It is all right, for it is just what the college would follow if there were no law, but it is out of time, and seems incongruous, and some persons who did not know the history of it have thought it had some sinister purpose.

It was undoubtedly lack of time that caused Mr. Frame to use the old charter, for records indicate that it may have been as late as March 1 before he received his instructions from the Board of Directors, and it was necessary to have this bill passed by the current state legislature if the Board's plans were to be carried out. This was done and the bill authorizing the charter of Western Maryland College was signed by the governor at the end of March.

On June 25, 1868, the trustees named in the charter met and elected officers as follows: president, John Smith; secretary, James T. Ward; and treasurer, Joshua Hering. These three men were for years to be towers of strength to Western Maryland College. Much has already been said in this record of the first two. It is now time to introduce the third.

Joshua W. Hering was born in Frederick County, Maryland, March 8, 1833. In 1853, he began his preparation for the profession of medicine in the office of Dr. William Mathias, a Westminster physician, and in 1855 he graduated as Doctor of Medicine from the University of Maryland. The rapid growth of his practice after he returned to Westminster made such demands upon his health and strength that he felt forced to retire, and he took the position of cashier in the Union National Bank of the town in 1867. In the years that followed, he gained such a reputation as a financier that in 1898 it won him the presidency of the State Bankers' Association. In addition to discharging these duties, he served four years in the Senate of Maryland where he became the acknowledged leader of the Democratic party and for three years he was Comptroller of the Treasury for the State.

Professional and political interests, however, formed only a part of the diversified activities of this unusually gifted man. Always active in the life of the Methodist Protestant Church, he was elected a member of the General Conference of that church for ten consecutive sessions, and was chosen to serve as president of the Conference—an office no layman had ever held. Yet there was still time for Western Maryland College! In a handwritten autobiographical account, he has recorded some of his feelings about that:

In 1868 Western Maryland College was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland with thirty-three trustees named in the Act, of whom I was one We were all greatly interested in the establishment of the College and were very optimistic about it. There was not a real college man on the Board, however, and we therefore had no conception of what lay ahead of us in the way of work and difficulties. It was a case in which our ignorance worked for the good of the enterprise—that is, if we had known in advance all the difficulties to be met and overcome and the dark places through which we were to pass, I doubt very much whether we would have had the faith and courage to undertake the work at all. But we went right along believing that "we were able to possess the land," and trusting in the divine guidance to show us the way. During the first twelve or fifteen years of the existence of the college . . . it absorbed as much of my thought as any engagement I have ever had in my life and a great deal more time. But as I look back upon it now and note the wonderful strides the college has made and the position it occupies today among the educational institutions of the state . . . there is no work in which I have had a part that gives me more genuine satisfaction!¹⁰

Led by such men, the trustees proceeded to carry out the plans for taking up the liens against the college and after much difficult negotiation, on September 11, 1868, the deed for the Western Maryland College property was executed by Fayette R. Buell to John Smith, Joshua Hering, and James T. Ward, acting for the Board of Trustees. The price was given as \$18,775. The purchase was ratified by the Conference at the session of 1869 and the college heartily endorsed as "an institution of the Church under the management and control of a Board of Trustees having our entire confidence."

Apparently having seals for use in legal papers and elsewhere was considered very important by the newly created Board. At their third meeting on September 29, 1868, they drew up the fourteen Fundamental Ordinances of the College. Ordinance IX had to do with the Great Seal and Ordinance X with the Privy Seal. There must have been a difference of opinion about the language in which these seals were to be written, and Dr. Hering has given in his recollections a vivid picture of what occurred:

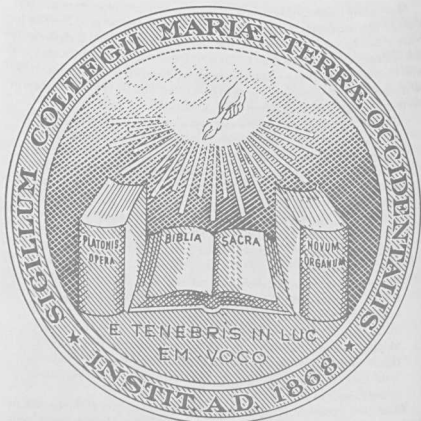
One of the proposed Ordinances provided for a College Seal containing a Latin inscription, which is usual among all Colleges and Universities. Some of the members of our Board thought as we were starting out to found a new college, we ought to make a departure from the old custom of Latin inscription in the Seal, and put it in plain English. And so there was a warm discussion about it. Mr. Smith, the President, was in the chair. Those who knew John Smith knew him to be a man of strong intellectual force but limited education, a man of ponderous voice and positive convictions, and who could express himself with great force. He seemed intensely interested in their discussion about the Seal. Finally he asked someone to take the chair and he came upon the floor and said, "I have listened with interest to this discussion and have my views about the subject. I don't know much about English and nothing at all about Latin," and then raising his ponderous fist, he brought it down on the table with a bang, "But I do think there ought to be a little Latin in the Seal." And that settled the matter. The Board voted to stick to the Latin!!

What the mottoes were to be was left to the discretion of the president and two members of the Board to be selected by him. The catalog of 1868-69 contains the fourteen Fundamental Ordinances, and there we read in Ordinance IX that the Great Seal was to show the college building with the verbal inscription, "Western Maryland College, Incorporated March, 1868; Onare et melior facere (To prepare, and then to do)." The device for the Privy Seal is ordered in Ordinance X to be a torch and trumpet without any motto.

There is no record of the making of either of the seals described above, but that the Privy Seal was eventually made is established by the fact that it exists. The Great Seal evidently came into disfavor. The faculty recommended that the motto be abolished and another selected, but the Board of Trustees ordered instead that the faculty correct and retain the present motto for the seal.

The next record on the subject is found in the diary of J. T. Ward, dated May 3, 1871, which states, "In Baltimore bargained for the Great Seal of the College, for the writing of seven diplomas." And the June 3 entry includes the statement, "In Baltimore on college and private business. Brought home College Seal and Press."

But the Great Seal brought home on June 3 proved to be entirely different from the one described in Fundamental Ordinance IX and the authorization for the change is found in the minutes of the Board of Trustees for June 14, 1871, under the heading *Report of the Local Committee*. "Believing it to be to the



College Seal

advantage of the College," this committee recommended that Ordinance IX be amended to read thus:

The device of the Great Seal of this Institution shall be an open volume in the centre, inscribed "Biblia Sacra (Holy Book)," a volume standing upright on each side, one inscribed "Platonis Opera (Works of Plato)," and the other "Novum Organum (philosophical treatise by Francis Bacon)." At the top a cloud with a hand projecting through it, surrounded by rays of light falling directly upon the centre volume, with the motto below "E Tenebris in Lucem Voco (I call you out of darkness into light)." Around the edge of the Seal "Sigillum Collegii Mariae-Terrae Occidentalis (Seal of Western Maryland College). Inst. A.D. 1868."¹²

The Local Committee that made this complete change was authorized by Ordinance XIII. It provided for a committee of three to consist of the president, secretary and treasurer of the Board of Trustees whose duty it was to superintend "all the business interests of the college" and report at each meeting of the Board. Since the organization of the Board in June, 1868, the holders of these offices had been: John Smith, James T. Ward and Joshua Hering. Apparently they were exercising their authority to superintend the business interests of the college when the Great Seal was made and were

able to gain approval for what they had done at the next meeting of the trustees. No record is found as to who was particularly responsible for the change in design and motto, but there are strong indications that it was Professor James W. Reese, who had become professor of ancient languages and literature in February, 1870. This supposition is supported by an article in the J. T. Ward scrapbook in which Professor Reese describes and explains the seal in detail. After discussing the symbolism of the volume of Plato as representing the liberal arts and the volume of Bacon's works as representing natural and physical sciences, he continues,

Last of all, the open Bible lying in calm security between the two great representative philosophies, testifies to the makers of the seal that there never has been, that there is not now, and that there never will be any real conflict between science and religion; and ...that as one and the same God created the world and man, and inspired the volume which reveals to us his holy will, so no page will ever be turned in the book of nature by a future Bacon, or in the book of mind by a future Plato, which rightly interpreted can contradict the word of God.¹³

Amenities of College Life

President T. H. Lewis writing in 1903 about the early days of Western Maryland College, said, "Young men and women came to a small school without reputation and remained in poor rooms, with meager equipment and few teachers and yet loved everything about it."¹⁴ This he knew from personal experience because he was a graduate of the class of 1875.

There was, of course, no running water. J. T. Ward's diary notes on May 1, 1872, "At the college, both well and cistern have been without water for months. The hauling of water from distant springs has been quite an addition to the expenses; we now have hope of abundant supply from above, whence indeed all blessings come." There are numerous references in the diary to protracted periods of drought when the ninety foot well became dry. Presumably the water was pumped from the well by a hand-operated pump, for in 1873, the Local Committee submitted a report of having been compelled to replace the old pump that had been in use for several years, by a good substantial wooden pump.

Heating was by means of stoves in each room, and at least twice this caused a near disaster. On February 27, 1873, a portion of the floor in one of the dormitories was burned, having caught fire from the stove. Fortunately, the smoke awakened one of the young men sleeping there and the fire was extinguished in time. J. T. Ward notes that over a hundred persons were in the building "all in unconscious sleep" when the fire broke out. Again in November of the following year, there was a fire in one of the rooms that threatened the destruction of the building. The diary records that it was put out "by the prompt use of one of the Babcock Extinguishers, a wonderful and useful invention. I view it as a merciful providence that... occurring in the daytime, it was discovered so soon, that the means of extinguishing it were at hand, and that Professor Gatch (the only person who understood

how to apply the means) was within call of the students who discovered the fire."¹⁵

Another fire hazard lay in the fact that until 1889 when gas became available, all lighting was provided by kerosene lamps.

The first dormitory furnishings were very simple indeed, but J. T. Ward did not look upon them with our eyes. He writes, "Prof. Zimmerman and his excellent wife deserve great praise for the perfect and beautiful system they have established both in the collegiate and household affairs of the Institution. Every visitor is charmed with the good and orderly manner in which things are now conducted."¹⁶

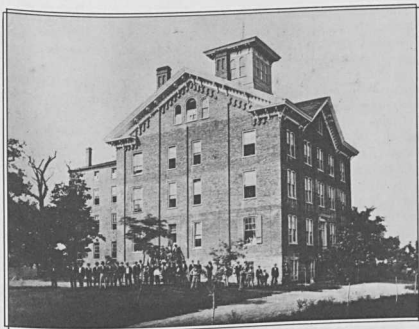
Until 1871, the large Main Building housed the entire college. It is described in the early catalogs as a five-story building, though the fifth story was largely an attic. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees on June 14, 1871, it was recommended by the Local Committee that an addition to the Main Building be authorized. It was pointed out that years before, the charge for "Board, Lodging, Washing, Fuel and Light," had been reduced by ten dollars, and the committee now suggested that the charge be raised back to the old fee of ninety dollars a session instead of eighty, this money to be used for the estimated cost of \$6,000 for the building and the interest charges on the money to be borrowed for the purpose. The authorization was given and quick action taken so that the catalog of 1870-71 was able to state, "The building, which is thirty-eight feet in width by fifty feet in length and five stories in height, is now in course of erection and will be ready for use the first of October."¹⁷

No record is found of its date of completion, but at the meeting of the Board of Trustees on January 4, 1872, President Ward reported as follows:

The completion of the addition to the College building has afforded us great advantages in several respects, which we did not before possess. Each Professor and Tutor now has a room in which all the recitations of his or her department are conducted without interruption to any other department. The students of the two sexes never meet in going to or retiring from the Professor's rooms, nor in passing through any part of the building. The Principal's (later President's) room is so situated as to be equally accessible to students from both sides, and yet so guarded that when he is hearing students of one sex recite, those of the other cannot be admitted. The same facility for separation of the sexes to the full extent of the intention of your Board and of the promises made to the patrons of the Institution, is now afforded in every part of the building. They meet only in Chapel Services, at meals, and, on such occasions as the Faculty allow, in the parlor, the members of the Faculty being always present with them at such times.¹⁸

Social Life

Although Western Maryland is credited with being the first coeducational institution south of the Mason-Dixon line, it was clearly not coeducational as strictly defined. The education may have been almost equal, but it was



Main Building
and Owings
Hall, 1871

decidedly separate, a factor that early catalogs described as a "Peculiar Advantage."¹⁹

There were twenty-six rules of deportment, prohibiting among other things, all conversation with a member of the opposite sex except in the presence of a teacher, without special permission. Also forbidden was the passing of any letter, book or article of any sort to a student of the opposite sex, except through the hands of the principal or vice principal. It was only on "Parlor Night," in chapel and at meals that they even saw each other. On these early parlor nights, the females sat in chairs in a circle while the young men circulated behind them, pausing at each chair for not more than two minutes of conversation before faculty intervention. Without attempting to explain it, however, one must say that from the beginning, young ladies and young gentlemen did form romantic attachments, some of which led to long and happy marriages. Perhaps risking twenty demerits to see your true love could be taken as an assurance of sincerity, and that was the price of communication of any sort between the departments.

The elaborate system of demerits that was adopted in 1870 also included the following:

Absence from stated exercise	3 demerits
Late at stated exercise	1 demerit
Failure to prepare recitation	5 demerits
Disrespect to officers	1-150 demerits
Use of profane or indecent language	10 demerits
Playing games of chance	10 demerits
Smoking in the building or spitting on the floor	5 demerits
Failure to extinguish lights at 10 p.m.	5 demerits

The maximum number of demerits allowed before expulsion was 150 per session. (The occasion of the first expulsion in January, 1871, seems to have been more painful for Principal Ward than for the boy involved.) It was agreed that the demerit report should be made at each faculty meeting and read to the students on the succeeding Friday afternoon at prayers. Thus the faculty minutes during the early years are spiced with the names of some lawbreakers who later became very distinguished alumni.

The literary societies, established to enhance the intellectual life of the college, also served to provide social and cultural entertainment. The Irving Literary Society dates back to December, 1866, the days of the pre-college seminary. At the opening of the college, it was given a meeting room in the tower of the Main Building, which the students called "Angels' Roost," and both men and women were members. After a year, however, the girls felt that an organization of their own would give them greater opportunity to pursue their ideas, and they formed a new society for women, to be named after Elizabeth Barrett Browning. It may not have been the result of the departure of the ladies, but in the next few years the Irving Society became almost moribund, and in 1871, a competitive organization was formed, first as a debating society and then as a true literary society that was named Webster.

Competition in debate and oratory soon developed between the societies and the contests were most popular with people in the community as well as with the students. J. T. Ward notes that there was an audience of about a thousand at the orations of the Irving-Webster Societies held on June 13, 1876, during commencement exercises. Other memorable programs were put on in the Odd Fellows' Hall to delighted crowds.

Special Celebrations

Although there was no graduating class until 1871, commencement exercises were held from the first year. Prizes and honors were distributed, and public examinations of the students were conducted by the faculty. In 1871, for the first graduating class, a more elaborate ceremony was prepared. The faculty determined that Principal Ward (It was not until 1876 that the designation president was substituted for the word principal.) was to deliver the baccalaureate sermon, and confer the degrees, addressing the class in Latin. He secured diplomas on which the name of each graduate was inscribed in Latinized style by a professional penman of Baltimore, and on which the new seal appeared. For the commencement of 1875, something new was added. The senior class succeeded in getting enough voluntary contributions to have a large pavilion erected on the campus where the exercises were held. There were at least 600 persons within and nearly 200 were seated outside.

A non-academic celebration in which the college participated was a visit in October, 1873, of President Ulysses S. Grant to the Westminster Agricultural Fair. College exercises were suspended after eleven o'clock to allow students and professors to visit the fair and to shake hands with the president. In the afternoon President Grant visited the college where he was



*First Graduating Class,
1871*

delighted by the magnificent view and praised the beauty of Carroll County.

A more exciting observance in both town and college is best described by the diary entries of J. T. Ward.

June 30, 1876

Afternoon in town sympathizing with the spirit of patriotism as the glorious Hundredth Anniversary of American Liberty approaches; bought flags for the decoration of College building and my residence, and stands and candles for the illumination on the evening of July 4.

July 3, 1876

At the college until near midnight assisting in the making of a flag to float from the cupola of the college. I had ordered one from Baltimore, but learned this afternoon that it was impossible to obtain a flag in that city, by purchase or even by loan.

July 4, 1876

The 100th Anniversary of American Independence grandly celebrated in Westminster by the firing of cannons and ringing of bells at sunrise, noon, sunset and midnight.... In the evening, the principal buildings, public and private of the city were brilliantly illuminated, Western Maryland College making among the most beautiful shows of any. The people of Carroll County turned out in such numbers that Westminster is supposed to have contained more persons during the day than ever on any day before. The order was almost perfect.

July 6, 1876

The brilliant illumination of the college was at my own private expense, as was also the purchase of the material for the national

Early Faculty,
1871



flag... I cut the stars with my own hand.... The celebration at Philadelphia was, of course, the grand celebration of the day, but I doubt whether that of Westminster was surpassed by any other place for appropriateness, enthusiasm and good order.

Academic Life

The first faculty of Western Maryland College is listed in the 1867-68 catalog as follows:

Rev. J. T. Ward, Principal, Biblical Literature and Moral Science.

William H. Zimmerman, Natural Sciences and Ancient and Modern Languages.

Daniel W. Hering, English Language and Mathematics.

William H. Ogg, Preparatory Department.

Miss Anna S. Hance, Preceptress of Ladies' Department.

Miss Susie H. Joyce, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Mrs. William Zimmerman, Governess.

The third catalog, 1870-71, added the names of Thomas Gatch, A.M., Professor of Mathematics; Robert Brockett, A.M., Professor of Belles Lettres and Principal of the Grammar School; Augustus Webster, D.D., Professor of Theology; Miss Lydia Kesley, Teacher of Music, French and German; J. W. Hering, M.D., Lecturer in Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene; and R. B. Norment, Esq., Lecturer in Civil Law.

The general subject areas in the curriculum were divided into a daunting number of specific courses among which were: anatomy, botany, mineralogy, chemistry, hydrostatics, pneumatics, acoustics, natural philosophy, logic, political economy, history, geography, grammar, composition, rhetoric, French, German, Latin and Greek. There were no electives, but the women were

allowed to substitute French for Greek. Whether French was considered more ladylike or less difficult is not stated.

J. T. Ward remarks of his own duties:

The branches assigned to me are Biblical Literature and Latin and Greek Languages. In the first two I am somewhat prepared, but as to the Greek, I shall have to study it before I can teach it, and even in Latin I shall have much to learn before I can teach the full course named in the circular. If the students for the first year all enter upon the first year course, I shall have no difficulty in keeping ahead of them.... If any should enter who are already (more) advanced in the branches of learning than I am, Br. [Brother] Zimmerman will have to take charge of them, he having gone through a whole four-year course at Dickinson College.²⁰

During the first few years, William Zimmerman and his wife were to prove very useful to the college. In addition to the responsibilities named in the catalog, Professor Zimmerman was Steward of the Dining Department, in charge of the general discipline of the students, and Chief Officer of the college in the absence of the Principal, while his wife acted as a sort of housemother. In 1870, it became necessary to relieve him of some of his duties, and one of Western Maryland College's great teachers was introduced to take over the classes in Latin and Greek.

There were some members of the faculty and some members of the Board of Trustees who opposed the appointment of James W. Reese on the grounds that he was not a Methodist Protestant but an Episcopalian, the Rector of Westminster's Ascension Episcopal Church. J. T. Ward, however, was able to convince Brothers Hering, Smith and Yingling, that such objection was "unworthy of notice," and the appointment was authorized. He became Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature, for which his qualifications were exceptional. Dr. Reese had graduated from Princeton in 1855, the Classical Orator; he received an A.M. from Princeton in 1862; and he graduated with honors from the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The career he now entered upon was to last for nearly forty-two years.

For various personal reasons, Professor Zimmerman decided in 1871 that he wished to leave Western Maryland and for a while he was Vice President of Washington College. He returned to Western Maryland, however, in the next decade.

At the opening of the college, the only library was the personal one of J. T. Ward, which he made available to the students. Fortunately for all concerned, he had from youth upwards spent all his spare money on books, and had a collection of which he was justifiably proud. We know from those still in Western Maryland's library and from early accession books that it included works in a great diversity of subjects from moral tracts to first editions of Fielding and Richardson. It is indicative of President Ward's foresight that in 1876 he began buying out of his own funds the volumes of the ninth edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* for college use. Indicative of his eagerness to help students and of his orderly mind are the notebooks in the college

Classroom and
Dormitory
Buildings,
1895



archives in which we find indexed in his tiny, beautiful handwriting, all the volumes of periodicals that his library contained. Almost a quarter of a century before *Poole's Index* or the *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature* were available, Dr. Ward was making it possible for his students to find periodical material and poetry anthologies indexed by title, author and subject matter.

The literary societies and personal friends helped to add to the number of books in the library, so that in 1873 it could be noted in J. T. Ward's *Scrap Book IX* that there were 3,500 books in various places to which the students might have access. At length in 1874, the faculty adopted "measures looking to the establishment of a College Library." It was not much more than a look, and a hope, but that was a start.

End of a Decade

As the first decade of the life of Western Maryland College drew to a close, President Ward could look back upon many accomplishments. An impressive building and an addition to it had been constructed on a campus of unusual natural beauty; the number of students had risen to 130; a competent faculty had been secured; the patronage of the Methodist Protestant Church had been promised; an Alumni Association had been organized in 1872; the college as well as its president was honored when he was granted the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Adrian College in June, 1871; and the nucleus of a greatly needed endowment fund was established when Mrs. Tamsey Reese of Talbot County, Maryland, gave \$500 to be held in trust until a permanent endowment fund could be set up. Unfortunately, although one monetary crisis after another had been overcome, a sound financial basis had not been achieved.

In March of 1875, there was a ray of hope. The Maryland Annual Conference almost unanimously voted to pay off the college debts by assessing the amount upon all the charges in equitable proportions, payable in five annual

installments. Sad to relate, by July, 1876, the report of the Conference Agent indicated that while two churches had paid their five-year assessment and twelve their annual amount, many failed to give their share, and nineteen had paid nothing at all. The new decade was to begin with a reduction of professors' salaries.



¹J. T. Murray and T. H. Lewis, *History of the Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church*, Baltimore, 1882, p. 53.

²J. T. Murray and T. H. Lewis, *History of the Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church*, Baltimore, 1882, p. 54.

³James W. Reese, *History of Western Maryland College* (unpublished manuscript), p. 1.

⁴James T. Ward, "In Memoriam," *Western Maryland College Monthly*, May, 1892, p. 4.

⁵This is supported by a report of President Lewis to the Board of Trustees on June 15, 1892, soon after the death of John Smith, where he stated, "I am now at liberty to state what he (Smith) prohibited me from stating before, even to the Board, that in July 1890, he gave the college five hundred dollars to be used at my discretion."

⁶James T. Ward, *A Brief History of Western Maryland College* (unpublished manuscript), p. 15.

⁷James T. Ward, *Diary 1866-1886* (Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.), September 6, 1866.

⁸James W. Reese, *History of Western Maryland College*, p. 1.

⁹The University of Maryland mentioned by Dr. Lewis was a private professional institution located in Baltimore which much later was merged with the Maryland State College of Agriculture, and gave its name to the new institutions in College Park and Baltimore.

¹⁰Joshua W. Hering, *Recollections of My Life*, Vol. II, Chapter XLVII.

¹¹Joshua W. Hering, *Recollections of My Life*, Vol. II, Chapter XLVII.

¹²Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 14, 1871.

¹³The article is undated.

¹⁴T. H. Lewis, *Methodist Protestant*, March 18, 1903, p. 1.

¹⁵James T. Ward, *Diary 1866-1886* (Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.), November 12, 1874.

¹⁶James T. Ward, *Diary 1866-1886* (Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.), September 23, 1868.

¹⁷This addition was later named Owings Hall in honor of Miss Lottie Owings, for many years preceptress.

¹⁸Minutes of the Board of Trustees, January 4, 1872.

¹⁹Although today, the "Peculiar Advantage" seems more peculiar than advantageous, when viewed against the background of the limited educational opportunities for girls at that time, Western Maryland College's was truly a daring experiment. The first A.B. degree awarded to a woman in the United States was in 1852. Not until the end of the century did the State Universities admit both sexes.

²⁰James T. Ward, *Diary 1866-1886* (Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.), July 22, 1867.

1876-1886

THE LEGACY OF J.T.WARD



"Pecuniary Affairs"

The collegiate year 1876-77 presented Dr. Ward with a difficult situation. In order to make the total of the professors' salaries come within the amount brought in by the tuition charges, the Board of Trustees ordered a reduction in all salaries. They were fixed at the meeting in June as follows:

President	\$1,000
Professor of Mathematics	\$400 and board
Preceptress	\$300 and board
Music Teacher	\$250 and board
Professor of Ancient Languages	\$900
Professor of Natural Sciences and French	\$1,150

Lest these figures be misinterpreted, perhaps it should be pointed out that they represent not monthly, but yearly salaries. Not unnaturally, the president found it difficult to persuade some of his faculty to stay, but in the end there was only one defection.

For those who remained even the lower salaries were often not paid and we find such notes as this in Dr. Ward's diary:

This afternoon, Prof. Brockett made known to me the distressing fact that he is entirely destitute of money.... Some time ago I loaned him \$25, and if I could do so consistently with other obligations, I would gladly loan or give him all he needs. As it is, I can only pray for him as I do for myself in such straits.¹

One of the drains on his own resources which the president mentions is that every year some of the parents neglected to send money for students to return home at holiday time, and he always loaned them the necessary amount—loans that were not always repaid. Perhaps he was not a shrewd

businessman, but he was something more rare and greatly-to-be-desired, a good and unselfish person.

One plan of fund raising after another failed to bring real results and the pages of the diary read rather like weather reports in hurricane season, with disaster always imminent and threatening. Indeed in the early days, existence itself was so tenuous that small amounts of money could have a huge impact one way or another. The first scholarship grants appear to have come from the St. John's Board of Beneficence in 1869. St. John's was an old Protestant Episcopal church of Baltimore that fell on hard times and was purchased in 1828 by the Reform Methodists of that city. John Clark, who owned the property at the time of sale, continued to worship there as a Methodist. In his will, a Benevolent Society connected with the St. John's Methodist Protestant Church was established. It was the trustees of this fund who, in 1869, apportioned \$500 for the education of two theological students at Western Maryland College. Unfortunately, in 1878, the Board of Beneficence failed to make its usual appropriation causing embarrassment and discouragement to the president in a time of difficulty. A few years later, however, support was renewed by a kindlier Board and by 1886, they were even contributing to the building of Ward Hall. Always the ultimate disaster was averted.

Some good news came to the Local Committee in April, 1878, when Dr. Hering was able to report that the Maryland legislature passed a bill giving Western Maryland College \$2,600 a year for two years as free tuition to twenty-six students, and \$5,200 a year for the board and books of the same number. Almost from the beginning, the college received some state aid. J. T. Ward's diary on April 2, 1870, notes that the legislature passed a bill granting ten scholarships to Western Maryland College. The new grant of 1878 instituted a system of scholarships covering full tuition, board, lights, washing and fuel for one student, male or female, from each senatorial district of the state. It was especially helpful because the amount appropriated by the State for payment of expenses always exceeded the actual charges, so that there was a small balance for the general college budget. The college had an enviable reputation in the legislature, where the senators and delegates were accustomed to speak of it as "an institution worthy of state aid (so long as the system continues) in view of the Educational work which it has and is accomplishing."²

From the church, too, there now came more than moral support. A campaign in the Conference conducted by Rev. J. B. Walker of Adrian, Michigan, to raise enough money to pay the entire debt of the college was much more successful than any previous efforts. In addition, the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church made provision in its *Discipline*, for an annual contribution from the churches to their educational institutions, and ten cents per member was the suggestion made for the minimum assessment. Finally then, on August 11, 1881, J. T. Ward was able to write, "A Memorable Day for Western Maryland College ... I think this may be justly regarded as our day of deliverance from financial embarrassment."³ This was perhaps a bit euphoric, but understandably so. All mortgages and

Wednesday, Aug. 23 of 1876. - Morning at College with Bro. Cushing talking over matters relating to the re-opening of College exercises. Afternoon also with him in visit to Bro. Wm. Fentley and family. - Evening at home in interviews with Callers on College business and in writing letters. LET. WRIT. Nos. 8798-8805. - All indications seem favorable to the expectation of a large number of students for the coming session; but past experience teaches me not to be too sanguine. There are many persons, alas! who act out the saying that "promises, like pie-crusts, are made to be broken." If we could rely upon all that men promise, we make safe calculations, but just in proportion to the unreliableness of human promises is the uncertainty of human calculations. Happily ~~however~~ ^{indeed} there are men who may be relied upon, and yet even these may from human weakness fail. Only of God can it be said, the word spoken cannot fail of fulfillment.

Excerpt from
J. T. Ward's
Diary, Aug. 23,
1876

lien judgments were released and a single mortgage given to the Endowment Society of the Methodist Protestant Church of Baltimore for \$24,300. Since the mortgage bore no interest and was itself cancelled in 1941, the money was in fact a gift.

Important Improvements

As the 1880's began, the need for additional dormitory space became apparent and the trustees approved a plan for a new building to accommodate male students on the west side of the existing College Building. The president was authorized to erect "a building such as can be put under roof for the money already raised (\$934) and continue the effort to raise more money, finishing portion by portion according to the means received."⁴

On August 21, 1882, the cornerstone of the new building was set in place. The simple ceremony was attended by only about a dozen persons since it had not been announced as a public occasion, but as reported in the *Democratic Advocate* of August 25, 1882, it was a moving one:

Dr. J. T. Murray ... in the name of the Holy Trinity poured a bottle of water upon the foundation stone, giving the building a distinctive title. As agreed by the Trustees present,⁵ in honor of the President

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- IV. A Normal Course.
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Excerpt from
College Port-
folio, May,
1887

of the College, it was given the name of Ward Hall. As the intention of the well-deserved compliment was kept secret, its sudden revelation had a peculiar effect upon the President. It was an electric disturbance to his composure, and greatly enjoyed by those who had planned to fix an honor upon him, against which he would have protested if he had not been caught with guile.

By a happy coincidence, this happened on Dr. Ward's sixty-second birthday. After the ceremony, all present went to his home for a social evening and the president had another surprise. When refreshments were served to the guests, his plate was found to hold a rich morocco case containing what was shaped like a turnip—a watch of the sort that was indeed sometimes referred to as a turnip. It was cased in gold with his monogram on one side and the year 1882 engraved on the other. Inside the case were the initials of his wife, daughter, son-in-law, and grandchildren who had made the gift. According to the paper, "The Doctor, concluding that it would serve him better to mark the hours than as an esculent, did not eat it."

