



# Glenville State College Celebrates 100th Birthday

## Royal Court Reigns Today

By Virginia Bathon

Miss Rosanna Marie Corathers is the Glenville State College Centennial Queen. She was crowned Sept. 22 at the opening convocation of the Centennial year.

The Centennial Court consists of Pamela Sue Cottrill, freshman; Susan Lynch, sophomore; Debra Buckhannon, junior; and Janet Alkire, senior.

The queen and her court reign over the Centennial activities. They were introduced Sept. 22 at the Centennial convocation. During this time the queen was crowned. They also reigned over the Centennial football game and were introduced at the Centennial Homecoming.

Miss Corathers and her royal court will reign over the Centennial Birthday Ball, which will be held tonight Feb. 19, from 9 till 12 p.m. The Court will also attend the Centennial Alumni Banquet which will be held April 22.

The queen, Miss Corathers, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Corathers of Weston, is a graduate of Lewis County High School. Queen Rosanna is a senior majoring in elementary education and is a member of the Council for Exceptional Children. She is also a member of Delta Zeta.

Miss Cottrill, freshman class attendant, is a math major from Weston. The 18-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Cottrill, she is a graduate of Lewis County High School.

Miss Lynch, a 19-year-old sophomore, is her class attendant. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randall Lynch, she is a business major and a graduate of Gilmer County High.

Miss Buckhannon is a graduate of Parkersburg High School. The daughter of Mrs. Betty Buckhannon, she is a 20-year-old business major who is serving as junior class attendant.

Miss Alkire is the senior class attendant. A graduate of Lewis County High School, she resides in Walkersville. Miss Alkire, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ray B. Alkire is a 21-year-old home economics major.

## Pioneers vs. State On Afternoon Slate

The Glenville State Pioneers will take on the Yellow Jackets of West Virginia State today at 2 p.m. This game, the last of the season before tournaments, has been designated as the Centennial Game signifying 100 years of progress.

Coach Lilly's cagers have been hard to beat in recent weeks and will come into the game with a riding nine game winning streak including wins over Fairmont and Morris Harvey.

The Pioneers will have their usual starting line-up of Jim Garnett and Ron Jones at guard, Dale Tawney at center, and Earl Hawkins and Steve Datcher at forward.

This evening from 9-12 p.m., the Centennial Ball will be held. Two bands are being featured at the semi-formal affair: the Dusty Rhoades Quartet and the Headstones.



1972 Centennial Court is shown in preparation for today's Centennial activities. Left to right, Susan Lynch, sophomore; Janet Alkire, senior; Queen Rosanna Corathers, senior; Debra Buckhannon, junior and Sue Cottrill, freshman.

## Time Capsule Buried With College History

By James Bleigh

A Time Capsule containing articles of interest about the present and past of Glenville State College was officially sealed and buried during the Centennial Convocation Sept. 22.

A committee collected the various items sealed in the Time Capsule, which is to be opened in 100 years. Among the items included were short messages from the President of Glenville State College, Governor of West Virginia, Mayor of Glenville, Chancellor of West Virginia Board of Regents, President of Student Congress and the President of Faculty Administrative Organization.

A complete roster of the student body, faculty, and staff as of Sept. 1971, copies of the *Glenville Mercury*, *Confrontation*, *Glenville Democrat*, *Alumni Bulletin*, programs of the Centennial celebration, Freshmen handbook and the residence hall regulations were included. Along with these, the statement of the purpose of the college, schedule of athletic events, and cultural events for 1971-72, and *The History of Athletics at GSC* compiled by Dr. Robert Dollinger were added.

Other articles placed in the Time Capsule are a map of GSC campus, a map of Glenville, a schedule of classes for 1971-72, Faculty-Administrative Organization constitution, Student Congress constitution, a short history of GSC, the list of all former college presidents and principals, and a list of all campus social and honor organizations.

A copy of the original deed, a list of the "Alumni of the Year" recipients, the "Faculty Wives' Handbook," a copy of the week's menu from the cafeteria, Folk Festival Program, list of the 100 Outstanding Alumni, a copy of the Alma Mater and school song were also on the list of items included.

Other items selected for the Time Capsule were a copy of the original Governor's Proclamation, information on the Wesley Foundation, copies of an enrollment form, grade slip, permanent record card, copy of a diploma

used in 1971-72, a parking ticket and Centennial souvenirs such as automobile tag, license plate, and bronze pocket piece.

Pictures of the Centennial Queen, Centennial Pioneer, campus buildings, and the President of GSC plus the transcripts of messages or addresses given at the Centennial celebrations, a freshman beanie, statement of the purpose of the Time Capsule and a brief description of items included, a copy of the "West Virginia Hills" and a short explanation pertaining to its having been written here were also sealed in the Capsule. Two hundred Centennial placemats, to be used in the 200-year-celebration, complete the list of articles which were chosen for the Time Capsule.

The capsule was then sealed with cement and buried in front of the Administration Building following Gov. Arch Moore's convocation address. After the ceremony, the Time Capsule was covered by a cement slab with an inlaid plaque and a park bench over this to commemorate the celebration.



This bench and plaque mark the site of the time capsule burial on the front lawn of the Administration Building.

## Birthday Ball Adds Climax To Activities

By Ruth Swatzyna

This issue of *The Glenville Mercury* is published in commemoration of the one hundredth birthday of Glenville State College which is being celebrated today, Feb. 19. By an act of the Legislature on Feb. 19, 1872, the Glenville Branch of the State Normal School of West Virginia was established to provide instruction and practice for common school teachers in the science of education and the art of teachers.

The school term has been filled with events to commemorate this special year, including the selection of a Centennial queen and court, time capsule burial, Centennial convocations, special Homecoming activities and Centennial sports events. The activities have all been coordinated by the Centennial Executive Committee, headed by Dr. Delmer K. Somerville.

Today's activities include a special Centennial Ballgame at 2 p.m. and the Centennial Birthday Ball from 9-12 p.m. in the ballroom.

Queen Rosanna Corathers was crowned on Sept. 22 to mark the beginning of the Centennial year. On that day, the time capsule was buried, and Governor Arch Moore Jr. delivered an address. Queen Rosanna's court includes Susan Cottrill, Susan Lynch, Deborah Buckhannon, and Janet Alkire.

On Dec. 9, a Centennial Christmas program was presented. On Jan. 25, a convocation on Glenville's first 100 years was given. These are to be followed by a convocation on the future of GSC to be presented Mar. 4.

A Centennial basketball game is to be played against W.Va. State today and will be followed by the Centennial Ball. The football season was marked by a Homecoming celebration commemorating the Centennial year. The theme for the parade was "Highlights in the History of GSC." All former Homecoming queens and Pioneers were invited back for the occasion and were honored with a dinner.

The Centennial Executive Committee, headed by Dr. Delmer K. Somerville, is composed of eight other members. This includes Michael Ferrell and James H. White, alumni mem-

bers; Wesley C. Frame and William Edward Suddath. Student Congress members; David M. Gillespie and Byrl L. Law, faculty advisors; Goff Summers, Glenville Community member; and Dr. D. Banks Wilburn, President of the College.

Other major committees include arrangements committee, cultural affairs, finance, and historical committees, and the publicity and publications committee.

The arrangements committee is composed of Dr. Byron J. Turner, chairman; Karen Brady, Andre Brown, Lillian Chaddock, Johnny Joe Evans, Bobby D. Frame, Larry Godfrey, Goldine Hickman, Judy Jordan, Loren McCartney, Steven Nichols, Stephen Nicholson, Donald R. Phillips, John Steven Scherer, and Dr. William K. Simmons.

The members of the cultural affairs committee are Dr. Espy W. Miller, chairman; Robert Gainer, H. Gary Gillespie, David E. Harry, Goldine Hickman, Linda Morrell Mayfield, Dr. Woodrow Morris, Douglas C. Smith, and Audeen Walters.

Members of the finance committee are Beryl Langford, chairman; Robert Gainer, Dr. John F. McCreary, William J. Osborne, and John White.

The historical committee is composed of Dr. James G. Jones, chairman; Guy Bailey, Mary Jean Barker, Fred Boothe, Patricia Carroll, Erma Edwards, David M. Gillespie, Lloyd M. Jones, Yvonne King, Donald R. Phillips, Karen Price, Bessie Bell Scott, and Nelson Wells.

On the publicity and publications committee are David M. Gillespie, chairman; Karen Caperton, Robert Gainer, Linn B. Hickman, Yvonne King, Steven Nichols, William J. Osborne, Donald R. Phillips, Ann Starcher, and Virginia West.

## Century Souvenirs Used For Publicity

During the 1971-72 GSC Centennial year, various items are being used for publicity and to help celebrate GSC's 100th birthday.

