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A HISTORY OF NORTH TEXAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

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Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Part One: The Private School, 1890-1901	3
Part Two: The Three-Year School, 1901-1914	10
Part Three: The Four-Year School, 1914-1917	20
Part Four: The Six-Year School, 1917-1925	24
Part Five: The Four-Year College, 1925-1935	28
Part Six: The Five-Year College, 1935----	40
Supplement	45
The Demonstration School	46
The College Library	49
The State Historical Collection	53
The Placement Service	58
Organizations	59
Bibliography	70
Appendix	73
Table Showing Increase in Value of College Plant	
Since 1912	74
Table Showing Enrollment from 1890-91 to 1935-36	75
Table Showing Certificates Issued from 1890-91 to	
1935-36	77
Table Showing Degrees Granted Since 1919	78
Table Showing Editors and Business Managers of the	
Avesta	79

	Page
Table Showing Editors and Business Managers of the College Year-Books	81
Table Showing Editors and Business Managers of the Campus Chat	82

INTRODUCTION

This thesis was written for the purpose of presenting a brief, though fairly detailed, history of the North Texas State Teachers College.

The facts here-in assembled were taken from the annual College bulletins, the College student-publications, newspapers, the reports of the Presidents of the Texas Teachers Colleges to the Board of Regents, the records from the various offices of the College, and the reports of the State auditor. An attempt was made to detect and reject all unauthenticated printed matter and all information which is dependent upon statements of facts as remembered by individuals directly or indirectly connected with the College.

A choice was possible between several methods of organization and division; the organization used, however, is chronological, and the division is according to the various stages of development of the school.

The main body of the thesis is composed of six parts and a supplement. Part One tells of the origin of the school and of its existence as a private normal school, 1880-1901. Part Two contains the history of the school as a three-year State-supported institution, 1901-1914. Part Three concerns the organization and administration of the four-year school of junior college level, 1914-1917. Part Four tells of the six-year college, 1917-1925. Part Five

gives the history of the institution as a four-year senior college, 1925-1935. Part Six tells of the five-year senior college, offering work leading to the master's degree, from its organization in 1935, and brings the history to date.

The Supplement contains histories and descriptions of the Demonstration School, the College Library, the State Historical Collection, the Placement Service, and the student organizations of the College. The histories of these various phases or divisions of the College extend through the entire history of the College proper. In order to avoid presenting them in badly scattered form, therefore, they are presented separately.

Following the Supplement is the Appendix, which contains all the statistical data of the College presented in this thesis. This section contains the following: enrollment figures, arranged by classes and years; certificates issued, arranged by type and years; degrees granted, arranged by type and years, and according to number of men and number of women receiving the degrees; editors and business managers of the various College publications, arranged by years, volumes, and issues; and the value of the College plant for each biennium since 1912, arranged according to grounds, buildings, and equipment.

PART ONE
THE PRIVATE SCHOOL
1890 - 1901

North Texas State Teachers College, one of the largest teachers colleges in the United States, and the second largest state-supported institution in Texas, had its humble beginning as a private school of high school level.

In the spring of 1890, Mr. Joshua C. Chilton came to Denton while on a tour of Texas in an effort to find a location suitable for the establishment of a normal school similar to the National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio, of which he was a graduate. Upon his arrival in Denton, Mr. Chilton interviewed the Mayor and persuaded him to call a meeting of the City Council, to whom he proposed to establish a private normal school if the city would erect a building for it.

Following the presentation of the proposal, the City Council called a mass meeting of the citizens of Denton, at which meeting Mr. Chilton again submitted his plan. The people evidenced their approval of his plan by requesting that Mr. Chilton write his proposal and submit it to the Council. The proposal, which estimated the cost of a building suitable for the venture at \$15,000, was submitted and accepted by the Council. The City of Denton then voted bonds sufficient for the establishment of a private normal college;

but, following a ruling of the City Attorney, who maintained that city funds for a private school were illegal, the City Council instructed the secretary to strike out the words "private school" from the minutes of the Council meetings and to substitute the words "public school."

The birth-place of the College was as humble as its ancestry: several lots in Denton were offered for a campus but, while the decision as to its location was still unsettled, the school was opened in temporary quarters on the second floor of the Long and King Building on the northwest corner of the Square. This first opening was on the eighth day of September, 1890.

It was not until about six months after the passing of the bond issue that the campus location was decided upon. Two tracts of land were being considered by the Council: one, on the hill north of the I. O. O. F. Cemetery, extending to Sycamore Street; the other, about a mile from the town square in West Denton. When the vote was taken on the location, the Cemetery Hill-Sycamore Street site was chosen by a majority of one vote. However, before all the resultant details had been settled upon, a measure was introduced, and passed, which called for a reconsideration of the location vote. At this time a plan was worked out by W. A. Ponder, and accepted by the Council, whereby ten men, T. W. Abney, J. A. Carroll, G. B. Collins, B. H. Davenport, John A.

Hann, Robert Hann, D. Head, W. A. Ponder, H. F. Schweer, and M. S. Stout bought one hundred acres of land in West Denton and gave ten acres of that plot as a campus for the newly established school.

Immediately upon the donation of the land, the first building was erected on the northwest corner of the campus, at a cost of approximately \$15,000. This building, later referred to as the "old Normal Building," was described as follows: "The college is a magnificent building in modern Romanesque style, constructed on the most improved plans and covers nearly 6,000 square feet of ground; in it are large cool assembly halls, recitation rooms, library, laboratory, college office, etc., and nothing has been omitted to insure the comfort of students. The exterior presents the triumph of the architect in combining utility and beauty; a majestic belfry tower rises seventy-five feet over the main entrance, which is a massive archway of Denton stone; an abundance of arched windows, relieved at the top by stained glass, combine with other features to render the exterior one of beauty and symmetry."¹

When the building was completed, it was leased to Mr. Chilton for a period of twenty-five years, to be operated as a private normal school under the name of Texas Normal College.

Five teachers, including Mr. Chilton, formed the

¹Catalogue of Texas Normal College, 1890-1891

first faculty, with two additional members added during the year. During the first year one hundred eighty-four students were enrolled, about thirty of whom were Indians sent by the Federal Government from Indian Territory.

During the first few years of the life of the College, a choice of nine courses of study was offered: the Primary Course, the Teachers Course, the Scientific Course, The Literature Course, the Classic Course, the Business Course, the Engineering Course, and the courses offered by the department of art and by the Conservatory of Music. Students who passed examinations in the Primary Course were allowed senior standing in pursuing the scientific or teachers courses. Upon completion of the teachers course, a teacher's diploma was given, and in case of additional work in the special field of Pedagogy and Psychology, the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy was granted. With two years' work, or with one year's work after the completion of the teacher's course, the degree of Bachelor of Science was awarded. Following this degree, one year's work in the Classic course satisfied the requirements for the Bachelor of Arts degree. In the case of the other courses, only diplomas or certificates were offered. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred after two additional years of successful home study.

The school year was divided into four terms of ten weeks each, and one summer term of six weeks. Tuition charges of \$13.50, \$26.50, \$38.00, and \$48.00 were made for

one, two, three, and four terms, respectively. The summer tuition, which was \$6.00, was given free of charge to students who paid for four terms in advance. Additional charges were made for music, typewriting and phonography, ornamental penmanship, German and French, Elocution in case of private lessons, fine arts by special teacher, and for individual instruction. Charges for room and board amounted to \$2.50 and \$3.00 per week.

During the second and third years of the College's existence, the enrollment increased each year over the enrollment of the preceding year. However, during the year 1893-94 the number of students enrolled decreased alarmingly and the fees collected dropped far below former levels. The resultant worry over finances added to Mr. Chilton's already failing health to such an extent that, in the early spring of 1894, he was forced to resign the presidency. Dr. John Jackson Crumley was appointed to fill the position for the remaining part of the school year, and at the end of his proctorship the school was leased to Mr. M. B. Terrill.

Shortly after Mr. Chilton's resignation, and at a time when the future of the College seemed almost hopeless, its first forward step was made: the College was authorized to issue State certificates to teachers. A bill to this effect had been introduced in the Legislature by Senator Emory C. Smith in 1893 and became a law in 1894. In this bill, the College was referred to as the North Texas Normal College, and

in order to receive the benefits derived from it, it was necessary that the name of the school be changed, and Dr. Crumley was forced to obtain a new charter bearing the name used in the bill.

At the same time, a bill was introduced whereby the Texas Normal College would become a state school. This bill was still pending when Dr. Crumley's term of office expired; therefore, when the school was leased to Mr. Terrill it was with the provision that he would release it should the bill be passed.

Once the Legislature became interested in the College, additional measures were taken in rapid succession. In 1897 authorization was given for the granting of permanent certificates, and in 1899 the granting of second grade certificates was authorized.

At several times since 1894, the City of Denton had offered the grounds and buildings of the North Texas Normal College to the State for the establishment of a State Normal School, but each time the offer was made it was refused. In 1899, during the Regular Session of the Twenty-sixth Legislature, the tender was again made. This time it was accepted, and the Legislature passed a law creating a state institution which was to be known as the North Texas State Normal College, and was to be located on the grounds previously occupied by the private school known as the Texas Normal College. The State Board of Education was empowered

to assume control of the property and to organize and govern the new college. However, at that time there were no funds available for the maintenance of the school, and the State Board of Education authorized its temporary continuance as a private institution, appointing at the same time a board of local directors to assist in carrying out the plans of the State Board for the administration of the school.

In 1901, the Twenty-seventh Legislature, by an act approved on February 18, amended the former law to the extent of providing an annual appropriation to begin in September 1901, for the support of the school.

PART TWO
THE THREE-YEAR SCHOOL
1901 - 1914

Immediately after the Legislature passed the bill of February 18, 1901, which provided financial support for the North Texas Normal College, the State Board of Education began making arrangements for the formal opening of the school as a state institution. During May and June, the Board selected a complete corps of fourteen teachers and officers, and designated September 18, 1901, as the opening date with former State Superintendent J. S. Kendall as the first president.