Progress on Ward Hall was slow because work had to be discontinued for a while. Totalling his receipts for the project in September, Dr. Ward reported contributions of only \$1,100, one-third of which he had given himself. The urgent need for student rooms, however, caused him to go ahead in spite of the limitation put upon him by the trustees and in February, 1883, he was able to report that the half-section of Ward Hall had been completed and was ready for occupancy. The total cost of the building, including all expenses except the furnace and the plastering, was \$3,353.39. It was all paid for by October, 1884.⁶ Fire was kindled in the furnace of the new building on December 7, 1882. The president was delighted to find that it made the entire half-section as comfortable as summer.

Other conveniences began to follow. Most important was the advent of running water with all its blessings. In September, 1883, water pipes were run from the city water works to the college buildings and by November they went as high as the second story of both the Main Building and Ward Hall. A report of the Local Committee to the Board of Trustees dated June 20, 1883, states that "the quality of water is all that could be desired, and the reservoir will be on a level with the cupola of the college." The contract with the company assured the college of a constant supply of water for all purposes for the sum of fifty dollars per annum.

The president's reports, both in his diary and to the trustees, came to have a more cheerful tone. A new stable, carriage house and ice house were added to the property. The ice house, constructed in 1884, had a capacity of thirty-four tons of ice for the purpose of refrigerating meat. (When it was removed in 1907, its roof was used for the present summer house.) And as a fitting climax to the improvements of the decade, at last there came hot water—for some. In January, 1886, J. T. Ward's diary speaks of the introduction of water to the kitchen and laundry, and rejoices in the new range that gave better service with one fire than under the old system was achieved by three. Hot water was available for kitchen, laundry, and ladies' dormitory. There were some advantages to being female!

The building of Ward Hall and improvements to the Main Building made possible added facilities for non-academic activities. For example, there was a Book Room that could be devoted exclusively to its proper use as a library; there were two additional music rooms; each of the literary societies was given a room; and the Department of Natural Sciences had a new room large enough to accommodate the entire student body for popular lectures or the showing of slides with the splendid Electro-Radiant Magic Lantern presented to the college by Dr. Ward.

In January, 1882, the formation of the Philomathean Literary Society for women brought the number of societies to four and they came to play an increasing role in the social life of the college. One of their special contributions was the publication of a literary and news magazine. The Irving Literary Society had published its *Gazette* in the first year of the college, but it had lasted for only three numbers. Then, in February, 1881, a new *Irving Literary Gazette* was launched. It was numbered Volume I, Number I, even though the 1868 publication was properly so designated. The cooperation of all faculty and students was requested, but a growing dissatisfaction in the other societies at having no part in it brought about a change in 1886 when the *Portfolio* appeared as a rival publication.

There was also a strong spirit of rivalry among the societies in debate and oratorical contests, which with musical programs and evenings of shadow pictures or conundrums provided the students with pleasant recreation. The exhibitions and entertainments were especially elaborate during each commencement week, and these were always very popular. J. T. Ward's diary describes a typical one:

This evening the 1st joint Exhibition of the Browning Literary Society and the Philomathean Society took place in the College Grove under the Pavilion.... The number of persons in attendance was, I think, not less than one thousand.... After the Literary and Musical exercises, six young ladies from each Society went through a series of Calisthenic exercises with such exactness as well illustrated what culture can effect, at the same time that it gave the public to understand the attention the college gives to moral and spiritual improvement of the students.⁷

Although Dr. Ward could feel that calisthenics provided some moral and spiritual uplift for young ladies in 1884, he was not what could be called an athletic devotee. All the early accounts of baseball show him to be very reluctant to give it his approval. In May, 1881, he wrote:

A number of students went to New Windsor today to play a match game of baseball with the students of the college there. I regard it as a dangerous game. Only a few days ago one of the students (Brother Kirk of Theology) was injured by a ball striking him in the throat so that he is yet unable to speak above a whisper. Frequent accidents occur in playing this game and yet young men will play.⁸

They will, and they did, and in October, 1883, the *Irving Literary Gazette* stated, "Mr. Geiman, who owns the field adjoining our campus has kindly

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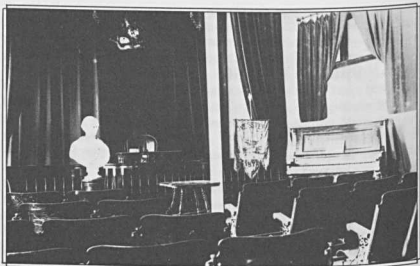
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Excerpt from
College Port-
folio, April,
1887

Meeting room,
Webster Liter-
ary Society



given the baseballers permission to play upon his grounds and before long we hope to have a club worthy of a 'foeman's steel.'"⁹ Baseball became the first intercollegiate sport in which Western Maryland engaged, with the college at New Windsor and Gettysburg College as traditional rivals.

Meanwhile, in 1882, the Athletic Club of Western Maryland College was organized to meet what the students called a longfelt need of provision for their physical advancement. All apparatus necessary for such a club was purchased and periods during every day were set aside for taking exercise. The club was at first made up of eighteen members, but membership was declared to be unlimited. Although the faculty did not recognize them except "as a body of students,"¹⁰ they were granted a small room for their meetings, and that was much appreciated.

Academic Life

College presidents must deal with a great variety of problems and although it may seem that J. T. Ward's were chiefly in the area of finance, those ever-recurring "pecuniary crises," he was by no means free of other troubles, sometimes even caused by his faculty. The most trying of these was brought about by the same Professor Zimmerman on whom he had so greatly relied in the first years of the college.

At the end of the collegiate year of 1882, Professor Brockett announced his resignation from the Chair of Natural Science and French, and President Ward immediately wondered if he might be able to persuade Professor Zimmerman to return to his former position. He was delighted to learn that Zimmerman was indeed willing to leave Washington College and come back to Western Maryland and the Board agreed to his appointment at a salary of \$1,100. Dr. Ward wrote of a general spirit of rejoicing in the return of the Zimmermans and he himself looked forward to it with high hopes.

The new former-professor brought with him some scientific apparatus, of which he was very proud and enthusiastically set about building an efficient

department. He gave lectures open to the public that included interesting experiments and altogether created something of a sensation among the students.

Then rumors began to circulate that the science professor was teaching ideas at variance with the teachings of the Bible. A committee of the Board of Trustees investigating decided that this was true because he refused to give a categorical answer to the question, "Do you believe in the divine inspiration and authority of the Sacred Scriptures?" President Ward was unwilling to accept this decision without giving Professor Zimmerman a fair hearing before the entire Board. On July 13, 1883, the hearing was held and the diary has the following entry:

Meeting of the Board of Trustees in the M. P. Book Room. All applicants for Teacher positions were fairly presented, Professor Zimmerman among the rest. I bore my testimony emphatically to his Christian character and faithfulness. The Committee who had visited him in June could not agree with me that he was "sound in all essential points of Christian doctrine." I regret that he could not satisfy them as he did me, but I presume I differ with the Committee as to what points are essential. If Professor Zimmerman is not sound on the points upon which salvation depends, he has certainly deceived me. That he has peculiar views on other points and views that I could not endorse, is true; and some of these points are important, but not as I think essential.

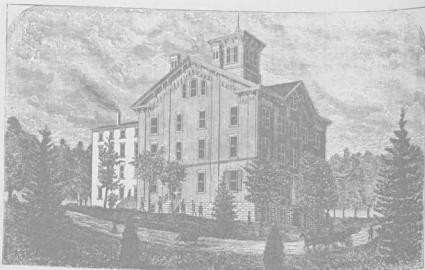
Nevertheless, the atmosphere of mutual suspicion between science and religion that was characteristic of the period, prevented the Board from reaching the enlightened position of their president and a new Professor of Natural Science and French was elected. It was not necessary to fire Professor Zimmerman for there was no system of tenure at that time. Contracts were renewed each year and he was simply not rehired. Many of the students were indignant at the decision and members of the freshman class demonstrated their loyalty to the professor by presenting him, instead of the college as had been intended, with two pieces of scientific equipment: a fine phonograph and an improved Magno-Electric Machine.

In an entirely different intellectual climate it is easy to blame the trustees, but they were not narrowly intolerant men, and the turmoil caused by the Zimmerman affair made them seriously examine what should be the position of institutions claiming the patronage of a Christian community. They adopted some clarifying resolutions, the first of which is especially interesting:

The Western Maryland College is distinctly a Christian College.

By this declaration it is not affirmed or intended to be understood that the Western Maryland College is a sectarian institution. It aims to deal fairly with all, and respects the convictions of those who are not in doctrinal accord with its authorities. It receives students without imposing any religious test or qualification, and admits them without distinction of religious belief to all the privileges and honors of the school. Its professors and tutors have been chosen in the past, and will be chosen in the future, on account of

*Main Building
and Owings
Hall, Art from
college catalog,
1880-81*



their fitness for their respective departments, and not on account of their ecclesiastical preferences. No coercion or improper influences of any kind has ever been practiced or contemplated. They are to worship wherever their convenience or sense of duty may seem to require....

But while this liberty is freely accorded to teachers and students, it is required that nothing be taught in the College derogatory to the claims of the Christian religion, or that tends by declaration or innuendo to question the inspiration and authority of the Holy Scriptures.... The professors and tutors of this institution, therefore, are expected to teach what legitimately belongs to their respective departments, and not to go outside of their duties to distract the minds of their Pupils...¹¹

The man chosen to succeed Professor Zimmerman was Shadrack Simpson, who was responsible for Western Maryland's appearance in Ripley's "Believe it or Not" column many years later. His claim to fame was his ability to get positions and qualify himself for them afterwards. He had been elected President of Yadkin College in North Carolina shortly before his graduation from Trinity College and when at the age of thirty-four he came to Western Maryland to fill the Chair of Natural Science and French, he had not had a course in Natural Science.¹² During his first two years in his new position, he had a scholarship at The Johns Hopkins University where he studied under the celebrated chemist, Dr. Ira Remson from the University of Göttingen. He was an eager student, thrilled to have access to a university that had spent more than \$48,000 on scientific apparatus and almost as much for its library. Grateful to Dr. Ward and Professor Hering for arranging this, the young teacher made the most of his opportunities and soon gained the respect of students and faculty.... Indeed in June, 1885, there is a note

in J. T. Ward's *Diary* that says, "If it please God so to ordain, I should like him (Simpson) to succeed me as President of the college."

In 1885, a still more important addition to the faculty occurred when William R. McDaniel came onto the scene. He had graduated from Western Maryland as salutatorian of his class in 1880, having been one of the first to hold a senatorial scholarship. When Professor Thomas of the Mathematics Department became very ill in February, 1885, Dr. Ward asked his former student, then finishing his graduate study at The Johns Hopkins University, if he would fill in until the close of term. He came to help out in an emergency, but the death of Professor Thomas caused him to remain not for a term, but for life. He was to serve Western Maryland College in many capacities, including that of Acting President, in the course of his remarkable career.

Early in the eighties, there occurred a short-lived experiment occasioned by the action of the Maryland Annual Conference approving the concept of a theological seminary that was envisaged as a department within Western Maryland College, but with its own Board of Governors and a minister of the Conference as its Principal. Chosen to head this venture was Thomas Hamilton Lewis, a young man highly esteemed in the Conference and by none more than his father-in-law, J. T. Ward. When the Board of Governors was incorporated in 1884, T. H. Lewis was immediately elected President of the Seminary. It is interesting to note that his salary of \$1,200 was more than any professor or President Ward had received, but according to the latter, there were good reasons that this should be so.

A special meeting of the college Board of Trustees on May 4, 1882, established a plan that included the following items:

1. A dormitory section was to be set aside for theological students, and only such college students as were approved by both the President of the College and the President of the Theological School might room in that section.
2. Students entered in the School of Theology were to be admitted free of charge to the classes of the college.
3. The President of the College was directed to furnish for the ensuing year, board and washing for the theological students at the rate of two dollars per week.
4. Two theological students were to have free board, washing, heating and lighting for the ensuing two years.¹³

After several years of this arrangement, upon the recommendation of T. H. Lewis, it was decided that the Seminary would be an entirely independent institution. To this end, the Board of Trustees of Western Maryland College executed a mortgage for \$2,500 toward the erection of a seminary building, and in June, 1884, they deeded to the Board of Governors of the Westminster Theological Seminary the tract of land containing four or five acres on which the building had been erected.

During the years of the second decade, there were few major revisions to the curriculum. In 1883, however, there was a change reflecting some social progress. The trustees approved a four-year course leading to the baccalaureate degree for the women as well as the men and provided for

them to recite in some instances with the gentlemen instead of separately. Dr. Ward wrote, "The views of the friends of our college on this subject have undergone so great a change that I think the new plan will be very generally acceptable."¹⁴

The faculty had for some time desired to stiffen the requirements for graduation, but this was difficult because it had been necessary to accept students who were poorly prepared. Professor Reese was one who always opted for high standards. When there was some question of lowering the Greek requirement, his remark to the president was, "I am so thoroughly convinced that it would be unwise in itself and hurtful to the students, that I would not favor even agitating the question." Rather he proposed that they take more Greek, more English, and as much Latin and mathematics. That suggestion was not agitated, but neither was the Greek cut. And in 1885, the level of requirements was raised a bit, to the extent that an average of seven¹⁵ in each department would be necessary for graduation in all cases. There were times in the past when some exceptions had been made by grace and favor of the faculty. The new catalog stated that this was no longer to be possible.

End of an Administration

In the ten years since he had joyfully cut those stars for an American flag to float from the college cupola for the centennial celebration of American independence, J. T. Ward had seen the college through many threatening times and could feel that it was now on a firm foundation. Some physical improvements had been made; one section of Ward Hall was finished and paid for, with the other section under way; faculty had been strengthened; all mortgages had been taken by the Methodist Protestant Church; and enrollment had increased. Perhaps best of all was the fact that one could begin to see the human results of the whole endeavor. In 1885, President Ward could write that a list of the appointments of the ministers of the Maryland Conference showed that no less than twenty-five of them had been students of Western Maryland College. There was also the brilliant W. R. McDaniel now on his staff who was also an alumnus, as was T. H. Lewis, his right-hand man and son-in-law, now President of the Seminary. There was reason to be proud of every member of that first graduating class of 1871. Charles Baughman had become a highly esteemed teacher in the public school system of Carroll County; Thomas Crouse was one of the ministers referred to as a member of the Maryland Conference; William Crouse was another successful teacher; Henry Norris secured his M.D. degree from the University of Maryland and was practicing medicine in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; Imogene Mitten (Mrs. W. D. Ensor) was on her way to becoming a successful businesswoman before such a phenomenon had been recognized; Mary Ward had married her father's protégé and was about to begin a career as a college president's wife; Anna Yingling did not seek remunerative employment after graduation, but she engaged in many activities. Interestingly enough, at the Alumni Association meeting of June 17, 1886, she presented a paper entitled "Co-education" that developed ideas much like

Tuesday, Aug. 15th to Friday Aug. 18th. - Visiting the Grand Centennial Exposition. I took some notes of what I saw, but have not time to transcribe them. Notwithstanding all that I had heard and read of this Exposition, it was as new to me as if I had had no previous account of it. I could say as the Queen of Sheba did of her visit to Solomon's kingdom, "The half had not been told me." The buildings, the grounds, the people, the things on exhibition, would afford me an ample theme on which to write for hours, but I must refrain from any effort to describe even what I observed, which was only a small portion of the vast array, for it would have required months instead of days to observe all with any degree of exactness. Specimens of the natural productions of all lands gave me such illustrations of the wisdom and goodness of God as exceeded all I had ever witnessed before, and specimens of the works of art and industry of all nations filled me with a degree of amazement at the skill and ingenuity of man which was beyond all I had ever before experienced. - During the intervals between 6 P.M. of each day ^(except Sunday hours) and 9 A.M. of the next, we took rides through the city and through Fairmount Park.

Excerpt from
J. T. Ward's
Diary, Aug.
15-18, 1876

those used recently by The Johns Hopkins University, Princeton and Yale.

Although Dr. Ward at the age of sixty-six might have been considering retirement, there is no indication that he was. His diary suggests that he was surprised when in January, 1886, Dr. Hering told him of a plan the Board of Trustees would like to suggest that would make T. H. Lewis President of the College, to reside with his family in the College Building, while Dr. Ward took over the position of President of the Seminary. He replied at once that he would agree to the arrangement if his son-in-law was willing to accept the change. For several days there was concerned discussion in the family at Rose Hill where they all lived together, but in the end all agreed to take the step. Reasons for the change are not given but may be implied in Dr. Ward's letter of resignation which asked that he be released from office and that they "place at the head of the institution a younger man of suitable qualifications, and who may find it convenient (as I never have) to reside in the

College Building, and take a more direct and extended management of its affairs than ever I have been able to take...."¹⁶

The *Diary* entry for January 27, 1886, makes this simple statement:

One of the most inclement days of the winter. Nevertheless there was a good attendance of the Board of Trustees.... After full presentation of all matters of the College, the Board accepted my resignation of the Presidency to take effect at the close of the collegiate year, and elected Rev. T. H. Lewis, A.M., D.D., to succeed me.... The Board of Governors of the Seminary also met and elected me to succeed T. H. L. from July 1st.

One can only hope that the failure to mention words of appreciation on such an occasion is due to his innate modesty even in the privacy of his diary.

The rest of the term was spent making arrangements for turning everything over to Dr. Lewis.¹⁷ If there were feelings of regret, Dr. Ward kept them to himself, but he could not have been without some sense of nostalgia as he went through those final months. It creeps into the diary in February, when he wrote, "I signed about 100 reports to parents and guardians of the standing students. This I have done four times every year for twenty years... I have signed my name over 8000 times in this way."¹⁸

On June 12, 1886, the President-Elect gave a reception to the faculty and students of the college. Dr. Ward looked on with pride as his dear Mary and her bright young husband greeted their guests in the parlor of the College Building. The whole party was conducted to the Dining Hall by the Marshal, Professor McDaniel, where toasts were given by students and responded to as follows:

1. *The Past History of the College*
response, Dr. Ward
2. *The Good Order of the Students of 1885-86*
response, Vice President Benson
3. *The Old Students*
response, L. S. Jarman
4. *The Outlook*
response, Professor Reese
5. *The President-Elect*
response, himself

At the end of August, the new president with his wife and three young children moved into the spacious apartments that had been prepared for them at the college, and a new regime began.



¹James T. Ward, *Diary 1866-1886* (Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.), October 31, 1876.

²Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 16, 1890.

³James T. Ward, *Diary 1866-1886* (Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.), August 11, 1881.

⁴James T. Ward, *Diary 1866-1886* (Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.), August 15, 1882.

⁵The "all-powerful" Local Committee, John Smith and J.W. Hering.

⁶In the end, J. T. Ward had paid more than \$1,000 himself.

⁷James T. Ward, *Diary 1866-1886* (Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.), June 16, 1884.

⁸James T. Ward, *Diary 1866-1886* (Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.), May 21, 1881.

⁹*Irving Literary Gazette*, October, 1883, p. 5.

¹⁰James T. Ward, *Scrap Book*, April 6, 1883.

¹¹Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 20, 1883, pp. 188-189.

¹²This is the statement made in Ripley's Column. It is impossible to confirm it absolutely.

¹³Minutes of the Board of Trustees, p. 179.

¹⁴James T. Ward, *Diary 1866-1886* (Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.), July 2, 1883.

¹⁵Meaning seven on a scale of ten.

¹⁶Minutes of the Board of Trustees, January 27, 1886, p. 202.

¹⁷He had received the D.D. degree from Adrian College in 1885.

¹⁸James T. Ward, *Diary 1866-1886* (Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.), February 2, 1886.

1886-1896

A NEW MANAGEMENT

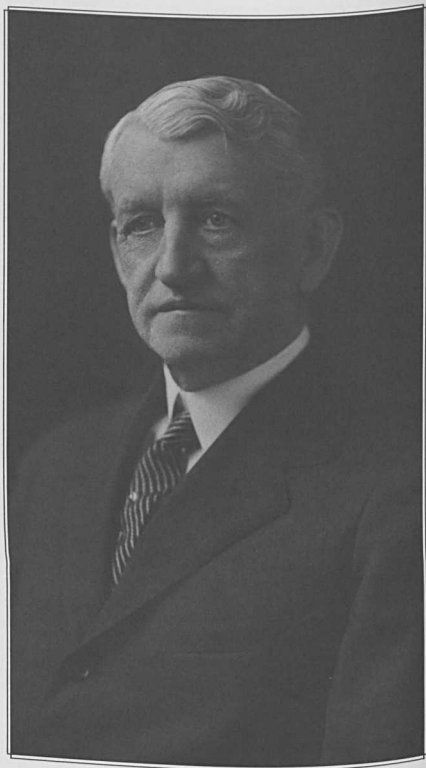


The Physical Plant

President Lewis wasted no time as he began his presidency in the summer of 1886 before inaugurating the impressive building program he was to carry out. The second half of Ward Hall, along with the refurnishing of the ladies' rooms in the Main Building, were completed within a year. Immediately another building was proposed and completed during the summer. The *WMC Monthly* of October, 1887, reported:

The first thing to attract the attention of the returning students was, of course, the new wing erected during the summer vacation, on the north side of the Main Building, known as Smith Hall. Its dimensions are 109 x 39 feet. In the basement is the new dining hall, 75 x 36 feet, with ample space for 250 students at one time.... The long tables have disappeared to make way for small ones capable of seating six to eight persons. Adjoining the dining room are a dish pantry, butler's pantry, the kitchen, 23 x 30 feet, a general pantry 15 x 18 and a bake room. The auditorium, 98 x 37 feet which is above the dining room, will be formally opened about the last of this month. Here will be held commencement exercises and the entertainments of the Societies. The stage, 37 x 20 feet is at the end next to the chapel, and the feeblest-voiced and most bashful girl-graduate standing upon its boards will be heard all over the room, so perfect are its acoustic qualities. Light and air are generously provided by eighteen windows, nine on each side of the hall. The rooms, twenty in number, for the young ladies, in the second story of Smith Hall, would make the occupant of the most expensive apartments at a first class summer resort pine with envy.¹

This admirable building of so many uses was named in honor of John Smith, the venerable president of the Board of Trustees. It was formally



Thomas
Hamilton
Lewis, Second
President,
1886-1920

opened on October 28, 1887, with a program of suitable variety. There were recitations, declamations, dramatic skits, musical numbers, two clubswing demonstrations, and an address.

Along with the building of Smith Hall came an improvement in the heating system of the college that had previously been done entirely by stoves in each room, with the exception of the furnace in Ward Hall. Now Smith Hall, Ward Hall, and a large part of the Main Building were traversed by steam pipes, and each room provided with a radiator. The *WMC Monthly* in November, 1887, stated that three eight-horsepower boilers that had been tested to stand one hundred pounds of pressure were set in solid masonry and equipped with all the necessary draft regulators, safety valves, and water and steam gauges. In zero weather, an indoor temperature of seventy degrees could be guaranteed.

Other improvements in 1888 included a porch extending entirely across the Main Building at a cost of \$1,000 and the purchase of four acres of land from Mr. Daniel Geiman for \$800. The latter was considered a splendid field for baseball.

A report of President Lewis to the Board of Trustees makes clear the plan under which he was operating in this flurry of activity. Under the heading "Financial Management," he says:

I was aware that the chief thing in your mind at the time of my election was some reorganization, and if possible some improvement in the financial condition of the College. Any management of the finances must take account of three things: the debt, the current expenses and provision for improvement. I thought it good policy to begin with the last. For although a good general rule is first pay your debts and then improve, it must be plain to you that there is no way to pay a College debt but by improving the College plant, either in endowment or facilities.²

Thus, he continued to spend on improvements at the same time that he worked to pay off old debts and raise the endowment fund. The fall of 1889 witnessed the completion of two additional buildings, Yingling Gymnasium and the President's House. The gymnasium was made possible by a gift of \$4,000 from Anna Yingling, a member of the first graduating class of Western Maryland College. We are told in the *WMC Monthly* of October, 1889, that the red brick building was of a very attractive design by J. C. Gott of Baltimore. The foundation floor was to hold bathrooms—when finances allowed it; the gymnasium floor held all the usual apparatus for physical development; and above the floor was a gallery to be used for seating at exhibits and for track. (There were thirty laps to the mile.) The November, 1889, issue of the *Monthly* tells of the official opening of the gymnasium and mentions the animated faces of the enthusiastic company all in the bright gaslight. It was a gala occasion that included exhibitions on the parallel bars, fling rings, etc., and a rousing rendition of the college yell led by President Lewis.³

The second building to be completed in 1889 was the President's House. It, too, was the result of a \$4,000 gift. The donors were the Baker family of Frederick County: Mr. W. G. Baker, Mrs. Charles F. Thomas, Mr. Joseph D.



*Classroom and
Dormitories,
1895*

Baker and Mr. Daniel Baker, who wished in this way to honor their parents Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Baker. Joseph and Daniel had been students at Western Maryland College, and Mrs. Thomas had a daughter who was a member of the class of 1893. By December, 1889, the handsome new house was ready for occupancy and the Lewis family moved in. Within a few days, the president and his wife were hosts to the students of the college at a reception and supper, which was made especially memorable by the fact that the young ladies were escorted by the young gentlemen.

Continuing need for more classroom space caused President Lewis to recommend the construction of a wing on the south side of the Main Building corresponding to Smith Hall on the north. As with most of his recommendations, this was promptly authorized by the Board, and the building was completed in the summer of 1890. The basement floor held two large rooms for the Preparatory Department, a chemical laboratory and a boiler room. On the first floor above the basement were the president's office and five recitation rooms. Each classroom had a front door for women and a back door for men that opened into distinct porches, for mixed classes were still the exception rather than the rule. On the top floor was a library eighty-one feet long, which separated dormitory sections, one for men on the south side and one for women on the north end. Doors giving access to the library were unlocked only when the library was in use, at which time it was always supervised by a faculty member to be sure that there was no communication between the sexes. The new wing was named Hering Hall in honor of Joshua Hering, the first treasurer of the Board of Trustees and a



member of the original Local Committee.

In May, 1889, the cornerstone was laid for yet another building. Levine Hall was made possible by the annuity gift of \$2,000 from Dr. and Mrs. Charles Billingslea in memory of their son, J. Levine Billingslea who had been a student in the Primary Department. Hubert Lewis, the president's little son, who had been a fellow pupil of the boy to whom the building was a memorial, laid the stone at the formal ceremony. The function of this building was to give the Primary Department completely separate accommodations. Mrs. Charles Billingslea was the daughter of John Smith, and so this gift demonstrates what was to recur again and again, the continuing loyalty of later generations of Western Maryland College's founding fathers.

The next mention of a new building is a reference in the scrap book dated September 20, 1892, which says, "One new building has been erected which provides a general reading room and a hall for the Y.M.C.A." It does not seem to have been dedicated until March 12, 1893. Then the April issue of the *WMC Monthly* described it as having a reading room on the first floor and a tastefully furnished room on the second floor for weekly devotional meetings. There were at this time in the college, branches of both the YMCA and the YWCA.

For some time President Lewis had wanted a suitable chapel, and it was doubtless a reflection of his feelings when, in October, 1894, the *WMC Monthly* announced, "It has come at last, the gift of a chapel. . . ." The gift of \$5,000 was made by Mr. W. G. Baker as a thank offering for the restoration to health of his son, William G. Baker, 1894. It was certainly in a spirit of rejoicing

that the chapel was dedicated on May 12, 1895, and since then it has been the scene of countless happy occasions and the setting for many weddings. Another design by Gott of Baltimore, the building is of white limestone, sixty feet square with projections at the corners for two vestibules, and a tower eighty-seven feet high. The furnishings are of antique oak. An organ costing \$1,000 was given by an anonymous donor. In 1902, the chapel was further beautified by the gift from W. G. Baker and Daniel Baker of a group of stained glass windows, the work of H. T. Gernhardt & Company; and in 1903, Mr. George Albaugh commissioned Miss F. L. Thompson, of Washington, D.C., to decorate the wall behind the pulpit with a copy of Hoffman's *Christ and the Rich Young Ruler*.

The building spree of this decade ended as it began, with Ward Hall. It was deemed necessary to tear down the old Ward Hall in order that a more commodious building might be erected in its place. The new edifice, completed in time for the fall opening of 1895, is described in the October *Monthly* as follows:

The building is divided into two sections, the main one containing twenty-six dormitories, and the lower or preparatory section, twelve. ... The rooms are nice and neat, lighted with two large windows, and containing each a wardrobe, table, chairs, and a pretty iron bedstead, also a washstand of the same material. On the ground floor are the Preparatory and Freshman rooms and five study rooms which are rented to town students. ... The main entrance is a wide flight of steps with a broad rail, and faces the gymnasium. Over the door is placed the name Ward Hall in carved letters, the idea being that this building, replacing as it does the structure erected through the efforts of our revered ex-President, could do no better than bear his name.⁴

As this decade saw the burgeoning of benefactions for enlarging the physical plant, it also produced some contributions of equipment that should be noted. The Mathematical Department received its first gift in 1891. It was an engineer's transit made to special order by Fauth & Company, of Washington, D.C., and presented by two trustees, G. S. Topham, of Washington, and Horace Burroughs, of Baltimore. In addition to having practical uses in trigonometry and surveying, it served to make elementary observations in astronomy.

Astronomical facilities were further enhanced when at the commencement of 1891, it was announced that two other trustees, W. H. Starr and E. O. Grimes, both of Westminster, had contributed \$1,000 to provide a telescope for the college. Accordingly, a "magnificent instrument" was ordered from Fauth & Company and was dedicated on November 20, 1891, in the presence of a large and admiring crowd. Its temporary home was a small structure erected between Smith Hall and the Seminary, a position which commanded a view of almost the entire heavens.⁵

Financial Affairs

While President Lewis had given priority to improving the college plant,

he did not neglect the other goals he had stated at the outset of his term of office. The floating debt that began with the college and amounted to more than \$29,000 in 1877, was reported by the president in 1890 to have been paid in full.⁶ The two notes held by John Smith and the Westminster Savings Institution [Carroll County Bank & Trust Co.] for \$1,000 each, were the last to be paid, and in an understandable expression of pride and thankfulness, Dr. Lewis had these notes framed to hang as trophies. They are now in the archives room of the college.