Such items bearing the Centennial Seal include: car plates, two car decals which alter in size and design, cloth decals for the basketball team, glasses, shopping bags, candy dishes, traditional mugs, paperweights, tee shirts, jewelry, and a Centennial brochure provided by the Centennial Committee. Over 230,000 placemats were also sold to restaurants and hotels in 25 counties.

Billboards have been placed in several counties and were paid for by the alumni in the county in which the billboard appeared. The billboards may be seen in the following places during the months named: Weston, Nov.-Dec.-Jan.; Richwood, Nov.-Dec.-Jan.-Feb.-Mar.; Charleston, Nov.-Dec.-Jan.; Parkersburg, Dec.-Jan.-Feb.; Glenville, Jan.-Feb.-Mar.; Rainelle, Feb.-Mar.; Sutton, Feb.-Mar.; Webster Springs, Feb.-Mar.; Elkins, Feb.; Summersville, Feb.-Mar.-Apr.; Ripley, Apr.-May; Nutter Fort, Apr.; Clay, Apr.; and Gauley Bridge, Apr.





## 'The Road Less Traveled . . .'

Glenville State College is 100 years old today and a great deal has happened since those first few students entered its doors in 1872. But exactly what has happened to the GSC student profile in 100 years?

The college student today is a product of many years of change. In some ways he has progressed and in some ways he has not. Today, he is first of all, probably between the ages of 18 and 22 though, with the large number of veterans from the Vietnam War who are now taking advantage of the GI Bill, the average is perhaps slightly higher than in 1872.

In dress, he is not so detached from his 1872 counterpart for the evolution of clothing styles seems to be in the pattern of a circle. Skirts lengths have risen and are being lowered again and pant leg styles have gone from wide to narrow and back to wide. Even hair styles reflect this circular pattern.

The language is an ever-changing product of our environment and every generation has added its own vocabulary. Our predecessors may have used such a flattering remark as "tough" to mean something quite different than its twentieth century connotation.

Students today enjoy many types of music, particularly GSC students, for they select favorites from anything from Bach to Santana. The 1872 crowd would have been quite disturbed probably by the rock opera, Jesus Christ, Superstar at a time when Gone With the Wind would have been X-rated.

Students in 1872 didn't have nearly the amount of leisure time we enjoy today and their scope of possible interest was very limited. Noting the article of former rules and regulations in this issue you will notice that such common activities as playing bridge, going to a dance, or down to the "House" would have led to immediate expulsion. After lessons were done in those days, the student was expected to read "healthy" books or go to the chapel.

Yet, this does not offset the antics of the Damn Dirty Dozen for instance. From the incidents we were able to uncover, the students of yesteryears were more daring, more ornery and more successful in their prankish exhibitions.

Women's lib then only covered the right to vote and even Carry Nation would have been appalled at women smoking, drinking, or being considered in any way equal to men.

While such habits as drinking and smoking were much more questions of morals than of health as they are today, the use of marijuana and other hallucinogens occupy the interest of many college students. Where the proper procedures for courtships were strictly set up in 1872, the sexual revolution of 1972 has all but done away with the traditional guidelines of human conduct.

We all know too well how the expenses of a college education have changed in this century. When you remember that the first students paid \$18 in tuition for a full semester at GSC and today pay anywhere from \$113 to \$487, this change is all too apparent. Perhaps that is the price of progress.

As a student involved in the pursuit of an education, the road is now much easier and open to many more. Though the volume of the average class work has probably risen, the work itself allows for a greater feeling of self expression and personal satisfaction.

The profile of the Glenville State student, then, has changed but only as the reflection of the world around him has. The college student is still looking for the same basic things: admittance to adulthood, an outlet for expression of the inner self, and last but not least, an education.

Ann Starcher  
Editor-in-chief

### THE GLENVILLE MERCURY

#### The Student Newspaper

Published weekly and entered as second class mail at the Post Office at Glenville, W. Va. 26351. Subscription - \$3.50 a year.

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Printed by the Grantsville Printing Co., Grantsville, W. Va.

# State of West Virginia



## House of Delegates

### HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 41

Offered by Delegate Billy Brown Burke, on behalf of the entire membership of the West Virginia Legislature

### A RESOLUTION DESIGNATING THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF 1971-1972 AS THE GLENVILLE STATE COLLEGE CENTENNIAL YEAR

WHEREAS, Glenville State College was established by an act of the West Virginia Legislature on February 19, 1872, as Glenville Normal School for the express purpose of preparing teachers for the common schools of the State of West Virginia; and

WHEREAS, During the ensuing one hundred years, Glenville State College attained prominence in the realm of teacher education, and during the same period expanded its responsibilities by providing programs in other areas essential to the needs of the citizens of the State of West Virginia; and

WHEREAS, These evolving and expanding responsibilities have been recognized by the Legislature in subsequent years when legislation was enacted to change the name successively to Glenville State Teachers College, and to Glenville State College; and

WHEREAS, The contributions of Glenville State College and its many graduates to the State of West Virginia, to the nation and to our society in education, business, industry, government and the many professions over the past century have been of great and immeasurable value; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That the academic year extending from August 23, 1971, to May 13, 1972, be designated as the Glenville State College Centennial Year, as an expression of the appreciation of the people of our State for, and their pride in, this outstanding College and its continued record of accomplishments in higher education and its service to the State of West Virginia; and, be it

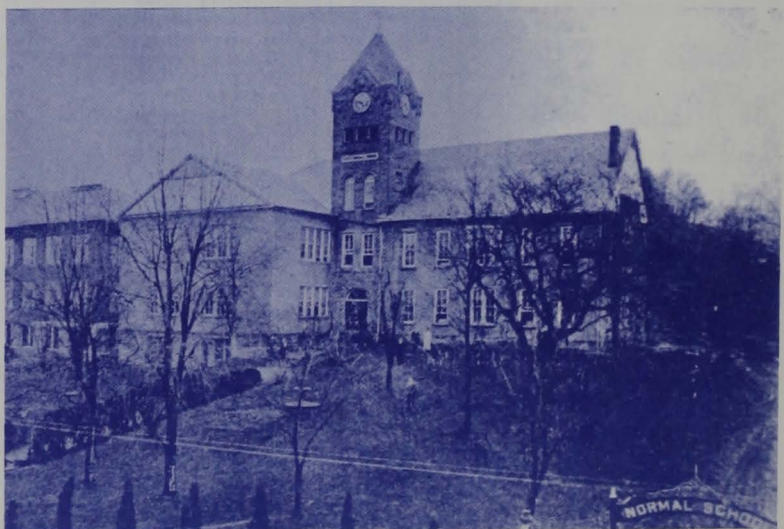
Further Resolved, That the Clerk is hereby directed to forward a copy of this resolution to D. Banks Wilburn, President of Glenville State College.

Adopted by the West Virginia Legislature March 5, 1971.



Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Clerk of the House of Delegates.



The present Administration Building is shown as it appeared in 1924 when it was a part of the Glenville Normal School.



STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
CHARLESTON

## A PROCLAMATION

By the Governor

WHEREAS, February 19, 1972, marks the 100th Anniversary of the enactment of legislation creating the institution which is now Glenville State College; and

WHEREAS, This renowned institution will commemorate its creation and reflect on its proud history that has brought forth a legacy of leadership in higher education to this State and Nation; and

WHEREAS, This significant occasion affords an opportunity to bring greetings to our distinguished state college; and

WHEREAS, The perseverance and determination that guided the founding fathers as the institution successively emerged from a state normal school to a state teachers college and to a state college of prominence and respect will undergird those who chart its destiny into the future of a second century of service; and

WHEREAS, Our tribute is joined by the many devoted alumni around the world whose daily lives are vivid examples of the high standard of dedication and academic excellence they acquired at Glenville State College.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ARCH A. MOORE, JR., Governor of the State of West Virginia, do hereby proclaim the academic year extending from August 23, 1971, to May 13, 1972, as

### CENTENNIAL YEAR OF GLENVILLE STATE COLLEGE

and request the appropriate observance of this historic occasion.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of West Virginia to be affixed.



DONE at the Capitol in the City of Charleston, State of West Virginia, this the 7th day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred Seventy-one and in the One Hundred Eighth year of our State.