The Board of Regents, as it exists today, was not created until 1911. Until that date, the governing body of the school was an ex-officio board composed of the Governor, the Comptroller, and the Secretary of State. The State Superintendent acted as secretary to the body but had no voting power.

At its meeting on July 29, the State Board authorized Senators, Representatives, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the board itself to appoint scholarship students to the two normals then in existence at Huntsville and Denton. Each scholarship student thus appointed was to receive a grant of fifty dollars, and was pledged to teach in the public schools of Texas for as many years as he might attend the normal.

During the first few years of the school, no entrance requirements were enacted, the ability of the student to do acceptable work being the only criterion for continuance in the school. No attempt was made to conform to standardized college requirements. However, the instruction and the work of the students were considered of excellent quality.

When the College became a State institution, it was authorized to offer three years of work: the freshman and junior years (corresponding to the last two years of high school), and the senior year (the only one of actual college level). Courses were offered in education, government, mathematics, business administration, biology, Latin, history, geography, chemistry, physics, art, music, and English; but for several years all students carried practically the same work. The only choice of courses permitted was between Latin and certain branches of the natural sciences, which differentiated the work into two very slightly different courses known as the "Latin Course" and the "English-Science Course." In 1903, the curriculum was enlarged by one subject when classes in speech arts were initiated.

During the first ten years of State control, the activities of the students were confined to literary societies. Several societies for women and several for men were organized, but only two of the entire group are now in existence. Both of these organizations, the Current

Literature Club and the Mary Arden Club, were organized in 1902 and were literary-social in nature, (see Supplement).

Until 1903, the old Normal Building was the only building on the campus. During 1903-04, however, work was begun and completed on an administration building which stood on the site of the present Administration Building. This building was a two-story-and-basement structure which provided thirteen recitation rooms, each twenty-five feet by forty feet, an auditorium, ninety-eight feet by seventy-six feet, laboratory rooms, a boiler room, coal bins, cloak rooms, and offices. The building was constructed at a total cost of sixty thousand dollars and remained in service until it was removed to make way for the present Administration Building which was erected in 1923. Prior to the erection of a second building on the Campus, there had been no space definitely set aside for a library, but in 1904 the official title of librarian was created, and one of the recitation rooms in the new building was remodeled into a fairly adequate library.

As the school grew older, more provisions were made for student activities. The first which proved of any lasting life, was in the field of publications. In 1905, the first issue of "The Normal Journal" appeared. This magazine served as a news organ, as a means of literary expression, and as a school year-book, (see Supplement). The following year saw the birth of the first year-book, which was

called "The Cottontail." This publication survived one issue, the name of the book being changed the following year to its present name, "The Yucca."

On October 7, 1906, President Kendall died, and on October 10, Dr. William H. Bruce was appointed to succeed him. From this time until 1911 many local changes and many steps in development were made.

On August 24, 1907, the old Normal Building was struck by lightning and burned. In 1909, the President's home was erected on its present site which was formerly occupied by the old Normal.

During the same year, agriculture was added to the curriculum. At approximately this time, the Thirty-first Legislature created the departments of German, Industrial Education, and Home Economics. These newly created departments were put into operation during 1910. This brought about the installation of the elective system which replaced the former "Latin Course" and "English-Science Course." According to this system, students were allowed almost any choice of subjects that they desired.

The Science Building was constructed in 1910. This building, a modern fire-proof structure of brick and reinforced concrete, provided six recitation rooms, the chemical and physical laboratories, the manual training shop, the mechanical drawing room, the domestic science rooms with a model dining room, a large lecture room for

classes in chemistry and physics, an engine room, and space for teachers' offices. The building was erected at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars, and the value of the initial equipment was estimated at approximately five thousand dollars.

The Thirty-second Legislature in 1911 created the Normal College Board of Regents. This board was composed of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and four other members appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Senate. When the Board held its first meeting on December 11 of that year, it made four important changes in the set-up of the Normal schools.

First, it standardized the State Normal schools, making the course of study to cover four years instead of three as formerly. This change, however, did not raise the grade level of the work offered.

Second, it provided for a preparatory class corresponding to the second year of high school. This class was, in reality, the beginning of the Demonstration High School, though this phase of the College is usually said to have begun in 1914, (see Supplement).

Third, it established uniform entrance requirements for the Normal schools, definitely fixing these requirements in regard to the several classes, and set up uniform courses of study necessary for the different grades of certificates offered. The requirements for entrance to the

various classes could be met by any of the following methods:

Preparatory Class:

1. Completion of the work of the first year of a high school to which the State Superintendent had awarded a certificate of approval, or a high school affiliated with a college or university recognized as first class by the State Board of Examiners
2. Holding a second grade certificate
3. Examination in spelling, arithmetic, descriptive geometry, English grammar, Texas history, and United States History

First Year Class:

1. Completion of the Preparatory Class of a Texas State Normal School
2. Completion of the work of the second year of a high school described as above
3. Holding a second grade certificate supplemented by an examination in ancient, medieval, modern, or English history, in algebra to quadratics, and in English composition
4. Examination in spelling, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, Texas history, United States history, ancient, medieval, modern, or English history, algebra to quadratics, and English composition

Second Year Class:

1. Completion of the first year of a Texas State Normal School
2. Completion of the third year of the high school described under admission for the First Year Class
3. Holding a first grade State certificate
4. By examination on the work of the first year
5. Holding a second grade state certificate, supplemented by an examination in English composition, civil government, algebra, physical geography, elements of geometry, and history as indicated in the first year course
6. Holding a certificate of credits from a reputable college or university

Third Year Class:

1. Completion of the second year in a Texas State Normal college
2. Graduation from high schools described under admission requirements for First Year Class
3. By examination in the work of the Second Year Class
4. Holding a first grade certificate supplemented by examination in second year work and appropriate course, not included in first grade State certificate

5. Holding a certificate of credits from a reputable college or university

Fourth Year Class:

1. Completion of the third year in a Texas State Normal school
2. Holding a permanent State certificate, holder to be placed in appropriate course
3. Holding a certificate from a reputable college, the value of such credits to be determined by the president of the Normal school
4. Examination in the work of the Third Year Class

The requirements set up for State certificates were as follows:

Six-year second grade certificate: completion of the work of the First Year Class

Six-year first grade certificate: completion of the work of the Second Year Class

Seven-year first grade certificate: completion of the work of the Third Year Class

Permanent certificate and diploma of the College: completion of the work of the Fourth Year Class

The fourth change called for the abolition of the general courses composed of certain required and certain elective subjects as made possible under the elective system. In its stead, a new system was installed whereby the student

might choose one of five possible courses of study and then follow the prescribed subjects in the chosen course. The courses of study so offered were classified as the Agriculture Course, the Industrial Education Course, the Language Course, the Science Course, and the Primary and Art Course.

Until this time, all student clubs had been literary or literary-social, but during the year of 1911, the North Texas State Normal Press Club was organized, (see Supplement). This was the first departmental club on the Campus.

The erection of the Library Building was authorized on January 31, 1912, (see Supplement). This building, a fire-proof structure of steel, brick, and reinforced concrete, was built at a cost of a little more than fifty-three thousand dollars. When completed, the building provided space for stack rooms, two gymnasium rooms, two recitation rooms, and four rooms for the literary societies of the school, with one entire floor constituting the library proper. Shortly after this, on December 23, 1913, the construction of the Manual Arts Building was authorized.

During the year 1901-02 the College had an enrollment of 511 for the long term and 221 for the summer session, making a total of 732 for the entire year. Every year since then, the enrollment had increased slowly, and during the year 1913 a new high was reached when a total of more than one thousand students entered school. As a result of the

increased size of the school, two changes were made, one in the Board and one in the College itself. The State Legislature reorganized the Board of Regents, relieving the State Superintendent, increasing its membership by two members, and providing for the appointment of two members each biennium. The second change (which was to become effective in 1914) was in the curriculum of the College. It made provisions for a four-year junior college and a training school.

Early in 1913, the College bought approximately six-and-one-half acres of land on Chestnut Street directly opposite the Campus. Most of this land was used for an athletic field, but on a part of it, a temporary seven-room building was erected, at a cost of approximately forty-three hundred dollars. In January of 1914, the Demonstration School, consisting of seven grades, was opened in this building.

Immediately following the organization of the training school, other changes were made preparatory to the opening of the fall term of school.

PART THREE
THE FOUR-YEAR SCHOOL
1914 - 1917

This period in the history of the school, which is often referred to as the "Junior College Period," was the shortest of a series of periods in the development of the the school from a private institution of high school rank into a state supported institution granting the master's degree.

The events of the school years of 1913-14 and 1914-15 are so closely interwoven that it is difficult to trace the many concurrent movements without a certain amount of overlapping. All of these events and movements, however, led to, or supplemented, the changes which occurred with the opening of school for the 1914-15 session.

During the early part of 1914, the curriculum was reorganized to cover four years instead of three and to include seven courses of study instead of the original five. The courses of study created by this reorganization were called the Agriculture Course, the Home Economics Course, the Manual Training Course, the Language Course, the Science Course, the Primary and Art Course, and the History-English Course.

The four classes were called the freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior classes. The first two classes

corresponded to the third and fourth years of high school, and the junior and senior classes were of actual college freshman and sophomore level. This made the College in reality a four-year junior college, though it was never called that officially.

Going back to the last part of the preceding period of this history, it will be recalled that in January of 1914, the Demonstration School was organized with seven grades. When the Preparatory Class was dropped from the College curriculum as a result of the changes put into effect at the opening of the fall (1914) session, changes in the Demonstration School were necessary. The eighth grade was added to the training school, and the College Preparatory Class, which was really of ninth grade level, was transferred from the curriculum of the College proper to that of the Demonstration School.