Of course new debts were incurred as building proceeded, but they were always managed in a businesslike fashion and not allowed to become cumbersome. Dr. Lewis appears to have kept a strict account of all expenditures from furniture to butter and flour, and it is a sign of his financial wizardry that the current expenses always showed a considerable surplus that he was able to apply on debts. He himself took pride in the fact that although a report of the Local Committee of the Board in January, 1878, had stated, "That the receipts from the school could ever pay the college debt or any part of it, is what neither the Board of Trustees nor the church have ever expected,"⁷ he was regularly doing just that.

In view of this generally good financial situation, the president even felt it safe in June, 1895, to move an increase of salary to all head professors from \$900 to \$1,000. This was approved by the Board of Trustees.

After the liquidation of the old debt, Dr. Lewis could give some attention to the matter of endowment. He had stated to the Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church in 1890, "The college has persisted in living in spite of the fact that it has no endowment, a fact unheard of before in the history of colleges." Actually, Mrs. Tamsey Reese had given \$500 in 1873 for the establishment of an endowment fund, but it appears that this had been used to care for some pressing need. On June 15, 1887, President Lewis reported to the trustees that he had restored to the endowment fund \$537.60 to cover the gift of Mrs. Reese. Then other gifts to the fund began to come. Two individual Methodist Protestant churches made substantial contributions at this early date: the Central Church in Washington and the West Baltimore Church. There were additional gifts from Mrs. Reese, J. S. Topham, John Smith, Anna Yingling and others, until by the end of the decade a little more than \$2,000 was credited to the account. How small it seems now! But its importance cannot be measured in monetary terms. A beginning had been made in the effort to supply what Dr. Lewis perceived as a basic need for a viable institution.

Educational Advance

Busy as he was with finances and plant improvement, the new president did not neglect the curriculum. Beginning in the fall of 1886, the course leading to the degree of A.B. was extended to four years, while still allowing students to receive a "Testimonial of Graduation" upon the completion of three years. A "normal" course was also added to train students for teaching. This may well have been the first experiment in professional training for teachers outside of the State Normal School in Baltimore [Towson State

University], and since all holders of state scholarships were required to teach in the state for at least two years, such training was most important. To head the new department, Edward Reisler, a teacher of twenty years standing, was hired, and Mr. J. A. Diffenbaugh, a Western Maryland graduate who was then County Examiner, became a lecturer on the "Art of Teaching."

In 1894, Dr. Lewis presented to the Board of Trustees some suggestions for further change. They marked the first departure from a rigidly classical course of study. He sought approval for the following steps:

1. That all students should pursue the same course up to and including the Sophomore year as now.
2. At the beginning of the Junior year let Greek and Calculus be omitted by any who desire to take French, German and an advanced course in Physics.
3. In the Senior year, let Greek and Latin be omitted by any who desire to take French, German and an advanced course in Chemistry.
4. In accordance with a suggestion from the Board of Governors of the Seminary, let the students contemplating the ministry be given Biblical Introduction and Sacred History instead of Calculus in the Junior year, and Biblical Theology and Hebrew instead of French and German in the Senior year.⁸

The program was approved in all points, and at the trustees meeting two years later, Dr. Lewis reported some results of its implementation. In the class of 1896, the first to graduate under the new system, twenty-five had taken the scientific course, thirteen the classical, and of the classical, five had taken the Biblical Course.

The early catalogs listing the teaching responsibilities of the professors show that a daunting versatility was required. The Professors of Natural Sciences (all of them) also taught French; a teacher of mathematics also taught German; and a music teacher conducted calisthenics for women. And so it was not extraordinary that when W. R. McDaniel came in 1885 as Professor of Mathematics, he soon found himself an instructor of gymnastics as well. Not content to be second-rate in anything he undertook, he attended a summer session at Harvard in 1887 that included lectures in anatomy and hygiene, and instruction in gymnastics of all kinds. Evidently Dr. McDaniel became much interested in Indian club swinging. He combined his knowledge of mathematics and music with his physical skills to invent an ingenious method of club swinging in unison to musical accompaniment. In 1888, he published *Club Swinging by Note*,⁹ describing the activity that he had already been asked to introduce in the Harvard Summer School of Physical Culture. It was extremely popular at Western Maryland College where the students had the advantage of being taught by the originator of the method, and if it did even half of the things claimed for it by the enthusiastic swingers, it is a shame that it is no longer a part of the curriculum. Even today, students wandering into the archives room seem drawn as if by magic to the pair of clubs—Dr. McDaniel's own—which are on display there, a gift of his daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Herr, '18.



"Club Swing-
ing by note"
(Professor
McDaniel
standing by
piano)

The catalog of 1889-90, however, shows Dr. McDaniel in another role, as Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy. He had apparently delegated the Gymnastic Department to H. W. Watson, a former student who had taken the McDaniel course in calisthenics. To improve himself in his new area of teaching, Professor McDaniel in 1892 attended the summer session at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, to work with his friend Dr. Eichelberger, director of the astronomical observatory there. But he was not to be allowed to settle down as a simple mathematical astronomer. With the trustees meeting of June 20, 1894, Dr. McDaniel became an Administrative Officer of the college to take over some of the tasks then performed by the president. His position was actually that of Treasurer. Accordingly, although he continued to teach astronomy and some mathematics, a new Department of Physics and Mathematics was created, which Mr. Rowland Watts, of The Johns Hopkins University, was called to chair.

A happy personal change occurred in Dr. McDaniel's life in 1895, when he married Ada Smith, the daughter of that stalwart first president of the Board of Trustees who liked "a little bit of Latin in a motto." Presumably it was felt that one so important to the college administration as W. R. McDaniel should live on campus, and so a home was erected south of the Yingling Gymnasium, into which the young couple moved early in 1896. The students were invited in February to a reception and viewing of the residence, as seems to have been the case with all new college buildings, and it was pronounced in the *WMC Monthly* to be "one of the most attractive buildings on the hill."¹⁰

Sports

In October, 1887, W. R. McDaniel delivered to the student body a lengthy and scholarly lecture presenting his conviction that physical culture was necessary for the development of an all-round human being. He certainly put his theory into practice, for in 1886, he had organized a Bicycle Club, and



"Hike" to Fern
Rock for young
ladies, 1890
(Chaperones
are two men
and women in
dresses with-
out stripes)

in 1888, he was responsible for beginning a Tennis Club. Undoubtedly his interest in athletics was, in part, the reason for a growing emphasis upon sports during this decade.

We have noted the beginning of baseball under the rather disapproving eyes of Dr. Ward and seen the boost it was given in 1888 by the purchase of Mr. Daniel Geiman's field. In May of that year, a Western Maryland Base Ball Association was organized, the president of which was the college's Professor of Instrumental Music, T. F. Rinehart. For the first time, a uniform was prescribed, consisting of white shirt, gray pants, and blue stockings. There was a second team whose uniform was the same except for red stockings. Although most of the early games were lost by Western Maryland, they



are described as jolly social occasions. One game with New Windsor was broken off by rain, whereupon everyone went into Smith Hall auditorium for an impromptu entertainment of musical numbers, recitations and, of course, club swinging.

In the fall of 1891, the *WMC Monthly* exulted, "At last Western Maryland College has a football team. ... A ball has been purchased, the ground has been measured off, the team has been selected and the members are taking some preliminary exercise in the gymnasium. ... Efforts are being made to get a professional trainer from Baltimore."¹¹ If the trainer was found, he must have been the wrong one, for the first game, played on October 31 against Pennsylvania College (Gettysburg), ended with a score of 64-0 in

favor of Pennsylvania. In the return match, Western Maryland College came near to making one touchdown, but the final score was Pennsylvania 98—Western Maryland 0. Still no discouragement is recorded and on November 21, Western Maryland College won its first football victory with a score of 66-0 against New Windsor.

A State Football Association was formed in March, 1894, composed of the following members: Baltimore City College, The Johns Hopkins University, the Maryland Agricultural College, St. John's College and Western Maryland College. But the days of Western Maryland as a football power were not at hand because so many parents in 1895 refused permission for their sons to play football that a team could not be recruited, and scheduled games had to be cancelled. Indeed, thirteen members of the Board of Trustees went on record as being opposed to all intercollegiate physical contests. They agreed that this was an informal statement that did not require action by the president, and the president did not take action. Nevertheless, the opposition to the game had an effect, and football became for a while a secondary sport.

The de-emphasis of football made it possible to give greater attention to basketball. The game that had only been invented in 1891 at Springfield College in Massachusetts, came to Western Maryland in 1895. The very first game, with the West Branch YMCA of Baltimore, resulted in a 3-3 tie, and the record for the entire season was a highly creditable one.

For the girls, tennis and croquet were the leading sports, unless one counted gymnastics. A new tennis court at the east end of Smith Hall was, we are told, in almost constant use.

It was natural that participation in competitive sports should bring a desire for college colors, and in October, 1889, a meeting of students was called to make a formal selection. After much discussion, the combination black, white, and red was adopted. Apparently, however, this combination was soon discarded, because it seems not to have been heard of in 1892 when an editorial in the *Monthly* asked, "Why is it that the students of Western Maryland College are satisfied to go on from year to year without colors? ... I would rather have colors that I do not like, if a majority likes them, than to have none at all. We should blush to own that we have no college colors."¹² Probably encouraged by this editorial, the Athletic Association did act. It appointed a committee that selected and submitted for faculty approval the colors olive green and old gold. The faculty approved, and these became the official colors of the college.

Publications

At the beginning of Dr. Lewis' administration, disgruntlement in the literary societies not involved in the publication of the *Irving Literary Gazette* came to a head, and they began a movement for a paper sponsored by all four societies. When the Irving Society would not agree to their proposal, the Webster, Browning, and Philomathean Societies joined to publish the *Portfolio*. There were, then, from December, 1886, to June, 1887, two college periodicals. In October, 1887, however, there appeared the first issue of the

Western Maryland College Monthly that contained this explanatory statement:

Believing that the continuance of two journals would be for the best interest of neither of the Societies having them in charge, nor of the college under whose sanction they appear, it has been decided by the Irving Literary Society to suspend the publication of its journal, the *Gazette*, and by the Webster, Browning and Philomathean Societies to discontinue the *Portfolio*, of which they are joint owners. The resolution thus taken enables the Societies to unite with the faculty in the publication of one journal on which may be concentrated the energy and enterprise heretofore divided between the two.¹³

The faculty was included because neither student group was willing to yield to the other, but each consented to give up its interests in favor of a publication of which Professor Reese would be Editor-in-Chief. All the societies had perfect confidence in his impartiality. Reporting on the results a year later, Dr. Lewis said, "We have had for a year a Model college paper. . . . We have reached in our college the era of good feeling, when it is not only possible but easy for all the Societies to meet together in a united staff without a thought of jealousy or contrition and work for journalistic excellence."¹⁴

Because of this happy state of affairs, the editorial management was put entirely into the hands of the students. The masthead of volume 2, number 1, named J. B. Whaley, '89, as Editor-in-Chief.

For the first two decades of its history, Western Maryland had no printed college annual. Class histories were transcribed in script into notebooks that are now kept in the college archives; but in 1893, the first published annual appeared under the name *Aloha*. This title was suggested by a paragraph in a lecture on Honolulu made by President Lewis after a trip around the world. "Aloha," he said, "is a greeting and a farewell; it expresses the feeling of the heart whether that be the ordinary courtesy of hospitality or the tender sympathy of personal affection; . . . if you pay a visit, your first word is 'Aloha,' and with 'Aloha' you bow yourself out. . . ."¹⁵ The students dedicated the book of which they were so proud to President Emeritus James T. Ward.

The name did not immediately become traditional, however. Because the first *Aloha* cost more money to publish than it received, there was no annual in 1894 or 1895. In 1896, one was published, called for the first and only time, *Chick-a-go-runk*, words taken from their class yell.

Innovations and Traditions

Changes in the society at large also came to Western Maryland in this decade. In 1884, J. T. Ward had expressed pleased astonishment at the advance of telephone communication. By going to the central telephone office in Westminster, he could converse with persons in Uniontown [7 miles away] as well as would be made possible by a trip to that town. In 1887, the college had its own telephone in the president's office.

In 1895, the WMC *Monthly* declared, "The college stepped boldly into the front rank of progress when near the beginning of the year, the buildings were lighted with electricity."¹⁶ It was installed in all the buildings on College



*Misao Tsune
Hirata, First
Foreign
Student*

Hill, including the president's house and the gymnasium. (Note that the electric light bulb had not been invented until 1878.)

During these years of growth, other innovations in the areas of academic and student life established the traditions which, as they continue, give a college its own character and personality. One of these came in human form, in the person of Misao Tsune Hirata, the first foreign-born student at Western Maryland College. Arrangements for her coming had been made by Dr. Ward just before his resignation, and he was a bit worried that Dr. Lewis would feel that he should have been more careful about learning how well



Hering Hall
Library, 1890
(Miss Herati
shown near
bookcases)

prepared she was and how she would meet her expenses. She had been sponsored by F. C. Klein, '80, the first male foreign missionary of the Methodist Protestant Church, who was an alumnus of the college, then stationed in Japan. When she arrived, the young lady was fortunately able to do very well both socially and in her studies. At the end of her stay, she made a moving speech at the commencement exercises, in which she said that her days at Western Maryland College would be a green spot in her memory forever. Since that time, there has been a growing stream of foreign students from countries all around the world who, in addition to gaining an education for themselves, have broadened the horizons of their fellow students.

One of the earliest traditions to be felt as such, was the handing down of the sophomore class cane. The *Monthly* of February, 1889, began its report of the event by saying that a joint meeting of the junior and sophomore classes had been held for the purpose of carrying out the "old custom of handing down the Sophomore cane." Old customs to young minds, however, need not be very ancient, for the president of the junior class gave the following account of the cane's history:

The custom originated several years ago. It became necessary to have something to represent that great organization, the Sophomore Class. As the sovereigns of monarchies had a crown as a symbol of their authority and influence, as the president of every organization of prominence had a gavel... a cane was procured and placed in the care of the President of the class. That cane was transferred from year to year and from class to class until the class of '90 became Sophomores. ... If the President of the Sophomore Class will now come forward, I will present the cane to him. In the name of the class of '90 and by its authority, I now transfer the cane to your care. Always bear in mind what a great responsibility rests upon you in assuming possession of it.¹⁷

The cane presented in 1889 was a replacement of the original, and was a handsome one made of ebony with a head of solid silver. The top was engraved with the words, "Presented by the class of '90," and one of the four plane surfaces bore the inscription, "Olim Meminisse Juabit," a quotation from Virgil's *Aeneid*. (This, too, will be remembered with joy. Bk I-I. 203.)

Apparently the class of '93 thought that the tradition needed still another cane. The only one left to us, now in the archives room, is a gold-headed ebony cane with a quotation in Greek and bearing the statement, "The gift of '93." This cane is partially covered with the class pins of the classes of 1894 through 1921.

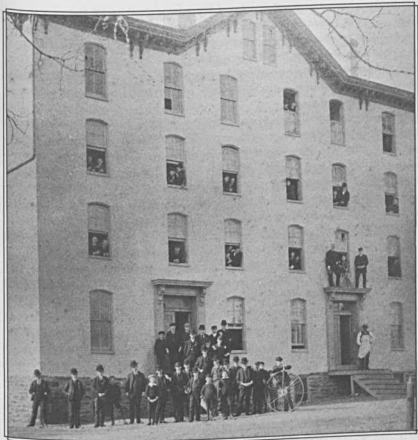
The beginning of another tradition is described in the WMC *Monthly* in such picturesque language, conveying an image not only of the event itself but of the period, that we quote it here at length:

The Junior Class of the college gave a supper to the Seniors on the evening of the 21st of April. A few minutes after the class had assembled in the library, which had been prepared for the occasion, the Seniors made their appearance, a little after seven. After being formally introduced by Miss L. B. Taylor, the hostess of the Juniors, a few minutes glided by in pleasant conversation; and when all were invited by the hostess to supper, each gentleman, as previously arranged, escorted his lady to the designated seat in what is known as the ladies' parlor. After wending its way along ground ordinarily sacred from the intrusion of male feet, the procession, led by the hostess and Miss Lottie, reached the desired room. Soon after grace was said by Dr. Lewis, merriment and laughter held the fort. ... The menu was one of exceptional merit. Not only was that which was traced upon it pleasant to behold, but the menu itself was unique in its make-up. It was printed on fringed bolting cloth with satin back, and united at the top by artistic stitches. ...

The menu (was): Chicken Salad, Broiled Shad, Sirloin Steak, Cold Ham, Shad Roe, Saratoga Chips, Sliced Tomatoes, Chowchow, Muffins, Tea, Coffee, Cold Bread, Chocolate (and) Vanilla Ice Cream, Orange Ice, Jelly, Cake, Fruit.

The supper lasted about two hours and a half, and after preserving the menu as a memento of the occasion, each one discussed the merits of the Junior ladies as cooks. The class of '89 should consider itself honored in possessing so many noble types of women. All cakes, bread, and several other niceties were prepared by their own hands, and it surmised that even the fish were caught by the boys. ... The Juniors not only had the pleasure and honor to give a reception to the graduating class, but they had the honor of establishing a custom which is to be known as the Junior Supper in future years.¹⁸

Yet another custom was initiated when December of 1891 brought the first of the Christmas services that were to be so special at Western Maryland. In that year the number of students wishing to attend Sunday School was so large that it was necessary to withdraw from the church in town and begin a



*Ward Hall,
1891 (Broken
window pane
in fourth floor
window is
symbolic of
many snowball
battles. Small
boys in fore-
ground were
students of Pri-
mary School.)*

class at the college. There were about 150 members in this Sunday School, which was organized by W. R. McDaniel, who served more than twenty-five years as its Superintendent. The Christmas program of musical numbers and appropriate readings presented by the class in the Smith Hall auditorium, had a large and responsive audience. A meaningful tradition was born.

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

The term Commencement was first used on June 18, 1868, the date of the formal closing of the first academic year. Although there was no graduating class, honors and awards were given, and in the two succeeding years closing exercises were held and named commencements.

The first public conferring of degrees occurred on June 15, 1871, but there was a degree awarded by mail in 1869. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, June 17, 1869, action was taken to confer the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Reverend Daniel Evans Reese, a charter trustee of the college, and he was informed of this in a letter from President Ward.

All through the presidency of J. T. Ward, the numbering was continued as begun, so that the printed program for the exercises held for the first graduates speaks of it as the fourth annual commencement. It was Dr. Lewis who

made the change in the first year of his administration, for the program of June 16, 1887, is entitled, "The 20th Anniversary and the 17th Commencement." The twenty-fifth commencement exercises then were held following the new numbering, during the period of June 9 through June 13, 1895. They included some traditions that had been growing for a while and established some new ones. The most noteworthy of the innovations was the first use of academic cap and gown.

Early in the year the faculty had appointed Professor Reese to investigate the customs in other institutions regarding academic costume. His report showed that Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Johns Hopkins and other leading colleges that he had questioned, all required that academic vestments be worn during commencement week by members of the graduating class, the president, and such members of the faculty as participated in the graduation ceremonies. His recommendation that the same rule should apply at Western Maryland was adopted, as were the specific recommendations as to type of gown and hood. These were the standards established in 1894 by an intercollegiate committee. Thus the procession that marched into Smith Hall auditorium for the baccalaureate service on June 9, 1895, singing Martin Luther's hymn, "A Mighty Fortress is Our God," was most impressive to see and to hear. This was the second time Luther's hymn had been used as a processional, and it was to be an established part of baccalaureates and commencements until 1973. The other Sunday activities consisted of a service in the newly completed Baker Chapel at 4:45 p.m. and a later service in the Westminster Methodist Protestant Church.

Monday was chiefly given over to the contest for the Norment prizes in elocution. The competition was between the members of the freshman and sophomore classes. After a series of elimination contests, judges chose the first and second best among the men and the first and second best among the women, to receive the awards. These prizes had been established in 1890 by Samuel Norment, a brother-in-law of J. T. Ward. Each first prize was thirty dollars and each second, twenty dollars.

Tuesday was filled with sports and society oratorical contests for the Merrill and Newell trophies. The Merrill prize had been given by Professor A. H. Merrill, of Vanderbilt University, formerly of Western Maryland. It was a massive silver wreath of laurel leaves on a plush background, handsomely framed, and was to be contested for each year by the male literary societies. In 1889, Professor M. S. Newell made a gift of a similar laurel wreath as a permanent prize of a contest between the women's societies.

On Wednesday came the class day exercises, class reunions, and the alumni banquet, the tradition for which had begun in 1889.

Commencement itself came on June 13, 1895, in the Smith Hall auditorium. Again there was the academic procession with the entire student body of 250 singing the processional hymn. The females marched down the left side, the males down the right, and as the leader of the undergraduates reached the head of the aisle, the two columns halted and faced the center of the hall, while members of the faculty passed between them to the platform. An interesting part of the program was the conferring of an honorary

degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon Daniel Webster Hering, the son of Joshua Hering. This was a first cousin of Dr. Joshua W. Hering, the charter member of the Board of Trustees. He was among the first students at Western Maryland College, where he also taught mathematics in its very early years. After doing graduate work at Yale and The Johns Hopkins University, he came back to Western Maryland for a short return engagement as Professor of Mathematics. At the time he was granted this honorary degree, he was Professor of Physics and Applied Mechanics in the Western University of Pennsylvania. He was later to become the Dean of the Graduate Faculty at New York University.

As in 1871, on the occasion of the first graduation, each member of the class of 1895 had prepared an address, the title and author of which appeared on the program. Only four, however, were delivered, and it is interesting to observe that of these, one was by Albert Norman Ward who was to become the third president of his alma mater, and one was by Blanche Murchison, who was to be his wife and become the third first lady. Since J. T. Ward delivered the salutation at this commencement, there were, taking part in the ceremony as unconscious symbols of past, present, and future, the first three presidents of the college. J. T. Ward must have felt gratitude that his "college enterprise" had become a strong and growing institution; T. H. Lewis must have felt gratitude that he had been able to carry through his ambitious program of building and debt retirement; and A. N. Ward, blissfully ignorant of future cares, was probably thinking of Miss Murchison.



¹*Western Maryland College Monthly*, October, 1887, p. 3.

²Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 15, 1887.

³Rah! rah! rah!

Rah! rah! ree!

Rah! rah! hulla balloo!

W. M. C.

Rah!

⁴*Western Maryland College Monthly*, October, 1895, p. 14.

⁵The telescope presumably remained in its temporary housing until the conversion of the first Yingling Gymnasium into the Yingling Science Hall in 1904. In 1914, it was placed in the observatory on top of Lewis Recitation Hall.

⁶*Western Maryland College Monthly*, April, 1890, p. 402.

⁷*Western Maryland College Monthly*, April, 1890, p. 402.

⁸Minutes of the Board of Trustees, April 5, 1894, p. 21.

⁹Published by Isaac Friedenwald, Baltimore, 1888.

¹⁰*Western Maryland College Monthly*, March, 1896, p. 21.

¹¹*Western Maryland College Monthly*, December, 1891, p. 17.

¹²*Western Maryland College Monthly*, May, 1892, p. 2.

¹³*Western Maryland College Monthly*, October, 1887, p. 1.

¹⁴*Western Maryland College Monthly*, October, 1888, p. 156.

¹⁵*Western Maryland College Monthly*, March, 1892, p. 22.

¹⁶*Western Maryland College Monthly*, June-July, 1895, p. 11.

¹⁷*Western Maryland College Monthly*

¹⁸*Western Maryland College Monthly*, May, 1888, p. 121.

1896-1906

GROWING INTO A NEW CENTURY



Physical Plant

Most great accomplishments begin with an impossible dream and as the century drew to a close, the alumni of Western Maryland College had the beginning of such a vision. They would build a large hall for their meetings, with meeting rooms and libraries for the literary societies, as well as dormitory space for male students. The Alumni Association undertook to raise \$5,000 for this purpose, but the money was very slow in coming¹ and President Lewis soon perceived that it would be impossible for the alumni to erect the sort of building that was needed. In order to make the dream structure a reality, however, he did not reduce its dimensions but enlarged them. At the June meeting of the Board of Trustees in 1896, he proposed that a foundation be laid immediately with what money the alumni had collected, for a \$20,000 building that would have an auditorium seating 1,000 people, a hall and parlor for the Alumni Association, and other general meeting rooms. Once the foundation was in, a financial campaign beyond the alumni would be undertaken and the building erected as the money was found. His proposal was accepted, and the *WMC Monthly* of November, 1896, was able to report:

A great throng of citizens of Westminster and the surrounding country, with many persons from a distance interested in Western Maryland College, gathered around the foundation walls of the prospective Alumni Hall Tuesday afternoon to witness the laying of the cornerstone of the projected structure. . . . President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University was on the program for an address, but was unable to be present, and Dr. Griffin, Dean of the University, spoke in his stead.²

Among the articles listed as having been deposited in the cornerstone is the Bible Dr. Lewis carried with him around the world on the trip during which he became so enamored of Hawaii.

In his *Brief History of Western Maryland College*, Professor Reese notes the attendance at the ceremony of Dr. J. T. Ward who offered the opening prayer and thus "for the last time participated in any event connected with the institution he had founded and which he loved so well."³

In June of 1897, the Chairman of the Building Committee (who else but T. H. Lewis?), reported that work on the building was under way. The \$3,121.01 received had been spent, and a canvass of the town was planned as soon as the \$5,000 pledge of the Alumni Association was fulfilled.

The next step was to issue twenty-year bonds to the extent of \$25,000 bearing an interest of 2 percent, which was to be paid out of the current income of the college. By June, 1898, President Lewis could report, "I have received subscriptions for the bonds amounting to \$23,300. . . . I believe that we can place 17 more bonds, thus making the whole bond issue \$24,000." Thereupon, a contract was given to Clinton Smith, of Baltimore, to finish the building for \$23,000. The architect's fee would bring the entire cost to \$24,000.

In addition to managing the financial campaign, Dr. Lewis spent much of 1899 lecturing throughout Maryland and the Southern states on "Our New Paradise in Hawaii." The proceeds of the lectures were applied to the seating of Alumni Hall.

At last the dream stood, a solid reality of red brick, stone and terra cotta, an imposing structure of beautiful proportions in the Italian Renaissance style, designed as had been the Yingling Gymnasium and Baker Chapel by J. C. Gott, of Baltimore. Its frontage was 82 feet and its depth was 108 feet. Within were banqueting, assembly and committee rooms for the Alumni Association, as well as an auditorium seating between 1200 and 1500 persons. The baccalaureate service of June, 1899, was a joyous inauguration of its use in the life of Western Maryland College. Its dedication as "Alumni Hall" came on June 13 in the presence of distinguished guests, including Governor Lloyd Lowndes and Senator George Wellington. Commencement exercises took place the following morning in the new auditorium. A memorandum on the baccalaureate program noted that President Lewis commended especially the faith of the Westminster people, shown by the fact that they had promptly subscribed for nearly one third of the bonds issued for the completion of the building.

According to the *WMC Monthly*, the cost of Alumni Hall in the end was about \$31,000 excluding the heating that was still to be supplied. There was also supplementary work to be done as is indicated in a report of the Furnishing Committee of the Alumni Association in June, 1904. They had expended \$250.10 to buy chairs, curtains, partition screens, table for the rostrum, pedestal, knives, forks, and spoons to equip the alumni meeting room. The dinner at which this report was made was probably the first time the dining room in Alumni Hall was used. When Dr. Lewis gave the invitation to go in to supper, he expressed his appreciation of the handsome room. He must also have been pleased to observe that his gift of stretching dollars



*Yingling Gym
Art from col-
lege catalog,
1889-90*

—to say nothing of pennies—must have rubbed off on some of the alumni.

During and shortly after the years of the construction of Alumni Hall, other buildings were improved. In 1897, President Lewis stated that \$1,143.07 had been spent to put new iron beds in all the dormitory rooms. They were single beds, something new, with wire mattresses, and those in the rooms of the young ladies were made "in a special pattern so as to fold, which greatly improves their rooms by giving more floor space during the day."⁴ In the same report he goes on to say:

We were compelled to put in our own Electric Light plant or abandon the use of electricity. The Westminster Company which began to furnish us light two years before at a rate suggested by them of \$375 a year, informed us that they could not afford to continue the supply at the same rate, and we must pay in the future, \$600 a year for the privileges we were then enjoying, which was to have 200 lights wired and burn 150 at any one time. The result was that we contracted with the Maryland Manufacturing and Construction Company of Baltimore to put in a dynamo and engine capable of supplying us with 350 lights, for \$1,325.00. Additional expense was incurred in wiring for outdoor connections, making the total amount expended ... \$1,404.65. The plant has never been out of order since the first night it began to run, and the quality of light has been all that we could desire, ... More remarkable is the financial outcome. ... Instead of paying \$375 ..., or \$600 as was demanded ..., our whole expense of running the plant for this year, including coal, oil,

and service of engineer over the previous cost of the watchman who was dispensed with because the engineer served in both capacities, was \$230.00. We could add to this amount about ten per cent on the cost of the plant for wear and tear, \$132.50, and still be \$12.30 a year better off than we were under the old rate, and \$237.50 better off than we would have been under the new rate. But in fact if our plant only lasts us four years we can make money by buying a new plant every four years. . . .⁵

Perhaps there could be no better illustration of the degree of difference that separates us from that period than the pride President Lewis obviously took in saving \$12.30 a year.

As the new century began, Dr. Lewis reported to the June meeting of the Board of Trustees that the improvements they had authorized the year before had been completed. They included:

1. An addition to Levine Hall, made to give added classroom space and sleeping quarters for the preparatory students.
2. An addition to Smith Hall which made it possible to accept more young ladies as boarding students.
3. Steam heat in Alumni Hall and Levine Hall, in part.

The total expenditure had been \$17,577.06.⁶

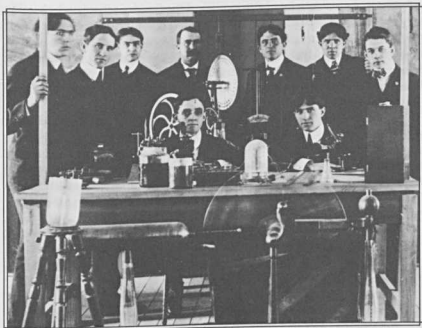
The president's next request was for an addition to Owings Hall in the rear. This would make it possible for the whole of the first floor to be used as an infirmary, the second floor to be the living rooms of the new Director of the gymnasium and Steward, and the third floor to be for the girls' bathrooms. The Trustees' minutes of June 16, 1903, reported that the extension had been completed at a cost, including entirely new plumbing, of \$1,388.34.