*Arch A. Moore Jr.*  
GOVERNOR

BY THE GOVERNOR:

*John J. R. R. R.*  
SECRETARY OF STATE

## PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, Glenville State College celebrates the 100th anniversary of its opening; and

WHEREAS, from its beginning the Town of Glenville has been most responsive in its support of Glenville State College; and

WHEREAS, the history of Glenville State College has been one of service and accomplishment in the face of obstacles and adversities; and

WHEREAS, through the perseverance and determination of courageous and forthright citizens the institution has grown to a stature of preeminence; and

WHEREAS, the impressive record of growth has escalated Glenville State College to one of the finest of its kind; and

WHEREAS, the accomplishments and contributions of Glenville State College to the Town of Glenville, the State of West Virginia and the nation are extraordinary in character; and

WHEREAS, at the close of an era and on the eve of a new one, the Town pledges its continued cooperation with the College,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, J. W. Beall, Mayor of Glenville, West Virginia, do hereby proclaim August 23, 1971, through May 13, 1972, the centennial year of Glenville State College, confident that my fellow citizens will join me in generous appreciation of Glenville State College's contribution to higher education. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Town of Glenville, West Virginia to be affixed this 1st day of May, 1971.

*J. W. Beall*  
J. W. Beall, Mayor of the Town of  
Glenville, West Virginia

# Past, Present, And Future Praised By Pres. Wilburn

As Glenville State College enters into the observance of its Centennial, 1971-1972, we reflect with pride in the past, view with excitement the present, and look ahead with anticipation to the challenges of the future.

If viewed alone, a centennial observance means little, but in the perspective of the then, the now, and the future, it is a most significant event. Thus, this celebration is a tribute to the past, an excitation to the present, and an era of proud history to those who will meet the challenges of the future.

Glenville State College from its humble beginning has provided opportunities for thousands to acquire knowledges which are cultural, enriching, and practical. These thousands have gone forth prepared for the demands necessary of citizenship, the professions, and public service; and they have fulfilled every expectation.

As we look ahead to the future, the College must surely accept the challenge to prepare young persons, whose objectives are careers as teachers, the opportunities to receive their professional preparation in learning situations which are no less than the best.

In anticipating what other challenges of the future may be, it seems logical to look to service in the education of youth and adults not only in the areas of the arts and the sciences, leading possibly

to the professions, but to the preparation of youth and adults for practical, technical and vocational endeavors requiring one or two years or less of post secondary-school education. Whatever the challenges will be the experiences of the past and the present, in terms of the dedication and devotion of all in each generation who have made the first one hundred years A CENTURY OF SERVICE AND PROGRESS will be followed by those who surely will provide the creativeness and resourcefulness for a future of far greater impact than Glenville State has had on the past and the present.



D. Banks Wilburn, President  
Glenville State College

Dr. D. Banks Wilburn

# One Hundred Years Reflected By Dean

On the occasion of the Centennial of Glenville State College one should possibly reflect upon the real significance of the event. The age of one hundred years is considered a "ripe old age." It is usually customary to inquire as to the secret of this success. Why has Glenville State College endured to contribute a century of service and progress to higher education? No doubt there are many answers to this inquiry—perhaps as many as there are respondents. One of the basic reasons seems to be the dedication of the alumni, the staff and faculty and the students over this extended period of time. Through the first century they have demonstrated qualities of leadership, creativeness, courage and determination. These are essential qualities of any effort which is to be enduring. Our "ripe old age" did not just happen. It came about because the College met the plain and simple needs of those it served. Freshmen came across our threshold with faltering steps and strode confidently away as alumni four years later. As William James has said, "The greatest use of the life is to spend it for something that outlasts it." This is precisely why this institution has meant so much to so many.

We must now look ahead to the second century of service and progress. The same qualities of leadership, vision, and courage which have built Glenville State College must prevail in the years ahead. Our tasks for the future must be clarified and orderly change must be accommodated. The poetic lines of Josephine Aichner seem most appropriate:



*The slow years  
of a rapid century  
have enshrined our peers and elders.  
Waiting just outside  
for its birthright of eternal things,  
the future has ready its own changes  
which the gothic clock will count  
as it has counted every minute  
of the past one hundred years.*

*You will make the future welcome.  
You are not afraid.*

Delmer K. Somerville  
Dean of the College  
Director of the Centennial

Dr. Delmer K. Somerville



Sports Stories by Dianna Moore and Mike Rust

## Football First Sport At GSC

Glenville State College has come a long way from the time when it was considered ungentelemanly to play baseball to today when many school activities are centered around the sports world. Many changes have come in the outlook of most people towards the three major sports since that time.

E.G. Rohrbough tried to organize the Normal's first football team in 1901. The first game scheduled was against West Virginia Wesleyan on Thanksgiving Day in 1901, but they did not play because of trouble at Wesleyan involving professional football. So the first GSC football team did not play a single game.

Not until 1908 was another team organized. This team played against the Elkins YMCA and lost 6-0. Early Normal teams' equipment consisted of heavy rubber nose guards, shin protectors, street shoes with nailed on cleats, no headgear, shoulder or leg pads, and a five dollar football inflated by a bicycle pump. In 1909, Coach A.K. Brake, a mathematics instructor at the Normal organized a team which had a three-game schedule. The first game won in the history of the Normal was a 6-0 win against Fairmont.

In 1901, the Normal's team played and lost five games, but in 1911 they had a win when they beat Wesleyan 3-2. Morgan Gardner was one of the most fabulous players of the time. He kicked a 45-yard field goal, which provided the Normal with their first conquest over Wesleyan. One week after he did this for Glenville, he was seen in Charleston playing for Morris Harvey.

In 1912 the Normal's team had a 9-9 tie with Fairmont, a 0-33 loss to Davis & Elkins, and 0-22 loss to Wesleyan. They did not win another game until 1915 when they won one out of the four games played. In 1916 they again lost all games and there were no sports activities for the next three years because of the war.

In 1920 the Glenville team had its first summer training camp but it did not help the Glenville men very much. They played four games without scoring a single point. The Glenville team still did not score a single point in 1922 or 1923, but in 1924 the tide reversed and the Glenville team won four games and lost one. The next year was another very bad one with six losses and one tie.

The Glenville team adopted the name of the "Pioneers" in 1926. In 1927-28 school term, Nate Rohrbough coached the Pioneers to a record of four wins, two losses, and two ties. In 1929 the Pioneers were able to win six games under leadership of a sensational halfback, Carlos Ratliff.

The next three years were relatively successful with five wins, two ties, and one loss in 1930 and the WVIAC Championship in 1931. The years 1933 through the war until 1946 were not too eventful. The only highlights were the 1937 conference championship and 1939 was the year of the inspirational sports figure, Frank Montrose.

The former student, Carlos Ratliff, came back to Glenville as coach in 1946. He only had one win that year. In 1947 the Pioneers won two games and in 1948 and '49 they lost a total of 13 games. The next few years were not particularly outstanding.

The year 1954 was the first season for football coach Nick Murin. The season's record was two wins, three losses, and one tie. Two men made the WVIAC honorary football team. They were center, Frank Vincent and end, Ed Tekieli. The Pioneers led the conference in pass catching.

The greatest season in GSC's history came in 1958 when the Pioneers captured the WVIAC Championship. The Pioneers had a record of six wins, no losses, and a tie. The Pioneers only allowed three touchdowns the whole season.

The Pioneers had winning seasons for the next five years until 1964 when they lost six games and won only four. The outstanding player in 1964 was Harold Erwin. He was named to the WVIAC All-Conference team and the Honorable Mention list for All-American. Since 1964 Glenville has had several outstanding players and some good seasons in football.

Back on the winning streak in 1967 under coach Bill Hanlin, the Pioneers placed three members on the all-WVIAC team of glory. They were halfback Tom Haught, lineman Dale Sheets, and John Flint. A rare honor was presented to GSC football player in 1968. Lineman Jim Frashier was named to the All-American Team—the first and only Pioneer so honored.

In 1969 the Blue squad battled to a mediocre but victorious season as they compiled a 5 wins and 4 losses performance.

The 1970 season was just the opposite as the Big Blues battled to four wins and five losses. The players who received awards were Scott Hamilton the best defensive back of the year; Randy Dillon, the best defensive lineman of the year; and Virgil Lacey was awarded the best offensive back of the year. Ray Swisher was outstanding as GSC's best kicker.

The 1971 season was ended victoriously as Coach Hanlin's gridiron men ended a very respectable 4-4-1 season. Ray Swisher, the Pioneers' talented placekicker set the WVIAC record for the most field goals in a season with 7. Swisher in his career kicked 54 extra points and at one time he had a streak of 36 PAT's without a miss. The fabulous kicker also holds the career record for field goals with 14. Carl Alloway, offensive halfback and Randy Dillon, defensive end, were the two Pioneers voted to the WVIAC All-Conference team.