This period was one of steady progress and growth, but aside from the changes mentioned above, all the noticeable alterations were in physical plant and in student activities.

When the Manual Arts Building was completed in 1914, the total cost of construction had increased from the previously estimated cost of fifty thousand dollars to an actual cost of slightly more than sixty thousand dollars. Upon the completion of the structure, the manual training department was moved from its former location in the Science

Building to the basement of the new building.

On July 17, 1915, the erection of the central heating plant was authorized. Work was begun immediately on the thirty-five thousand dollar building, the only purpose of which, at that time, was to supply heat to the other buildings on the Campus.

The student body, faculty, and physical plant of the College continued to grow with a steady and consistent increase which indicated that its permanency was definitely established. Realizing this fact, the Publications Council decided in 1915 that the time had come for, and the enrollment of the College justified, the publication of a weekly news organ. Originally, the "Journal" had served the purpose of literary magazine, newspaper, and year-book. However, with the birth of the "Cottontail" in 1906 and the subsequent "Yucca" in 1907, the scope of the "Journal" had been greatly narrowed. The appearance of the first issue of the "Campus Chat" on December 8, 1916, further narrowed the function of the "Journal." It was found necessary to change the purpose and policy of the magazine so completely that an entirely new magazine, the "Avesta," was issued in its stead, with the first issue appearing in 1916. The magazine continued as a quarterly until 1918, when publication was suspended because of finances. Publication was resumed, however, in 1924.

The "Junior College Period" lasted only three

years. Despite this fact, it was a very important period in that it, more definitely than any of its predecessors, paved the way for the following period.

PART FOUR
THE SIX-YEAR COLLEGE
1917 - 1925

With the opening of the long term of 1917-18, the Normal College became a six-year institution offering the last two years of high school work and four years of actual college level leading to the bachelor's degree. Under the new organization, the College was made up of four divisions: first, the Normal Training School, consisting of the first nine grades of the standard high school; second, the Normal School Division, consisting of the first and second years of the Normal College (actually the tenth and eleventh grades of standard high school level); third, the Diploma Division of the Normal, consisting of the first two years of college work; and fourth, the Degree Division of the Normal, consisting of the last two years of college work. The six classes making up the three higher divisions were designated as the freshman class, the sophomore class, the junior class, the senior class, the college-junior class, and the college-senior class.

During the following school year (1918-19), the physical plant of the College was increased by four buildings. The first was the Education Building, which was constructed at a cost of eighty thousand dollars. Upon its completion, the training school, which had been placed in

the Manual Arts Building earlier in that year, was moved into its present location in the new building.

Two of the buildings were not actually new in that they had been acquired somewhat earlier, but had not been available to the College as a whole. During the War, they had been used as a hospital for the members of the Students' Army Training Corps located on the Campus. At the close of the War, however, they were converted into a hospital for the use of students of both sexes. Funds for the maintenance of the hospital were raised through one-dollar fees assessed all students and faculty members. When the hospital was opened, and for some time thereafter, no physician was kept on duty. Patients were cared for by a nurse under the supervision of a "sick committee" appointed by the President, and a physician was called only when needed.

The fourth building to be constructed during this time was a greenhouse, which was built at an approximate cost of thirteen hundred dollars.

As a result of the establishment of the senior college, the first bachelor's degrees were conferred in the spring of 1919 when five students were graduated. Another result of the addition of the advanced work was the admission of the College to the Texas Association of Colleges in 1919, and to the American Association of Teachers Colleges in 1921.

The next change in the school was not in the curriculum as the other recent changes had been, but in the name of the institution. The Thirty-eighth Legislature passed a bill in 1923, which was signed by Governor Pat Neff on April 9 of that year, changing the name of the State Normal Colleges to that of the State Teachers Colleges. The new name of North Texas State Teachers College, however, was not used on the Campus until the beginning of the following summer session.

Two additional changes of major importance took place in 1923. The first occurred on May 26 when Dr. Bruce resigned the presidency and became President Emeritus of the College. The vacancy created by Dr. Bruce's resignation was filled by Robert Lincoln Marquis.

The other change was the razing of the Administration Building and the erection of the present Administration Building on the site of the old one. The new three-story, fire-proof building contains the administrative offices of the College, class rooms, teachers' offices, and a large air-cooled auditorium equipped with stage, dressing rooms, pipe organ, and facilities for talking pictures. It was erected at a total cost of approximately three hundred thousand dollars.

When the Training School was temporarily moved to the Manual Arts building in 1918, the building formerly occupied by the Training School was transformed into a men's

gymnasium. Until 1924, the basement of the Library Building was used for a women's gymnasium. However, in 1923, construction was begun on the present Harriss Gymnasium. When this building was completed in 1924, added activity in the field of athletics for women was made possible.

During the early part of 1925, definite plans for several changes in the College curriculum were made. When these changes were put into effect at the beginning of the fall term, a new period in the history of the College was opened.

PART FIVE
THE FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE
1925 - 1935

In 1924, during Dr. G. A. Odam's directorship of the Demonstration School, the tenth grade was added to the curriculum of the high school department. The following year, when Dr. L. A. Sharp succeeded Dr. Odam, the eleventh grade ^{was} removed from the curriculum of the College proper as the Preparatory Class, and was added to the Demonstration School. This relieved the College of all preparatory work and made it a standard four-year college. During the same year (1925) the College became a member of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.

The Teachers College Print Shop was opened in the north room of the basement of the Manual Arts Building in 1925, under the direction of L. R. Woodson, a local printer, and since 1928 has been under the direction of J. D. Hall. The equipment at that time consisted of two linotype machines, two job-printing presses, a paper cutter, and a folder. Since its installation, new equipment has been added from time to time. From the beginning, the Print Shop undertook to handle all the College printing except the year-book and the annual bulletins. In 1929, a third linotype machine was added, and the composing room was moved across the hall to the south room of the building.

As a result of this addition to the equipment, the College began publishing the annual bulletins; thus the year-book was the only College publication which was not printed on the Campus. The schedule of work, therefore, included the "Avesta," the "Campus Chat," and all other publications printed under college supervision. In 1934, a new Kelly automatic press, which is the latest in design and mechanical perfection, was installed. In connection with this phase of activity, courses in printing were offered as a part of the work of the Industrial Education Department.

The Thirty-ninth Legislature in 1925 made an appropriation of forty thousand dollars to be used for the construction of an addition to the central heating plant. Upon the completion of this unit, the power machinery of the wood-working division of the Manual Training Department was moved from the basement of the Manual Arts Building to the new wing of the heating plant.

This new wing seemed to pave the way for a great amount of building activity during the following year. In 1926 several additions to, and improvements on, the physical plant of the College were effected. In 1925, the College had bought a residence on Avenue A, directly across the street from the Campus. This building was remodeled and redecorated, and on June 10, 1926, was formally opened as the College Club House. It provides a reception room, club rooms, and a kitchen for the use of the various organizations

of the College. During recent summers, the rooms of this building have been used as class rooms to relieve the buildings on the Campus proper of the congested condition caused by the unusually heavy summer enrollments.

A recreational park, located on Lake Dallas, was acquired in 1926. In this park, which contains about twenty acres of land with a water front of sixteen hundred feet, a College Club House was erected.

During the year previous to this, construction of a swimming pool had been put into progress. During the early part of the summer of 1926 this pool was completed, and an elaborate program was given for its formal opening on July 8. This pool is one hundred feet long and fifty feet wide, with a depth slide from three-and-one-half feet to nine-and-one-half feet. Two low diving boards, two high diving boards, dressing rooms, and showers were provided. A life-guard on duty at all times when the pool is open is provided by the College. With the opening of the pool, the swimming classes formerly held at the Cascade Plunge were moved to the Campus, and summer classes in beginner's, intermediate, and advanced life-saving were offered.

Until 1927, little time or money was available for the beautification of the Campus. During this year, however, one of the favorite beauty spots on the Campus was completed: the fish pool located between the Administration Building and the Manual Arts Building. The pool is fed by

an artificial spring which flows into a small feeding-pool placed near the larger pool and at a slightly higher level. Directly east of this pool, a combined bird-bath and plant aquarium has been built. Although this structure was erected three years after the construction of the fish pond, the two are usually considered one unit. The bird-bath is constructed on a concrete foundation, the base being ten feet square, and surrounded by a trough about eight inches wide. The main part of the structure is made of Denton County stone with concrete forming the base and the basin on the top.

In November of 1928, one of the most popular organizations on the Campus, the Stage Band, was formed with eleven members. Before this time there had been several bands and orchestras formed which, for various reasons, lived only a short time. The present organization was formed to supply music for the College dances at the Harriss Gymnasium, for the dances at C. I. A., and for other collegiate and municipal functions. In the spring of the following year (1929) the Stage Band gave its first variety show in connection with the Saturday night motion pictures in the College auditorium. Since that time, the stage show has been a regular feature of the College entertainment program.

From its beginning, additions have been made almost every year to the equipment of the recreational park. Work was begun early in the school year of 1927-28 on the erection of an open-air theatre as another feature of the park. This

theatre was completed in the early part of the summer and was dedicated on July 18, 1928.

During this period of growth in physical equipment, the College was also making great professional progress. This can best be evidenced by the fact that, when the American Association of Teachers Colleges held its meeting on February 24 and 25 of 1928, the College was ranked first among the state-supported teacher-training institutions of America in the following divisions: quality of the teaching staff, reduction of per cent of lower degrees during the previous decade, and the meeting of the standards of general practice in the United States. This ranking was given by Dr. A. L. Crabbe of George Peabody College for Teachers, in a report which included forty-eight degree-conferring institutions. Dr. Crabbe placed North Texas State Teachers College first in the following words: "Compared with the teachers colleges of America, the teachers college at Denton shows the highest per cent of faculty members holding at least the master's degree. During this ten-year period (1917-1927) Denton made the greatest progress in reducing the per cent of A. B. degree teachers and increasing the per cent of M. A. degrees." 1

A confirmation of Dr. Crabbe's statement was made in the form of graphs presented at the same time by President E. L. Hendricks of the Central Missouri Teachers College, Warrensburg, Missouri. These graphs placed the Denton

¹Campus Chat Volume XII, Number 22, page 1

Teachers College at the top of the list in relative progress and in general practice during the same decade.