With each of these improvements to the physical plant, the president had declared himself very pleased, but his Board of Trustees could be sure that each year another proposal for expansion would be placed before them. In 1903, he said:

In the matter of equipment I think there are three things we ought to have, and four would be desirable. 1. Our scientific equipment ought to have about a thousand dollars of increase. 2. We ought to have a building specially fitted up for scientific work. 3. We ought to have a new and larger gymnasium, and so situated that it can be used by both sexes. The fourth is a separate library building. . . . The first three of these additions could be secured by changing the present gymnasium to a science hall, and building a new gymnasium. I think we could do these two things and make the proper addition to our scientific equipment at an expense of about ten thousand dollars. . . .⁷

As always, the suggestion of Dr. Lewis was approved and during the following year the old gymnasium was remodeled and fitted for a science hall, while a new one was constructed behind the YMCA building and the power house. It is described in the *WMC Monthly* of April, 1904, as follows:

It is forty-three feet in width and in length, seventy-five feet. The inside will have a floor space of seventy-two feet by forty feet, giving



*Early Science
Lab*

ample room for basketball and indoor baseball. In the west end are bowling alleys (on the lower floor); suspended twelve feet from the floor of the gymnasium is a track three feet in width, with a railing inclined toward the center of the building.⁸

The cost including equipment was \$8,354.59. The use of this gym began October 10, 1904.⁹

Endowment Effort and Finances

In his active concern for improving the physical plant, Dr. Lewis had not forgotten his desire for a genuine endowment fund, but potential givers seem to have forgotten. The only legacies recorded in these turn-of-the-century years are one for \$500.00 from Miss Isobel Harris, of Henderson, North Carolina, and one from the Reverend S. H. Trumbo, of Ohio, for \$135.95.

The president decided that an all-out effort on his part must be made. In June of 1901, he proposed that he separate himself entirely from the college for the first term of the following year and a good part of the second, in order to start a campaign for the endowment in the churches and Sunday schools. The Board agreed and authorized Professor W. R. McDaniel to discharge all duties of the president as prescribed by the laws of the State and the practices of the institution for the scholastic year 1901-02.

Unfortunately, the immediate results of this endeavor were disappointing: \$745.13 from the Sunday schools, and \$518.50 from the churches. Therefore Dr. Lewis presented a new plan to the trustees in February, 1902. He suggested that the Maryland Annual Conference be asked to lay on their churches a permanent annual assessment of \$1,500 in favor of the endowment fund. This proposal was approved and the Conference agreed to make

a five-cent assessment for each member of the Sunday schools, which it was thought would yield \$1,500 annually. The assessment was apparently voluntary, for the amount paid varied in some years, but the annual giving continued through the 1920-21 Conference year. The total of the entries found on the books is \$31,474.26, which actually includes some small gifts from annual conferences in Alabama, eastern Georgia, New Jersey, Tennessee and West Virginia.

Another step taken was an effort to have the Alumni Hall bondholders give up their bonds on the condition that the college pay \$1,000 a year into the endowment fund for the bonds returned. This met with some success for in June, 1903, the president reported that bonds in the amount of \$3,600 had been either redeemed or donated. The following statement from that report, however, suggests that Dr. Lewis was not in an entirely happy frame of mind:

July 1, 1886, the college had a debt of \$15,385, the greater part of it bearing 6 percent interest. The college now has a total debt of \$17,200, bearing 2 percent interest. There has passed through my hands \$590,155.98. Out of this amount we have paid all the current expenses of each year; we have expended on lands, buildings and betterments, \$197,713.83; and we have laid up an endowment fund of \$6,062.06. This entire amount of \$203,775.89, has been saved from our earnings except \$29,234.80 received in gifts, and \$17,200 present debt.

Now for the humiliating part. I have only secured \$29,234.30 in gifts for the College in seventeen years by all the plans and efforts made. And \$19,500 of this has been given by seven persons. A large number of our trustees have died since I took charge and have left wills in which various interests of the church were remembered, but not one has left a dollar to the College. ... The only conclusion left is that our people feel no disposition to help the College because they think the College needs no help. ... If this conclusion is justifiable it is a most remarkable case. It reverses all known principles of business sympathy. There can be only one reason in the minds of such persons why the College does not seem to them to need their money, and that is because we have not gone into debt and managed badly what we had. It is certainly not a difficult task of administration to develop this sort of a need. Our success is our sin, and the penalty is to see our trustees and friends certify the fact in their wills. It reminds me of the heretical opinion of the New Testament doctrine of grace: all good works deprive us of God's mercy, and the harder we try the less we will be saved.¹⁰

By 1905, the endowment fund stood at \$13,331.71. At this point the Alumni Association provided some encouragement when it asked the approval of the Board of Trustees in an undertaking to raise \$15,000 for the endowment fund during the ensuing year. The Board expressed gratification and complete approval and voted to make an effort to match the alumni gift by raising a like sum for endowment. Perhaps to show its pleasure, the Board ordered that the Alumni Association be requested to elect seven members

of the association to be known as a Board of Visitors, who would enjoy the privilege of attending all meetings of the Board of Trustees of the College.

The final financial entry for this decade was also a hopeful one. In October, 1906, the endowment fund received its first substantial legacy, amounting to \$875, from the will of Miss Sallie Longwell, the daughter of John K. Longwell, a charter trustee.

A Double Presidency

Even the necessarily brief summary of the activities of President Lewis during the early years of the twentieth century must make it seem incredible that for two of them he acted as president, not only of Western Maryland College, but also of Adrian College in Michigan. Adrian, another of the colleges sponsored by the Methodist Protestant Church, was beset by serious problems, financial and otherwise, and turned to Dr. Lewis as their best hope for resolving them. He agreed to accept their offer of its presidency, but on a part-time basis while he continued at Western Maryland. He explained the situation to his trustees, and at the meeting of August 5, 1902, they responded with a resolution of consent:

Resolved that we hereby consent to grant Dr. T. H. Lewis, our President, such time from his duties as head of Western Maryland College as may be needed in his judgment and the judgment of the Executive Committee of this Board to meet the emergency at Adrian and that we hereby consent that he be recognized as President of Adrian for the time being. At the same time we indulge the hope that his service will not be required for any considerable length of time. And we pledge to him in his unselfish labor for the Church in trying to save to the denomination that important institution, our prayers and hearty cooperation.¹¹

After a year of that arrangement Dr. Lewis gave this assessment of the situation:

My work in the classroom here has been done by Dr. B. B. James, who has been paid by Adrian College. I have spent about one-third of my time away from this College. But I have not neglected any duties of administration here, and my own opinion is that Western Maryland has not suffered any harm. ... I believe that substantial good has come to Adrian. ... I am of the opinion from what some of them have said that they will want very much to have my services another year.¹²

Of course, they did want his services and the permission was given with the proviso that, "in the interests of Western Maryland and the health of President Lewis," it should not continue beyond that scholastic year. Accordingly, in June of 1904, Adrian College elected another president, and T. H. Lewis had only one college to worry about.

Educational Progress

In 1902, shortly before he took on the burden of Adrian, Dr. Lewis made an interesting statement indicating that he may have wished he could be a

different sort of president. He said to his Board of Trustees, "A College President ought to be first of all an educator, and I feel mortified to think how little reason you have for any pride of this sort at present."¹³

Yet there was pride, for the academic aspect had never been forgotten, and the college had gained an enviable reputation in the state. The curriculum had gradually become less rigid with choices allowed to meet different needs. Greek was dropped from the preparatory school requirements, and even in the college any student, male or female, could substitute French or German for Greek. Of course Greek remained a viable option for all. When the president asked for approval of the changes in 1898, he stated that the course of study had been so enriched by options that it presented "all that a student should ask."

Standards for graduate degrees were then not uniform, and Western Maryland, along with many other colleges, gave the master's degree almost as a courtesy. Graduates who became members of one of the learned professions or teachers in a school of recognized high quality, or who obtained a diploma from any law, medical, theological or scientific school, were given Western Maryland College's M.A. Other graduates, after three years, could receive the degree upon writing a thesis of not less than 3,500 words and payment of a fee of ten dollars. The *WMC Monthly* of November, 1898, states that all the male members of the following classes had taken their master's degrees: '71, '75, '76, '78, '81, '86, '90. At the recommendation of the president, the Board of Trustees in 1901 repealed the rule that made this possible, and requirements for the degree were made more difficult.¹⁴

During this decade the educational background of the faculty, too, was strengthened. Although degrees are by no means a definitive measure of scholarly attainment, it is interesting to find that by 1899 two members of the faculty had earned Ph.D.'s from The Johns Hopkins University, and there were master's earned at Princeton and Harvard, as well as many of a more honorary nature. Others were in the process of doing graduate work. At the same time, the teaching load was lightened and the area of the subject matter covered by one professor was narrowed. Among the new faculty members was George Wills, who came as Professor of English in 1898, when English was first given departmental status. Although his first stay was for only six years, he returned to Western Maryland in 1922 and headed the English Department until 1944.

An important innovation in the academic process occurred in 1903 with the introduction of an optional honor system. A paper was presented to the faculty by thirty-five male students asking for the formation of an Honor League, and approval was given. The requirements set were: first, that the student embracing it must pledge his word of honor not to cheat or use unfair means in any examination; second, he must pledge himself to report to the Executive Board of the Honor Association anyone whom he sees cheating or making use of unfair means. Unfortunately more than half of the male students were unwilling to make the second pledge and thus could not participate in the plan. Nevertheless it was a beginning, and the *WMC Monthly* of January, 1904, stated, "That the Honor System is an entire success



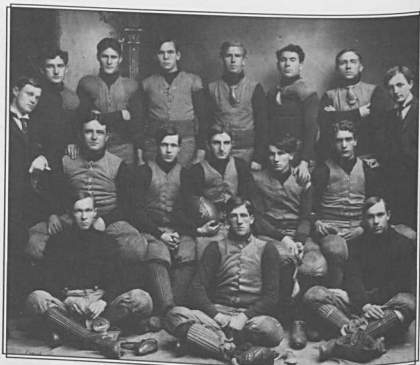
*Class of 1901
(T. K. Harrison
seated far left,
bottom row)*

is an assured fact. . . ." Their optimism seems justified because in December, 1905, the signed constitution of the Honor League showed that all but fifteen students were members of it, and that eleven of these were seniors who would not be in college another year. The faculty therefore voted to continue the policy of conducting examinations for the members of the League entirely without the presence of a teacher—except insofar as one was needed for explanation of the examination.

Extracurricular Affairs

Sports had always played an important part in the extracurricular life of Western Maryland and gradually the administration increased its support of them. In 1901, in response to a petition from the Athletic Association, a

Football team,
1904 (Worn
around the
players' necks
are their
noseguards)



gymnasium fee for athletic purposes was charged all male students, and the Board of Trustees agreed to appropriate \$100 annually for athletics at the college. The alumni also began to exhibit an interest in the athletic program of their alma mater in a material way. The WMC *Monthly* of November, 1902, under the heading "Our Enthusiastic Alumnus," reported that the members of the Athletic Department had a pleasant surprise sprung upon them, when immediately after the Johns Hopkins football game, Mr. E. O. Grimes, Jr., '96, of Westminster, instructed the Manager to have the team fitted out in new suits and have the bill sent to him.

In 1904, with a new gymnasium under construction, there developed among the students a movement to secure a more suitable athletic field. To purchase additional ground and make the whole level, the students themselves pledged about \$300 and they allowed half of their annual apportionment from the college to be directed to the purchase of the ground until the whole amount of \$1,000 should be paid. The work on the field meant a poor record in baseball for that year since the boys were compelled to do their practicing on the tennis courts, and the lack of an athletic field made home games impossible. What it did to the tennis courts was not mentioned, but those frustrations were cheerfully met because in October there was a newly-graded field encouraging thoughts of future victories. When the sodding and fencing were finally finished in the spring of 1906, the *Monthly* could say that it was an athletic field "second to none in the state."¹⁵

Intercollegiate competition was not limited to the arena of sports in those days. Oratorical contests and debates had audiences as enthusiastic as were

the baseball fans. In November, 1898, St. John's College, Maryland Agricultural College, and Western Maryland College, organized the Oratorical Association of Maryland Colleges. According to the constitution of the Association, Western Maryland College, as the originator of the plan, was given the first presidency, and Professor Reese was elected President by the faculty. The first annual contest was held in Smith Hall auditorium on April 28, 1899. Mr. Claude Cicero Douglas, of Western Maryland, was the winner.¹⁶

In the following year a faculty committee recommended that the heads of the departments of English and Elocution name such a number as they deemed best to engage in preliminary contests to determine Western Maryland's orator in the Association competition. The importance placed on this activity by the faculty is indicated by the fact that those taking part in the contest were excused from the next platform assignment in the regular work of English and elocution. Since 1874 all students had been required to take some form of public speaking, and during the time of the Oratorical Association, there was close collaboration between the departments of English and Elocution in supervising the composition and delivery of all public orations, which was doubtless in part responsible for the superior performance of Western Maryland students on any occasion of public speech.

Special Events

It is not always the happy events that stand out in memory. Early in this decade the college community experienced a common sense of loss in the death of Dr. James T. Ward. Although he participated in the dedication of its foundations, the first president of the college did not live to see Alumni Hall completed. On March 4, 1897, he died at his home in Westminster. At the funeral service Professor McDaniel read a memorial adopted by the college faculty. A permanent memorial was erected in 1898 in the form of a stone archway at the entrance to the college grounds. This was the gift of Mrs. Ulie N. Hurley, the daughter of Dr. Ward's sister, Mrs. Samuel Norment. His true memorial, of course, is as he would have wished, the college that he "contemplated," prayed for, breathed into existence, and strove mightily to keep alive, now held a secure and honored place among the nation's small liberal arts institutions.

In the life of a college, along with the traditions observed, there are some events made memorable because they are the first. We have already mentioned the first honor system and the first oratorical contests. These years also included other firsts that should be noted.

On March 23, 1897, the first service of investiture of the seniors with academic costume was held. The Committee on Investiture had designed a formal procedure that included the following directions:

1. The donning of caps and gowns shall take place on the first Monday morning of the third term, and shall be connected with the chapel exercises of that morning.
2. While the school is assembling for morning prayers, the seniors, remaining outside, shall don their vestments. . . .



Sarah Rebecca
"Reba" Garey,
1905, as Viola
in *Twelfth
Night May*,
1903



Seniors on
Talley-ho party,
1904

3. The class shall then march into the auditorium, men first, women next, investing officer last, all in academic costume.

4. The seniors shall proceed to the seats reserved for them in the center of the room, and the investing officer to the stage where the faculty are seated.

5. At the close of the hymn or anthem with which the devotional exercises open, the Senior Class will remain standing (the rest of the school being seated) and be addressed briefly on the meaning and object of their investiture by the President or a member of the faculty previously selected for that purpose. The class will then be seated and the morning prayers proceed as usual. At the close, the class will march out in procession, the young women first.

6. The music to which the seniors march into the auditorium shall be the piece known as "Cap and Gown" dedicated to the class of '96.¹⁷ (The march was composed by Miss Fannie Pearson especially for this class.)

On the occasion of this first investiture service, the speaker was Professor Reese, an appropriate choice since it was he who had initiated the movement for academic costume and who had been in charge of all the investiture planning. In the following year, the speaker was W. R. McDaniel.

In 1904, there occurred the first wedding in Baker Chapel, when on January 5, President Lewis performed the ceremony of the marriage of his daughter, Miriam, of the class of 1896, to Mr. Herbert Veasey, of Providence, Rhode Island. Since that time, this small chapel, which has retained its aura of quiet loveliness, has become the traditional setting for many weddings of Western Maryland alumni and faculty children.

At the commencement of 1905, Dr. Lewis announced that a new gold medal would be given, beginning the following year, for the best all-around male student. This prize, to be known as the Bates prize, was to be awarded on the basis of a scale of values with the following maximum points:

- A. Character _____ 30
- B. Scholarship (grades) _____ 30
- C. Standing and Influence _____ 25
- D. Athletic Record _____ 15

*Dining room
in Smith Hall,
1890 (This
facility was
used until
May, 1929)*



The vote on A and C was to be taken by the faculty, each member voting by ballot. The first recipient of this prize, in 1906, was Roger Jay Whiteford, who later became a lawyer and who was a trustee of Western Maryland from 1934-65. Whiteford Hall, a residence hall, is named in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Roger J. Whiteford.

Leave of Absence

Clearly the activities of the second ten years of his administration could not have been without severe physical and mental stress for President Lewis, and in January, 1906, he asked to be relieved of his post. The trustees, unwilling to accept a resignation, responded with the following resolution:

Whereas Modern Methods in Educational work are absolutely essential to success in this day, and

Whereas, the Western Maryland College, phenomenally successful in the past, especially during the twenty years of the Presidency of Dr. T. H. Lewis, must continue to keep pace with modern movements in Collegiate and University life, and

Whereas, Dr. Lewis has so uniformly responded to every call of the College and the Church,

Therefore Resolved, That the Board of Trustees appeal to him to withdraw his resignation as President of the College, and to travel, at the expense of the College one year at home and abroad, to investigate educational methods and report the same to the College at its Annual Meeting in June 1907—his salary to continue as present.¹⁸

Dr. Lewis expressed his appreciation of the action taken by the Board and stated that he would not press his resignation. The plans made for the administration of the college during his absence called for Professor McDaniel to be elected Vice President, acting for the second time in the

capacity of President for the year. The Acting President was to receive a salary of \$1,800 and his house.

Thus it was that this decade of its history ended, having brought the college a greatly improved physical plant, a genuine endowment fund, a stronger academic program—and a president who found his “nervous organism so impaired” that it seemed the better part of wisdom to send him on an extended trip abroad. Perhaps, even in those days, a college president’s lot was not always a happy one.



¹At this time the number of alumni is given as 363.

²p. 21.

³James W. Reese, *History of Western Maryland College* (unpublished manuscript), p. 32.

⁴Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 16, 1897, p. 59.

⁵Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 16, 1897, p. 59.

⁶Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 12, 1900, p. 98.

⁷Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 16, 1903, p. 172.

⁸p. 23.

⁹When the old Yingling Gymnasium, which had been converted to a Science Hall, was razed to make room for what was eventually Lewis Hall, this second gymnasium was named Yingling Gymnasium.

¹⁰Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 16, 1903, p. 175.

¹¹Minutes of the Board of Trustees, August 5, 1902, p. 161.

¹²Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 16, 1903, p. 176.

¹³Minutes of the Board of Trustees, February 25, 1902, p. 129.

¹⁴Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 11, 1901, p. 120.

¹⁵*Western Maryland College Monthly*, March, 1906, p. 32.

¹⁶Perhaps such a middle name gave an unfair advantage! However, in the next eight years of this decade, Western Maryland won six times.

¹⁷Minutes of the Faculty, April 23, 1897, p. 112.

¹⁸Minutes of the Board of Trustees, January 26, 1906, pp. 217-218.

1906-1916

ADVANCEMENT THROUGH DIFFICULTY



A Nervous Organism Repaired

Dr. Lewis was so unwell by June, 1906, that he was unable to attend the commencement exercises. Substituting for him, Dr. Joshua Hering, president of the Board of Trustees, spoke sympathetically of the president's need for rest and recreation. He then announced that the Board had elected Professor William R. McDaniel Vice President and Acting President for the ensuing year. This announcement was greeted with much applause from students, faculty members, and visitors, all of whom believed the honor conferred upon Professor McDaniel to be well merited. That he acquitted himself well during the 1906-07 year is clearly indicated in the report of Dr. Lewis to the Board of Trustees upon his return, in which he said in part,

I have learned that the past year has been one of the most prosperous the College has ever enjoyed. . . .

This is no surprise to me, because I have been long convinced that we have in Vice President McDaniel a man equal to any responsibility the Board might put upon him.¹

He went on to recommend several salary increases, including one for Dr. McDaniel, and asked that the latter be given an extra \$250 because of his continued application to college duties during the past several years, to be used for a well-earned vacation.

The recommendation was adopted by the Board which also passed the following resolution:

Whereas, at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Western Maryland College, June 12, 1906, Professor William R. McDaniel was called to the Office of Vice-president, to take charge of the administration of the College during the absence of President Lewis.

Whereas, he readily responded to the call of duty, and entered immediately upon the arduous labors which he has continued during the entire year, therefore:

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees hereby express their gratitude to Professor McDaniel for his loyalty to this post of highest responsibility, for his diligence and diplomacy in meeting and mastering the puzzling problems of daily discipline, for his conscientious care in identifying himself with the minutest details of financial operation, and for his exalted character as a Christian gentleman whose precept and example have kept the moral tone of the student body up to the high standard which has long been the pride of our patrons and the glory of our college.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board of Trustees be requested to place upon the Records these Resolutions as a permanent Minute and that a copy of the same be presented to Professor McDaniel.²

Indeed it is very likely that the students found the acting president more approachable than Dr. Lewis who, though brilliant and dedicated, never had his father-in-law's (J. T. Ward) happy relationship with his student body. Nevertheless, he came home to a warm welcome. According to the *WMC Monthly*:

As soon as dinner was over on April 19, all the male students marched down to meet Dr. Lewis after his long and eventful trip abroad. As he stepped from the train, all the students joined in giving the college yell, "Dr. Lewis" three times, and welcome... The night of the same day, the departments of instrumental and vocal music gave a recital in Alumni Hall. After the recital a very delightful reception was held in the banquet room of the hall, in honor of the return of Dr. Lewis. Upon entering the hall, the students were received by Dr. and Mrs. McDaniel and Dr. and Mrs. Lewis.³

The trip had apparently been beneficial for Dr. Lewis reported that his health was much improved, so that he had decided to say no more about resignation but to continue at Western Maryland and hope for the best.

Buildings and Grounds

In this same first report to the Board, Dr. Lewis went on to propose an eight-room addition to the annex of Smith Hall, and he also suggested a name for the section that had hitherto gone unnamed. The class of 1879 had contained six members, all ladies. One of these, Mamie McKinstry, had written a will on the fly leaf of her Bible, leaving to Western Maryland College a legacy of \$5,000. Upon the death of Miss McKinstry in 1891, the courts found the will legal and binding, but in a suit brought by her brother, a technical flaw in the codification of the laws was discovered that made the Court of Appeals reverse the decision and thus in the words of the court, defeat the plain and perfectly manifest intention of Miss McKinstry." Dr. Lewis was now asking the Board to recognize her intention as if it had been carried out and to honor the name of Mamie McKinstry by calling the annex

McKinstry Hall. The motion was adopted, the building named, and the addition completed at a cost of \$3,098.24.

Another improvement to the campus was made in 1907 by the erection of a summer house. It was occasioned by the collapse of the old ice house built in 1886, and the roof of the ice house became the roof of the summer house, thus relating the new structure to the past history of the college.

In 1912, Dr. Lewis called attention to a "very substantial and beautiful addition to Alumni Hall." The classes from 1905 to 1912 had each given a stained glass window, representing one of the liberal arts of the Middle Ages, to be placed in the Alumni Room. The class of 1912 began the movement to beautify the auditorium in the same way. (Eight other classes followed.) By 1912, he said, the gifts had amounted to more than \$1,500 and deserved the grateful recognition of the Board.

After the commencement of June, 1908, the audience gathered at the site of a new library and administration building, made possible by an appropriation from the recent legislature. This was the beginning of the realization of the final ambition Dr. Lewis had stated in 1903 as his list of wishes for the college. Maryland Governor A. L. Crothers assisted in the groundbreaking, and in view of the fact that he had cut in half the appropriation made to the college that year, the public exchange between him and President Lewis as reported in the *College Monthly* is very suggestive:

President Lewis addressing Governor Crothers said: "Your Excellency, I hold in my hand the spade which was used in taking out the first earth for the erection of Smith Hall, the first building erected during my administration. It is to be used today in the same manner with relation to this which may be the last structure to be built while I am president of the college, even if it shall be completed. It is easy to begin such a great work, but I do not know whether I will be able to complete what I have begun. I will drive this spade into the earth, beginning the work, and call on you to finish what I begin."

Dr. Lewis then placed his foot upon the spade and buried half its blade in the earth. Governor Crothers said, "Mr. President, from your past success and the fact that you have heretofore accomplished all that you have undertaken, I am confident that you will carry out this work to completion." With these words the Governor grasped the handle of the spade, placed his foot upon it, and drove it still deeper into the ground and lifted up a generous spade of earth.⁴

And it must be recorded that he was not persuaded by the underlying implication in the words of Dr. Lewis to give up his habit of cutting the appropriations made by the legislature to Western Maryland College. When at its next session the legislature appropriated \$25,000 to cover the veto by the Governor in 1908, he did not allow that to remain, but cut \$9,000 from the compensatory grant.

In June of 1909, the president reported to his trustees that the contract for the new building had been let at \$26,500, excluding the cost of heating.

Library under
construction,
1909 (Cur-
rently Fine
Arts Building)



plumbing, and furniture. By November the building had been completed and the WMC *Monthly* gave this description of it:

The main floor provides a Treasurer's office, two rooms for the President, a Board room and Museum. Below this main floor are the new Society halls for the Browning and the Philomathean Societies, and above is the Library. Here we find a large Reading Room and adjoining it a stack room with a mezzanine floor with accommodation for about 25,000 volumes. The interior finish is in weathered oak, and the decorations with casement windows make an artistic and attractive appearance.⁵

In his report to the trustees in June, 1910, the president referred to what should be the chief adornment of a library, when he said,

We have a collection of about eight thousand well selected books, besides two or three thousand government publications. Our books have been purchased new and with special reference to the needs of our students. I know that there is less dead material in our library than in most libraries. It is my purpose to keep our library up to the demand of our school, and I think we should spend about one thousand dollars this summer in purchasing books. . . .⁶

The next few years held a kind of running battle between the governor and the state legislature in the matter of appropriations, so that it was difficult for President Lewis to know just what would be forthcoming. It was necessary to borrow \$20,000 to complete the library, but by 1912 the loan had been repaid through recovered appropriations and a surplus in the current expenses.



Lewis Recitation Hall built in 1914

At the same time that the library was under construction, the Executive Committee decided to build a new power house just below it. This building, costing \$21,186.71, was financed by a loan from a Westminster bank. It contained steam boilers for heating all the college buildings and steam-powered generators for producing electricity for the entire campus.

If Dr. Lewis ever really thought the library would be the last of his building activities, it was a very passing thought. In February, 1913, he emphasized the need for a new classroom building. The Board of Trustees voted that the Executive Committee and President Lewis should begin at once to erect on the college campus a recitation hall to cost not more than \$50,000. By June of 1914, the plans had been made, and the contract given to the Wise Granite Construction Company, of Richmond, Virginia, for a building to cost \$35,877 without plumbing or furniture. The new building was to be erected where the Yingling Hall of Science (built as a gymnasium) stood; and since the cost of moving that structure was prohibitive, it had to be razed. Dr. Lewis suggested that in order to commemorate Anna Yingling's gift of the old building, a tablet should be placed in the present gymnasium, which should henceforth be called the Yingling Gymnasium. His suggestion was adopted by the Board.

The final cost of the building, dedicated December 1, 1914, including heating, plumbing, laboratory equipment, and classroom furniture, was \$58,209.59. The Board of Trustees later voted that its name should be "The Thomas Hamilton Lewis Recitation Building," and the tablet bearing that name was unveiled at the commencement exercises of 1915. Dr. Thomas Crouse, a member of the first graduating class, made the address on this

occasion, and Miss Mary Veasey, the little granddaughter of Dr. Lewis, assisted in the unveiling.

It takes more than buildings to make a beautiful campus and in 1910, Mr. Daniel Baker, cognizant of that fact, offered to pay for a survey of the grounds by a landscape architect to make suggestions for beautifying them and to plan the sites of future buildings. The noted firm of Olmsted Brothers, of Boston, was employed. Frederick Law Olmsted was probably America's greatest landscape architect, and at this time the firm was being carried on by his sons in the tradition of their brilliant father. Their report in 1911 showed that complete plans would cost another thousand dollars, but the Board voted to receive the Olmsted report favorably, and empowered the Executive Committee with the president to go on with the project as they should deem wise.

Endowment and Financial Matters

After getting back on the job in 1907, Dr. Lewis did not lose any time before concerning himself again with endowment. In June of that year, he said to the trustees, "My idea is that we should not stop our efforts for endowment until we have an invested fund amounting at least to \$50,000."⁷ That such efforts were successful is evident from the report of the Finance Committee on June 15, 1909, stating that the endowment fund had been raised to the \$50,000 mark through the labor of President Lewis. At once, a new goal was set, and a resolution was passed by the trustees ordering that the President of the college, the President of the Board of Trustees, and two members of the Board chosen by them, be appointed a committee to devise plans to increase the endowment fund to \$250,000.

With help from the alumni, the state and the church, the fund had a par value of \$92,000 when the president made his report to the trustees in 1915. At that time he suggested a concentrated effort to bring it to \$200,000 by the time of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the college in 1917.

Of course the proposal was accepted and the campaign begun. Actually Dr. Lewis did not expect to raise all the money through subscriptions but hoped to get some help from one of the foundations. Unfortunately, that hope did not materialize. An application to the General Education Board in 1916 received the response that the matter had been given careful consideration but that the Board⁸ did not find it practicable to grant the request.

There were other financial disappointments at the end of this decade. The president's report in 1915 states:

In some respects the current events of the year have been trying. The enrollment was smaller than usual and all collections have been slower than I have ever known them, both facts due no doubt to the war. Then the State ceased to pay our appropriation after October, ... so that the State now owes us \$10,850, and will owe us \$5,425 additional July 1st. This financial deficit compelled us to borrow \$5,425 to keep up our current expenses. ...⁹

The report of the following year shows a continuing failure on the part of the State, but gives promise of an appropriation of \$22,700 for the next two



*Dormitory
Room for
Young Ladies,
1910*

years. The president's report of 1916 also gives an interesting analysis of college costs in those days:

We charge \$250 for 36 weeks for tuition, furnished and heated and lighted room, and board and laundry. \$60 is set off for tuition. Our faculty costs us at present over \$24,000, and it would take 400 students to pay the faculty not including the cost of heating and caring for building and apparatus for school purposes exclusively. There is bound to be a deficiency here, and perhaps no College can expect to pay the cost of its educational provision by tuition fees.¹⁰

Administrative Changes

In May, 1912, Dr. Lewis called a special meeting of the Board of Trustees to consider a proposal that Western Maryland College have another vice president, to assume some of the duties then performed by the president. It was explained that while the college had a vice president in Dr. McDaniel, it was not an active office, but simply one to be invoked in the absence of the president. A full-time administrative officer was now needed. Dr. McDaniel, who would also continue to hold the title Vice President, fully endorsed the plan. The man suggested by Dr. Lewis to fill the new position was Albert Norman Ward, '95, a member of the Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, a distinguished alumnus of the college, and for one year a member of the Board of Trustees. The request of the president was adopted and plans set in motion for its implementation. In June, 1913, Dr. Lewis reported that the new vice president had entered upon

*Student
gathering be-
hind the Main
Building, 1910*



his work and was spending his time in a general survey of conditions at the college. He planned to visit a number of other institutions and to travel through the district looking for qualified students. At the beginning of the college year in September, he would be placed in charge of some of the local administrative duties.