## GSC Matmen New At School

Wrestling, the sport of men, was added to the sports circuit in 1970-71. The team is coached by Coach Whitey Adolfsen. Although the young Pioneers did not win in their first season, development was the key trademark of this team. The season was climaxed with a fourth place finish in the WVIAC Wrestling Tournament held in Fairmont. The only near victory for the Big Blue matmen was a 23-23 tie against W.Va. State in a match held at Glenville.

The 1971-72 season saw the young Pioneer wrestlers really come forward. Glenville's overall record ended up at 4-6 plus a fourth place finish in the state conference meet. Highlights of the year included a second place finish by Scott Pierson in the 134 pound weight class.

This year's Pioneer matmen show the best ability and speed of any here yet at GSC.

Members of the year's team and their weight class: 118 Ken Pritt, 126 Luther Hanson, 134 Rich Pierson, 142 Dennis Dillon, 150 Steve Lewis, 158 Brian Taylor, captain, 167 Mike Snider, 176 Paul Riggenbach, 190 John Peters, and unlimited Marcus Rice.

So far this season the Pioneer wrestlers have won 4, lost 3, and came in second in a four team match.



The 1942 Glenville State College Basketball team is pictured Kansas-City-bound as winners of the WVIAC tourney.

## Pioneers Begin Dynasty Under Girls' Rules

Basketball at GSC got its start during the school year of 1908-09 under W.W. Lovell, than a student coach and manager.

The first game was against the Weston Independents at the old Weston Armory. During the first half of the game, there was a conflict in the roles of the two teams. It was discovered that Glenville had been using a book of girls' rules and thought there was no difference. Despite the lack of knowledge of the rules, the Normal team managed an 18-8 win over the Independents.

The next two games proved to be disastrous as they dropped an 8-60 game to Beverly and a 12-40 decision to Davis and Elkins.

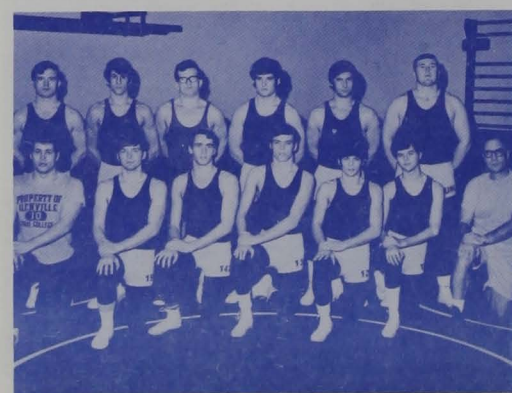
In 1910 Robert Lee Cole, the first faculty coach, arranged a game with the Sutton Independent team and won the game 40-2. Cole coached the Glenville team until 1912 when Paul Yeager became Glenville's second coach. In 1925 the roundballers got their new gymnasium and properly dedicated it by whipping West Liberty 22-14.

Up until 1920 the squads practiced in the hallways and any other place they could find. In 1914 the blue squad shot to a 6-6 season and fought to a victorious finish as the Pioneers downed Fairmont Normal 20-16 under their new head coach, M.P. Boyles. His next year at Glenville Normal brought profound results as the Pioneers whipped eleven of their 13 opponents.

In the year 1917, Harry Hays took over as the Pioneer Mentor for only one season and then was replaced by Richard Hamill who coached two seasons.

In 1920, W. W. Lovell became the first coach at Glenville Normal to have an assistant. It was at the time that the new gymnasium was being constructed.

The 1922 season saw Paul "Biz" Dawson handed the task of building up the focus and that he did as the squad won all six of its scheduled games. Dawson was back again in 1923 to sit through a 7-7 season. One of those losses was a 22-13 loss to the Thundering Herd of Marshall.



Wrestlers are in their second year at the College as a revived sport.

The '24 season was a poor one indeed, as the Pioneers won one of four games. The next year started a dynasty at Glenville as Dawson led his troops to a 12-4 record in 1925 and a 10-8 record in 1926.

A. F. Nate Rohrbough, fresh out of WVU came to Glenville and during his stay established Glenville as a powerhouse. He had only one losing season while at Glenville.

During the 1920-30 season, the Pioneers won 19 games and lost one. The next season had 13 wins and two losses. Glenville won the 1934 W.Va. Conference Championship. In 1937, Nate's team was first in the conference with 14 wins. In '39 the squad won the W.Va. Conference for the fifth straight year with a 20-0 record. GSC went on to the National Tournament where they fell in the semi-finals to Southwestern College of Winfield, Kan. In 1940 Glenville again represented W.Va. in the National Tournament for the second year in a row. By 1942, GSC had established a record of winning 82 per cent of their games. GSC had taken the W.Va. Intercollegiate title nine out of 12 years.

Not again did Glenville have an above average season until 1954 when Coach George Stopp's team had 14 wins and 8 losses. The season was not so great but Rudy Poole, a freshman, scored 423 points in the season. He broke 15 records in his four years at Glenville.

The 1955 team suffered through a one win and seven loss season that proved to be one of the Pioneers' worst. The '56 season proved to be a losing season again as the White Wave posted a 13-16 record.

As in the years before, the Glenville State College basketball team went primarily by three rules. 1. Always having a medium season, wins about the same as the losses; 2. Always a hard home team to beat, usually winning 75 per cent of their home games; 3. A strong darkhorse in WVIAC tournament play, always making a good showing and usually winning at least one game.

The team went on to win the

first game of the WVIAC tourney only to fall in overtime to Alderson-Broadus, 71-65 in the District 28 play-off. GSC had losing records the next four years, but in 1961-62, the Pioneers posted a 17-9 record.

From 1963-68, the team's records were nearly the same. The '63 team posted a 11-14 mark; the '64 team a 10-13 record; 1965 showed a .500 record at 13-13; the '66 squad a 12-13 mark; the 1967 team a 11-15 record; and the '68 team a 11-11 season record.

In 1969, the Pioneers posted a victorious 17-9 record. One of the upsets was a Pioneer victory over the league-leading Falcons of Fairmont 61-60. Also, one was the upset of Morris Harvey 83-81 who then had taken over the conference lead. The Pioneers upset the two teams again in the WVIAC tournament in 1970 and went on to win the conference WVIAC championship.

Outstanding star Jackie Robinson was voted the Most Valuable Player of the tournament. Freshman standout Steve Datcher was voted to the All-Conference team.

The district playoffs followed the championship with Morris Harvey upsetting the Pioneers two consecutive times by the scores of 76-73 and 66-60. This gave Morris Harvey the honor of advancing to the Kansas City Tourney. The team compiled a 15-7 record going into the tournament.

The Pioneers of Jesse Lilly surprised everyone but themselves by sweeping the WVIAC tourney. Led by Jackie Robinson, the men who lived on Tank Hill knocked off Wheeling, West Liberty, and the two conference powers, Fairmont and Morris Harvey, on successive nights.

Robinson was a three year All-Conference basketball player and All-Tournament two consecutive years plus the recipient of 1970's MVP Award. He scored over 2100 points in his four year career at GSC. Closing out the season, Robinson was also voted the Outstanding basketball player of the 1970 season, was the Montrose Award Winner, All-Conference baseball, All-Conference football and his greatest award—an honorable mention small college All-American selection in both basketball and football.

The 1971 season also proved to be rewarding as the Big Blue posted a 18-7 season tilt. The team ended the season in fourth place but was ranked second in defense by the NAIA. Glenville trounced AB in the tournament opener 89-62 but fell to defeat to West Liberty 66-53, thus putting an end to Glenville's hopes for another WVIAC tournament championship.

Junior Dale Tawney was the lone selection to the all-tournament team in Charleston.

From 1908 to 1971, with some years' scores missing, the roundballers have posted 646 wins and only 314 losses.



## First Baseball Team Posts Four Stunning Wins In Six

According to all available information, Glenville State College fielded its first baseball team in 1913 when they posted an impressive four victories in six starts. The team, according to the Kanawhachen, scored two wins over the Weston All-Stars and single victories over Morris Harvey and Waynesburg.

In 1916, the records state that GSC played a successful 19 game schedule under the new coach, M.P. Boyles. Results of these games cannot be found.

At least one game was played in 1917, against Bethany. The Bethany Athletic Department has recorded a 5-3 victory over Glenville.

During the years from 1917-1920 no records were found but it is assumed that there was no baseball activity due to W.W.I.

In 1921 the Pioneers won six of their twelve outings, and played a 3-3 tie game with arch-rival Wesleyan. The team went on to post victories over West Liberty three times, Morris Harvey once and the West Virginia freshmen once. During that time the Pioneers allowed only 4.2 runs per game. Only twice during the season did the opposition score more than five runs against the Pioneers.