During the year in which this rating was given, the College became an associate member of the American Association of University Women.

It will be remembered that the first Board of Regents similar to the one now serving as the governing body of the College, was created in 1911. This body was reorganized in 1913. In 1929, the Legislature made another change which resulted in the present status of the Board of Regents with nine regular members and a secretary.

The period between 1925 and 1930 was one of great activity as far as clubs were concerned. Many local honorary societies, national honorary fraternities, and local social organizations were formed (see Supplement). Just before this rather general period of club organization began, however, one of the most active organizations on the Campus, the E. D. Criddle Historical Society, was formed. In 1924-25, the second year of its life, this organization began to collect a museum. In 1930 a bill was passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, whereby this museum became the first State Historical Collection (see Supplement).

In 1931, the first Educational Conference was held on the Campus. Its objectives were:

- (1) to make some contribution toward the professionalization of teaching;

- (2) to direct the attention of the professional and lay public to the importance of the profession of teaching as service in the public schools;
- (3) to disseminate information concerning the best policies and practices used in the professional education of teachers as a distinctive phase of higher education;
- (4) to promote professional and personal acquaintance among persons who work in the training institutions and in the public schools;
- (5) to form a means of cooperation among those who give the pre-service training and those who employ and supervise teachers;
- (6) to define more clearly the problems involved in the preparation of teachers, thereby laying foundations for improving the work of the institution; and
- (7) to afford an opportunity for the staff members and students to meet and hear those who have made distinctive contributions in the field of education.

This Educational Conference has become an annual event and is attended by teachers and speakers from all of Texas and from many of the leading colleges and universities over the United States.

On October 16, 1931, the Board of Regents of the State Teachers Colleges of Texas announced that the State Teachers Colleges could offer graduate work as soon as they

felt that they were prepared to do so. The first plan for the offering of work leading to the M. A. and M. S. degrees in Education embraced a policy similar to one that was being used by Harvard University. According to this plan, the awarding of the degree would be based almost entirely upon the candidate's ability to teach. Research work was to be done in the field of education, and most of the work leading to the degree was to consist of actual teaching under the supervision of professors. Research problems in fields other than Education were not to be permitted. In 1931, it was announced that this plan would go into effect in the summer of 1932, but nothing ever came of it. This entire outline for graduate work, of course, was of little importance in itself; but it was of great importance in that it was one of several factors which ultimately resulted in the organization of the present graduate division.

Formerly, student teachers conducted classes in the Demonstration School and the Denton Public Schools only. At about this time, however, student teachers were placed in the other schools near Denton. At various times student-teachers were placed in the Center Point School, and in the public schools of Sanger, Krum, and Ponder.

From the beginning of the College Sanitarium in 1918-19, medical fees were charged all students as a part of the optional activity fee. These fees were placed in a building fund, which, by the fall term of 1932, was of

sufficient size to finance the building of a new hospital. This building was completed in the fall of 1933 and enabled an enlargement of the health services of the College to its students. The new services made possible included:

- (1) care of students as patients in the hospital;
- (2) visits by the College physician to the boarding houses in case of emergencies;
- (3) treatment at the hospital of injuries and other conditions requiring medical care;
- (4) health examinations required of all students taking physical education or engaged in student-teaching; and
- (5) supervision of the health of students who needed medical care and advice.

A College physician, two trained nurses, and a housekeeper formed the hospital staff.

When the Texas Normal College was first organized, the work was divided into four ten-week terms, and one summer term of six weeks. From time to time, as changes in the curriculum necessitated, revisions were made in the length and number of terms. The school year of 1932-33 marked the last year in which the term-plan was used, as the present semester plan went into effect with the opening of the 1933 fall session.

The school year of 1933-34 was an eventful one for the College: it marked the completion of plans for a new

building program, the widening of the scope of its activities, the enlargement of its services, and the actual beginning of the new building program. The event of that year which was most deeply felt by the College, however, was the death of its president and the appointment of its new administrator.

Early in the school year, Dr. Marquis began making definite plans toward securing a Legislative grant for the erection of a girls' dormitory. The new College Hospital and a new greenhouse served as the nucleus of a wide program of expansion which the President hoped to put into effect. The addition of a book bindery as one of the facilities of the College plant was the next step in the program. Dr. Marquis' further plans, however, were cut short by his death on April 15, 1934.

Dr. W. J. McConnell, who succeeded Dr. Marquis as President of the College, took up the building program where Dr. Marquis had left it. In July of that year, work was started on the removal of buildings which stood on the site selected for the new dormitory. It was immediately decided to name the new building "Marquis Hall" in honor of the man who made its construction possible.

A further honor was paid the memory of the late President in May of 1935, when a memorial bench was presented to the College.

This bench came as a gift from the classes of 1935, 1929, 1927, and other alumni, faculty members, and

friends of the College. This bench is made of gray Texas granite in ten cut axed finish with sanded panels. The memorial was first placed in a temporary location on the Campus near the fish pool, but in the spring of 1936, it was permanently placed on the lawn at Marquis Hall.

In the spring of 1934, Mrs. Olive M. Johnson, director of the Speech Department, submitted to President McConnell the outline of a program whereby the College could prepare students going into the teaching field to present Texas Centennial pageants and other Centennial programs if called upon to do so. The plan was approved by the President, who authorized Mrs. Johnson to begin work preparatory to the presentation of a Centennial pageant. Work was begun in June on a pageant which was written and directed by Mrs. Johnson. A central stage, sixty-five feet wide and forty-five feet deep, was constructed with eight smaller stages, twenty feet by twenty feet, extending on each side of the central stage. All the action of the pageant was cared for on the central stage and, as the pageant progressed, the independent stages formed a frieze depicting the history of Texas. The pageant contained the following episodes:

- (1) Tejas Indians before the advent of the white man;
- (2) the colonization of Texas;
- (3) the fall of the Alamo;
- (4) the signing of the Declaration of Independence;
- (5) the defeat of Santa Anna;

- (6) the period of the Confederacy (a Civil War Scene);
- (7) the Reconstruction Period; and
- (8) the Centennial of the State of Texas.

Early in the summer, the date was chosen for the presentation of the pageant. As it was to be presented out-of-doors, a moonless night was necessary for the proper lighting effects: as a result, the night of August 14 was decided upon. During the first part of August, Governor Miriam A. Ferguson set aside the week of August 13-18 as Texas Centennial Week so that the people of Texas might be inspired to a greater Centennial consciousness. Thus it happened that the Texas Centennial Pageant, presented by five hundred students of the Denton Teachers College to approximately nine thousand persons on August 14, 1934, was the first official State celebration of the one hundredth birthday of Texas.

When the Board of Regents of the State Teachers Colleges of Texas held its meeting in Galveston in June of 1935, it authorized an addition to the curriculum of the Denton Teachers College. This resulted in the beginning of the Graduate Division.

PART SIX
THE FIVE-YEAR COLLEGE

1935 - ----

During one year's time since the beginning of the period opening in September of 1935, the College has made as much progress and growth as it previously made in any entire earlier period discussed in this history.

Immediately after the Board of Regents authorized the founding of the Graduate Division of North Texas State Teachers College, preparation was begun for the opening of that division at the beginning of the fall term. During the preceding years, the College Administration had kept in mind the eventual formation of such a division. From time to time changes had been made in order to be prepared for this forward step. For several years an effort had been made to decrease the per cent of bachelor's degrees and to increase the per cent of higher degrees held by members of the faculty. By the fall of 1935, fewer than five per cent of the members of the combined instructional staff of the College proper and of the Demonstration School held less than the master's degree. When the Graduate Division was authorized, therefore, the teaching staff was sufficiently qualified to take care of the new work. As a result, the only additional preparation necessary was the actual organization of the new division.

A Graduate Council was then set up to determine

the general policies of this division. The Council, when organized, was composed of the following members: Dr. L. A. Sharp, Chairman, Dr. Jack Johnson, Dr. L. W. Newton, Dr. G. A. Odam, Dr. Floyd Stovall, Dr. J. C. Matthews, and Dr. Sam B. McAlister, with Dean B. B. Harris and Registrar and Associate Dean P. E. McDonald as ex-officio members. In the fall of 1935 Dr. James F. Webb replaced Dr. Matthews, who was away on a leave of absence; and in the summer of 1936 Dr. Ruby C. Smith was added to the Council.

With the initiation of the Graduate Division, work leading to the master's degree was offered in the following departments: art, biology, chemistry, economics, education, English, government, history, home economics, mathematics, physical and health education, and Spanish. Minors were offered in any department upon the approval of the Graduate Council.

There are two types of graduate students recognized by the Graduate Division: first, students who enter and become candidates for the higher degree; and second, students who have completed the work for the bachelor's degree and wish to carry additional work without reference to a higher degree.

Students entering the Graduate Division were required to hold a bachelor's degree and to meet additional definite requirements set up by the Council.

The building program begun in 1933-34 was continued

during the year 1935-36 on a rather large scale. Marquis Hall, the first of a series of P. W. A. projects, was completed in March of 1936 at a total cost of approximately \$265,000. Of this amount, \$163,000 was in the form of a loan, and \$69,000 a grant from the Public Works Administration. This building provides living accommodations for one hundred fourteengirls, a dining room and grill, banquet rooms, a tea room, reception rooms, and a lounge.