There was a possible administrative change during these years, which is important because it did not take place. The Trustees' minutes of December 1, 1914, disclose a discussion of an affiliation with the Maryland State University. The University was then made up of a group of loosely connected professional schools with no effective central administration. One of the obstacles in the development of a true state university was the success of the private institutions that were taking its place as noted in the following excerpt from a history of the University of Maryland:

The Johns Hopkins served the scholars, proprietary schools served the professions, the Maryland Agricultural College served the farmers, state normal schools provided teachers, and such private institutions as Washington, St. John's, Loyola, Western Maryland, St. Mary's, Morgan and Goucher served for regular collegiate training. The general assembly had fallen into the peculiar custom of providing regular appropriations to almost all of these institutions. ... Generally the established colleges considered the idea of a state university unnecessary and socialistic.¹¹

A movement in 1907 toward centralization through affiliation with St. John's failed after several years of negotiation, and in 1914 Western Maryland College was proposed as the liberal arts base for a merger as a state university. After lengthy discussions of the charter and bylaws of the University, the

Board of Trustees of Western Maryland College passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That this College enter into affiliation with the proposed Maryland State University according to the terms of the charter of said University, and that the President of the College is hereby authorized to sign the contract effecting this affiliation, provided said contract shall contain a provision for withdrawal of the College from the arrangement upon giving proper notice.¹²

Shortly afterwards, matters were further complicated by the election of Dr. Lewis to be Provost of the Maryland State University, with the proviso that anyone elected to that position should not be connected with any other institution. As the call was unsolicited and unexpected, it seemed also providential, and accordingly, President Lewis asked the Board to accept his qualified resignation. That is, if the Board of Regents should accept all of his conditions, his resignation from Western Maryland would be effective on February 1, 1914. Very soon, however, confidence in the providential character of the offer waned, and Dr. Lewis reported that he had declined it since the conditions did not seem to him to promise success, and his withdrawal from the plan ended all thought of a merger with the state institution.

Curriculum

In June of 1908, Dr. Lewis gave an account to his trustees of what was doubtless the chief educational advance of this decade. He said:

I have been working this year upon a course of study for students who expect to teach in the public schools. We have 52 students sent here by the State with this object in view and it seems proper that we should do something special for them. ... The last legislature passed an act authorizing the Board of Education to approve any course of study in a college of this kind after examination, and those who take it will be permitted to teach in the schools without examination.¹³

Approval was granted for such a course of study, and James Widdowson (A.M., Columbia) was appointed Professor of Philosophy and Pedagogy. The courses were designed to give students who planned to teach an opportunity to cover the main branches of pedagogy at the same time as they studied for their degree. Those who completed the courses and obtained the bachelor's degree were entitled to teach in the public schools of Maryland without examination.¹⁴

There was also a change in the curriculum relating to sports. Dr. Lewis proposed giving up the system of demerits for absence from gymnasium, making physical education a requirement for graduation and printing it in the catalog in connection with the regular course of study. "There can be no question," he said, "that physical exercise and development are most important elements of an education."¹⁵ Indeed Western Maryland had been a pioneer in this field, for it was the first college in the state to employ a physical director and to build a gymnasium.¹⁶

*Class of 1913**(This photo is edited due to space)***Student Affairs**

With the new gymnasium and improved playing fields, interest in sports continued to grow during this decade and Western Maryland held its own in intercollegiate matches. In June, 1914, there was a unanimous appeal from the male students to have the athletic fee raised from five to ten dollars, surely an indication of student support of the athletic program.

The literary societies were still very important in the lives of most students throughout this decade. They published the *WMC Monthly*, the only student news publication, which has been such a valuable source of historical data for us. The editorship alternated between the Irving and Webster Societies. (In passing we may note that these were the male societies.) The four societies also sponsored the oratorical contests that continued to rouse great enthusiasm and in which Western Maryland continued to excel. Of the twenty-three contests held from 1899 to 1921, Western Maryland's representatives won fourteen first places and seven second places.

The Honor League still involved only male students. Perhaps we may assume that no female ever cheated. The Student's Handbook of 1913-14 explained that the League was administered by a committee of three seniors, two juniors and one sophomore, elected by their classmates, and it

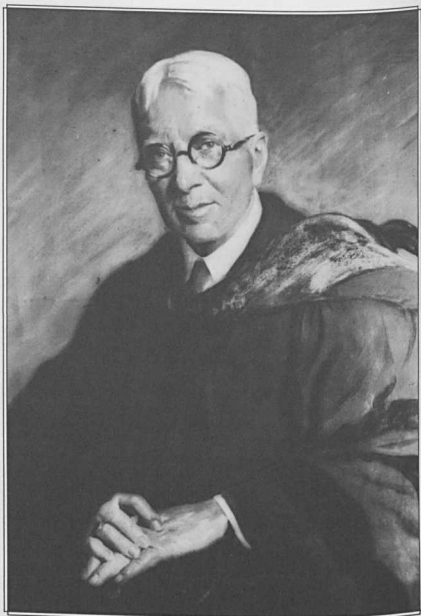


stated that in the previous year there had been absolutely no cheating in examinations. But the millenium had not arrived. In 1916, there was an instance of flagrant cheating, and the penalty assigned by the Honor League was that the student be required to retake his examinations, be deprived of wearing the cap and gown until commencement, be graduated without class standing, and that the decision be publicly announced. The faculty, feeling that the penalty was not heavy enough, informed the Honor League that in the future they would suggest expulsion from the college for such an offense.

Honoris Causa

The years between 1907 and 1916 included some very special occasions for celebrating and giving honor where honor was truly due. The first occurred at the commencement in 1907 and is best described by the *WMC Monthly*:

One of the most interesting and pleasing incidents of the Commencement was the unveiling and presentation of a beautiful life-size portrait of Professor James W. Reese Ph.D., who has been Professor of the Latin and Greek languages at the college for more



William
Roberts
McDaniel

than 37 years, having begun his connection with the institution before its first commencement. ... In view of Professor Reese's long and valuable services to the college, he was presented a handsome sum of money voted by the Board of Trustees. Professor Reese was greatly surprised and deeply moved by these evidences of appreciation and affection, and on rising to express his gratitude he took refuge in the Latin tongue to conceal his emotion and spoke impromptu in this language.¹⁷

Many faculty members have since been honored, but no others are known to have been startled into a Latin response.

On the occasion of the fortieth year of his teaching, Professor Reese was again honored, this time by the Alumni Association at their midwinter banquet in Baltimore, February 26, 1910. There were toasts and resolutions from the faculty, alumni, and students; and among the messages from people unable to be present, was one from President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, the university from which Dr. Reese held his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D.

Two years later, 1912, President Lewis spoke to the trustees of a change necessitated by the increasing age and weakness of Professor Reese. He proposed and it was adopted, that Dr. Reese be made *Emeritus* Professor of Ancient Languages, at his full salary of \$1,200, the top salary at that time. This continued until his death in 1917. The love and respect that his students felt for this professor are manifested in the many tributes paid to his scholarship and his character.

At the commencement of 1908, President Lewis presented in the name of the trustees, a life-size portrait of Joshua Hering. This, like the portrait of Dr. Reese, was the work of Oscar Hallwig, a leading portrait painter of Baltimore. Dr. Hering was referred to as "the last of that glorious company of 33 worthy men who 42 years ago founded the college and constituted the first Board of Trustees, and who still remains a member of the Board and its honored president."¹⁸

Immediately after the commencement exercises, a banquet was given to honor Dr. Hering. His boyhood friend, James Reese, was toastmaster and spoke with what the *Monthly* called "words of loving eulogy." Dr. Hering remained president of the Board of Trustees until his death in 1913, active in his work for Western Maryland College to the last.

The midwinter banquet of the Alumni Association in 1911 was the scene for another commemorative celebration. In honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the presidency of Thomas Hamilton Lewis, the association presented Dr. and Mrs. Lewis with a silver fruit bowl and tray especially designed by Jenkins and Jenkins, of Baltimore. Again we rely on the WMC *Monthly* for a description of the event:

The committee brought the silver into the room after the oratory had begun, and Mr. Pollitt¹⁹ made two graceful addresses. First he presented a handsome bouquet to "the noblest of all—the wife of our President." Mrs. Lewis was asked to reply and she expressed her appreciation happily and briefly. Then Mr. Pollitt paid a fine tribute to Dr. Lewis, and when he concluded, the silver was uncovered. Dr. Lewis was taken completely by surprise, but he made a splendid address.²⁰

At the commencement of 1911, Dr. Lewis was again honored for his completion of twenty-five years as president, and the same program provided a special recognition for Professor McDaniel. It has been noted earlier that William Roberts McDaniel left his postgraduate studies at The Johns Hopkins University where he was studying for the Doctor of Philosophy degree in mathematics, when he was well on the way to receiving it, to fill

the vacancy caused by the illness of the Professor of Mathematics at Western Maryland College. When the illness resulted in the death of the professor, young McDaniel remained to take his place permanently. Finally Western Maryland was to compensate him for the loss of his degree by conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Science. In presenting him to Dr. Lewis for the degree, Dr. H. L. Elderdice, '82, president of Westminster Theological Seminary, said in part:

Every alumnus, every student, and every friend of Western Maryland College will rejoice in the decree of the Board of Trustees which calls you to bestow upon him the high dignity and well-earned honor of Doctor of Science.²¹

When the Alumni Association observed the thirtieth anniversary of Dr. McDaniel's service to Western Maryland at its annual banquet in February, 1915, the *WMC Monthly* called it a love feast. All the speeches were impromptu and all expressed a tremendous affection and regard for the beloved teacher. In presenting a silver service to the McDaniels, J. Bibb Mills, '95, said that if the love of the alumni could be coined, Professor McDaniel would be overwhelmed with gold, and compared with it, any such token as that presented "must seem small, except as an earnest of his treasure laid up in our hearts."²²

In summary, this seems to have been more than usually a decade of ups and downs. The college gained a new vice president who took some of the burden from the presidential office. Nevertheless, Dr. Lewis did seriously consider resignation. Two very important buildings that contributed vastly to the academic program were erected. The endowment grew to almost \$100,000 and alumni giving increased. On the other hand, a foundation grant was refused and state appropriations fluctuated. Old age and death removed some of the pillars of the institution. In 1911, the college had to be closed for the first time, throughout December and part of January, because of an epidemic of scarlet fever. And increasingly the war in Europe was casting its shadow even over Western Maryland College. Yet through it all, obstacles were overcome, and these years provided memorable celebrations expressing gratitude for the past with determination to build an honorable future.



¹Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 11, 1907, p. 240.

²Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 11, 1907, p. 246.

³*Western Maryland College Monthly*, May, 1907, p. 22.

⁴*Western Maryland College Monthly*, June, 1908, p. 21.

⁵*Western Maryland College Monthly*, November, 1909, p. 12.

⁶Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 14, 1910, p. 283.

⁷Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 11, 1901, p. 242.

⁸This was a philanthropic foundation established by John D. Rockefeller, Sr., in 1902 to promote education in the United States without regard to race, sex or creed. It was later to be more generous to Western Maryland College.

⁹Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 15, 1915, p. 376.

¹⁰Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 13, 1916, p. 393.

¹¹George H. Calkott, *A History of the University of Maryland*, p. 276.

¹²Minutes of the Board of Trustees, December 1, 1914, p. 365.

¹³Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 16, 1908, p. 255.

¹⁴Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 16, 1908, p. 255.

¹⁵Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 9, 1914, p. 355.

¹⁶*Annual Catalogue of Western Maryland College, 1912-1913*, p. 14.

¹⁷*Western Maryland College Monthly*, June, 1907, p. 18.

¹⁸*Western Maryland College Monthly*, June, 1908, p. 20.

¹⁹Irving Pollitt, '89, was an active member of the Alumni Association for many years and became a trustee in 1913.

²⁰*Western Maryland College Monthly*, March, 1911, p. 13.

²¹*Commemorative Booklet, Commencement, 1911*.

²²*Western Maryland College Monthly*, February, 1915, p. 16.

1916-1926

A CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATORS



War and Its Aftermath

In April, 1917, the war became more than a shadow for the United States actively joined the alliance against Germany, and college students must have been very uncertain about their future. Uncertainties also extended to administrations. The report of Dr. Lewis to the trustees in June, 1917, contained this description of the year just past:

This has been one of the most remarkable years in my connection with the College. Protracted illness deprived us of the services of Professor McDaniel for the greater part of the first term, and of Professor Warfield for the whole of the second term. Four other teachers were out of their classrooms for terms of from one to three weeks on account of sickness. We had besides more than the usual amount of sickness among the students, including an epidemic of measles. Then the excitement on account of the war somewhat demoralized us and we lost four or five students by enlistment. Professor Ward, Vice President, resigned April 1st, and took up the work of the pastorate again, and we have had five other teachers to resign at the close of the year. This year has been full of anxiety, and the financial strain has become acute. Since we opened in September food prices have advanced so that we have been losing money on all our boarders during the last term. There was serious thought of closing the school earlier on account of the war, following the example of other colleges in Maryland, but it was finally concluded to go on as usual, although it did not appear probable that we could make much of a success of the jubilee planned for this Commencement.

You can understand therefore, that we come to the close of the year with great relief.¹

Perhaps the greatest blow in this series of tribulations was the resignation of A. N. Ward. Dr. Lewis could see no prospect of finding a suitable successor to continue the plan he had carefully designed for a division of labor in the presidential office, and he felt unable to carry the full burden as he had before the advent of Dr. Ward. He therefore presented the Board with one of the potential resignations that he now and then delivered. This time he said,

... it may be that the only way out of the difficulty would be to elect another president. Perhaps if one were given full power and complete control it might work better results. Accordingly I wish to make it possible and easy for the Board to exercise its best judgment without embarrassment, and I place my resignation at your service.²

The only response of the Board was to cast a unanimous ballot electing T. H. Lewis President for the ensuing year. They doubtless felt full confidence in his ability to carry out any duties new or old. His own self-confidence must soon have returned for in March, 1918, he felt impelled to take on a new responsibility by offering his services to the War Council of the YMCA. He was appointed director of religious work at Camp Wadsworth, in Spartanburg, South Carolina, beginning April 1. Quick action on his part was necessary to obtain the proper permission from the Board of Trustees. He called together as many of its members as were available, about twenty in all, meeting half in Westminster and half in Baltimore, to ask to be relieved of duty at the college for three months. When his request was granted, he arranged for his daughter, Clara Lewis Richmond, to take charge of the dining room and ordering supplies,³ and appointed Dr. McDaniel to take over his other duties. Dr. McDaniel was to be paid the usual salary of the president for April and May, with Dr. Lewis receiving only his traveling expenses to and from the camp in May and June.

When June arrived, however, there came a request from the Secretary of Camp Wadsworth to the trustees asking for an extension of the leave of absence of President Lewis. The minutes show that "the President was given such leave of absence after July 1st as he may elect to take and to do such work as he may select, his full salary at the College to continue."⁴ This wording is a clear example of the kind of control Dr. Lewis had over his Board and makes rather incongruous his earlier statement that a president with full power might do better.

At the same meeting that granted the indefinite leave, Dr. Lewis recommended the introduction of compulsory military training as something the country was expecting of all schools. This too was approved and plans set in motion to secure for Western Maryland College a unit of the newly organized Student Army Training Corps.

Lowering the draft age to eighteen in the summer of 1918 had the result of making most men in the three upper classes of college subject to it. Since the best source of officer material for the armed forces would be those same men, the War Department set up a Student Army Training Corps in

which students could enlist as privates in the Army with full pay as privates while remaining at their colleges and continuing their regular studies. Some military training, largely close-order drill, was provided under the direction of army officers assigned to the unit, who would then make recommendation for Officer's Candidate School as needed. Uniforms, rifles, and other equipment were furnished by the Army. Western Maryland was designated to have one of these units, with two officers and some enlisted men assigned to it.

The program began in September, 1918, and one who was a student at that time remembers that an aura of military discipline prevailed on campus. Students returning to college that fall found that they would be "in the army now." Everyone was included in the system in some way. Even the boys who could not be in the SATC because they were under age or 4-F had to buy uniforms and drill with the rest. The girls did their part by organizing a surgical dressing class that met twice a week to make bandages.

At the time of the Armistice on November 11, 1918, two of the seniors had been recommended for Officer's Candidate School, but none had been transferred. With the end of hostilities, the program was soon closed and discharges were issued early in December, 1918. The equipment was left at the college after the men were discharged, with one officer assigned to take care of it.

Although Dr. Lewis reported to the Board of Trustees that he was not sorry to see the end of the SATC because it had "divided control and made study almost impossible,"⁵ there were facets of military discipline that he liked, and early in 1919 he secured the consent of the faculty to ask for a unit of the Reserve Officer Training Corps at Western Maryland. One of the arguments he used in the application was that some of the equipment was already on hand. The request was approved by the government and the corps was set up in February, 1919, with Captain Leon H. Richmond as commanding officer. The 1918-19 college catalog contained the statement:

All male students physically fit become members of this corps (R.O.T.C.) automatically upon registering as students of the college. They are furnished uniforms and equipment free. They are required to drill thirty minutes a day⁶ and are given instruction in Military Science which is counted toward their graduation.⁷

Dr. Lewis seems to have found the new unit more to his liking than the original SATC, largely because of the officer in charge. He stated in his report to the trustees in 1919:

We succeeded in getting Captain L. H. Richmond, formerly professor of physics in the College, detailed as commanding officer and we have had excellent results. The military training does not occupy the time of the students to an extent that interferes with their studies. The physical benefits are pronounced and the discipline has never been so good. We earnestly hope we may be able to continue this corps. . . .⁸

According to the *WMC Monthly*, Captain Richmond was very popular with the students, who found him more like one of the boys than a commanding officer. He was also a very hard worker whose results made such a

favorable impression on the War Department that in 1920 Western Maryland College was recorded in the *Army List and Directory* with an MC designation, meaning that it was classified as a military college, a classification which continued until August, 1924. This little-known, rather puzzling fact was recently unearthed by John D. Kraus while writing a doctoral thesis on military colleges. It was his opinion that Western Maryland was always essentially a civilian institution, drawn by the war environment into a brief flirtation with military college status. After the retirement of Dr. Lewis, the military program was gradually de-emphasized.

Student Government

It is somewhat surprising to find that the first serious move toward student government coincided with the growing military atmosphere, but such was the case. There is a mention in the November, 1913, *Monthly* that at the suggestion of Vice President Ward, student government had been initiated on the "Hill."⁹ It is not described, however, and does not seem to have taken firm hold until 1917.

In May of that year, Professor L. H. Richmond called together the male students for a discussion of a plan for real student government. The result is reported in the June *Monthly* as follows:

Before the meeting closed, a committee consisting of representatives from each class had been elected by the respective classes, with Professor Richmond from the Faculty, to form a constitution to be submitted to the Faculty. ... After burning much mid-night oil, the committee finally submitted their plan to the Faculty on May 18, for approval. After passing this body without a single change, it was presented to the male college students on May 23, when it was voted upon and accepted. The same evening the election for President and representatives to the Board of Governors was held, and the following morning, May 19, at eight o'clock, the new system went into effect.¹⁰

The undercurrent of jubilation marking this account by the students, is not present in the report of President Lewis in June as he asked the trustees to approve the action of the faculty in granting a trial period of student government for the remainder of the year. He said,

Personally I am not very enthusiastic about it. There are grave dangers in the execution of such a scheme. Gettysburg College tried it I have been informed and abandoned it. Other schools have tried it and found it successful. There are undoubtedly some matters of discipline such as inspection and disorder in the halls which could be much better managed by the students themselves. The difficulty is that they do not desire this particularly, nor will they be content with this. And when students undertake to govern an institution it is difficult to restrain their administration within proper bounds.¹¹

In spite of this mild endorsement, the Board did approve the trial run, and at the end of four weeks it was reported a great success—by the



*Class of 1919
Winter Feed
(S.B. Schofield
is standing in
middle row,
fifth from left)*

students. The WMC *Monthly* stated that there had been no hitch or flaw whatever.¹² Some of the benefits mentioned are: creation of a greater sense of responsibility in the students, more enjoyable social hours between the young ladies and the young men, and the inauguration of a wonderfully becoming freshman cap of a prescribed color and style.

A separate Student Government League for young ladies was also established in the fall of 1917. The first president of the Boy's Student League was Joshua W. Miles, '18, who in later years became President of the Board of Trustees. The President of the female branch was Sophie Kirwin.

The experience of the first weeks of the plan was described by Dr. Lewis as "fairly satisfactory," and he endorsed its continuance. He probably felt happier about the whole thing when in January, 1919, the men's discipline was put entirely into the hands of the ROTC.

One consequence of the war was the establishment in 1920 of the John Alexander Athletic Medal by the class of 1917. Mr. F. Murray Benson, representing the class, offered to the Board the sum of \$250 for the purpose of funding a medal in memory of their classmate, John Alexander, '17, who died while serving his country. The medal was to be awarded by the faculty for excellence in athletics.

At the same meeting of the trustees at which Mr. Benson appeared, a committee of ladies including Mrs. Frank Mitten, Mrs. J. P. Wantz, and Miss Mollie Shriver, presented an offer to the college of \$250 to establish an annual prize of a medal to be known as the Mary Ward Lewis Medal for the best all-around college girl.

Finances

After the failure to gain foundation support, Dr. Lewis concentrated on the campaign for the Fiftieth Anniversary Endowment Fund. A ledger in his

handwriting tells the story of the campaign from October, 1916, to June, 1917. The record shows the names of all subscribers down to the smallest pledge of one dollar, and gives the amount paid in 1917, 1918, and 1919. The largest amount subscribed was \$5,000 credited to the Maryland Conference Sunday Schools. Of this amount, \$3,534.50 is recorded as paid. The ledger also includes a list of twenty-eight names of those who either did not pay anything or did not pay in full.

The president's report in June, 1918, was in a cheerful vein. "It is a matter for congratulations to us all," he said, "that we are able to contemplate the splendid finish of our campaign for the Fiftieth Anniversary Endowment Fund. The amount subscribed reached \$50,657.00. . . ."¹³ At the same time he announced the payment in full of the outstanding 2 percent bonds issued by the college in 1898 for the construction of Alumni Hall. This cleared away all debt against the college. The whole issue of \$21,000 cost the college, in payment of principal and interest, \$15,284.79.

In 1920, in what was his final report to the Board of Trustees, President Lewis stated:

The financial condition of the college is excellent. Not only have we continued the policy of thirty years in paying all bills out of current income, but the last two years have been so exceptional that we now have twenty-five thousand dollars of surplus invested in short term notes awaiting disposition of the Board at this session.¹⁴

He also reported a total in the endowment fund of \$257,520.62. Other information, however, indicates that it was either larger at that time or was increased later by funds credited to the efforts of Dr. Lewis. The first audit of accounts by a certified public accountant made in 1928 includes an item entitled "Old Endowment" and shows a value of \$355,955.76. This amount includes one item that Dr. Lewis would not have considered endowment when he retired. By order of the Board, the surplus of \$25,000 that he had reported was invested, with the income to be a retirement salary for President Lewis during his lifetime. Later, for the sake of simpler bookkeeping, the amount was placed in the endowment fund, with the understanding that Dr. Lewis was to receive a fixed retirement salary of \$1,500 annually. Deducting the \$25,000 from the total listed as "Old Endowment" leaves \$330,944.76, which is probably the value of the endowment that should be credited to the efforts of President Lewis.

Buildings and Grounds

Building had to be curtailed during these years of stress and in his final report Dr. Lewis said that following the advice of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, the only new structure was a small cottage built at a cost of \$3,125 for the Commandant of the new ROTC unit, former Professor L. H. Richmond.

From the earliest years of the college, additions had been made to the campus as land became available and money could be found for the purpose. In 1919, its total area was said to be thirty-five acres.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees on February 11, 1920, it was



Ward Arch at
Fiftieth
Anniversary

reported that due to the death of Mr. W. H. Geiman, his farm consisting of sixty-five acres adjacent to the west side of the campus, had unexpectedly been offered to the college at a price of \$26,201. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds had written to the president authorizing him to buy the property immediately while the opportunity existed. Accordingly the agreement to purchase was promptly signed, and the Board convened to ratify it *ex post facto*. Approval was given, and the president was ordered to finance the purchase by using money on deposit in the Westminster Savings Bank to the credit of the endowment fund, which was part of the money received from the Million Dollar Campaign of the Methodist Protestant Church¹⁵ and other available funds. This purchase increased the size of the campus to approximately one hundred acres.

Anniversaries

The final years of the Lewis administration were brightened by not one, but two, fiftieth anniversaries. Commencement Day, June 13, 1917, marked the completion of the fiftieth year since the founding of the college. The special program of celebration included congratulatory addresses from: President Frank J. Goodnow, of The Johns Hopkins University; Dean Emeritus Daniel W. Hering, of New York University, representing former Western Maryland College faculty; Mary Bell Cockran, '95, of Vassar College, representing the alumnae; James Dawson Williams, '02, representing the alumni; and F. Murray Benson, '17, representing the present student body.

The program included a commemorative calendar listing the important events in the history of the college, the last item of which is a summary of the

enrollment figures from the beginning. The total number of students enrolled is given as 3,430, and the total graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree, as 1,032.

What Dr. Lewis called the "Golden Commencement" was observed from June 11 to June 16 three years later. The pre-commencement activities approximated those of the twenty-fifth anniversary in 1895. A "Certificate of Felicitation" was presented to the four surviving members of the first graduating class: Thomas O. Crouse, William S. Crouse, Mary Ward Lewis and Imogene Mitten Ensor. It was felt to be a pleasing touch that the graduates were presented their diplomas by Mary Ward Lewis, the daughter of the first president and the wife of the second.

Retirement

During his years as president, Dr. Lewis had more than once made the suggestion that he ought to retire, but in 1919, he made not a suggestion but a definite statement that his retirement could not be postponed beyond July 1, 1920, and he asked that a committee be appointed to make a search for his successor. Even then the Board was reluctant to take him seriously and declined to take any action on his recommendation, but raised his salary instead. Dr. Lewis was serious, however, and in February he called a special meeting of the Board to insist that they make immediate provision for a new president. A committee was at length appointed to take the matter into consideration and present their suggestions at the annual meeting in June, 1920. The man chosen was former Vice President Albert Norman Ward, '95, and to him on July 1, 1920, Thomas Hamilton Lewis turned over the responsibility he had carried since July 1, 1886. His contribution to Western Maryland College was great indeed, and his dedication and determination are built into its life.

Beginning of the Ward Administration

A New President

Albert Norman Ward had left Western Maryland to become pastor of the Salisbury Methodist Protestant Church, but within a few years he was called to be Chancellor of the Kansas City University, a Methodist Protestant institution founded in 1896. During the year and a half of his term of office there, he had liquidated its \$100,000 debt. Now, with enthusiasm and high hopes he was welcomed back to his alma mater. The citizens of Westminster gave a public reception for President and Mrs. Ward at the Armory on October 7, 1920, which was attended by the mayor and a host of friends from both town and college.

Administration and Curriculum

The first action of the new president was to make some administrative changes. In the summer of 1920, Samuel B. Schofield, who had joined the faculty only the year before as Instructor in Biology and Chemistry, was persuaded by Dr. Ward to become the Dean of Men. For a young man who had just graduated from the college in 1919 to act in such a capacity, dealing

with other young men, some of whom had known him as a student, was not an easy task, but somewhat reluctantly he undertook it for a few years.

At the end of Dr. Lewis' administration the Education Department was undergoing a change, James Widdowson, whose title had been Professor of Philosophy and Pedagogy, had resigned, and the 1918-19 catalog (mis-numbered 1919-20) gives no teacher of pedagogy, although courses are described. The catalog of the following year lists Lola Howe Cotterill as instructor in Education. Then, at the beginning of the 1920-21 academic year, Alvey Michael Isanogle came to the college as Professor of Education. He was a graduate of St. John's College, in Annapolis, and was to receive a master's degree from The Johns Hopkins University in 1924.¹⁶ Already he possessed numerous skills which President Ward soon learned to utilize. This was particularly true in matters relating to administrative and curricular changes. Early in his first term, the president appointed a "Catalog Committee" with the primary task of modernizing the curriculum, degree requirements, course credits, etc., and the result was a format that is still generally followed. This work called for extensive reading on the subject and the study of many college catalogs, with most of the work falling on Professor Isanogle and his wife.

An outgrowth of the curriculum study was the discovery of the need for a separate office for recording student academic records. (Grade recording had heretofore been done in the treasurer's department.) Thus the position of registrar was established, and the catalog of 1921-22 listed Alvey M. Isanogle as Registrar, with his wife Anna H. Isanogle appointed as his assistant. In 1923, her name appears as Registrar.

In previous administrations there had been no dean of the faculty, as the responsibility for that work was simply vested in the president. It was a responsibility that President Ward soon felt should be placed elsewhere. Accordingly he appointed what was known as the College Studies Committee with Alvey Isanogle as the first Chairman. Professor Isanogle remained a part of the committee until the work was taken over by the dean of the college in 1929,¹⁷ although in 1922, the chairmanship went to Dr. George Wills who had that fall returned to teaching at Western Maryland.

Beginning with the first year of the administration of A. N. Ward, there was a need seen for a program of extension work for Maryland public school teachers, and so in 1920, one was established with Alvey Isanogle, as Director. Most of the work was in Westminster and in Cumberland.

In addition to the extension program, Professor Isanogle developed a valuable system of helping Western Maryland College graduates in their early years of teaching. The pattern was to call on the superintendent in the county seat, who would tell him of the work of the first year teachers from Western Maryland College, and how he thought Professor Isanogle could help them in his conference. Like information came from the high school principals, and then the conference with the teachers followed. The result was almost always helpful, and was greatly appreciated by the school authorities. Another advantage of the plan was that Dr. Isanogle became well acquainted with most of the teaching situations in the Maryland high schools,



Albert Norman
Ward, Third
President,
1920-1935

so that he was able to recommend intelligently his graduates for particular positions. It followed that in the course of time, probably all of the county superintendents visited Western Maryland College every spring to recruit new teachers.

The prospectus for 1921-22 showed other new features in addition to those of the Education Department. A student was given a choice of eight group majors: 1. Biology or chemistry, 2. Education, 3. English, 4. History or political science, 5. Home Economics, 6. Latin or Greek, 7. Mathematics or physics, 8. French, German, or Spanish. There was a core of required subjects for the first two years including: English, history, speech and Bible. Advised by a member of the faculty, each student chose a number of electives to give him sixteen hours of class work each week. These hours included military training for men and physical training for women.