Not again until 1925 were results of baseball activity found but no scores were recorded. In 1926 the team suffered through a 3-7 season. The 1930 unit split their eight game schedule by beating Wesleyan twice and Morris Harvey by the score of 8-7. First baseman, Stan Jeranko, who later became an outstanding high school coach and leading basketball official, was the team's top slugger while Glenville's young shortstop, Carlos Ratliff, shared the headlines with his brilliant fielding, yielding only one error during the entire season.

In 1931, minus Jeranko and Ratliff, the team won 3 and lost 2, with their most impressive wins over Salem 15-0 and edging the Bobcats in a 1-0 thriller.

Only four games were played in the spring of 1932, and the Pioneers dropped all of them. The 1933 team also posted a poor record by losing all three of their season's games.

1934 was the last baseball team from Glenville for quite some time, as there was not another team fielded in 1947, thirteen years later. The '34 nine split their home and homeries with both West Liberty and Fairmont, but Alderson-Broadbush whipped the Pioneers twice, and Salem once, for a poor 2-5 record.

Although the 1947 team posted a 3-6 season march, all three wins were come from behind thrillers.

1948 was one of the most dismal seasons the Pioneers had ever had by losing 13 of 15 contests. The two wins were posted in succession at the end of the season season by downing end of the season by downing Fairmont 7-5 and Alderson-Broadbush 7-5.

The 1949 season proved to be mediocre as the team posted a .500 season by winning four of eight games. The first victory was dealt to Alderson-Broadbush by the score of 9-5.

Victories number two and three came on the same day—Friday the 13th! Concord was the loser this time as the Pioneers ousted the opponents by the scores of 8-5 and 21-3. Steve Dishauzi pitched the Wave to its fourth and final victory with a 14-6 triumph over West Liberty. The young hurler struck out six Hilltoppers to ensure a victory.

The 1950 squad won four of their ten outings, with five contests being cancelled due to rain. The wins were posted over Wesleyan, Marietta, Tech and A-B. Slugging first baseman Jim Laughlin was named to the All-Conference story team.

The '51 team fared a little better as they posted a 6-7 season with wins over Wesleyan twice, A-B, Concord, Davis and Elkins and Marietta.

Glenville's destiny was uncovered in 1952 as the Pioneers were able to win only four of their twelve outings. Cecil Johnson was the ace mound's man for the team that year.

Success! After nine season's of mediocre results, the Pioneers posted a fine 5-3 season in 1953 and finished second in the conference only one game behind the champion Fairmont team.

The '53 team, coach Carlos Ratliff, a Glenville product, was led by Bob Poole who won all of his five starts, allowing a mere six runs for the season. Both of Fairmont's wins and Wesleyan's wins came while Poole was on the sidelines.

In 1954 the team was 3-3 and in 1955 the record was 6-6. Ed Tekieli had a batting average of .316 to lead the Pioneers in batting. Other leaders were Dan Hall with fourteen runs batted in, Bob Miller had in walks with 12 and in times scored 14.

The Big Blues had losing seasons the next four years, before having a successful 7-4 record in 1960. Coach Carlos Ratliff's team lost one game each to Fairmont, Salem, Tech., and Concord.

In 1961 came another productive year, with the team posting an 8-5 record.

After losing half the starters from the 1961 team, the 1962 team managed only two wins in eleven ball games. They were outscored by an average of three runs per game.

After suffering a losing season of 3-5 and 5-8 the 1962 team, under new head coach William Douglas, won ten games while losing seven. Five of the seven defeats were only by one run.

Although a rainy spring cut down on the number of scheduled games and the team played with a mediocre record of 4-4 they were ranked in the top three teams in the state. Fine play and strong batting helped Bo Ingram and Orville Harper to be selected on the West Virginia Intercollegiate All-Conference team.

Jerry Bill Douglass took over as head coach, the team compiled a 20-16 record.

Then Coach Jerry Milliken took command of the Pioneer squad in 1968. The result was a winning season with a 6-5 record. Jim Potts became Milliken's first playerto be named to the Glory team of WVIAC.

Dick Werry and Jackie Jo Robinson were named to the all-WVIAC team in 1969 season, while the Pioneers could manage only a 6-8 record.

The 1970 season was capsized by a poor 6-10 record but Dick Werry was again named to the honor team.

The 1971 season proved to be a successful one for the Pioneers with a 8-6-1 record.

To date the Pioneer's baseball teams have posted 148 wins, 190 losses and one tie.



The 1972 Swimming Team portrays one of the newest sports at Glenville State College.



In 1970, the Glenville bowling team took first place in state bowling competition and fourth in the nation. Members of the 1970 bowling team were, Dr. Dollgener, coach. Al Malone, Wally Kesling, Steve Poling, Ronald Sams, and Lynn Dawson.

## First GSC Golf Team Began Season In '48

Glenville State College began its first golf team in 1948. The team was coached by Athletic Director Carlos Ratliff. The Pioneer linkmen dropped their first match to West Virginia Wesleyan 6½-2½. Members of the premier quad included: George Volosin, Bob Higgins, Warren Cox, Allen Rader, and Earl Cooper. The Pioneer linkmen finished the year with one win, one tie, and eight setbacks. Volosin highlighted the year by making a hole-in-one out at the Glenville course.

The 1949 team improved greatly ending the season with a .500 mark. Members included Allen Rader, Harold Wilson, Bill Rymer, Norman Sheets, Jack Gracia, and "Chief" Elam.

The Wilson brothers dominated the 1950 squad as the team made many respectable showings. Club swingers included: Harold and Arnie Wilson, Bill Rymer, Foster Minney, and Glenn Thomas.

Golf made big strides during 1951 as it rivaled baseball as the top attention getter. The members of the squad which posted its first winning season included: Foster Minney, Allen Rader, Arnie Wilson, Paul Hunt, Carlyle Kee, Dyke Janeszewski, Al Keeney, and Don DeVaughn.

The 1952 GSC team placed third in WVIAC competition. Top Pioneer gold of the day was Paul Hunt. Other linkmen included Gerald Kress, Oliver Hunt, and Lloyd Jordan.

Glenville had a successful season during 1953-54, winning eight and losing three. The linkmen once again finished third in the WVIAC tournament. Members of the squad were Arnie Wilson, Jack Reed, Oliver Hunt, Allen Rader, Dick Barrett, and Ronald Rokisky.

The 1955 squad featured many untied men. Coach Robert Higgins had five prospective golfers: Edsel Ford, Bob Reed, Dick Barrett, Oliver Hunt, and Bob Hannaman.

Coach Higgins' 1956 team suffered through some rough movements during the season and failed to win one match. Bob Hannaman and Edsel Ford were the returning lettermen. Dave Posey, Richard Lockhart, and Domenick Nocida were the newcomers.

Prospects for the 1957 season were much greater as Coach Higgins greeted back five lettermen. They were Dave Posey, Jack Reed, Bob Hannaman, Jack Campbell, Domenick Nocida. The Pioneers ended up with a 4-3 record.

The 1958 squad field five golfers led by Jack Reed, Jack Campbell, John Fletcher, Gerald Kress, and Emile Harrah.

Following a period of much uncertainty the squad of 1959 got underway. Athletic Director Carlos Ratliff once again took over the duties of coaching the team. Leading golfers were Jack Campbell, Jack Reed, and John Fletcher. The squad ended the season 5-3-1.

Coach Robert Higgins took over the golfers during the 1960-61 season. The team compiled a 5-5 record. Pioneer regulars included James Wiant, Ed Grose, James Dotson, Robert Rhodes, and Robert Browning.

The 1962 squad posted a 3-4 record. Coach Higgins had two returning lettermen. Ed Grose and Preston Browning. Rounding out the squad were Larry Wolfe, Ted Hauman, and Robert Pfaff.

Coach Higgins' 1963 squad was a repeat of the 1962 team with everyone returning. The team posted a 4-3 record.

Preston Browning captained the 1964 team. The team experienced a very successful year. Members of the team were Gary Blake, Mike Blake, and Ed Johnson.

The 1967-68 team placed seventh in the WVIAC tournament. Jim Collins was the leading golfer for the Pioneers. Other members included: Charlie Carpenter, Chris Fitzsimmons, Bob Greene and Bob Fullmer.

Tim Carney took over coaching the Pioneer linksters. The 1969 team was featured by Bob Greene who made first team all conference. Other members of the squad were Jim Collins, Charlie Carpenter, Wayne Mencer, Stephen O'Neil, John Wymer, and Harry Fitzsimmons.

The GSC team of 1970 placed a strong second in the WVIAC tournament held in Wheeling. The seven members of the squad included: Dan Wilson, Wayne Mencer, Mike Rust, John Wymer, Jim Garrett, and Jim Willison.