The second P. W. A. project provided for an addition to the present College hospital. The total cost of the new wing, which was opened on June 20, 1936, was \$12,222, of which \$5,500 was in the form of a Federal grant.

Several small W. P. A. projects, representing a total expenditure of more than \$21,000, were completed during the school year of 1935-36. These included such improvements on the Campus as the following: the replacement of sidewalks, the construction of reinforced concrete drives, the construction of tunnels for steam lines and the laying of the lines, the construction of sewer lines, the sub-soiling of the Campus, the fertilization of the native trees on the Campus, and the construction of a stone wall screen behind Marquis Hall.

Funds for the erection of a band and orchestra hall were allotted on February 10, 1936. The allocation included an outright grant of \$13,909 and a loan of \$17,000. The plans for the building called for a two-story brick

structure to contain rehearsal rooms for the band and orchestra and living accommodations for thirty members of these two organizations.

A new College Library, the largest and most badly needed of the recent projects, is still under construction. The bill appropriating the needed funds was introduced and sponsored in the House of Representatives by Bullock Hyder of Denton County and in the Senate by Grady Woodruff of Decatur. In the House, the bill was passed with a vote of 125 to 3; and in the Senate, with a vote of 25 to 2. This bill called for an appropriation of \$112,000.

Some time previous to the passing of this bill, an appropriation of \$25,000 had been made for improvements on the old library building. When the later appropriation was made, the former amount, supplemented by a P. W. A. grant of \$117,000, was added to the fund for the new building. This building is being constructed on the west side of the Campus, fronting Avenue B, just south of the Manual Arts Building. It will contain the book bindery, instructional rooms for library science and art, a small auditorium, a fully equipped broadcasting studio, a reading room, reserved book rooms, stacks, offices for staff members, work rooms, rooms for unbound and current periodicals, a catalogue room, and a browsing room.

The growth and development of the College from its beginning in the school year 1890-91 to the close of the

school year 1935-36, is shown in the following comparative table:

TABLE I. COMPARISON OF COLLEGE IN 1890-91 WITH COLLEGE IN 1935-36

Item of Comparison	1890-91	1935-36
Level of work	Modern high school	Graduate
Curriculum		
Courses of study	9	
Departments		21
Number on faculty	5	
Enrollment	184	
Number graduates		
Diplomas	9	
Bachelor's degrees		
Master's degrees		
Size of Campus		
(in acres)	10	35
Number buildings	1	30
Value of grounds and plant	\$25,000 ...	\$2,215,677.22*

* Total value of physical plant after completion of the buildings now under construction according to valuation made by the State auditor

SUPPLEMENT

THE DEMONSTRATION SCHOOL

The Demonstration School is one of the divisions of instructional service of the College and might well be designated the laboratory for teacher training. It is here that students see demonstrated the best methods of teaching children and the best ways of stimulating them to educate themselves. The school serves further as a laboratory where college students do their student teaching and test many of the theories and many of the methods they have learned in college courses. It serves annually about 600 student observers and about 100 student teachers. In addition to this, every student in the College has an opportunity to observe school rooms well equipped for doing the best type of work in the teaching field.

The Demonstration School was opened in January, 1914, with Miss Maude L. Fiero as director, with five teachers and with 100 pupils in the first seven grades. In the fall of the same year the eighth and ninth grades were added and two additional teachers were placed on the staff. Mr. L. P. Floyd served as principal of the school until 1917, at which time Mr. A. S. Keith was made principal. The school was opened in what is now the Men's Gymnasium, the building having been built for that purpose.

In the fall of 1918, Mr. Floyd was made Director, and was retained in that position for one year. Coincident

with this, the school was moved from its original building to the first floor of the Manual Arts Building.

During the year 1918-19, the school was moved to its present location in the Education Building. In the fall of that year, the kindergarten was added, under the supervision of Miss Elvina Harrington. In February of 1920, Mr. James N. Simmons was made Director, in which position he served until his death in 1921. After Mr. Simmons' death, Dr. G. A. Odam assumed the duties of the directorship, which duties he continued to perform until 1925. During the year 1924, under Dr. Odam's directorship, the tenth grade was added.

In 1925 Dr. L. A. Sharp was made Director, and the eleventh grade was added. This change absorbed all the work below college level previously given as sub-college work. A number of validation courses were added and are still offered for pupils who have done work in unaffiliated high schools.

During the year 1925-26, the high school was given full affiliation by the State Department of Education. In the fall of 1926 it became a member of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, which membership it has continued to hold.

In 1926 the Teachers College High School graduated its first students who could enter any college or university in the State with fully affiliated credits. There were

fifty-six members of the graduating class in May and thirty-five members of the class in August, a total of 91 students to be graduated during the first year. Since this time, approximately 1,000 students have been graduated.

In the Demonstration School is taught all the work from the kindergarten through the eleventh grade. The State Course of Study is followed rather closely so that students entering the Demonstration School from the public schools or going from the Demonstration School to the public schools may make the change with no loss.

The school is organized with one teacher to each grade from the kindergarten through the sixth respectively. The work from the seventh through the eleventh grade is organized on the departmental plan. In the Demonstration School there are seven grade teachers, eight high school teachers, one art teacher, one music teacher, one full-time librarian, and one registrar. In addition to these teachers the courses in industrial education, home economics, typing, and physical education are taught by teachers in the respective departments of the College.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY

The first library of the College was located in a small room opening into the office of the President in the old "Normal Building." This room, which had originally been used as an office, was about twenty feet long and fifteen feet wide, and more of its wall space was taken up by doors and windows than was allowed for book shelves.

During the first few years following the opening of the school as a State institution, there was no regular librarian, the duties of that official being performed by various members of the teaching staff. In 1902, Mrs. Pearl McCracken became an instructor in the College with an assignment as custodian of the library. In 1904, she was given the official title of librarian.

When the first Administration Building was completed in 1904, a room was provided in it for the library. This was a classroom located on the southeast corner of the first floor. The room was equipped with a balcony extending over about half of the floor space, which was used for the stack room. Part of the main floor was used as a reading room.

The stacks were open to all students, and as a result very few books were checked out of the library. As the enrollment was small, and no great demand was ever placed upon the space provided by the small reading room, the

library facilities were adequate for the limited needs of the College.

The library remained in this location until the first library building was completed in 1912. For several years only one librarian was kept on duty. As the enrollment of the College increased, however, additional members were placed on the staff. At the present time (July, 1936), there are eight permanent staff members.

When the Graduate Division of the College was organized in the fall of 1935, the facilities offered by the Library Building were not sufficient to meet the demands of the students. There was not enough room for the books contained in the stacks, nor sufficient space for students to do research work. During the following school year, the construction of a new library building was authorized, (see Part Six).

In June of 1936, there had been 60,175 accessions to the main library. In addition to this number of books, the library contains over 10,000 Federal and State documents and unbound pamphlets. The library subscribes to ten newspapers and to approximately 350 magazines. An annual appropriation of \$10,000 is made for the support of the library.

In addition to the main library of the College, there is an excellent library in the Demonstration School. This library first began as a series of small libraries owned by the various homerooms of the school. Later, all

the individual libraries were combined into one library. The first accession, "Webster's New International Dictionary," was made in 1914. Since that time (until the latter part of June, 1936) there had been 8,525 accessions. This number of books does not include several thousand documents and unbound pamphlets. The Demonstration School library subscribes to three newspapers and to fifty-two magazines. Since June, 1929, the library has been under the supervision of a full-time librarian. This division of the library does not confine its services to the students of the Demonstration School; it serves, in addition, the entire student body of the College.

In 1933, a library was started in connection with the student-teaching laboratory. At present, there are in this section of the library approximately 3,500 books, including units of work and teaching outlines.

The Text-Book Library, though not ordinarily considered a division of the College Library, is a very important part of the College plant. Catalogued in this department are approximately 60,000 volumes. The annual increase in accessions is between 3,500 and 5,000 volumes, at a cost of between \$7,000 and \$10,000. Originally, the Text-Book library was supported by the State. When State support was withdrawn, the student-rental plan of support was installed.

In addition to the books catalogued in the above

described divisions of the library, there are several departmental libraries. These individual libraries are not catalogued, and no estimate of the number of volumes contained in them has been made.

The complete library of the College contains the following:

Main Library	60,175
Demonstration School Library	8,525
Student Teaching Library	3,500 (approx.)
Total Circulating Library	72,200
Text Book Library	60,000 (approx.)
Total College Library	132,200*

*This total is exclusive of more than 10,000 pamphlets in the Main Library, several thousand pamphlets in the Demonstration School Library, and the uncatalogued departmental libraries.

THE STATE HISTORICAL COLLECTION

The College Museum had its beginning in the E. D. Criddle Historical Society in 1924 or 1925. A short time after the collection was started, it was turned over to the college, and Dr. J. L. Kingsbury of the History Department was appointed curator. In the winter of 1930, the State Legislature became interested in the collection, and on March 12 of that year, Representative Fred Minor of Denton introduced in the House a bill whereby the museum would become a State historical collection. On the following day the measure was presented to the Senate by Eugene Miller of Weatherford, and on March 21, Governor Dan Moody signed the bill which made the museum the first in Texas to be officially designated as a State historical collection.

The collection is divided into four sections. The first section is devoted entirely to the archives of the College and further subdivided according to the periods in the history of the College.

The Documentary Section includes two general divisions: the first containing such special collections as the Mrs. S. J. Jones Document Collection, The Blackwell Memorial Library, The Redway Documents, and The H. F. Browder Collection on the World War; and the second containing nine general collections classified as Business, Paper Currency and Stamps, Education, Historical, Land Grants, Maps, News-

papers, Pamphlets, and Pictures.

The Library Section also includes two general divisions: the first containing such special collections as The Blackwell Memorial Library (in part), The Meacham Collection, and The Neely-Boone Memorial Collection; and the second containing eleven general collections classified as Agriculture, Education, English Language and Literature, History, American, Texas, and European, Government, Magazines, Science, Mathematics, Medicine, and Religion and Hymnals.