New courses of study added to the curriculum were Biblical literature and home economics; and programs preparatory to the graduate schools of medicine, law and engineering were created.

At the end of this decade, an interesting plan, not unlike some being promulgated by educators today, was announced in the WMC *Bulletin* as follows:

A General Examination covering the work of the freshman and sophomore years will be given at the end of the sophomore year. This examination will cover in a general way, the subject matter which should measure the equipment of every high school graduate who has spent two years in college. Special attention will be given to the student's ability to organize his knowledge and express what he knows in correct and concise English. There will be sufficient election in the examination to take care of the different mathematics, language, and science preparations of those completing the sophomore year. The results of this examination, considered along with the high school record, will determine the relation of the student to further college work and the type of work which he may profitably pursue through his junior and senior years, and for the successful student will have a direct relation to the field in which his graduate interests may lie.¹⁸

Accreditation

An important by-product of Dr. Isanogle's activities was the first accreditation of the college. During the fall of 1921, while he was doing part-time work at The Johns Hopkins University, he noticed what seemed to be an open meeting going on in Gilman Hall and his natural intellectual curiosity led him to go in and take a back seat in the auditorium. He soon learned that this was a session of the annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, and that this body was the accrediting agency for such schools in this area. On his return to Westminster, he told President Ward of his findings. The result was an application for examination by the Association, with the Isanogles doing most of the paper work. In due time, the examination was conducted by

Dr. Adam LeRoy Jones, of Columbia University. His report was favorable and in November, 1922, Western Maryland became an accredited college—with the proviso that its endowment be raised to \$500,000. The endowment at that time was given as \$332,000, but raising money was Dr. Ward's specialty, and with the aid of a grant from the General Education Board (Rockefeller Foundation) he raised the endowment fund not just to \$500,000, but eventually to \$830,000.

Faculty Affairs

We have already mentioned some faculty members who began long careers at Western Maryland College shortly after the end of World War I, and there are others who should not be omitted. Carl Lawyer Schaeffer graduated cum laude from Western Maryland in 1914, and earned the Bachelor of Science degree from The Johns Hopkins School of Engineering in 1917. As was the case with most college men graduating in 1917 and 1918, the next step was duty in the war, and so Carl Schaeffer served his country in its armed services until 1919. In that year he became Professor of Physics and Geology at Western Maryland College, where he employed his talents in a great variety of ways.

Early in the administration of A. N. Ward, a survey was made of the entire campus in relation to the newly acquired Geiman farm, and because of his training in engineering, surveyor Schaeffer did the work. When a sewer system was installed on the campus, civil engineer Schaeffer was in charge, and after World War II, he was found planning and engineering the housing development for married students at the same time that he was treasurer of the college! An active member of the faculty from the start, he served on the important Catalog Committee, and in 1922, he became Secretary of the Faculty, an office he held until 1947. He was an excellent teacher and administrator who did the job that came his way and did it well.

In 1921, two new professors were added to implement the changes made in the curriculum. Bible had always been taught at the college, at the very first by J. T. Ward himself, but now a number of courses in Biblical literature were to be included, and to teach them Herbert Taylor Stephens (A.M., Harvard) came as the first Professor of Philosophy and Biblical Literature.

The new program in home economics was in charge of Professor J. Corinne Troy (later Schofield). The catalog stated that Western Maryland College now offered a course in home economics that prepared women for teaching, for administrative positions requiring a knowledge of the domestic arts and sciences, or the management of households. This department soon gained a wide reputation for excellence, which drew many young women of outstanding ability to the college. One of the early successes of Miss Troy was the establishment, together with her colleague, Mrs. Fannie Stover, of a tearoom on the ground floor of Hering Hall for faculty and students.

Other new faculty of this decade who were to become *emeriti* were: Maude Gesner, professor of music, '17; Minnie Marsden Ward, librarian, '24; and Dean Hendrickson, associate professor of English, '25.¹⁹

In March, 1921, one of Western Maryland's professors was singularly



*College
Orchestra,
1921-22 (Pro-
fessor Bonnette
is seated third
from left)*

honored by the Secretary of Public Education of France. Dr. Ferdinand Bonnotte, professor of modern languages, was given the palms of the French Academy, making him an officer of the Academy. The honor was given Dr. Bonnotte for distinguished service in education as a teacher of French in a foreign country. He was a native of France and had served in the Franco-Prussian War before coming to Western Maryland in 1897.

The faculty organized its own social club in 1923, to be composed of faculty members and their wives—or husbands. According to the *WMC Monthly*, the Faculty Club was to "give opportunity for occasional gatherings where the supposed dignity and sternness of the classroom may be somewhat relaxed, and pedagogical frowns (if there are such things) may fuse into smiles and good humor."²⁰ The first officers of the Faculty Club were: President, Professor George Wills; Vice President, Dr. William R. McDaniel; Secretary, Professor Carl Schaeffer. At the first meeting Dr. Wills read a paper on "American Poetry Between the Revolution and the Civil War."

Student Affairs

With the coming of A. N. Ward, there was a gradual lessening of restrictions on the social life of the students, although there were still rules carefully regulating the relationship between the young ladies and the young gentlemen.

The important role played by the literary societies was weakened by the advent of social clubs that were the beginnings of fraternities and sororities. Although in 1925 the catalog was still saying that fraternities were not allowed, the *Aloha* mentions their existence. The truth seems to be that while repeated requests on the part of the students for permission to affiliate with national societies were not granted, local Greek letter clubs were established and flourished in a semi-clandestine fashion. By that year the sororities were:

Tennis Team



1. J. G. C., established in 1894. (It became Iota Gamma Chi in 1924.)
2. The W. W. Club, established in 1922. (It became Sigma Sigma Tau in 1937.)
3. The J. U. G., established in 1923. (It became Delta Sigma Kappa in 1924.)
4. Phi Alpha Mu, established in 1926.

The fraternities were:

1. Gamma Beta Chi, established in 1922.
2. Pi Alpha Alpha (originally known as the Black and White Club) established in 1923.
3. Alpha Gamma Tau, founded in 1923 (later known as the Bachelors).
4. Delta Pi Alpha, founded in 1925 by pre-ministerial students (later known as the Preachers' Club).

Besides these social clubs, the YWCA and YMCA were strong organizations that included most of the student body.

In January, 1924, the Black and White Club decided that a weekly student newspaper was one of the things most needed in the life of the college, and immediately they set out to fill that need with a publication called the *Black and White*. It was the contention of the editors that the name did not refer to the fraternity, but to the riddle, "What is black and white and red all over?" Nevertheless, students generally felt that it was a club rather than a school paper, and when in the following fall it became the official student paper of the college, a contest was held for a name more suitable to the entire student body. The name chosen was "Gold Bug," probably suggested by Poe's famous story combined with the thought of the college colors. To indicate its continuity with the earlier paper, the first issue to be called the

Gold Bug, is numbered Volume 2, Number 3; while the last issue of the *Black and White* on October 21, 1924, was Volume 2, Number 2.

That there was a growing recognition of the place of athletic games in the life of the college during the administration of A. N. Ward, is indicated by the appointment in 1920 of a physical director for men who was also listed as coach. From that time on the directors of physical education for both men and women had no duties outside their own departments. This emphasis was increased when in 1926 Richard C. Harlow, football coach at Colgate University, was engaged to come to Western Maryland College as athletic director for men. He was introduced to the students and faculty at morning chapel services on April 13 of that year. In his speech to them he linked success in athletic games to sportsmanship, cooperation, study, and determination with courage on the field. The emphasis upon determination to win had its effect upon Western Maryland's football record during these years.

As oratorical contests waned in popularity everywhere, dramatic art increased, and the College Players under the direction of Miss Nannie Lease had numerous successful productions, some in the Smith Hall auditorium and some in Alumni Hall. Indeed during this decade Alumni Hall was the scene of many cultural and entertaining programs presented by outside artists as well as faculty and students.²¹ For example, on May 15, 1923, Booth Tarkington's *Clarence* was produced by the department of speech, while the department of music provided recitals by students and faculty. And on November 20, 1925, there occurred a very gala event when Mabel Garrison, a star of the Metropolitan Opera, appeared. She was a graduate of Western Maryland in the class of 1903, and she offered this concert as her contribution to the campaign fund of her alma mater.

Buildings and Grounds

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees on February 18, 1921, President Ward recommended the erection of a new dormitory for women and suggested as a method for financing it, a scholarship campaign. His plan called for increasing the tuition charge from \$75 to \$100 while conducting a drive to sell scholarships at the old rate of \$75 which would be good for one year's tuition at any time during the next twenty years. A sale of 1,200 scholarships would bring in \$90,000, of which \$70,000 would be used toward the dormitory costs and the rest held to meet any contingency that might arise. The Board approved the plan with the understanding that the building would not be erected until \$90,000 was in hand.²²

Within a few months the prospective building had been given a name, for we find the WMC *Bulletin* of May, 1921, announcing a new dormitory:

to be named in honor of Dr. William R. McDaniel, for years connected with the college as Vice president and as Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, and one of the most loved men ever associated with the college.²³

In June, with only half of the required bonds sold, the Board nevertheless ordered that architect's plans should be secured, and at a special meeting



"The
Sheathing of
the Sword,"
1922

in December, authority was given to the Building and Grounds Committee to proceed with the building of McDaniel Hall with the understanding that the entire cost would not exceed \$130,000. The building was completed in time for the opening of college in the fall of 1922. Total contract costs were \$127,190 and furnishing was expected to cost another \$10,000. The Browning Literary Society agreed to furnish the reception hall at the main entrance, and the women's infirmary on the fourth floor was furnished by Mrs. Mary I. Woodward and her sister, Mrs. Theodore Englar, as a memorial to Lydia Woodward Price, '94, the daughter of Mrs. Woodward.

Meanwhile, upon recommendation by the president, plans had been made and approved to construct a new athletic field and grandstand. A campaign was undertaken to raise \$35,000 to pay for it. In June, 1921, President Ward reported that the contract for all the excavating, grading, filling, shaping, and preparing the new field had been given to Thomas, Bennett



and Hunter, of Westminster, on a cost plus 7 percent basis, with the cost not to exceed \$21,000, and with the understanding that if they did not strike rock the cost would be reduced \$2,000 or \$3,000. The contract also included an interesting statement that a working day was ten hours.²⁴

In June, 1922, the president could report on the completion of the field minus the grandstand, at a total cost approximating \$35,000. The dedication of the field on June 10, 1922, was a spectacular occasion. Miss Dorothy Elderdice, of the class of 1911, had written and directed a pageant called "The Sheathing of the Sword" in which, according to the *WMC Bulletin*, there were a thousand actors depicting scenes from the ancient Greek and Roman times to the present and the future.²⁵ Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland led the list of distinguished guests in attendance.

On Commencement Day, four days after the dedication, it was announced that the new athletic field would be named Hoffa Field, in honor of Arthur P.

Hoffa, of Barton, Maryland. Mr. Hoffa, the father of two students in the preparatory department, contributed \$6,000 for the erection of a grandstand. By the time that was completed and the final report made at the alumni banquet in March, 1923, the total cost was \$50,000, which included the land, field preparation and the grandstand.

Another valuable addition to the grounds of the college was made in 1922, when the property of John L. Reifsnider, Sr., just across from the campus, came on the market. It was purchased by the trustees, after several months of negotiating, for the sum of \$15,000.

Financial Affairs

Dr. Ward's term of office was soon marked by a variety of conditional grants of aid, some of which have already been noted in another context. The accreditation of the college by the Middle States Association was made contingent upon Western Maryland's raising its endowment fund to \$500,000; the legislature of the State of Maryland appropriated \$125,000 in 1924 for a science building, only upon the condition that the college should raise \$250,000 by 1927; and the General Education Board²⁶ authorized a grant of \$125,000 provided the college raise \$375,000 additional endowment by December 31, 1925. These were powerful stimuli, and a vigorous financial campaign was undertaken. Seldom has a dollar served so many purposes.

Financial reports for the next few years showed a steady accumulation of funds, and on June 7, 1926, President Ward announced to his trustees:

The year just closing has seen the completion of the financial campaign. The total pledges to date amount to \$377,015.65.... The condition imposed on the College by the legislature of Maryland is that we shall add \$250,000 to our endowment by July 1, 1927, to secure the State's appropriation of \$125,000 for a Building. The indications are that we shall have this amount in hand at the time stipulated.²⁷

It will be observed that the amount of pledges had just barely crept over the necessary figure. This had been done only because the president himself had covered a gap of \$7,000 to be later repaid by the college.

While the drive for endowment had been the most difficult one, there had been smaller financial concerns in the early years of the new administration. In 1922, President Ward had recommended that for the next four years, the income from the endowment fund should be used for the enlargement of the faculty, the increasing of their salaries, and for the erection of one additional faculty home annually. The recommendation was adopted by the Board of Trustees.²⁸

Summary of Accomplishments

The first six years of the administration of A. N. Ward had been strenuous ones. Financial drives were constantly on the agenda, usually several at a time. They had resulted in a viable endowment, a beautiful dormitory for women that had been much more costly than any previous building on the campus, a useful addition to the acreage of the college grounds, and an

athletic field that the 1922-23 catalog could call "one of the most up-to-date and complete athletic fields in the eastern part of the United States."²⁹

In the academic realm, the curriculum had been thoroughly overhauled, faculty and courses added, and requirements stiffened. Western Maryland had become a college accredited by the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland.

Student social life had gradually become less circumscribed, and the introduction of student government by T. H. Lewis in his last years, had stimulated the growth of student-controlled activities. This was reflected in the emergence of a weekly newspaper, published and paid for entirely by the students.

These years had made heavy demands of the new president, but the achievements were gratifying, and the entire college community looked to the future with confidence.



¹Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 12, 1917, p. 410.

²Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 12, 1917, p. 413.

³Since there was no steward at the time, this duty fell on the president.

⁴Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 11, 1918, p. 427.

⁵Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 10, 1919, p. 444.

⁶Under the S.A.T.C. the men drilled two hours a day.

⁷p. 23.

⁸Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 10, 1919, p. 444.

⁹p. 17.

¹⁰*Western Maryland College Monthly*, June, 1917, p. 34.

¹¹Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 12, 1917, p. 412.

¹²*Western Maryland College Monthly*, June, 1917, p. 31.

¹³Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 11, 1918, p. 429.

¹⁴Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 15, 1920, p. 458.

¹⁵The General Conference of the M. P. Church in 1916 had adopted a plan for a Million Dollar Campaign to raise money for its boards and institutions. By April, 1920, receipts and distributions amounted to \$520,799.07. A report in the Journal of the General Conference of the M. P. Church in 1920, lists Western Maryland's share to that point as \$71,065.57.

¹⁶In 1935, he received the doctor of education degree from Western Maryland College.

¹⁷Samuel B. Schofield.

¹⁸*Western Maryland College Bulletin*, June 24, 1926, p. 4.

¹⁹The date indicates the year of their first appointment.

²⁰March, 1924, p. 20.

²¹Programs for all the main events at the college during these years were preserved by Dr. McDaniel in notebooks that are now in the college archives.

²²Minutes of the Board of Trustees, p. 4.

²³p. 3.

²⁴Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 14, 1921, p. 31.

²⁵*Western Maryland College Bulletin*, June 13, 1922, p. 41.

²⁶This was a philanthropic foundation established by John D. Rockefeller, Sr., in 1902 to promote education in the United States without regard to race, sex or creed. It was later to be more generous to Western Maryland College.

²⁷Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 7, 1926, pp. 113-114.

²⁸Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 13, 1922, pp. 37, 43.

²⁹p. 29.

1926-1936

SUCCESS-STRESS- TRAGEDY



Administrative Crisis

It will be remembered that J. T. Ward, in a time of anxiety due to the serious illness and later death of a faculty member, turned for help to a former student, who consented to leave his graduate studies to cope with the problem at Western Maryland. Writing in his diary in 1885, Dr. Ward said, "I am sure he will be acceptable and efficient." Little did he know how acceptable and how efficient the young man would prove to be.

Having come in an emergency situation, William R. McDaniel was to act in at least four others. We have noted three times when Dr. Lewis confidently turned over his presidential duties to him: in 1901, when the president took leave to devote himself entirely to a financial campaign; in 1906, when he was abroad for a whole year; and in 1918, while he was serving at Camp Wadsworth. Because of his gifts as an administrator, Professor McDaniel was called more and more to act in that capacity, until at the end of the 1920-21 academic year, he gave up his teaching altogether and became only the Vice President and the Treasurer—although the catalog continued to add Professor of Mathematics to his title.

Suddenly in February, 1927, he was once again forced to assume the responsibilities of president, when A. N. Ward became seriously ill with Malta fever. Professor McDaniel carried on the college routine in Dr. Ward's absence, which lasted until midsummer. He went on from day to day, hoping for the president's return, but by June he felt the need for help. To the Board of Trustees he said, "... the situation for the College, due to the illness of the President, is very critical, and it will require much careful planning to meet the emergency. I do not know what to recommend, but something must be done."

T. H. Lewis, who was then a member of the Board, moved the appointment of a committee to meet in conference at once with Dr. McDaniel to deal with the problem. It was the suggestion of the committee, carried by the Board, that as a temporary arrangement Professor Isanogle and Professor Schaeffer be appointed to associate with the Vice President as an Executive Council, with the authority to act in all executive and administrative matters until a special meeting of the Board, to be called not later than September 1, 1927. Fortunately, by the end of the summer that proved unnecessary, for President Ward had recovered and the work of the council ended.

Finances

At the same meeting in which he asked for help, Dr. McDaniel reported to the Board on some involved financial matters. Perhaps it was a good thing that at this juncture the acting president was the treasurer of the college. The Maryland legislature had passed a bill authorizing Western Maryland College to use \$71,000 of the \$125,000 due conditionally on July 1 for the liquidation of its present indebtedness, the largest part of which was \$68,000 due on McDaniel Hall. By careful figuring and shifting of funds, this and other small debts were covered. Such action was necessary because being entirely free of debt was a condition set by the General Education Board for the payment of its grant of \$125,000. In July, the stipulated deadline for raising \$250,000 having been met, the legislature paid the rest of its appropriation.

In May of the following year, with Dr. Ward back on the job, a special meeting of the Board of Trustees was called to discuss a problem relating to a proposed science building that the state had promised to fund. It developed that a Maryland law existed which made it necessary, in order to receive the state appropriation, for the college to give a mortgage to the State of Maryland for the land on which the building stood. The mortgage, interest free, contained a clause requiring the college to return the money to the State should the building be used for any purpose other than a science building, the use specified in the appropriation bill. This raised the question as to whether or not such a mortgage would be considered by the General Education Board as a debt against the college and thus nullify their grant. Dr. Ward read a reply from them to his query on the subject, stating that they would not consider it as a debt within the meaning of their agreement with the college. The Western Maryland trustees thereupon voted to give the mortgage.²

Two bequests were reported by Dr. Ward at the annual trustees meeting in June, 1928. Mrs. Harriet Brooks Jones left the college \$10,000 to found a scholarship in memory of her husband, Harry C. Jones, who had been a student at Western Maryland for a part of the period from September, 1880, to November, 1883. He later attended The Johns Hopkins University where he received the A.B. degree in 1889 and the Ph.D. in chemistry in 1892. He did his postdoctoral work at Leipzig, Amsterdam, and the Nobel Institute in Stockholm. Returning to Baltimore, he joined the faculty of The Johns Hopkins University, eventually becoming Professor of Physical Chemistry, a position he held until his death in 1916. His research in physical chemistry

had brought him international recognition. Two scholarships were created by this bequest, each worth the interest from \$5,000, one in chemistry and one in physics, to be awarded to students entering their senior year in these departments. The first recipients of the scholarships in 1929 were: Charles Willis, '30, in chemistry and William Hobbs, Jr., '30, in physics.

The second gift was a bequest of \$15,000 from Miss Grace Lee, of Baltimore, for a scholarship to be known as "The Lee Scholarship," to aid deserving students at the college, these students to be chosen by the Board of Trustees or its appropriate committee. In addition to the monetary gift, Miss Lee directed her executors to recall a loan of a collection of her father's minerals, which she and her mother had made to Goucher College, bequeathing them and any other mineral specimens then in her home, to Western Maryland College with the request that they should be known as the "John W. Lee Collection."

At length, in 1929, the president could make an almost cheerful report on the end of the endowment drive. His exact words were:

The campaign to raise \$500,000 for endowment has been successfully concluded. The appropriation of the General Education Board has been paid over in full to us. (But) In bringing the campaign to a successful conclusion, in order to secure the appropriation of the General Education Board, I had to assume personally \$7,340. Of this amount \$5,196 have been paid, leaving an unpaid balance of \$2,144. I propose to put on a vigorous campaign for the collection of these outstanding subscriptions, but I am not hopeful of the outcome. It looks as if I shall have to add that much to my own personal subscription.³

The Liberal Arts College Movement

One might have thought that Dr. Ward would want to forget financial drives for a while, but displaying an unusual concern for problems beyond his own, he went on to take up a wider cause, that of the small liberal arts college in general. He made a study of the enrollment and endowment resources of four hundred colleges and universities, which he sent to every college president in the United States. The pamphlet urged some concerted movement to secure help for worthy small colleges devoted to the liberal arts. This, he said, he felt an obligation to do because of what the grant made to his college by the General Education Board had meant to Western Maryland.

The response was enthusiastic, and the result was the convening of a conference of representatives from two hundred and seventy-eight liberal arts colleges in Chicago from March 18 to 20, 1930, with the purpose of formulating a plan for an appeal to the American people to provide the financial resources needed if the liberal arts colleges were to function efficiently. According to the record of its proceedings, "the inspiration of that conference was President Albert Norman Ward of Western Maryland College."⁴ This is not the place for a detailed consideration of the movement,

but because it was a significant one, endorsed by the Association of American Colleges and supported by hundreds of college presidents, it was a source of pride to Western Maryland College that its president was the organizer and leader.

The *Gold Bug* of November 19, 1931, announced a coast-to-coast broadcast sponsored by the Liberal Arts College Movement, introduced by the President of the United States, Herbert Hoover, in which President Ward was also a speaker. (This was the second time that President Hoover had given public support to the movement.) At Western Maryland College, the club rooms of the fraternities and sororities were closed during the broadcast and students gathered in the lounge of McDaniel Hall to listen. Two radios were provided to insure that the sound would be adequate, and a cheerleader was present to direct college cheers and songs "not for an individual or team, but for the college in general."⁵

Speaking from the White House, President Hoover urged the nation to maintain and strengthen its liberal arts colleges, saying in part, "... In the last analysis, the chief service to higher education in our country must rest not with the few highly endowed universities, but in a large degree, with the more than 600 smaller colleges for whose welfare I am now speaking."⁶ And in McDaniel Lounge there were cheers.

Buildings

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees in May, 1928, authorized the Committee on Buildings and Grounds to secure and submit to the annual meeting specifications and bids for the construction of a science building. This had been made necessary by a growing student body and enlarged faculty. The *WMC Bulletin* of January 13, 1929, carried an architect's drawing of the new building with the statement that construction was under way. The plan shows a kitchen and offices in the basement; a dining room on the first floor; classrooms and a small assembly room on the second floor; classrooms and a biology laboratory on the third floor; and departmental offices distributed on the second and third floors. The building was occupied at the beginning of the 1929-30 academic year.

Reference has already been made to the fact that the science building was partially underwritten by the state. As is usually the case, building and equipment cost more than the original estimate. Dr. Ward's final report to the Board of Trustees on the subject gave the total price as \$177,506.88. Subtracting from that amount the money contributed by the state and several other sources, there remained \$79,865.57 that would have to be borrowed. But, as the president was happy to add, that was about \$5,000 less than the Board had given permission to borrow.⁷

The final building of this decade, and of the administration of A. N. Ward was a new women's dormitory, later named by the Board of Trustees, Blanche Ward Hall, in honor of the president's wife. The basement contained a women's gymnasium and classrooms for the women's physical education department. On the top floor were sorority rooms, and the rest of the building held bedrooms for the women, a reception parlor, and offices for the



*Campus scene
from Golf
Course, 1947*

director of residence for women. Contracts for the dormitory totaling \$166,042.42 were let in June, 1934. Plans were made to finance this by a sale of bonds belonging to the endowment fund, at the discretion of the Finance Committee with the following understanding:

1. Notes of the college would be given to the Endowment Fund.
2. The college would pay 5 percent on the total unpaid borrowings.
3. At least \$10,000 per annum would be paid on the loan principal until the whole was repaid to the endowment fund.⁸

Campus Improvements

An addition of approximately 258 acres was made to the college grounds in 1931 by an arrangement with the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Burrier L. Cookson, under the terms of which they deeded their farm to the college with the understanding that they should be paid an annuity of seventy-five dollars a month during their lifetime. For many years this farm supplied the college with the milk and other farm produce of which they boasted in the catalog.

The campus was beautified during this decade in a number of ways. When the Geiman farm of sixty-five acres was purchased in the spring of 1920, most of the land was open for farm use, the only woodland being on the northwest side. Indeed the farm was actually tilled by the college for several years. As it was gradually converted into campus, there was hope that trees could be planted, but no money seemed available for that purpose. In 1931, however, opportunity was born of adversity.

The country was deeply immersed in a great economic depression, and many parents found they could not finance a college education for their children. Such was the case of a nurseryman in Harford County, Maryland. Since he was acquainted with President Ward who was also from Harford County, he came to his friend with the offer to barter trees for the campus in exchange for the tuition costs of his two daughters. Although President Ward badly needed money for college operation, he agreed to accept plantings

to cover a fixed amount of the young women's college costs, and for the next four years in the early spring, the father planted the trees that had been agreed upon. When these coeds had graduated, a brother of their father came with a similar proposition for his son, and the planting continued through the spring of 1938. Thus the beautiful trees that now add so much to the appearance of the west campus, came as a byproduct of the depression of the thirties.

Another byproduct of that same depression was financed under the Federal Recovery Program of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Under the auspices of the Civil Works Administration, the government paid for ten thousand man-hours of work in landscaping for a natural amphitheater and picnic area. A pavilion with huge stone fireplaces and a large stone table was constructed in the wooded grove at the northwest end of the campus. The park area was named Harvey Stone Park in honor of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds who had begun his career at Western Maryland in 1886. He died on November 18, 1934, just a few months after his retirement.

During the summer of 1933, twenty-seven young college men, working under the auspices of a different federal program (Civilian Conservation Corps) were responsible for other improvements. Six up-to-date tennis courts were built behind the Seminary; the old athletic field was made into a new baseball field; a practice football field was constructed; and some unsightly landmarks and outbuildings were razed.

Then a practical, if less aesthetic project, the construction of a sewerage system, was also completed through the aid of the Civil Works Administration. Westminster had been granted a Public Works Administration loan to build a modern disposal system, and Dr. Ward, realizing that the college would soon have to install one, applied for and received a grant for men and material to connect the college system with that of the city. Professor Schaeffer was the engineer for the installation that was checked and approved by state and federal authorities. The result has stood the test of time since the middle thirties.

The addition to the campus of an eighty-five foot flag pole came about as the result of the commencement address given by Roger Whiteford, '06, on June 3, 1929. Mr. Whiteford in his speech emphasized the importance of patriotism and noted with regret that there was not a flag flying on the Western Maryland campus. President Ward, alert to the suggestion, at the end of the address announced that he would see that a flag was flying over the campus if someone would give him the flag and the pole. Immediately Mr. Whiteford arose and promised to give the flag. After commencement, when the class of 1929 was inducted into the Alumni Association, the President of the class, Mr. Roy O. Chambers, assumed in the name of the class, the obligation of erecting a flag staff on College Hill. The *WMC Bulletin* of October, 1931,⁹ announced that this promise had been made good and that a flagpole flying the flag, which was Mr. Whiteford's gift, now stood on the grass plot in front of the Main Building. The treasurer's office reports that the pole cost \$116.27, and that the class of 1929 has continued to pay for replacement flags.

In a sheltered spot made by the angle of the wings of McDaniel Hall, Miss Margaret Robinson, dean of women (first called preceptress) had made a small garden that she cared for as long as she was at the college. After she retired, others kept it up, but it was always called "Miss Robinson's garden," and during the summer of 1934 when extensive improvements were made on the campus, it was decided to enlarge this garden as a tribute to Miss Robinson. The garden as it looked at its dedication on June 2, 1934, is described in the *WMC Bulletin* as follows:

Three terraces form the garden. Evergreens and flowers border the building. Stone walls and steps are the pathways. Wisteria trails over the doors. The second terrace is an outdoor living room, grass-carpeted and decorated with flowers and shrubs. Stone fencing, vases and a birdbath are the furnishings. An ivy canopy covers a seat which is a part of the house.... A steep bank covered with evergreens leads to the lowest terrace. Projecting into the center of this bank is a picturesque seat built of old stones, overlooking the town.

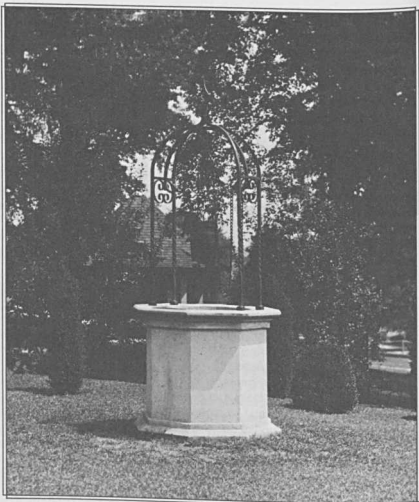
The terrace ends in a stone wall covered with climbing roses.¹⁰

Miss Robinson was guest of honor at the formal dedication at which President Ward made the address. On the same occasion, the W. W. Club dedicated a Spanish well to the memory of Louise Walters Wertz, who had been killed in an automobile accident in December, 1930, when she was in her senior year at the college. The well was one Dr. Ward had seen and decided "belonged on College Hill." It was octagonal in shape, of white granite with wrought iron trimmings, and is the only copy of an old well imported from Spain by Malcolm's, of Baltimore, for an estate near that city. Although primarily ornamental, it concealed a drinking fountain. The final gift to the garden was a sundial presented by the members of Delta Sigma Kappa in honor of Miss Robinson. They hoped that she would remember only the sunny hours spent with "her girls."

The summer of 1934, which saw so much activity on the campus, also brought the college a nine-hole golf course. It was constructed on a portion of the old Geiman farm by a group of student workers, with some help from the college work force. Captains Harold Wooley and Thomas Holmes of the ROTC staff made the initial survey and layout of the course. Their plans were reviewed by a golf expert of Baltimore who made only minor changes. Over the years this course has been enjoyed by townspeople as well as students and faculty.