The 1971 team played very tough golf. Newcomer Neil Christiansen received all-conference honor in the WVIAC tournament. Other members of the squad included Dennis Fitzpatrick, Guy Perry, Rex Kuhl, Terry Richards, Tom Gutshall, Bob Hammel, Roger Wallace, Gary Kirkpatrick, Mike Rust, Wayne Mencer, and Bob Wilson.

The Centennial team this year should be one of the best ever. Returners from last year include Neil Christiansen, Mike Rust, Wayne Mencer, Dennis Fitzpatrick, and Bob Wilson. This year's team should make a strong bid for the conference title.

## Strike & Spare Men Join GSC Athletics

In 1967 bowling was added to the Glenville State College sports curriculum. The team was coached then and is now by Robert Dollgener. The strike and spare men saw limited action in their first year of action; they participated in the WVIAC Regional Matches held in Charleston and Oak Hill.

Dave Bodkin became the first Pioneer to become a member of the WVIAC Honor Team of Bowling in the 1968-69 season. The major matches held that year included three Regional Tournaments in Charleston and the State Conference match held in Oak Hill.

The 1969-70 GSC Bowling Team brought honor after honor to Glenville. Among them a fourth place finish in the nation through participation in the NAIA Tournament held in Kansas City. Steve Poling paced the Pioneers in Kansas City, and sophomore Al Malone was named to the WVIAC All-Conference team. In other matches Glenville placed first in the Northern Regionals in Clarksburg, first place in the Southern Regionals in Charleston, and first in the State-Roll-Off in Oak Hill.

In Clarksburg the high score was posted by Dave Bodkin of South Charleston with a 246 out of a 300 score possible. Al Malone had the high series for Glenville with a total score of 627. The first place team total was 6,720 total pin fall.

Other Pioneers who contributed to the championship team were Lynn Dawson, Steve Poling, Ron Sams, and Dave Grapes.

The Glenville bowlers finished the season with a 17-1 league mark. Al Malone led the Pioneers with a 195 average.

The 1970-71 team again won the state conference title with an overall 36-4 record, but lost in the state roll-off to W.Va. State to see who would represent the conference in the NAIA competition. Al Malone, for the second straight season was named Bowler of the Year. Malone led the conference with a 193.9 average. Dave Grapes was second with a 191.9 pin fall average and Lynn Dawson averaged 191.1 pins a game.

This year's squad looks tougher than ever and hopes are high for returning to Kansas City. Members of this year's team include Al Malone, Ron Sams, Wally Kesling, Dave Grapes, Paul Greene, Jim Mattox, and Bill Nicholson.

Coach Dollgener's bowlers already this season have made an impressive showing in a national tournament held in Washington, D.C.

## Swimming Team Enters Varsity

Swimming entered in the sports activities this year at GSC. The team is being coached by James Winkler.

Members of this year's squad include Steve Prowse, Mike Lamm, Hercy Given, Gary Haddox, Lem Tschappat, Gary Fields, Henry Sinaberry, Robert Dye, Terry McCartney, Harry Van Meter, Richard Cantarelli, Dave Bosley, John Howell, R. J. Westbrook, David Bay and Ed Williams.

In meats so far this season the Pioneers have defeated Berea College of Kentucky by a score of 59-54 and lost to W.Va. Tech 63-45.

Some of the outstanding swimmers and divers on the team this year include Terry McCartney, Ed Williams, and Rick Cantarelli in the free style events, John Howell in the diving competition, and Ralph Westbrook in the butterfly stroke.



# From GNS to GSC: The History of GSC

Glenville State College is the most centrally located of the state-supported schools of West Virginia. It was established by an act of the legislature on Feb. 19, 1872, as the "Glenville Branch of the State Normal School of West Virginia" to provide "instruction and practice for common school teachers in the science of education and the art of teachers." The establishment of this school at Glenville was conditioned on the securing of a suitable building by the local citizens without cost to the State. As an aid to the proponents to meet the condition, the Legislature, on Feb. 28, 1872, made Glenville an independent school district and authorized it to erect a building for the use of both the proposed branch normal and a high school. The trustees on the basis of this authorization, purchased a five-acre site and designated three-fifths for the use of the "Glenville Branch Normal School Association of Gilmer County." The remaining two-fifths were reserved for the use of the trustees of the independent district. Until a suitable building was obtained, the normal school classes met in the courthouse. Thus the branch normal at Glenville was unique among the state normal schools previously established in that it had no academy antecedents.

The Glenville Branch Normal was opened to students on Jan. 14, 1873, under the direction of T. Marcellus Marshall as acting principal. In the following April, Louis Bennett, with Marshall as first assistant, became principal and served through 1874-1875, when Marshall succeeded to the principalship. Following Marshall's resignation in 1875, the school had nine principals in a period of twenty-seven years.

In 1908 Edward G. Rohrbough became head of the school, serving as principal to 1918 and as president to 1942. Despite its interest in the training of teachers, Glenville Normal, early in the Rohrbough era, found it necessary to devote its time almost exclusively to secondary courses because of the absence of high schools in the area which it served. Later as high schools became more numerous, secondary offerings were gradually reduced and greater emphasis was placed upon the development of curricula of normal and junior college courses. On May 1, 1930, the State Board of Education authorized the school to award the Bachelor of Arts in Education degree and on March 4, 1921 the State Legislature changed the name to Glenville State Teachers College. Degrees were first granted a class of nine in 1931.

In recognition of an expanded program for the college, the name of the school was changed to Glenville State College in 1943. Subsequent revisions of the curriculum provided for an increased emphasis on teacher training and pre-professional courses, by terminal courses of a vocational nature and by expanding the field service. The rapid growth in enrollment in post-World War II years was absorbed through an accelerated building program during the administration of President Harry B. Heflin, 1947-1964, and of President D. Banks Wilburn.

In addition to the preparation of students for teaching in elementary and secondary schools, the College offers a four-year curriculum in the liberal arts terminating in the granting of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees. The College also offers a pre-professional curricula for dentistry, medical technology, medicine, and pharmacy. An Associate in Arts degree is granted to students who complete the approved two-year program in secretarial studies or general business, and an Associate in Science degree is granted in Forest Technology.

Glenville State College is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and by the National Council of Accreditation of Teacher Education, is a member of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education and the American Council on Education, and is recognized by the American Association of University Women.

Dr. James Gay Jones  
Professor of History and Political Science

## Important Citizens Buried In Cemetery On Tank Hill

by Gayla Deitz

The Glenville State College campus offers many beautiful and historical sites. One of these historical sites is the "Old Town Hill Cemetery," which is located directly behind Louis Bennett Hall. This cemetery has been a burial place for more than 120 years. The age of this cemetery can be determined by the tombstones. The Old English phrase, consort-of, rather than husband or wife is used.

The land for this cemetery was originally purchased in 1849, on three separate purchases. According to Gilmer County Clerk's records, William H. Ball and wife sold to W.W. Sperry. H. Hinkle, Robert Ervin, Levi Johnson, Charles Fisher, Abraham Bowman, trustees, ¼ acre more or less. This ¼ acre, the original cemetery, was located on the southeast side of Tank Hill across from Firestone Lodge.

Buried in this cemetery are some prominent and public-minded citizens of Gilmer County. One of these prominent citizens was Levi Johnson who helped secure land for the cemetery. Mr. Johnson held public office and helped establish the branch

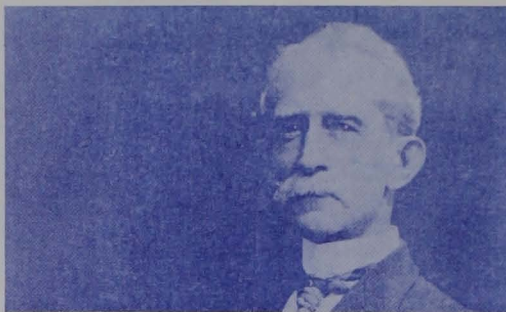
of GSC Normal School.

Later 1915, Mrs. Mirande H. Stump sold the heirs of Levi Johnson a burial place. According to Gilmer County Clerk's records, this burial place was directly behind Louis Bennett Hall. Buried in this family plot are W.W. Johnson, son of Levi Johnson, and family. Through marriage, H.L. Ewings and son, Rupert, were also buried there in 1868.

Robert F. Kidd (Lelia Johnson Kidd) and family is also buried there. Robert F. Kidd, for whom the library is named, was president of Glenville Normal School from 1882-1884 and was also a member of the State Legislature from 1887 until his death in 1930.

Walking down the hill from Clark Hall on the left are a few well-kept graves enclosed in a wire fence. These graves are in a privately owned cemetery which is owned by heirs of the Beall family. Buried there are members of the Warren Beall family.