The fourth section, which is the museum proper and includes all articles not listed in the first three divisions, contains The Hasty Memorial Collection, The Colonel Alvin Owsley World War Collection, and thirty-two general collections, each subdivided many times. The general collections are classified as Domestic, Ranch Equipment, Agriculture, Household Manufacturing, Transportation, Music, Mining, Surveying, Typewriters, Surgery, Dentistry, Education, Natural History, Indian Collection, and Foreign Collection (listed as Africa, Alaska, China, Hawaii, India, Japan, Jerusalem, Malay, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippine Islands, Siam, Syria, South America, and Cuba), the History of Fighting Equipment, the Civil War, and the World War.

Included among the documents and manuscripts in the various collections are the following: a land grant given to Rodman Moulton by Lorenzo De Zavala, Joseph Vehlein, and

David G. Burnet, signed in New York on October 16, 1830, according to the laws of the United States of Mexico and State of Coahuila and Texas, while Texas was still a part of Mexico; a land grant made in 1833; land grants signed by Sam Houston in 1842 and by Anson Jones in 1845; a bill of sale for a female slave in 1863; and other similar papers. One of the documentary sections also contains a copy of the New York Herald giving an account of the death of President Lincoln on April 15, 1865.

The Library Section contains text-books on Education, Natural Science, Mathematics, Medicine, History, and for the study of French, German, Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Hebrew, and other languages, bound volumes of Nile's Register, Harper's, and Godey's. This section also includes a complete file of McGuffey's Reader, and three original copies of the New England Primer.

In the division depicting the history of warfare are included primitive bows and arrows and stone implements used by the North American Indians, swords, flint lock guns, ball and cap guns, dueling pistols, and many other weapons of various periods down to, and including, machine guns used in the World War.

Among the household articles are timepieces (various instruments dating from the sundial, through the chain wind watch and wooden clock, to the modern electric clock), spin-

ning wheels of several types, sewing machines (one of which was made in 1847, two years after the machine was invented), Dutch ovens, Colonial pothooks, coffee mills, a complete set of shoe lasts, and a few of the old types of musical instruments, including the dulcimer, the cabinet organ, the piccolo zither, and the guitar zither.

In another group is included Kit Carson's last saddle, along with other saddles, branding irons, lariats, quirts, and hobbles.

One of the most interesting collections is composed of several pieces of the ceremonial paraphernalia of the Penitentes. This includes several wooden crosses varying in size from a few inches to several feet, "racket rattlers" made of wood and used in connection with chants, several quirts made of hemp and used for self-inflicted torture for the absolution of sins, and a few obsiliate plates used in the back-slashing ceremony of the initiation of new members. This is one of the most cherished collections in the entire museum, as it is one of the very few of its kind in existence.

Although the museum is a state collection, the Legislature has appropriated very little toward its maintenance. As a result, it is at present (1936) inadequately housed in one room on the third floor of the library building, and its growth has depended upon the generosity of in-

terested persons, by whom articles have been loaned or donated. Contributors have sent articles from seventeen states of the Union, from the District of Columbia, and from Mexico, Germany, Syria, Alaska, Nicaragua, Panama Canal Zone, England, and Japan.

THE PLACEMENT SERVICE

The assistance offered by the Placement Service is a very important activity of the College. It assists the public school administrators in their selection of teachers, and it assists the students of the College who are entering the field of teaching in obtaining positions. In addition to serving the students who are entering the teaching profession, this department also offers a follow-up service which assists the successful teachers in obtaining more rapid advancements.

The first organized attempt of the College to place its students in teaching positions was made during the last part of the "junior college period." When first initiated, there was very little system to this service. The direction was handled by a committee, and most of its work consisted of placing on the bulletin board a list of openings in the field. Students who were interested, then filed application for the positions.

In 1926, the Placement Service was organized as a one-man position, with Mr. E. H. Farrington as director.

ORGANIZATIONS

In the following pages the various organizations will be discussed according to their functions, and no effort will be made to place the discussion of each club in the order of its organization.

National Honorary Organizations

Alpha Chi. The W. H. Bruce Chapter of Alpha Chi, formerly known as the Scholarship Societies of the South of which the Denton Teachers College is a charter member, was organized in 1923. The purpose of the society is the promotion and recognition of scholarship and of the elements of character which make scholarship effective for good. The membership is restricted to those members of the ranking tenth of the junior and senior classes of the College who have a B average for the year immediately preceding their prospective membership.

Kappa Delta Pi. The Alpha Iota Chapter of this organization was the first chapter of an honorary fraternity to be established on the Campus, chapter of Kappa Delta Pi and the thirty-third to be established in the United States. Since its organization on January 23, 1926, its membership has been limited to junior and senior students of the college who have maintained a high scholastic standing, and to faculty members. Coincident with the organization of the Graduate Division of the College, the constitution of the club was amended to the extent that its

membership might include graduate students. Only students who have worthy social and educational ideals and who indicate a continued interest in the field of education are eligible for membership.

Pi Kappa Delta. At the close of a very successful season of debate in 1926-27, the College was admitted to membership in Pi Kappa Delta, but the local chapter, known as the Texas Eta, was not installed until the winter term of 1927-28, when a team of debaters from Howard Payne College came to Denton and officiated at the installation of ten charter members. The purpose of the organization is to develop ability in the art of public speaking, preparatory to leadership in practical life. The chapter has competitive relationship with the leading colleges and universities of Texas and adjoining states, and also sends teams on extended tours to provincial and national tournaments. Membership is open to both men and women depending upon their degree of proficiency in debate, oratory, extempore speaking, and poetry reading.

Delta Psi Kappa. The Rho Chapter of this national physical education fraternity for women was organized under the direction of Miss Virginia Fessler, national treasurer of the fraternity, on March 31, 1928. Eligibility to membership includes sophomore standing with an average of B on all academic work, and completion of three numbered courses in physical education.

Pi Omega Pi. On May 23, 1928, the College was approved for membership in Pi Omega Pi, a national honorary society for teachers and students in the field of commerce. The local branch of this fraternity functioned on the Campus under a pending charter until November 3 of that year. At that time Mr. W. A. Larimer formally installed the Eta Chapter with twenty-six charter members. The membership of the club is composed of junior and senior students of the College majoring or minoring in business administration who have high scholarship standing in education and commerce and who meet specified professional requirements. The purpose of the organization is to encourage high scholarship, to produce and develop interest in commercial education, and to hold before commercial teachers high ethical standards in business and professional life. The Eta Chapter was the first chapter of Pi Omega Pi to be established in Texas.

International Relations Club. The local unit of this organization was founded by the E. D. Criddle Historical Society in 1930 for students in the College who have a major or a minor in one of the social sciences and who have completed at least twelve semester hours in such major or minor with an average of not less than B. The purpose of the club is the study of world peace and international understanding.

Local Honorary Organizations

E. D. Criddle Historical Society. This club was

organized in 1924 to stimulate interest in the study of history and to form a means of providing social intercourse among students in the field of history. Membership is limited to students who are majoring or minoring in history and who have completed at least twelve semester hours in this field with an average of B. During the twelve years of its life on the Campus, the Society has accomplished three outstanding achievements: first, in 1924 or 1925 it sponsored the beginning of a collection of rare and unusual objects with the idea of eventually forming a museum (which museum later became the State Historical Collection); second, it established the E. D. Criddle Scholarship, a student loan fund providing loans of not over one hundred dollars made for one year to worthy students, preference being given to students who have chosen history as their major or first minor; and, third, in 1930 it sponsored the organization of the local unit of the International Relations Club.

W. N. Masters Chemical Society. This local honorary society was formed in 1926 to fulfill a definite need for the creation and promotion of greater scientific interest and discovery among the chemistry students of the College. There are two types of membership in this body: first, full membership, which is granted to any student who has completed twelve semester hours in chemistry with an average of B; and, second, associate membership, which is given to any student

who has completed three semester hours in chemistry with a grade of A.

Mathematics Club. Plans were made for the organization of an honorary club in mathematics in the long session of 1932-33, but the actual organization of such a club did not take place until the summer of 1933. The aim of the club is the promotion of interest in pure mathematics and in methods and problems in the teaching of mathematics, and the promotion of ideals of scholarship and good fellowship among the students and teachers of mathematics. Eligibility to membership includes sophomore standing, a major or first minor in mathematics with an average of B in that field, and a general average of at least thirty per cent free B's, completion of one semester's work in residence, and invitation from the club.

Bios Club. This club was organized in the fall of 1934 for the purpose of advancing the study of biological literature and creating biological interests among students. An average of B in biology is necessary for membership.

Gammadion Club. This organization is the only honor society for freshmen on the Campus. It was organized for the recognition and encouragement of scholarship and high morals among first and second year students of the College. The requirement for membership is a B average in the work of the first semester of the freshman year. Membership follows into the sophomore year of college.

Departmental Clubs

Press Club. The T. C. Press Club was organized in 1911 as the North Texas State Normal Press Club, for the purpose of creating an interest in publications, developing high standards of writing, building cooperation among the various publications of the College and their respective staffs, and fostering a spirit of fellowship with the publications of other colleges. The only requirement for membership is the completion of eighteen hours' of work on any one of the three local college publications. The T. C. Press Club is a member of the Texas Intercollegiate Press Association, and participates in the annual contests of that organization.

Ellen H. Richards Club. The Home Economics Club was organized in 1920 for the purpose of giving the young women of the College an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with one another through club work, and of fostering relationships that can be utilized in teaching and home making. On November 8, 1933, the name of the organization was changed to the Ellen H. Richards Club. The activities of the club are not limited entirely to the problems of the future home, but include various social affairs.