Student Life

Naturally the economic troubles of this period were reflected in the colleges and affected the lives of both faculty and students. In 1928, the Board of Trustees gave authority for the establishment of a student loan fund to help needy students stay in school. By June 4, 1928, the president could report a fund amounting to \$3,533.90 in the bank. In a slightly contradictory statement, the *WMC Bulletin* said in July, 1932, "A Student Loan Fund was inaugurated at Western Maryland College in September 1931."¹¹ Actually, the minutes of the Board of Trustees show that a bequest of \$400



*Wishing Well
in Robinson
Garden*

from Mary E. Saulsburg for the purpose of "aiding poor young men," had been placed in the bank to the credit of the "Student Loan Fund" in 1922. In addition, the proceeds of the College Tea Room in that year are recorded as having gone to this fund. The discrepancy may be due to the very human characteristic of assuming that no good idea has ever been thought of before. Be that as it may, the fund had become larger and was being put to use by 1932. The *Bulletin* went on to say:

Loans have been made this year to a limited number of students, in sums not exceeding \$150 a year, for the junior and senior years.... We hope to raise a total of \$50,000 during the next five years.... Students helped in the way indicated will pay back into the fund what they borrow within four years after graduation. In this way the Student Loan Fund becomes a Revolving Fund.... Loans to a student will be limited to \$500 for his entire college course. A gift of \$150 to this fund will meet the tuition for a student for one year,

and when returned will help another in the same way, and thus be continued perpetually.¹²

Another help for students in those hard times came from the government. The *Gold Bug* of March 1, 1934, reported that under the auspices of the Civil Works Administration, thirty-six students were currently employed, working for the college in "socially desirable ways," and being paid by the federal government. The students were selected from all four classes, with an equal number of men and women. They were paid thirty cents an hour with a maximum monthly wage of fifteen dollars.¹³

By 1929, the literary societies that had been the center of student social life had clearly lost their vitality. Whereas for years they had included most of the student body, the formation of fraternities and sororities, and perhaps just a natural desire for a change, had caused a falling off of interest and membership. In October, 1931, the Browning Literary Society and the Philomathean Literary Society in separate meetings, each decided that they could not continue as they were. Then, in February, 1932, each society voted in favor of uniting to form one organization. The plan was implemented in the fall, and the *Gold Bug* of March 23, 1933, announced:

The name Philo-Browning has been adopted by the women's literary society in order that the old ties and associations may continue. The society is open to all women students of the college.¹⁴

A similar amalgamation of the men's societies occurred at almost the same time. On November 2, 1931, the Irving and Webster Societies each voted unanimously to unite and to carry out the best principles of both societies. Lack of competition among the newly united societies, however, only quickened their decline, and after 1935 they are not named in the catalogs.

On October 15, 1931, an editorial in the *Gold Bug* called for the organization of some sort of honor society. The Editor, Mr. C. W. Koockogey, '32, urged that such a society would do a great deal for the campus. Its standards, he said, should be high enough to make membership in it the biggest thing a student could strive for. As the organization becomes richer in standards and traditions, it could if it liked, petition one of the nationals such as Phi Beta Kappa, but the real want could be filled right now by a local society planned by Western Maryland students to fit Western Maryland's needs. How about it?

This clarion call did not bring immediate results. Not until 1935 were tentative plans drawn for an honor society that would correspond to the scholarship clubs of other colleges. Finally, in December of that year, under the leadership of Dr. Lloyd Bertholf and other members of the faculty, a definite constitution was formulated and adopted. The name "Argonauts," with the symbolism it conveys, was agreed upon. This was the suggestion of Dr. Edgar Jenkins, head of the classics department. Because in 1935, a new system of graduation honors had been inaugurated, it was decided to make that the basis of membership in the Argonauts, and to make those graduates of 1935 who achieved graduation honors charter members of the society. The first Argonaut banquet was held at Carroll Inn on May 18, 1936, at which time

the seniors who had completed the requirements for membership were inducted. These first members were: Louise Birely, Marguerite Carrara, Cynthia Hales Gladden, Zaida McKenzie, Cora Virginia Perry, Idamae Riley, Rosalie Silberstein and Sterling Zimmerman.

In the meantime, while the Argonauts were in the process of organizing, two honor societies of a specialized character made their appearance. The Alpha Mu chapter of the international biology fraternity Beta Beta Beta, held its first installation ceremonies at a banquet at College Inn¹⁵ on February 12, 1932. All students having sixteen hours of biology, and whose scholarship was above average, were eligible for membership. In May of 1935, a chapter of Tau Kappa Alpha, a national debating and public speaking fraternity, was established. Juniors and seniors who had participated in as many as three intercollegiate or intramural speaking or debating contests were eligible for membership.

At the close of the last decade, the student paper under its new title, the *Gold Bug*, was fighting for financial success, but it soon became apparent that adequate funds could not be found to properly support two periodicals. In October, 1926, in an assembly of the entire student body in Smith Hall, the students voted unanimously to drop the historic *Western Maryland College Monthly* and merge it with the *Gold Bug*, which would be continued as a weekly publication. The editors of each staff together with two faculty members were appointed as a committee to work out a plan of merger.¹⁶ They were able to put the publication on its feet, but from the point of view of any historian, the loss of the *WMC Monthly* was a high price to pay.

Sports played an increasing role in this decade, largely because Coach Harlow made Western Maryland College a competitor that could take on and defeat teams of much larger institutions, and success always breeds enthusiasm. The pages of the Harlow scrapbooks of news clippings that are now in the college archives fairly shout with headlines about Western Maryland trampling Georgetown, giving Bucknell the worst drubbing in its history, soundly defeating such teams as Loyola and Army, and battling to a 20-20 tie a powerful Boston College team before 8,000 spectators in its new stadium at Boston.

One game made especially memorable by a huge silver trophy kept in the archives room, was that between Western Maryland College and the all-Army team from Fort Benning, Georgia, played in the Baltimore stadium November 12, 1927. A crowd of 23,000 persons saw Western Maryland defeat the Army 48-0. General Douglas MacArthur presented the trophy, at which time he said to the team's captain, "You and your teammates have proved yourselves worthy of this trophy. I want you to know that I have a deep affection not only for your president (A. N. Ward) but for my dear friend your coach."¹⁷ (It may not be altogether irrelevant to note that in June, 1929, Western Maryland College conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon General MacArthur.)

There were victories to celebrate in other sports as well as football. At the annual Eastern Intercollegiate Boxing Association tournament held at Penn State in March, 1933, while Syracuse University won the championship,

Special Observances

William R. McDaniel had already been honored several times by his colleagues and by the alumni, but in 1930 there was another notable celebration when the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation from the college was observed at the twenty-fifth annual banquet of the Alumni Association. The description of the event in the *Gold Bug* says in part:

No anniversary could have been more joyously celebrated than Billy Mac's golden jubilee. After a delicious meal consisting of six courses, Mr. J. Willis Smith, '96, President of the Alumni Association, made the welcome address, after which he presented Mr. Charles E. Moylan, '17, as toastmaster.... Mr. Charles Miller, '81, then presented the portrait of Dr. McDaniel, which was unveiled by Dr. McDaniel's only grandchild, Ober S. Herr, Jr.... During the evening many telegrams and messages of felicitation were received from Western Maryland alumni in different parts of the globe. Dr. McDaniel was presented by Dr. Elderdice, '82, with a book of testimonials, consisting of letters from his former students and friends.¹⁸

At the commencement of 1933, Dr. Ferdinand Bonnotte retired from active teaching after a career of thirty-six years at Western Maryland. The honor given him by the French government in 1921 has already been noted in this record. At the time of his retirement, President Ward commended him for his fine contribution to the college as a Professor of Modern Languages, and he was granted a retirement allowance of \$600 a year. (In those days before regular pension plans or social security, one's retirement income could be a chancey thing.)

Two years later, at the commencement of 1935, the fifteenth anniversary of the presidency of Dr. Ward was observed. A portrait of him was unveiled by his son, Albert Norman Ward, Jr., a member of the graduating class. The portrait, a gift of the Board of Trustees and the alumni, was painted by Hans Schlereth, a distinguished artist of Washington, D. C. At the same commencement exercises, it was announced that the recently completed women's dormitory had been named Blanche Ward Hall in honor of Blanche Murchison Ward, '95, the wife of the president.

On November 10, 1935, there was another special convocation for the dedication of an organ in Alumni Hall. Dr. Samuel Schofield, acting in the capacity of president, made the formal presentation, which was followed by an organ recital given by J. Norris Hering. This organ was described in the *Gold Bug* as having a three-manual keyboard, a thirty-two pedal keyboard, 869 pipes capable of producing 1,296 different tones, a set of 20 chimes, and a capacity for three volumes, swell, great, and choir.¹⁹ The organ, which had previously been used in the New Theatre, of Baltimore, was given by Mr. J. E. Myers, a dealer in used organs in Baltimore, in exchange for scholarships for his two sons, Joseph Carl Myers, '34, and Raymond Charles Myers, '42. This is

TO THE
CLASS OF 1936
WELCOME!

GOLD

Vol. 10, No. 1

WESTERN MARYLAND

FIRST SUMMER SCHOOL HELD AT WESTERN MD. PROVES SUCCESSFUL

Enrollment of First Term Totals
103, Second Term 58.

DEAN ISANOGLU DIRECTOR



Dean A. M.
Isanoglu

The first summer session of Western Maryland College was held from June 18 to August 27. Dean Alvey Michael Isanoglu, of the School of Education, was Director of the Summer Session.

A division of the work into two terms, of approximately

STUDENT LOAN FUND DRIVE IS STARTED BY STUDENTS' CAMPAIGN

\$10,000 Will Be Raised From Which
Deserving Students May Borrow

'32 CONTRIBUTES \$250.00

An active campaign to raise \$10,000 for a Western Maryland College student loan fund was carried on during the last half of the summer.

A. Norman Ward, Jr., '35, of Westminster, and Samuel Mason Sprague, '33, of Parksley, Virginia, were the representatives appointed by President Ward to visit the alumni and friends of the college in the state of Maryland. In August

Changes Give

Western Maryland College has three new instructional women faculty members. Miss Economics Dr. Byers of the State University. The other position.

Miss Bertie Kern Maryland College for Teachers State Teachers M. A. at College Miss Stockton graduate work at

The vacancy will be filled Maxfield, a School of

Masthead
from Gold
Bug, Sept. 22,
1932

another example of educational barter that worked to the good of both parties.

Faculty and Administration

It is not to be wondered at, in the light of his activities and the expansion of the college, that Dr. Ward should seek a further delegation of some of his duties, and we learn from the Trustees' minutes of May 31, 1930,²⁰ of the creation of a new position for that purpose. Mr. T. Kenoley Harrison, '01, was appointed Business Manager of the college, to work under the direction of the president. At the meeting of the Alumni Association in the same month, Mr. Harrison was also elected Executive Secretary of the association. He was given an office in the administration building, the first time the alumni office was located on campus, where it has remained ever since.

Dr. Ward had followed his announced intention of increasing the faculty, and within this decade catalogs saw the addition of such names as: Hugh Latimer Elderdice, Jr., Frank B. Hurt, John D. Makosky (later dean of the faculty), Marie Parker, Esther Smith, Sara Smith, Margaret Snader, Clyde E. Spicer, Roselda Todd, Evelyn Wingate (later Wenner), Theodore M. Whitfield.



HERE'S TO
WESTERN MARYLAND'S
BIGGEST YEAR!

CE, WESTMINSTER, MD.

September 22, 1932

Faculty Instructors

College will gain
in fall. Two new
will assume the
very of the Home
and Miss Mary
partment, respect-
ment is to a new

comes to West-
Iowa State Col-
attended Texas
and received her
ss Avery, whom
ee, is to do grad-
ia State College.
each Department
Ruth Southwick
of the Emerson
graduate student

Eighth Annual "Freshman Week" Opens Sixty-Sixth Regular Session of W. M. C.

16 STUDENTS ATTEND R. O. T. C. TRAINING CAMP

J. L. Delaney, '33, Scores Highest in
Rifle Marksmanship.

Sixteen men from Western Maryland College attended the six-weeks R. O. T. C. training course held at Fort George G. Meade, starting June 17 and ending July 28. These students received certificates for completion of this camp.

The men from Western Maryland were assigned to Company B, and were in the second platoon of that unit, with Martin,

Orientation Program Has Been
Arranged to Acclimate New-
comers into College Life
at Western Maryland

ADVISER SENDS MESSAGE



Dr. L. M. Berthoff

The sixty-sixth regu-
lar session of Western
Maryland College will
open next Tuesday,
September 27, when the
freshmen arrive on the
campus. From Tuesday
up to and including
Friday, the new stu-
dents will attend the

and Joseph Willen, who were to join those long-term teachers already mentioned who for more than twenty-five years in a labor that they loved, shaped and enriched the academic life of Western Maryland College. Unfortunately, the growing economic depression created a crisis for most colleges, and in 1932, as happened across the country, this dedicated faculty learned that a cut would have to be made in their salaries. It was ordered by the Board of Trustees that all salaries should be reduced by seven and a half percent. The president of the college announced that his salary would be reduced by ten percent.

Within this decade, death came to two honored members of Western Maryland's extended family—almost the last of those who had known its early days of creation and struggle. Thomas Hamilton Lewis, '75, second president of the college, died at his home in Washington, D.C. on June 14, 1929. The funeral was held in Baker Chapel, one of the first buildings of his administration. Since his retirement, he had continued his interest in the college as a member of the Board of Trustees, and his contribution to the Methodist Protestant Church was tremendous, especially in the area of church union.

His wife, Mary Ward Lewis, '71, daughter of the first president of Western Maryland, died on November 18, 1934, and her funeral, too, was held in Baker Chapel.

Academic Affairs

Although Dr. Ward spent his energy in this decade chiefly on building and financial efforts, the concern for academic affairs, especially curriculum reform, that he manifested in his first year never left him. In 1929, what was called the School of Education was established as an indication of the importance that discipline was to have at Western Maryland. Alvey Isanogle was made Dean of Education, a title he retained until his retirement in 1946.

By 1932, the need for a summer school at the college became apparent, and a program of two five-week summer sessions was set up, with Dean Isanogle as Director. There were two functions it was hoped the school would fulfill: 1. That students doing extension work could also do their summer work at Western Maryland, and, 2. That students might be able to accelerate their work, and thus shorten the time necessary for graduation. The summer session was to be an integral part of the college year, with the two terms taken together constituting two thirds of a semester. Listed courses were to be taught, insofar as possible, by regular college faculty. In its first year, one hundred and three students registered for the first term and fifty-eight for the second.

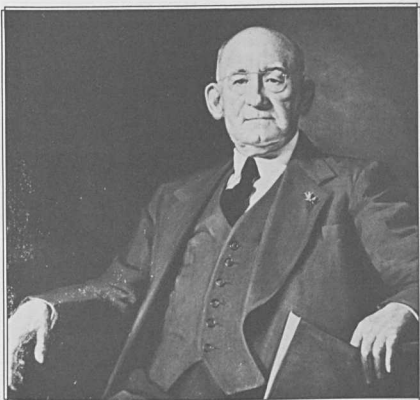
The success of all Dr. Isanogle's efforts could be very practically demonstrated, for in 1935, when the depression was at its worst and teaching positions were very scarce, data compiled by the State Superintendent of Schools showed that Western Maryland College placed more teachers in the State of Maryland that year than any other college, including the University of Maryland.

In 1931, in an arrangement similar to that of the School of Education, a School of Religious Education was inaugurated, with Dr. Lawrence Little as dean. Dr. Little was the Executive Secretary of the Department of Religious Education of the Methodist Protestant Church. For the first year of his teaching, he also continued in his position in the church.

An End and a Beginning

It was only a few months after the celebration of A. N. Ward's fifteenth anniversary as president when the entire Western Maryland College community was shocked by his sudden death of a heart attack as he was preaching a sermon at the Bethel Presbyterian Church at Madonna in Harford County, Maryland, near his birthplace. Funeral services were held in Alumni Hall on September 15, 1935. The Governor of the State of Maryland, Harry W. Nice, was among those attending, along with faculty, students and many citizens of Westminster and Carroll County.

At the time of this emergency, Dr. McDaniel was too unwell to fill the role of acting president as he had done so successfully in the past. Thus the Board of Trustees met on September 23 to form an administrative committee to carry on the presidential duties until a special meeting of the trustees



Alvey Isanogle

called for October 3. The committee consisted of: Samuel B. Schofield, dean of the college, chairman; Alvey Isanogle, dean of the school of education; and Carl Schaeffer, assistant treasurer. It was the purpose of this committee to coordinate and execute the plans of President Ward, in accordance with his wishes. The committee performed in such a way that there was no disruption of any kind in the administration, and at the October meeting, it was authorized by the Board to continue while the search for a new president went on. This they did until December 1.

Albert Norman Ward had had a much shorter term of office than his two predecessors, but his accomplishments were significant. Summarizing some of them at the time of his thirteenth anniversary, the *WMC Bulletin* said:

In that period he has built a Science Hall costing \$200,000, a dormitory costing \$250,000 and an athletic field costing \$50,000. Laboratory and other equipment costing \$100,000 has been added; and the campus and existing structures have been altered, enlarged and beautified at a cost of another \$100,000. In addition, \$600,000 has been added to endowment fund—a grand total of \$1,300,000.²¹

Fully as important as all these physical and financial gains that were the more remarkable because of being made in years of great economic distress, were his contributions to the academic life of the college. The faculty he added, the departments he created or strengthened, the course of study



Fred Garrigus
Holloway,
Fourth
President,
1935-1947

and curricular changes developed during his time at Western Maryland, all worked to make the college stronger in every aspect of its life.

At a special meeting, the Board of Trustees on November 8, 1935, elected Fred Garrigus Holloway, who was then the president of the Westminster Theological Seminary, to be the fourth president of Western Maryland College. A graduate of the college in the class of 1918, he had known it under the rigorous regime of T. H. Lewis, and since 1927 when he came to teach Biblical languages at the Seminary, he had been a near neighbor and interested observer of his alma mater.

In response to the request of Western Maryland's trustees, he made the transfer to the college as quickly as possible and was able to assume his new duties on December 1. On December 2, he was presented to the students and addressed them. His official inauguration as President was held on April 25, 1936. One hundred and twenty-one colleges, universities and learned societies accepted the invitation to send representatives, and the brilliant hoods of guests and faculty made an impressive sight as they proceeded into Alumni Hall to the strains of the traditional processional, "A Mighty Fortress is Our God." The guest speaker was Dr. Arlo Ayers Brown, president of Drew University, where Dr. Holloway had done his theological work. In his responding address, President Holloway pledged himself to "a program of extensive expansion and intensive expansion."²²



¹Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 6, 1927, p. 129.

²An act of the Legislature in 1938 cancelled the mortgage, leaving the college free to change the use of the building.

³Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 1, 1929, p. 171.

⁴Archie M. Palmer, ed., *Proceedings of the Conference of Liberal Arts Colleges*, Chicago: March 18-20, 1930, p. 5.

⁵*Gold Bug*, November 19, 1931, p. 1.

⁶*Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States—Herbert Hoover*, 1931, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1976, p. 546.

⁷Minutes of the Board of Trustees, June 1, 1929, pp. 173-174.

⁸Joint Committee Minutes (Executive, Finance, and Buildings and Grounds), May 28, 1934, p. 46.

⁹p. 3.

¹⁰*Western Maryland College Bulletin*, January, 1934, p. 5.

¹¹p. 1.

¹²*Western Maryland College Bulletin*, July 1932, p. 1.

¹³p. 1.

¹⁴p. 4.

¹⁵In 1923, Mrs. George Wills established a Tea Room called "Gray Gables Inn" in the former Reifsnider home. In 1929 this was remodeled into an attractive College Inn, also called Carroll Inn. In 1931, it was renovated and reopened under the management of the Home Economics Department, operated by the students of that department.

¹⁶*Gold Bug*, October 12, 1926, p. 1.

¹⁷*Baltimore Sun*, November 12, 1927.

¹⁸*Gold Bug*, February 13, 1930.

¹⁹*Gold Bug*, September 19, 1935.

²⁰p. 255.

²¹*Western Maryland College Bulletin*, January, 1934, p. 2.

²²*Western Maryland College Bulletin*, May, 1936, p. 2.

1936-1947

FOUR SCORE YEARS

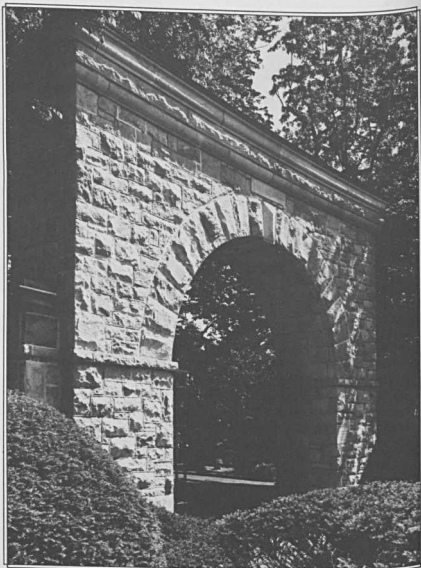


Transition: Buildings and Grounds

Although Dr. Holloway came to the college at a painful time, in the middle of an academic year, the transition to a new administration was made smoothly, and he began at once to formulate plans for a more vigorous Western Maryland.

The first changes on the campus after the inauguration of the new president were simply alterations made during the summer of 1936 to existing structures. These were described to the returning students by Dean Schofield at the September convocation. The bridge between Lewis and Hering Halls had been removed, making possible an enlargement of the home economics laboratory, thus doubling its size. The bridge that connected the buildings was built in 1914 as a protection for the women students against bad weather. By crossing from their dormitory into Lewis Hall and following a series of passages, they would not need to go outdoors except to get to the library or to Sunday chapel. The real reason for its removal at this time was that fire insurance on Lewis Hall, in itself the most fire-proof building on campus, was increased because of the wooden sheathing and supports for the roof of the concrete bridge.

The second change was the relocation of Ward Memorial Arch. It had been removed from its old site, and during the summer was meticulously reconstructed at the corner of Main and Union Streets. This was done because the narrowness of the arch, which had been erected in the days of the horse and buggy, was causing dangerous traffic congestion. In its new location it was still an entrance to the college, but an entrance for pedestrians. The masonry work was done by Howell Davis, of Westminster, who made a careful sketch of all sides of the arch, outlining each stone. The stones were numbered on the sketch and placed in exactly the same spot



Ward Arch

in the new location. The finished product was so successful that the *Gold Bug* of April 29, 1937, stated, "If the upper classmen were at first sorry to see the removal of Ward Memorial Arch from its former position, they must now feel compensated by the sight of the arch in its present location."

Before long, President Holloway was making more elaborate plans. He told the trustees at the June meeting in 1937, that he felt there was an urgent need for three things: a new men's dormitory, a new gymnasium, and a new or enlarged library. The trustees accordingly voted to conduct a campaign to raise \$250,000 for making these goals realities, and the following year, they voted to proceed with building a field house for \$75,000 and a dormitory for approximately \$150,000.

Groundbreaking ceremonies for both buildings took place on December 9, 1938, as a part of the program of the Carroll County Western Maryland Club on the occasion of its annual banquet. Governor-elect Herbert O'Connor made a brief address in which he paid tribute to the contribution made by the college to the state. The chief speaker was Harry C. Byrd, '09, president of the University of Maryland. The groundbreaking itself is best described by the *WMC Bulletin*:

The inclement weather made it impossible for the banqueters to go to the exact building sites. The reflection of the huge bonfires at the locations was clearly visible from the dining hall. As planned, the ground was broken for each building by a blast of dynamite. An electric wire had been connected with the dining hall, and with the pressing of the plunger by Governor-elect O'Connor, the intonation signaled the breaking of ground. The display of fireworks was given at a point visible from the dining room and was easily witnessed by the guests who were assembled.¹

At the commencement of 1939, there was a ceremony for the laying of the cornerstones for the new field house and dormitory. L. Irving Pollitt, '89, held the box of memorabilia being deposited and read a list of the contents. They were: a paper listing the contributors to the building fund, names of the present Board of Trustees, names of the members of the class of 1889 (whose fiftieth anniversary was being observed), a copy of the *WMC Bulletin* for May of that year, and the pen used to sign the diplomas of the class of 1939.

The dormitory, named in honor of Albert Norman Ward, was to be a single building with four separate units, each complete in itself, and each containing four double bedrooms and a bath on every floor but the fourth. There was also provision for a few single bedrooms. In one unit there was a student lounge and the office of the dean of men; in another, a large game room provided for recreational activity. The structure itself was to be of red brick in the colonial design typical of the most recent college buildings. With an eye to the future, the dormitory was located in such a way as to make possible a similar building complementary to it at a later date.

The field house was called Gill Gymnasium in honor of Robert J. Gill, '10, who during his undergraduate years had been an outstanding athlete and captain of a victorious 1909 football team. Since 1925 he had been a trustee of the college. The gymnasium contained showers, lockers, a supply room, offices, and a playing floor 80 by 115 feet, which the *Bulletin* called one of the finest gymnasium floors in the East.² Folding bleachers provided seating for a thousand spectators.

Still unmet was the need for an expanded library, the third of President Holloway's stated priorities. The transfer of the administrative offices to the newly renovated Reifsnider residence (renamed Carroll Hall), and the removal of the book store to the basement of the Main Building, allowed the former Library-Administration Building to be used entirely for library purposes, but even that was inadequate. The outbreak of war, however, made it necessary to postpone all plans for further building.

The year 1942 marked the seventy-fifth anniversary of Western Maryland's founding, and plans had early been set in motion for a notable commemoration. When the war was declared on December 8, 1941, the planning committee considered giving up all idea of a celebration, but it was finally decided to proceed for the following reasons given by the president in his convocation address on May 18, 1942:

First, we deemed it would be an oasis for the alumni and friends of the institution who would have such an event to look forward to through the severe months of the war emergency.... Our second reason was the belief that the fraternity of interests among colleges in days like these, would make such an event as our Diamond Jubilee Convocation a helpful one.... We believe our gathering together today, and in similar convocations, will reaffirm our corporate belief in the place of higher learning not only in time of peace but in times of war.... In gathering today we renew our faith in the sincerity of our effort, in the willingness of our cooperation, and in the permanence of the contribution which we make to our national existence.

The guest speaker at the convocation was Maryland Senator Millard Tydings. All week there were other special events: the production of a play, "The Yellow Jacket," by the College Players; a concert by the choir; and a presentation of Haydn's opera, "The Songstress," by the Department of Music. The opera was directed by a staff of faculty experts. Esther Smith was the dramatic coach, Alfred de Long and Oliver Spangler acted as music assistants, and Philip Royer was conductor.

Western Maryland had observed its golden anniversary during the first World War, and by a tragic coincidence, its diamond anniversary was marred by World War II. Nevertheless, each was a true celebration in gratitude, hope and dedication.

The Military Presence

It was inevitable that the war should have a tremendous impact on college life and bring to administrators many special problems as well as opportunities. The number of male students regularly enrolled dropped drastically in 1943 and 1944, but because of a program of Army Specialized Training there were, according to the *Gold Bug*, 150 more students on campus in the fall of 1943 than ever before,³ and the number of faculty members had also increased. Cadets of the 3308th Service Unit were brought to Western Maryland College on July 12, 1943, to become part of a program of training similar to those given at Officer Candidate Schools. In addition to the courses given by the army staff, the cadets were taught by the college faculty in sections of thirty, in a twenty-four hour weekly schedule that included mathematics, physics, chemistry, English, geography and history.⁴

The three hundred cadets were housed in Albert Norman Ward Hall and Gill Gymnasium, while the old Yingling Gymnasium was renovated to be headquarters for the military staff, consisting of six officers and a lieutenant



*President
Holloway in
his Victory
Garden*

colonel, and nine enlisted men. These troops remained until late in the spring of 1944.

Speaking to the students in 1943, President Holloway said:

The same government that puts men in uniform to fight in the front lines, puts others in uniform and sends them to college for technical training at government expense, permits others to enter college as civilians to pursue certain courses of study at their own expense. Neither is an escape from duty. Both fill an imperative need in our national life.⁵

Thus it was that army cadets, men in the advanced ROTC program, and regular students were welcomed back, and an effort was made to have college life as normal as possible.

The seventy-fifth commencement in 1945 found this country still at war and the Office of Defense Transportation restricting travel to a minimum. The WMC *Bulletin* of May, 1945, contains the following statement from Dr. Holloway:

All of us rejoice in the good news of V-E Day. It makes us all the more anxious for the victorious end of hostilities in the Far East. Hundreds of Western Marylanders are scattered throughout the earth. A steady flow of letters tells of their anxiety to be back on College Hill. Regulations of the O. D. T. compel us to conduct our Commencement activities on a purely local basis. We regret that this is the case and will miss the many alumni who normally come at this time of year. We hope that another twelve-month period will ease the travel situation, so that we can once more follow our normal commencement program with a great celebration.⁶

The commencement period, curtailed as it was, extended from Friday, May 25, through Sunday, May 27. The Friday activity was the play, "Papa is All," given in Alumni Hall by the College Players. Saturday was a day for the seniors and their parents, with a reception in Robinson Garden, and a special dinner in the dining hall, followed by a song fest in McDaniel Lounge. There could be no alumni banquet, although an annual business meeting of the Alumni Association was held in the afternoon. On Sunday morning Dr. Holloway preached the baccalaureate sermon, and as had been the arrangement in the previous year, Commencement itself was held on Sunday afternoon, in order to reduce the travel for those attending. The program was a traditional one, with Madame Chu Shik-ming, of the Chinese Embassy in Washington, as speaker. A class of fifty-one women and only fourteen men received their diplomas.

Obviously many men who would normally have been in the class, were doing military duty; and also contributing in a small way to the low number was the fact that a mid-year commencement had been inaugurated in February, 1944. At that time, six men were given degrees. Dr. Holloway congratulated them on receiving more attention per capita than any graduates in his memory.

At the mid-year convocation on December 5, 1945, the speaker was Justice Robert H. Jackson of the Supreme Court of the United States, who was given the degree of Doctor of Laws by the college. Justice Jackson was the chief prosecutor at the International Tribunal for War Crimes in Nuernberg (Nuremberg), Germany. One of his staff had been Brigadier General Robert Gill, '10, a member of Western Maryland College's Board of Trustees, who was also present on this occasion.