All these people helped to build the cemetery and are remembered in Glenville.



Louis Bennett, pictured above, was the first head of Glenville Normal School.

## Louis Bennett First Of Glenville's Principals

By Becky Nichols

On February 6 1872, the bill Senate Bill Number 52 was passed locating a Branch Normal School at Glenville. It was not until January 1873 that the first principal was appointed.

The first acting principal to be appointed was T. Marcellus Marshall, who was only an acting principal because of his youth. He served from January until June, when he was replaced by Louis Bennett. He returned to Glenville as the second principal in 1875 and served until 1881.

The first principal of GNS was Louis Bennett. He was appointed principal in 1873 and served until 1875. By profession, he was a lawyer.

S.P. Lazear served as the third principal from 1881-1882. He filled the vacancy created by the resignation of T.M. Marshall, who served as the second principal.

Robert F. Kidd, who served as principal from 1882-1884, was an able lawyer, and member of the Senate and House of Delegates. He was the fourth principal of GNS.

Serving as the fifth principal, E.I. Hall was a native of Lewis County. He was principal for one year, 1884-1885.

Samuel Brown succeeded E.I. Hall as principal of GNS in 1885 and served this position for five years. He graduated from WVU in 1883 with an A.B. degree and in 1886 with an A.M. degree.

Robert W. Topp succeeded Mr. Brown as the seventh principal of GNS. He served as principal for one year, from 1890-1891, until the time of his death in 1891.

Serving Glenville as principal for one year was Miss Verona Mapel. She was on the staff for twelve years and became principal in 1891 and served until 1892.

M.D. Helmick was elected principal from 1892 until 1895. He also taught psychology, chemistry, general history, and languages while he was principal.

Serving as principal from 1895 until 1901 was W.J. Holden. He was a graduate of WVU with both A.B. and L.B. degrees.



The "120 year-old Town Hill Cemetery" lies beside Louis Bennett Hall and is an historical landmark in Gilmer County.

## Glenville's DDD Life Of The Party

by Sue Ann Stalnaker

A look into Glenville State College's past is hardly complete without recalling the deeds of twelve notorious "gentlemen" around the year 1914. They were the Damn Dirty Dozen, the renowned pranksters who did more than their share to keep things lively on campus and consequently got blamed for any "trouble" that arose.

Their motto was "Something doing" and their colors were black and white. To be sure, the Dirty Dozen was always on hand to live up to the action.

One of their better-known pranks occurred in the spring of 1914. In those days at Glenville Normal School, inter-class basketball was an exciting and highly competitive sport. The seniors had won in 1914 and some of the girls were having a party for them in one of the rooms beside the auditorium.

At that time, a silver loving cup presented by Mr. James A. Tierney, a local pharmacist, had been designated to be in the possession of the inter-class basketball champions each year.

Thus, when there was a knock on the door that evening at the senior team's party and an attractively decorated box was presented to them, everyone thought it was The Tierney Trophy and anxiously awaited as it was opened.

When the box was untied, to everyone's surprise, and the embarrassment of many of the girls, there was the Dirty Dozen's answer to The Tierney Trophy—a chamber pot with the words Loving Cup printed on the lid!

Well, so that this naughty trick wouldn't ruin the party spirit, the pot was placed in another room. Surely enough, that was not the end of it.

In the "Indian-giving" fashion, the chamber pot was again found in the hands of the Dirty Dozen. On graduation day 1914, in the downtown parade, the Loving Cup of the Dirty Dozen was placed atop a wagon and featured in the parade. Behind the wagon was a mule on whose tail was a plaque which read "The Tail End of the Seniors."

Another Dirty Dozen prank which had not only the campus but the whole town confused for awhile, had to do with the gong in the clock tower of the Administration Building.

It seems that a member of the Dirty Dozen had climbed into the tower, securely fastened a piece of wire to the hammer of the gong, and then stretched the wire to the cemetery behind Louis Bennett Hall.

At night, the twelve members would pull the wire at all hours and evade those who came to investigate the strange ringing. Of course, the wire could not be seen and it was some time before the trick was discovered.

## Retired Faculty, Librarians Listed From 1872-1972

A list of the retired faculty members and librarians of GSC from 1872-1972 includes: John R. Wagner, teacher; Alma Arbuckle, librarian; Bessie Bell, teacher; Joe Hall, teacher; Jewell E. Matthews, teacher; Frank Toth, (deceased), teacher.

H.Y. Clark, teacher; E.R. Grose, teacher; Goldie James (deceased), teacher; Hunter Whiting (deceased), teacher; and Clarissa Williams, teacher.

Clark Hall was named in honor of H.Y. Clark, a former Professor of Education from 1927-1955, and the Alma Arbuckle Children's Center of the Robert F. Kidd Library was named after Alma Arbuckle, a former librarian of the library.



A POEM WRITTEN ON THE OCCASION  
OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE FOUNDING OF GLENVILLE STATE COLLEGE

It made me glad some to be  
getting some education, it  
being like a big window  
opening.

—Mary Webb  
Precious Bane

Upon this shoulder of the earth dawn came  
Again today as it had come ten tens  
Of years ago. It glistened softly on  
The eastern crest of this fair glen and spread  
Its mantle of felicity and peace.

Today the spirit of new challenge stirred,  
And youth again awakened to the dawn  
As youth awakened and set forth ten tens  
Of years ago to question wisdom's  
August source and challenge wisdom's way.

Yet wise in its own time was wisdom's way,  
For there were those of foresight who had learned  
The lessons of a dawning day's sage men  
Who founded our democracy on love  
Of liberty, who honored knowledge and the  
Sober need of learning and restraint  
To save democracy from ignorance  
Pernicious and malign, who with the founders  
Of our nation knew that

If a nation expects to be ignorant and free,  
It expects what never was and will never be,

and that

"Tis education forms the common mind:  
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

and

Persons without education have  
No power of abstraction, nor of taste

A standard, nor of opinion any scale.  
They see their objects always near, never  
In the far horizon.

Thus sitting

In plenary session did our leaders  
Thread our destiny into the loom  
Of history a hundred fruitful years  
Ago, and it was then recorded that

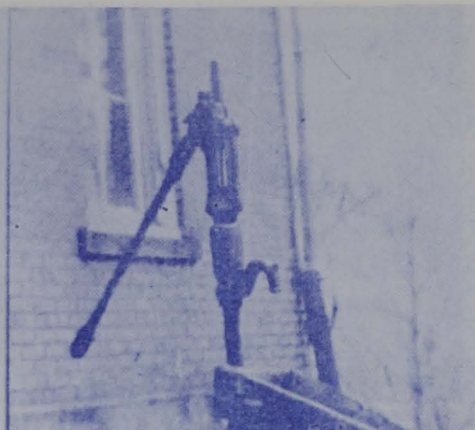
"The branch of the state normal school established  
at Glenville, under and in pursuance of the act  
passed the nineteenth day of February, 1872,  
entitled 'An act to establish a branch normal  
school at Glenville, in Gilmer County,' shall be  
and remain at that place and all the provisions  
of said act shall remain in full force, except so  
far as the same may be altered by this chapter."

And alteration came, and change, and growth,  
For students came and with them change; their growth  
Wrought change upon our land as they went forth  
In time from this fair glen to bear themselves  
With them.

A hundred years of going forth  
Have justified their setting out upon  
The road to Glenville, County Gilmer, and  
The climbing of this gentle hill to find—  
Pursuant to an act of eighteen hundred  
Two and seventy—a spirit that  
Accepts the challenge: human history  
Is more and more a somber race between  
Catastrophe and education, and

In that spirit were they taught in part  
Morality of action and the love  
Of virtue. In these is dire catastrophe  
Confound by each dawn of hope renewed;  
Through these is peace by questing youth construed;  
Through these is strength in their own time reborn.  
Through these we see love's grace our world adorn.

—Carl A. Kerner



Located in front of the Administration Building is this abandoned well which has served GSC throughout its 100 years. The pump has been replaced by a water level meter.

## Alumni of the Year Honored Since '55

By Susan Barnhart

Since a charter was signed in 1872, Glenville State College has produced many graduates who have excelled in their fields.

In 1955 an executive committee of the Alumni Association began the henceforth annual "Alumnus of the Year Award," presented to an alumnus who because of his outstanding achievements in his field of endeavor has brought recognition and distinction to himself and his alma mater. The award has been presented at the annual alumni banquet each spring.

The first to receive the "Alumnus of the Year Award" in 1955 was Mr. Hunter Whiting who was chairman of the Division of Language at Glenville State College for more than 38 years.