Elementary Council. In 1925, the Kindergarten Club and the Intermediate Club were organized. These two groups united in 1927 and formed one organization known as the Elementary Council for the purpose of sponsoring enter-

tainments and activities to further the interests in the field of elementary education.

Music Club. The Music Club was organized in 1930 with the aim of stimulating good music on the Campus. Eligibility to membership includes a major or minor in music and evidence of special musical ability.

Industrial Education Club. The club was organized in 1930 for the purpose of promoting fellowship and professional interest and growth among the industrial education students of the College. Membership is by invitation, which is issued only upon unanimous vote of the organization, to those students in the department who have substantial grade qualifications.

Kappa Alpha Lambda. This club of the Art Department was organized in 1931 with its aim the encouragement of creative ability, the making of contacts with artists in the vicinity of Denton, and the arousing of interest in art. Active membership is limited to twenty-five persons who are elected by the club after the completion of one year's work in the department.

Physical Education Professional Club. This organization is devoted to the promotion of professional interest, knowledge, fellowship, and attitudes through contacts with undertakings in the field of physical education. It sponsors and assists at the athletic tournaments as a regular

part of its annual program.

College Players. This organization, formerly known as The Lillie Bruce Dramatic Club, is among the oldest on the Campus. Membership is open to any student of the College who successfully passes the entrance try-outs. The group usually produces one three-act play during the summer session, and three three-act plays and many one-act plays for assembly programs and special events during the long session. The club participates in the annual State competition of one-act plays for Texas colleges.

Women's Athletic Association. During the long session of 1924-25 this association was organized with fifteen charter members. When intercollegiate athletics for women were abolished, this group was created to satisfy a demand for a club whose purpose would be the promotion of moral, mental, and physical efficiency through interest in athletics. The Association is organized into clubs of tennis, tumbling, archery, and natural dancing. Its activities include such sports as baseball, field hockey, volley ball, and basketball.

"T" Club. This organization is for all students of the College who have been awarded a letter in any form of interscholastic athletic competition. It was formed for the purpose of uniting the wearers of the "T," to make its members leaders in student activities, to create and promote

college spirit and to maintain a high standard of sportsmanship in all intramural and intercollegiate activities.

Young Democrats. The formation of this group was made during the long session 1935-36 in order to develop a strong democratic organization, to inform members on public affairs, and to work for outstanding governmental changes.

Quintilian Club. This group, formerly known as the Speech Majors Club, was organized to form a social and professional means of acquainting the students of the Speech Department with one another and with the instructors of that department, and to encourage high ideals and standards of speech in college students and prospective teachers. Membership is open to all students who are majoring or minoring in speech.

Service Clubs

Students Christian Association. The membership of the S. C. A., which is for the promotion of Christian fellowship among the students of the Campus, is open to the entire student-body of the College. One of the outstanding services of the organization is the publication of "Craggy Points," the freshman guide to student life.

Green Jackets. The membership of the Green Jackets, organized in 1924, is limited to forty young women of the College representing all the major women's organizations of the Campus. The organization serves as a pep squad

at the athletic functions, and its membership is used to usher at various College activities and to officiate at the educational conferences.

Literary-Social Organizations

Current Literature Club. The C. L. C. was organized by Miss Annie Webb Blanton in 1902 and was the first organization of its kind on the Campus. The club was federated in 1915 and is now a member of City, District, State, and National Federation of Women's Clubs. This organization sponsors the Junior Current Literature Club whose purpose is to acquaint the freshman and sophomore girls of the College with the work of the women's clubs in Texas.

Mary Arden Club. The membership of the Mary Arden Club, also organized in 1902, is limited to one hundred junior and senior girls of the College who have a general average of C, and who have been resident students for one long session. This is the only organization on the Campus which owns its club-house. The club was federated in 1915, and is a member of the City, District, State, and National Federation of Women's Clubs. The Mary Arden Club sponsors a Junior Mary Arden Club for the freshman and sophomore girls of the College who maintain a general average of C and have been resident students of the College for one semester.

Social Organizations

There are on the Campus seven social clubs, five

for the men of the campus, and two for the women. They are listed below with the dates of their organization:

Boys

Talons, 1925-26

Geezles, 1927

Pi Phi Pi, 1929

Trojans, 1932-33

Beta Alpha Rho Beta, 1933

Girls

Kaghlirs, 1933

Phoreffs, 1935

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37, 38
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- The Campus Chat, Volume XVI, Nos. 1, 5, 21
- The Campus Chat, Volume XVII, No. 1
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- The Campus Chat, Volume XIX, Nos. 1, 8, 21, 32, 35, 37, 43
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APPENDIX

TABLE II SHOWING INCREASE IN
VALUE OF COLLEGE PLANT SINCE 1912

Year	Grounds	Buildings	Equipment	Total
1912	\$20,000	\$152,556	\$42,952	\$215,508
1914	26,000	200,304	59,940	286,244
1916	26,766	231,029	90,571	348,366
1918	38,620	328,950	91,201	458,971
1920*				
1922	67,823	370,619	129,082	567,524
1924	121,302	704,404	181,500	1,006,846
1926	159,141.77	789,875.36	248,487.26	1,197,504.37
1928	200,018.82	810,769.53	280,982.22	1,291,770.56
1930	214,969.89	684,391.27	505,713.33	1,405,074.49
1932	237,683.33	685,989.78	553,859.51	1,477,532.62
1934	260,294.06	716,200.95	609,927.92	1,586,422.93
1936	280,952.25	1,001,668.12	635,724.97	1,928,345.34
Next**	280,952.25	1,289,000.	635,724.97	2,215,667.22

* Figures for 1920 not available

**Total value of physical plant after completion of the buildings now under construction, according to valuation made by the State auditor.

TABLE III
ENROLLMENT

1890-91 - 1900-01

1890-91	184
1891-92	281
1892-93	294
1893-94	151
1894-95	168
1895-96	200
1896-97	236
1897-98	*
1898-99	*
1899-1900	438
1900-01	*

* These figures not available

TABLE IV. ENROLLMENT OF THE NORTH TEXAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, REGULAR SESSION BY CLASSES, TOTAL EXTENSION, TOTAL SUMMER SCHOOL, BY YEARS FROM 1901 to 1936

School Year	Normal		C o l l e g e				%Extension		Total	Dem Sch	Grand Total	Summer Total*	Year's Total
	1st yr.	2nd yr.	1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th yr.	Reg-ular	Resi-dent					
	yr.	yr.	yr.	yr.	yr.	yr.							
1901-02	190	242	43						511	511	221	732	
1902-03	212	220	99						547	547	353	899	
1903-04	238	233	74						578	578	356	934	
1904-05	233	204	78						561	561	351	912	
1905-06	253	232	81						584	584	386	970	
1906-07	231	228	112						579	579	370	949	
1907-08	247	204	104						567	567	349	916	
1908-09	277	287	106						670	670	523	1,193	
1909-10	250	355	119						724	724	613	1,337	
1910-11	262	342	160						764	764	847	1,611	
1911-12	250	362	170						782	782	902	1,684	
1912-13	167	312	272						783	783	957	1,740	
1913-14	160	231	639					32	1,030	1,030	1,026	2,056	
1914-15	126	255	197	44					1,622	1,622	1,115	2,737	
1915-16	209	338	427	152					1,126	1,126	1,450	2,576	
1916-17	285	442	529	247					1,648	1,648	1,768	3,416	
1917-18	231	342	409	196	9				1,332	1,332	1,700	3,032	
1918-19	213	293	360	163	27	6			1,221	1,221	1,721	2,942	
1919-20	244	303	310	195	24	11			1,337	1,337	2,090	3,427	
1920-21	221	295	379	172	27	19			1,349	1,349	2,406	3,755	
1921-22	177	349	564	208	44	22			1,609	1,609	2,571	4,180	
1922-23	240	385	645	331	75	37			1,023	1,023	2,670	4,593	
1923-24	242	462	802	402	117	76			2,311	2,311	2,986	5,297	
1924-25		431	745	390	168	93			2,057	2,057	2,628	4,685	
1925-26			658	324	177	104			1,645	1,645	2,789	4,434	
1926-27			705	447	214	104			1,937	1,937	3,290	5,227	
1927-28			813	530	251	171		562	2,707	2,707	3,216	5,923	
1928-29			911	466	262	153		544	2,803	2,803	3,790	6,593	
1929-30			836	450	227	219		601	2,711	2,711	3,693	6,404	
1930-31			868	524	378	175		418	2,686	2,686	3,818	6,504	
1931-32			749	505	382	199		555	2,608	2,608	3,367	5,975	
1932-33			804	456	406	217		382	2,749	2,749	2,684	5,533	
1933-34			651	476	353	210		503	2,515	2,515	3,545	6,060	
1934-35			607	470	427	281		670	2,824	2,824	3,564	6,388	
1935-36													

*This is a total which is not available by classes

TABLE VIII. SHOWING DEGREES GRANTED SINCE 1919
DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO SEX OF CONFEREE AND TYPE OF DEGREE

Session	Men		Women		Total		Total		Total Degrees	Total Years
	B.A.	B.S.	B.A.	B.S.	Men	Women	B.A.	B.S.		
1918--1919	2	1	2	0	3	2	4	1	5	6
1919--1920	2	2	1	2	4	3	3	4	7	14
Summer '20	2	2	3	0	4	3	5	2	7	
1920--1921	4	2	5	2	6	7	9	4	13	27
Summer '21	4	2	1	7	6	8	5	9	13	
1921--1922	5	1	3	4	6	7	8	5	13	43
Summer '22	8	4	8	10	12	18	16	14	30	
1922--1923	5	5	7	7	10	14	12	12	24	49
Summer '23	5	5	0	5	20	5	5	20	25	
1923-1924	6	5	14	15	11	29	20	20	40	95
Summer '1924	6	20	11	18	26	29	17	38	55	
1924--1925	17	17	19	12	34	31	36	29	65	150
Summer '25	14	31	15	25	45	40	29	56	85	
1925--1926	12	24	14	24	36	38	26	48	74	171
Summer '26	14	41	12	30	55	42	26	71	97	
1926--1927	6	29	20	27	35	47	26	56	82	223
Summer '27	25	50	30	36	75	66	55	86	141	
1927--1928	12	23	28	30	35	58	40	53	93	240
Summer '28	14	45	37	51	59	88	51	96	147	
1928--1929	9	28	28	39	37	67	37	67	104	323
Summer '29	21	54	57	87	75	144	78	141	219	
1929--1930	15	29	26	40	44	66	41	69	110	312
Summer '30	11	52	51	88	63	139	62	140	202	
1930--1931	11	30	28	52	43	80	39	82	121	329
Summer '31	7	54	51	96	61	147	58	150	208	
1931--1932	10	32	31	43	32	74	41	75	116	377
Summer '32	9	76	56	120	85	176	65	196	261	
1932--1933	12	48	24	60	60	84	36	108	144	399
Summer '33	10	74	62	109	84	171	72	183	255	
1933--1934	19	40	18	58	59	77*	37	98	136	423
Summer '34	14	53	91	129	67	120	105	182	287	
1934--1935	9	52	27	71	61	98	36	123	159	601
Summer '35	15	122	51	254	137	305	66	376	442	
1935--1936										
Summer '36										

* This total includes one Bachelor of Music degree.