After the end of the war, in September, 1945, veterans were given government aid, through the G. I. Bill of Rights, to go to college either for the first time or to continue an interrupted course of study. Many of these returning veterans were married and thus needed housing outside the regular dormitories. Western Maryland College was awarded a shipment of sectionalized army barracks to be hauled to Westminster and erected as apartments for the married students coming to the college. The gift of a four-acre lot on



*Army Special-
ized Training
Corps Unit on
campus*

Sullivan Road by Mr. Walter H. Davis, a member of the Board of Trustees, provided the site. Then the surveying, locating of buildings, and providing of water and sewer lines was undertaken by Carl Schaeffer, '14, now the treasurer of the college, once again acting in the capacity of engineer. The first tenants moved into the apartments on February 1, 1947, and they have been in continuous use ever since, though no longer owned by the college. As with all of Professor Schaeffer's installations, they have never given trouble.

Student Affairs

Through the difficult war years there was a concerted effort to keep as much as possible of the usual routine on campus, in accordance with the president's suggestion that this was the best contribution any college could make, whether in war or peace. Therefore, traditions such as Homecoming, and May Day celebrations, with their queens and outdoor pageantry, continued throughout the decade. So too, did dramatic productions and concerts.

The *WMC Bulletin* said in May, 1937, "Perhaps in no Liberal Arts College in this country are the values of music recognized to a greater degree than at Western Maryland."⁷ This evaluation may have been somewhat influenced by a natural bias, but it is certain that the musical program was important. The department was headed by Miss Maude Gesner, who came to the college in 1917, and its members were providing notable performances such as the ones already described for the seventy-fifth anniversary. One important musical contribution to the cultural scene, which became traditional, was the annual appearance in Alumni Hall from 1937 on of the National Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Hans Kindler, who had begun its organization in 1931.



Homecoming
on Hoffa Field,
1950

The Argonauts had been established in the last decade as a strictly scholastic honor society. In the spring of 1944, there came a desire to have an honor society for the purpose of recognizing leadership in women students on campus. A committee was appointed to draw up plans for such a society consisting of the Dean of Women, Katherine Carmichel; Miss Addie Belle Robb, assistant professor of history; Mrs. Evelyn Wenner, assistant professor of English; and Miss Esther Smith, associate professor of dramatic arts. They determined that the organization should be self-perpetuating by a vote of its members; that it would be an organization honoring service as well as scholarship; and that the committee should select the names of ten women leaders, from whom the senior women might choose five. In September, 1944, it was decided that the official name of the new society would be "The Trumpeters," recalling the verse in I Corinthians 14:8:

"For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?"

Charter members of "The Trumpeters" were: Cordelia Price, Dorothy Rovecamp, Beverly Slacum, Margaret Ann Smith, and Mary Turnley.

During this decade, the YMCA and the YWCA were merged to form the Student Christian Association, which was a growing movement on college campuses. Every student was invited to join and a majority did. Something of the importance given to the organization is suggested by the fact that the officers of the Student Christian Association were elected by the student body as a whole, after a campaign that excited as much interest as did the campaigns for office in the student government.

Sunday evening chapel remained a requirement during this period. (It had been moved to Alumni Hall in 1932, as Baker Chapel could no longer accommodate the number of students attending.) And although the men and women were not separated in many areas of their academic or social activities, in chapel there was a division between the male and female side.

Faculty Notes

William Roberts McDaniel came to Western Maryland as a student at the end of the first decade of its history, and played a significant role in every decade we have covered in this account. On April 19, 1942, this long association came to an end when he died at the home of his daughter, Dorothy McDaniel Herr, '18. Funeral services were conducted in Baker Chapel by President Fred G. Holloway, '18, assisted by President Charles E. Forlines, '97, of the Westminster Theological Seminary, and his pastor, Lowell S. Ensor.

A Memorial Minute of the Board of Trustees prepared by L. Irving Pollitt, '89, John Baker, '90, and James H. Straughn, '99,⁸ was published in the WMC *Bulletin* for July-August, 1942. As it is a statement which expresses what seems to have been the universal feeling about Dr. McDaniel, we quote a part of it here.

Were this minute for the eyes only of the personnel of the Board of Trustees as it is today, then it would be better that it might never be inscribed. For there remains for those who knew and loved him—and the two are in his case synonymous—a memory that neither phrase nor spoken word may adequately express. But there will be others of another day, who will ask, "Who was this Dr. McDaniel? Whence was he? What was he? We know that he was a Western Maryland alumnus. We know that he was a teacher, a trustee, a Faculty Secretary and College Treasurer. Others conceivably might have been some, even all of these. Who was he?" The Board of Trustees of which he had been a member for thirty-one years answers: (a detailed biography follows, describing him as a great teacher, able policy maker, master of detail, originator of many progressive steps in the college social life and curricular expansion, a man active in the civic life of his community and his church.)⁹

What most shines through the words of this eulogy is the rare love felt by his students and colleagues for a great and gifted man. The Minute ends thus:

And somehow or other, one feels that the life of William R. McDaniel will be interwoven into the destiny of Western Maryland College as his life has been into every decade of its history. For while William R. McDaniel, the mortal, is gone, William R. McDaniel, the spirit, lives and motivates the lives of others. It will continue to do so till time and eternity meet.¹⁰

This decade saw the retirement of two stalwarts of the faculty. In 1944, George Stockton Wills, whose career as head of Western Maryland's English Department had covered twenty-five years, retired, becoming a Professor *Emeritus* of the college. At the alumni dinner in 1941, the chief event had been the presentation of an oil portrait of Dr. Wills to the college. Roger

Whiteford, '06, a Washington attorney, had made the presentation address, and the portrait, which had been made possible by the contributions of former students and friends, was unveiled by his grandson, George S. Wills, II.

In 1946, it was announced that Dr. Alvey M. Isanogle would retire on August 31, at the age of seventy-three. (There was no mandatory retirement age at that time.) What becoming an *emeritus* professor really meant to Dean "I," as he was affectionately called, was moving to head the new junior college being established at Hagerstown to help care for the great number of students coming out of the armed forces. He continued in this position until February, 1949, by which time Hagerstown Junior College had been firmly launched as a successful institution.

At the annual alumni banquet on May 30, 1953, shortly after the death of Dean "I," a portrait of him was presented to the college by the alumni. In his presentation speech, Earle Taylor Hawkins, '23, who was then president of Towson Teachers' College, reviewed the many accomplishments of his former teacher and ended with the statement that he had been "most of all, friend and inspiration to many hundreds of Western Maryland graduates."¹¹

Summary of the Decade

Although Western Maryland College opened its doors to its first students in 1867, we began counting the decades of its story with 1866, when it was, in the words of J. T. Ward, only "a contemplated college." Because that contemplation was very strenuous indeed, it must be included as a part of college history. Now, in order to round out eighty years of actual operation by which anniversaries are computed, as well as the end of an administration, it seems that we must add one year to this last decade, claiming in the name of symmetry, a higher mathematics.

In March, 1947, President Holloway resigned in order to become Dean of the Theological School of Drew University.¹² His relatively short administration had included the years of World War II and much economic distress, which had of necessity modified his plans for building; but two significant additions to the campus were made before the war, Albert Norman Ward Hall and Gill Gymnasium. A men's dormitory complementary to Albert Norman Ward was in the planning stages, with half of the money on hand; and announcement had been made of a gift to fund the construction of a new Baker Chapel as soon as regulations should permit. As had happened with all of the early buildings, the old chapel was now too small to fill all its original functions. The gift for the new one was made in memory of William Baker, Sr., Daniel Baker, Joseph Baker and Sarah Baker Thomas.

The faculty was enlarged during Dr. Holloway's administration, and the following teachers who came in this decade remained to become Professors *Emeriti*:

Alfred de Long	_____ '36 ¹³	— Associate Professor of Music
James Earp	_____ '38	— Professor of Sociology
Helen Gray	_____ '38	— Associate Professor of Home Economics
William R. Ridington	_____ '38	— Professor of Classics

Mary Louise Shipley	_____ '38	— Associate Professor of Art
Oliver Spangler	_____ '38	— Professor of Music
Kathryn Hildebran	_____ '40	— Professor of Modern Languages
Isabel Thompson (Royer)*	_____ '42	— Professor of Biology
Reuben S. H. Holthaus	_____ '46	— Professor of Philosophy
Elizabeth Simkins	_____ '46	— Librarian and Professor of Library Science

Three professors who came during this period but died before retirement and so did not receive the title of *emeritus*, should nevertheless be included among those we honor for their important contribution. They are:

J. Lloyd Straughn	_____ '42	— Professor of Chemistry
R. Dewees Summers	_____ '42	— Professor of Physics
Helen G. Howerly	_____ '46	— Dean of Women and Associate Professor of English

Enrollment, which dropped during the war years, was greatly increased after peace came, largely due to the help given veterans by the government. Normalcy in all areas had begun to return when, on July 1, 1947, Dr. Holloway turned over his office to Lowell Skinner Ensor who became the fifth president of Western Maryland College.

President Ensor, the unanimous choice of the Board of Trustees, had been the pastor of the Westminster Methodist Church since 1940, and so was already well acquainted with the college. He was a graduate of The Johns Hopkins University, and held the Bachelor of Divinity degree from Drew University. During the twenty-five years of his presidency there was to be continued progress in all facets of college life, although those years contained another disruptive war and nationwide student unrest.

In 1972, he was in turn succeeded by Ralph Candler John, who at the time of his election to Western Maryland, was president of Simpson College in Iowa. He had previously been the dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of American University, in Washington, D.C.

It is not within the scope of our intended purpose to go beyond 1947, and we leave it to others to detail the impressive accomplishments of the later years. This is not to suggest in any way that we have come to the end of Western Maryland College's story, but perhaps four score might be called the end of the beginning. From 1866 to 1947, the manners and mores of Americans underwent a tremendous change, which is clearly reflected in such an institution as a small, church-related liberal arts college. We have seen this one grow from an enrollment of seventy to almost a thousand; from an area of six acres to one hundred; from one building to eighteen. We have seen regulations enforcing strict separation of the sexes change to genuine coeducation, and a social milieu that permitted dating and dancing!⁴ We have seen dormitories with oil lamps for lighting, with stoves for heating, and no running water for baths, change to facilities lighted by electricity, heated by steam, and supplied with baths, showers, and comfortable lounges. We have seen the cost of tuition change from \$90 to \$150 per semester, and the cost of room and board from \$30 to as much as \$243.50 per semester. Deflation of the value of money as well as more imposing architecture is reflected



Lowell Skinner
Ensor, Fifth
President,
1947-1972

in the rising cost of each new building.

Yet, if a student of the class of 1947 could have returned to the Western Maryland of the late 1860's, as did Mark Twain's Connecticut Yankee to King Arthur's court, it is not impossible that he would feel at home—if he could live through the rude physical shocks. Old Main would be there, although looking rather different without its many additions. One could doubtless find some complaining about food and rules. And there would also be a spirit of comradeship, of a community of young people, far from wealthy but knowing themselves fortunate, playing and working together, in close touch with each other and with their teachers, sharing as a common goal the desire for a liberal education with all its blessings and responsibilities.

We have endeavored to make such an imaginative return to the formative years of Western Maryland, not in a spirit of sentimental nostalgia, but in a serious desire to see the factual structure within which its history grew. To remember the past is to water the roots by which we are nurtured. Wordsworth was, of course, referring to the life of a person in his lines about the virtue of memory, but they may be also applied to such a personal institution as Western Maryland College:

There are in our existence spots of time,
That with distinct pre-eminence retain
A renovating virtue, whence—depressed
By false opinion and contentious thought,
Or aught of heavier or more deadly weight,
In trivial occupations, and the round
Of ordinary intercourse—our minds
Are nourished and invisibly repaired.¹⁵

Western Maryland College will continue as it grows to find that renovating virtue in its past, and in doing so will reaffirm the old commitment stated in its seal to call from darkness into light.



¹Western Maryland College Bulletin, December, 1938, p. 2.

²Western Maryland College Bulletin, December, 1938, p. 2.

³Gold Bug, October 21, 1943, p. 1.

⁴Western Maryland College Bulletin, July-August, 1943, p. 3.

⁵Gold Bug, October 21, 1943, p. 1.

⁶p. 2.

⁷p. 23.

⁸It is presumed to have been written by Irving Pollitt.

⁹Western Maryland College Bulletin, July-August, 1942, p. 6.

¹⁰Western Maryland College Bulletin, July-August, 1942, p. 6.

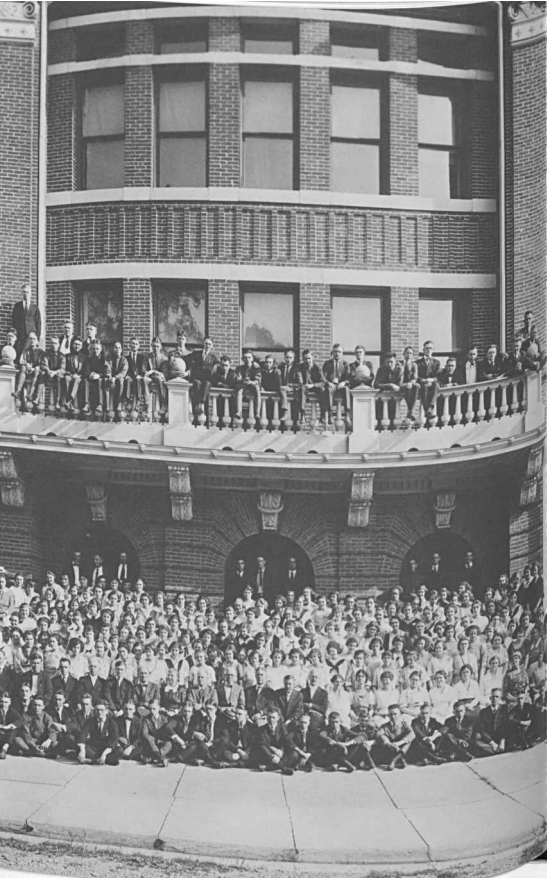
¹¹Western Maryland College Bulletin, July-August, 1953, p. 6.

¹²In 1948 Dr. Holloway became president of Drew University.

¹³The date indicates the year of first appointment.

¹⁴Of course dances were supervised, and the young ladies had to be in the dormitory by ten o'clock on ordinary occasions.

¹⁵William Wordsworth, *The Prelude*, XII, 208-215.





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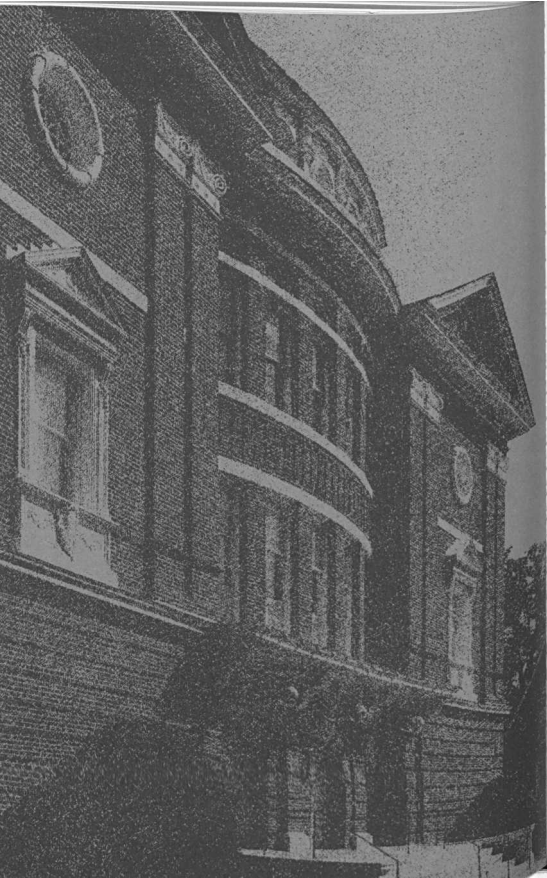
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SINCE 1947



July 1, 1947	Dr. Lowell Skinner Ensor became fifth president.
Fall, 1947	Dr. Lloyd Bertholf succeeded by Dr. G. Franklin Stover as dean of the faculty.
1947-48	Carpenter shop and service building completed.
December 1948	National Association of Schools of Music approved WMC's bachelor of arts program in applied music.
Fall, 1949	Dr. John D. Makosky appointed dean of the faculty.
October 28, 1949	Mr. F. Murray Benson elected chairman of the Board of Trustees, succeeding Bishop J. H. Straughn, who had served for 20 years.
May 6, 1950	Infirmary dedicated in memory of Dr. William J. Thompson.
November 17-19, 1950	Homecoming/Convocation weekend. Mid-Century Advance Program announced with Roger J. Whiteford as chairman. Goal: \$1,500,000.
October 26, 1951	After lengthy discussion, Board of Trustees approved opening golf course, tennis courts and other outdoor play areas for student use on Sunday afternoons.
1952-53	Dr. Ensor elected the first president of the Association of Independent Colleges in Maryland (now Independent College Fund of Maryland), an organization he led for the purpose of involving businesses in financial support of independent colleges.

June 2, 1956	Dedication of Daniel MacLea Hall on Alumni Day.
1957-58	Judicial Board established to handle student disciplinary problems.
April 20, 1958	Dedication of Baker Memorial Chapel.
May 4, 1958	Dedication of the Whiteford organ in the new chapel with a recital by Virgil Fox.
October 1, 1958	Westminster Theological Seminary property (surrounded by the college) purchased. Seminary building renamed Elderdice Hall and renovated for offices and residence areas for single faculty women.
October 24, 1958	Science Hall renamed Memorial Hall in recognition of all buildings and memorials in Old Main complex.
May 30, 1959	Dedication of Winslow Student Center on Alumni Day.
Summer, 1959	Demolition of last remnants of Old Main.
Demolition of Main Building	



October 30, 1959	Mr. Carl L. Schaeffer elected treasurer <i>emeritus</i> after 39 years of service. His son, Philip B. Schaeffer, elected treasurer of the college and treasurer of the Board of Trustees.
1959-60	Honor code and honor system established by students and approved by the trustees.
April 22, 1960	Board of Trustees decided to increase enrollment from 700 to 1,000 students, necessitating two new dormitories housing 150 students each.
1960-61	Football team was co-Mason-Dixon Conference champion with Randolph-Macon College. Baseball team won its first Mason-Dixon championship.
1962-63	Former library became Fine Arts Building.

December 1, 1962	Dedication of new library with a convocation in Alumni Hall. Dr. L. Quincy Mumford, Library of Congress, spoke.
April 19, 1963	100th anniversary campaign named Centennial Expansion Program with goal of \$2,500,000 to build a new wing on Lewis Recitation (Science) Hall, a dining hall and swimming pool, a men's dormitory, a women's dormitory and to renovate Memorial Hall and the campus heating system.
Spring, 1963	Governor J. Millard Tawes signs bond bill authorizing a \$500,000 capital construction matching grant for the Centennial Expansion Program.
July 12, 1963	General Robert J. Gill elected chairman of the Board of Trustees.
September, 1963	Horace Mann League <i>et al</i> brought church-state suit against the State Board of Public Works and four colleges—Hood, Notre Dame, St. Joseph's and WMC—for a temporary and permanent injunction to prevent payment of capital construction grants authorized by the Maryland legislature to these colleges.
April 23, 1965	New power plant completed and operating.
October 15, 1966	Dedication of the new science wing. Approximately 1,000 attended the Saturday morning convocation held in Alumni Hall. Dr. Bentley Glass, academic vice president of the State University of New York, Stony Brook, spoke. Renovation of Lewis Recitation Hall completed a few weeks later.
April 21, 1967	Centennial Celebration Committee, Judge Wilson K. Barnes, chairman, reported to the Board of Trustees the theme for the centennial year: "The Liberal Arts College, Continuity and Change."

Homecoming and Centennial Celebration, 1967



Spring, 1967

The United States Supreme Court refused to review negative decision of Maryland Court of Appeals in Horace Mann League suit, thereby leaving Western Maryland ineligible for the \$500,000 State of Maryland appropriation.

October 27, 1967

Centennial Expansion Emergency Program (CEEP) launched. Goal: \$500,000, Joshua W. Miles, chairman.

April 19, 1968

Board of Trustees voted to delete clause in the Charter and Bylaws providing that one more than one-third of the trustees be chosen from among the ministerial members of the Baltimore or Peninsula Conferences of the United Methodist Church.

Mr. Joshua W. Miles elected chairman of the Board of Trustees.

July 12, 1968

Alumni House Committee formed to plan renovation and redecoration of recently purchased John L. Reifsnider, Jr., property. Board of Trustees approved naming the alumni dwelling Harrison House in honor of T. K. Harrison, former director of alumni affairs.

September, 1968

The new Englar Dining Hall and men's and women's dormitories first opened. Off-campus housing for women eliminated except for commuting students. French House instituted.

1968-69

Cooperative graduate program begun with Maryland School for the Deaf for the preparation of teachers of the deaf.

1969-70

Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC), previously required for all men students, became an elective.

All college standing committees, except Faculty Affairs Committee and the Administrative Advisory council, given student representation with full voting rights.

October 17, 1969

Board of Trustees approved appointment of first Long Range Planning Committee.

January, 1970

Innovative three-week January Term begun.

March 5, 1970

Dr. Allan W. Mund, trustee, elected acting president of the college during the illness of Dr. Ensor.

September, 1970

Dr. Ensor resumed presidency.

September 23, 1970

WMC joined the Maryland Independent College and University Association, Inc. (MICUA), an organization based in Annapolis for the purpose of

representing independent colleges in legislative and other higher education matters.

April 16, 1971

Mr. Wilbur D. Preston, Jr., elected chairman of the Board of Trustees.

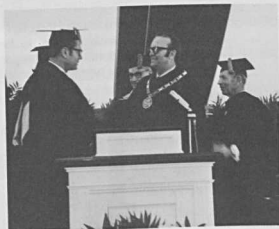
Spring, 1972

American Civil Liberties Union filed First Amendment suit against the Board of Public Works, four Roman Catholic colleges and Western Maryland College. It sought to disallow Western Maryland eligibility for Maryland State Aid to Private Colleges and Universities funds because of "substantial involvement with the United Methodist Church."

July 1, 1972

Dr. Ralph Candler John became sixth president.

Inauguration of Sixth President Ralph Candler John (center) in 1973



December 12, 1972

Executive Committee authorized The Architectural Affiliation, Inc., Towson, to develop a comprehensive campus plan.

July 1, 1973

Dr. William McCormick, Jr., became vice president: dean of academic affairs, succeeding Dean John Makosky.

March, 1974

Roemer et al (formerly *ACLU et al*) case heard by a three-judge panel of the U.S. District Court.

1973-74

A new system of college governance implemented in accordance with recommendations of Long Range Plan that was approved by the faculty and trustees.

Fall, 1974

Garden apartments for resident housing for 96 students completed and occupied.

October 17, 1974

WMC and other colleges received favorable decision in the *Roemer et al* suit. Case subsequently appealed to U.S. Supreme Court.

January 16, 1975

Dr. Thomas Trotter, General Secretary, Division of Higher Education, notified by letter of WMC's disaffiliation from the United Methodist Church.

April 7, 1975

Received formal notice from Clerk of Supreme Court that WMC was dismissed from the case in the extended litigation.

April 18, 1975

Dedication of the Dr. and Mrs. Lowell Skinner Ensor Plaza.

Dedication of the Dr. Samuel H. and Elsie W. Hoover Library.

Fall, 1975

Interdisciplinary Studies and Master of Liberal Arts degree implemented as result of faculty evaluation of the programs of the college.

October 9, 1975

President *Emeritus* Lowell Skinner Ensor died.

October 10, 1975

Dedication of the Ella Frederick House, 187 Pennsylvania Avenue, to be used for housing deaf students in the Preparation of Teachers of the Deaf Program.

Dr. Hugh Prickett
(standing), coordinator of
Education of the Deaf
Program



February 8, 1976

Bicentennial celebration. Convocation held in Baker Memorial Chapel honoring John Hanson, first president of the United States in Congress Assembled (the Continental Congress). Many state dignitaries, including the Honorable Marvin Mandel, Governor of Maryland, attended. An honorary degree was awarded John Hanson posthumously and accepted by his descendant, John Hanson Briscoe, Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates.

Bicentennial Celebration
on Hoffa Field



October 15, 1976	A revised charter and bylaws approved by the Board of Trustees.
Fall, 1976	Elementary education B.A. program, previously offered in cooperation with Hood College, begun on campus.
April 15, 1977	Two garden apartment units dedicated: The William C. and Ella W. Frederick Memorial Apartments and The Paul C. Whipp Apartments.
October 21, 1977	Board of Trustees approved second Long Range Plan for five-year period, 1977-82.
October 6, 1978	Sports Hall of Fame instituted by the Alumni Association.
October 7, 1978	Formal opening ceremony of Decker College Center.
November 5, 1978	Alumni Hall rededicated as a performing arts center. Miss Esther Smith, professor of dramatic art <i>emeritus</i> , received honorary doctorate.
1978-79	Chemistry program approved by the American Chemical Society. Social work program among the first nationally to be accredited by the National Council on Social Work Education.
May 27, 1979	The Honorable Harry Hughes, Governor of Maryland, speaker at the 109th commencement.
1979-80	Chair in Deafness established by the Joseph D. Baker Fund, Inc. Dr. Hugh T. Prickett, Jr., assistant professor of education, named first appointee. WMC joined Central College Consortium for Overseas Studies.

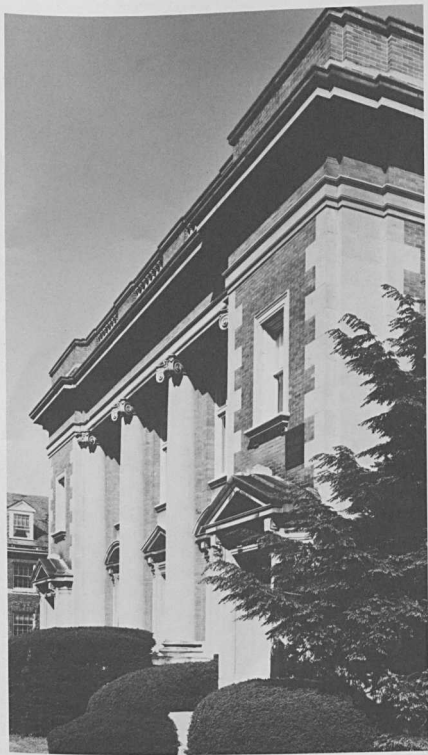
October 19, 1979

60th anniversary of ROTC recognized by a Board of Trustees resolution and ceremony.

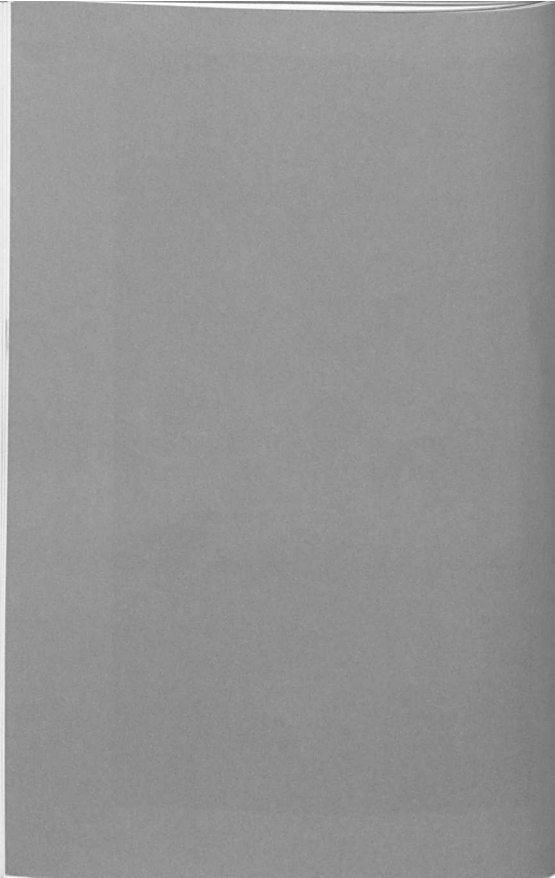
Sixtieth Anniversary of ROTC (Brig. Gen. F. Cecil Adams (left) and WMC Board Chairman Wilbur D. Preston, Jr.)



October 20, 1979	Phi Beta Kappa Council approved charter for WMC at its triennial meeting in New Orleans.
May 1, 1980	The Delta of Maryland Chapter, Phi Beta Kappa, installed at WMC. First officers of the new chapter: Cornelius P. Darcy, president; David W. Herlocker, vice-president; James E. Lightner, secretary-treasurer; and Edith F. Ridington, historian.
October 4, 1980	Rededication of Winslow Center. The former Winslow Student Center was renovated to house the departments of psychology and education of teachers of the deaf.
April 24, 1981	A new statement of the philosophy of the college, called "First Principles," endorsed by resolution of the Board of Trustees as recommended by the faculty.
May 29, 1981	The Frank Benjamin Hurt Tennis Courts dedicated.
October 3, 1981	The new Scott S. Bair Stadium dedicated.
1981-82	Task force of trustees, faculty, staff and students works on third WMC Long Range Plan (1983-88). WMC begins implementing marketing concept with assistance of marketing consultant.
December, 1981	WMC women's volleyball team competes in national tournament held at University of La Verne, California. They are first WMC team to win a berth in national competition.



*Alumni Hall,
1981*





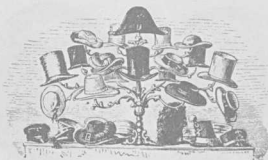
**Dr.
Samuel
Biggs
Schofield**

Dr. Samuel Biggs Schofield came to the preparatory department of Western Maryland College from the Eastern Shore (Maryland) in 1914. He graduated from the college in 1919 and has been in an official professional relationship from that date until the present. Formally retiring in 1966, he is now Dean of Administration and Professor of Chemistry Emeritus and Archivist Emeritus. On the occasion of attendance at his 65th consecutive commencement in 1979, the college conferred upon him an honorary Doctor of Laws degree. He is the founder of the WMC Archives, has long had a lively interest in the history of the college, and presently resides in Salisbury, Maryland, with Mrs. Schofield (the former Julia Corinne Troy, at one time a member of the home economics faculty) and near their daughter, Corinne Schofield Lescallette.



**Marjorie
Cowles
Crain**

Marjorie Cowles Crain is a native of New Jersey who came to Western Maryland with her husband (Dr. Charles E. Crain) in 1949. For five years, 1953-58, she was circulation librarian for Westminster Theological Seminary, when it was located on campus, and subsequently for one year, 1958-59, was librarian at the Westminster Junior High School. From 1964 until 1972 she was affiliated with the Western Maryland College library. She holds an undergraduate degree from the American University and has done graduate study at Columbia University and Montclair Teachers College.



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