TABLE XIX-SHOWING EDITORS AND
BUSINESS MANAGERS OF THE
"NORMAL JOURNAL"

Year	Vol.	No.	Editor	Business Manager
1901-02	1*			
1902-03	2	1-4	C. C. McDonald	J. L. Craig
		5-8	Maurice V. Smith	J. L. Craig
1903-04	3	1-5	W. L. Starling	Jeff F. Montgomery
		6-8	J. O. Leath	Jeff F. Montgomery
1904-05	4	1-5	Richard W. Mayfield	Jesse Leggett
				W. H. Jones
		6-8	J. M. Brown	Jesse Leggett
				W. H. Jones
1905-06	5	1-7	Cora A. Goodwin	W. N. Rosenquest
				W. Z. Bates
1906-07	6	1-3	Esther L. Whittaker	W. A. Thurman
				L. F. Connell
		4-7	J. L. Hart	W. A. Thurman
				L. F. Connell
1907-08	7	1-3	F. P. Bowman	F. H. Alexander
		4-7	N. S. Jones	F. H. Alexander
1908-09	8	1-7	C. C. Prim	W. H. Wilson
1909-10	9	1-7	Mrs. Annie Taylor	A. O. Gunter
1910-11	10	1-7	Mary E. Rawlins	J. L. Waller
1911-12	11	1-7	A. H. Maxey	J. C. Guy
1912-13	12	1-7	R. D. Jackson	T. H. Holmes
1913-14	13	1-7	Fred Bruce	L. B. Lyon
1914-15	14	1-7	Ben F. Lowrie	L. B. Lyon
1915-16	15	1-7	C. L. Brown	Jack Phillips

TABLE XX. SHOWING EDITORS AND
BUSINESS MANAGERS OF THE
"AVESTA"

Year	Vol.	No.	Editor	Business Manager
1916-17	1	1-3	Mary Watlington	Bennett Wooley
1917-18	2	1-3	C. H. Thurman	Bennett Wooley
	3*			
1924-25	4	1	Martha M. McBride	Willis Smith
		2-3	Inez Edwards Ray	Willis Smith
		4	Dwight H. Starr	Willis Smith
1925-26	5	1-3	Mrs. Bertha Parker	James M. Williamson
		4	Grace Ratliff	Joe O. Neely
1926-27	6	1-3	Eva Stapleton	Joe O. Neely
		4	Robert Hammock	Joe O. Neely
1927-28	7	1-4	Robert Hammock	Duncan Robinson

*Not available

TABLE X. SHOWING EDITORS AND
BUSINESS MANAGERS OF THE
"AVESTA"
(continued)

Year	Vol.	No.	Editor	Business manager
1928-29	8	1-3	Myron S. Stout	Charles Brown
		4	Myron S. Stout	Roy Roddy
1929-30	9	1-4	Clarence Jaeggli	R. M. Reeves
1930-31	10	1-3	William S. Hawes	E. L. Yant
		4	William S. Hawes	Travis Small
1931-32	11	1-3	Albert S. Johnston	Travis Small
		4	Grace Chenault	Joe Skiles
1932-33	12	1	Guy McNeil	Joe Skiles
		2	Mary Willis	Joe Skiles
		3	Joe Gugenheim	Joe Skiles
		4	Mrs. Allie Rich	Lois Wilkerson
1933-34	13	1	J. Elmer Cox	Shelby Phillips
		2	Eva Joy Talley	Shelby Phillips
		3	Fred Vivion	Shelby Phillips
		4	Lorene Lane	Shelby Phillips
1934-35	14	1-3	John Shelton	Curtis Wilson
		4	Evelyn Lewis	Curtis Wilson
1935-36	15		Pauline Crittendon	James Wheeler

TABLE XI-SHOWING EDITORS AND
BUSINESS MANAGERS OF THE
COLLEGE YEAR-BOOKS

COTTONTAIL

Year	Vol.	Editor	Business Manager
1905-06	1	W. M. Tanner	N. N. Rosenquest W. Z. Bates

YUCCA

Year	Vol.	Editor	Business Manager
1906-07	1	Esther L. Whittaker	W. A. Thurman L. F. Connell
1907-08	2	F. P. Bowman	F. H. Alexander
1908-09	3	R. E. Young	H. F. Wilson
1909-10	4	Beatrice Burrus	A. O. Gunter
1910-11	5	E. L. Hunter	J. L. Waller
1911-12	6	R. E. Leonard	J. C. Guy
1912-13	7	C. L. Brown	T. H. Holmes
1913-14	8	Mamie Walker	L. B. Lyon
1914-15	9	W. B. Ferguson	L. B. Lyon
1915-16	10	Wheat Williams	Jack Phillips
1916-17	11	Elmer C. Dodd	Ramey W. Helms
1917-18	12	Paul Taylor	Bennett Wooley
1918-19	13	Sam B. McAlister	Alfred H. Stockard
1919-20	14	Oscar J. Emery	Alfred H. Stockard
1920-21	15	Anne Patrick	Jesse R. Pirtle
1921-22	16	Carl R. Young	John S. Anderson
1922-23	17	W. A. Ross	W. Fritz Humphreys
1923-24	18	H. A. Perryman	H. Ray McKenzie
1924-25	19	F. A. Coffey	Willis L. Smith
1925-26	20	Paul Taliaferro	James M. Williamson
1926-27	21	Birdie Brenholtz	Joe E. Neely
1927-28	22	Urbane O. Hennen	Duncan W. Robinson
1928-29	23	Arlos Gilbreth	Charles Brown
1929-30	24	Ralph Houston	R. M. Reeves
1930-31	25	Pearson Medders	Emmett Yant
1931-32	26	Joe Skiles	Travis Small
1932-33	27	Fred Campora	Joe Skiles
1933-34	28	Louis Higginbotham	Shelby Phillips
1934-35	29	Truett Meredith	Curtis Wilson
1935-36	30	Robert McCloud	James Wheeler

TABLE XII-SHOWING EDITORS AND
BUSINESS MANAGERS OF THE
"CAMPUS CHAT"

Year	Vol.	Editor	Business Manager
1916-17	1*		
1917-18	2	Lavinia Gillespie	Bennett L. Wooley
1918-19	3	Lillian Carlton	Alfred Stockard
			N. M. Wilson
			Ruth Hamilton
			Clifton Simmons
Summer		C. A. Bridges	A. H. Stockard
			Ruth Hamilton
1919-20	4	James L. Edwards	Alfred Stockard
Summer		Roy O. Hatley	Alfred Stockard
1920-21	5	Harold H. Welborn	J. R. Pirtle
Summer		Harold H. Welborn	J. R. Pirtle
1921-22	6	Fred C. Hughes	John S. Anderson
Summer		Fred C. Hughes	John S. Anderson
1922-23	7	Glenn Bolch**	Fritz Humphreys
		Theo Mahler	
Summer		Theo Mahler	Roy McKenzie
1923-24	8	Grace Ratliff	Roy McKenzie
Summer		Estes Hargreaves	E. O. Hutcheson
1924-25	9	Jack Gale	Willis L. Smith
Summer		Theo Mahler	Willis L. Smith
1925-26	10	Clint Wilks	James M. Williamson
Summer		Lucile Sheppard	Joe E. Neely
		Beulah Brim	
1926-27	11	W. H. Cooke***	Joe E. Neely
		Duncan Robinson	
Summer		Duncan Robinson	Joe E. Neely
1927-28	12	Elithe Hamilton	Duncan Robinson
Summer		Margaret Mehaffey	Duncan Robinson
1928-29	13	Margaret Mehaffey	Charles Brown
Summer		Bennie Wilkerson	Charles Brown
1929-30	14	Isabelle Armistead	R. M. Reeves
Summer		Fred B. Nance	R. M. Reeves
1930-31	15	John E. King	Emmett L. Yant
Summer		Helen Hill	Travis H. Small
1931-32	16	Helen Hill	Travis H. Small
Summer		Andrew Swenson	Joe Skiles
1932-33	17	Andrew Swenson	Joe Skiles
Summer		Lamar Fly	Lois Wilkerson
1933-34	18	Lois Wilkerson	Shelby Phillips
Summer		Lois Wilkerson	Shelby Phillips
1934-35	19	Kenneth E. Smith	Curtis Wilson
Summer		Bertrand Heflin	Curtis Wilson
1935-36	20	Alvin Irby	James Wheeler
Summer		Bowen Evans	Shelton McMath

*Not available

**Resigned, December 19, 1922

***Resigned, February 10, 1927