Dr. Ivan Wright was chosen as the "Alumnus of the Year" in 1956. He graduated from Glenville Normal School in 1913. Since that time he served as a professor of economics and finance at New York University, Columbus, Cornell, California, Toronto, and the City Colleges of New York.

In 1957 Dr. Waitman Zinn, nationally known physician and surgeon, was chosen for his outstanding accomplishments.

Mrs. Bessie Bell Scott was chosen as the "Alumnae of the Year" in 1958. Mrs. Scott received a standard normal in 1908 and an academic certificate from Glenville Normal School in 1909. She obtained an A.B. degree from WVU in 1913 and an MA at the University of Chicago in 1922.

The 1959 "Alumnus of the Year" was Mr. George McQuinn who received his certificates from GSC in 1923 and 1925. He has also served as a senior member of the Steptoe and Johnson Law Firm, the state's largest firm.

Mr. Fred Barnett, composer of the Glenville State College Alma Mater was selected as the Alumnus of the Year in 1960.

Dr. Earl Boggs was recognized as the "Alumnus of the Year" in 1961. A former University of Virginia staff member, Boggs was later named Dean of Longwood College at Farmville, Va.

In 1962, Dr. Max Ward was chosen for his outstanding achievements. Besides serving as an instructor at GSC for many years, Ward wrote numerous research articles on biology appearing in many magazines and journals including the International Journal of Botany published in Delhi, India.

A graduate of the GSC class of 1931, Rev. Harry Taylor, minister of

Cleveland's Church of the Covenant, received the Alumnus award in 1963.

Mr. Angelo Eagon, native of Glenville, was chosen Alumnus of the Year in 1964. He served as the cultural director of the U.S. Informative Service in Vienna, Austria.

The 1965 "Alumnus of the Year Award" was presented to Dr. Harry Hettlin, former president of GSC. In 1964, he resigned his position as president and accepted a position as vice president of administration and finance at WVU.

The 1966 Alumnus of the Year was Dr. Charles Lynch, native of Sand Fork.

Dr. Lloyd Elliott, a 1937 graduate of GSC was chosen for his notable accomplishments in 1967. Currently president of George Washington University in Washington, D.C., Elliott has also taught at the University in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Sheldon Brannon, the first blind student to attend GSC, was chosen in 1968 for the Alumnus award. In 1947 Brannon received his master's degree from WVU and later became principal of the School for the Blind at Romney. He has devoted his life to the improvement of education and employment opportunities for the blind in W.Va.

The 1969 Alumnus of the Year was Dr. Dana Farnsworth who attended Glenville Normal School and later received an A.B. degree from WVU. In 1933 he graduated from the Harvard Medical School.

Dr. William Shimer and Dr. L. De Witt Moyers were both selected to receive the Alumnus Award in 1970. Shimer received an A.B. degree at Harvard in 1917 and an M.A. at the University of Rochester in 1922. He received both an M.A. and Ph.D. at Harvard in 1923 and 1925.

Dr. Moyers, a retired commander of the U.S. Navy, served on the faculty of Middle Tennessee State University. As an aviator in the Navy, Moyers was a member of the first entire naval squadron to fly over the North Pole.

The 1971 recipient of the Alumnus Award was Dr. Grace Scott who has served in numerous educational capacities.

Phala Woods and E. Paul Floyd were selected as the Alumni of the Year for 1972. Miss Woods graduated from Glenville Normal School in 1922 and studied at WVU where she received an A.B. degree. She received a master's degree from Columbia University in 1939.

Mr. E. Paul Floyd, also a 1922 graduate of Glenville Normal School, is a retired industrialist of Duxbury, Mass.

## Dr. D. Somerville Named Fifth Dean

By Linda Mayfield

In January, 1954, Dr. Delmer K. Somerville, director of secondary education at Glenville State College, was appointed the fifth dean of the College by the West Virginia Board of Education.

Dr. Somerville received his A.B. degree from Glenville State College in 1936, his M.A. from West Virginia University in 1939, and completed his Ed. D. at Cornell University in 1952.

Before coming to Glenville State in 1952, Dr. Somerville served as assistant superintendent of schools in Jackson County. He has served as public school teacher, principal, supervision, county superintendent, and college teacher. He began his teaching in a one-room school with 46 pupils in Jackson.

He replaced Dr. Adkins who resigned July 1, 1953, to take the position of Director of Education at N.Y. College for Teachers, Albany, N.Y.

Dr. Somerville is a life member of the National Education Association and affiliated with the Phi Delta Kappa, honorary educational fraternity, at Cornell. He is also a member of Kappa Sigma, national social fraternity at WVU.

Somerville was named to Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges. Being president of the West Virginia Association of Academic Deans and Chairman of the Governor's Centennial Conference on Conservation Education are also among his many achievements.

Dean Somerville will retire with the Class of 1972 after serving as Dean of the College for 18 years.

In 1932, Glenville State College received its first dean, Hunter Whiting.

Mr. Whiting attended Glenville Normal School. In 1913, he received his A.B. degree in French from WVU and in 1922 he received his A.M. degree from Harvard University.

From 1913-1954 he was a member of the faculty of GSC as a teacher of French, Latin, Spanish, and English.

Mr. Whiting served as assistant to the President of GSC from 1925-32. He also served as chairman of the division of languages from 1950-54.

Glenville's second dean, Mr. H. Laban White, served from 1936-42. Mr. White graduated from Glenville Normal in 1904 and received his A.B. and A.M. degrees from WVU. During World War I he served with the American Expeditionary Force in France and Germany. He later taught at Glenville for 26 years, serving as head of the English department and Dean of the College.

The third dean of GSC was Mr. Robert T. Crawford. He served from 1942-48.

A native of Lewis County, Mr. Crawford did undergraduate work at Harvard U. and holds the bachelor's and Master's degrees from WVU.

Before becoming dean at GSC, he taught for seven and a half years and served a four-year term as superintendent of schools in Lewis County.

Effective August 31, 1948, Dean Robert T. Crawford resigned his position to become an associate professor of education in the extension service of WVU.

Dr. Edwin P. Adkins, a member of the history department at Ohio State University was appointed Dean of the College, effective Dec. 20, 1948.

He received his undergraduate training at Berea, Ky., College. He received his M.A. degree at WVU.

After the war, Dean Adkins entered Ohio State University and received his Ph.D. degree in history.

For several years he was a teacher in W.Va. having taught at Guyan Valley High School, Demonstration H.S. and WVU, and Charleston High School.



## Newspapers Printed Early

By Roberta Williams

The first college newspaper went by the name, The Glenville Normal Bulletin. On Oct. 12, 1922, it became The Tower.

The Tower was chosen as the name for the paper by the senior class. They thought it would be a permanent name for the paper.

When they chose the name they had two designated purposes in mind. First of all, Glenville was the only school in the state to have its original clock tower still standing. Secondly, they chose it because they hoped the paper would serve as a "real tower" for the students at the school.

The weekly publication kept the name The Tower for only seven years. In 1929, a contest was held where suggestions for a name for the school paper would be submitted and a winner announced.

There were a number of names suggested. Among them, the Pioneer Post, the Mountain Sun, The General Remark, The Glenville Galaxy, the Weekly Washout, The Damburst, the Sympathetic Insight, and The Mercury.

The Mercury was chosen. It was a suggestion made by Miss Carmen Rinehart, an alumna of Glenville Normal School. Her prize was a one year's free subscription to The Mercury.

The first issue of The Glenville Mercury appeared on Nov. 25, 1929.



The derailling of a train provided quite a bit of excitement in earlier days.

## Student Appreciation Seen Waning For Modern Conveniences of Today

By Steve Lamb

When we students of GSC express resentment and aggravation to the condition of our cars and the depraved shape of the roads, we should look back to about 1912 when the flat boats provided the transportation for students from Gilmer's Station to Glenville. Charges

for the services of the flat boats were \$1.50 per student accompanied by their luggage which was delivered for them.

One flat boat, which was called the Gainer No. 1, hauled passengers and mail. The second boat, the Gainer No. 2, hauled mail and freight, and the third boat, the gravel crusher, hauled practically anything. These boats were operated by a two-cycle motor hooked onto a paddle wheel which could send the boat from Glenville to Gilmer Station in about 6½ hours.

At this time, the students came to school in September, stayed until Christmas, and went home at the end of the school year. The winter months were an easy time for the boats because the high water which allowed them to haul until around May. There were also rocks below Grantsville which secured the need for more water for the boats to travel on.

The banks of the river were kept clean at this time so, if needed, a horse could pull the boat over rough places. Until needed, the horse was usually kept on the front of the boat.

The flat boats were usually 75' by 12' with a cabin for the passengers, and one for the captain. The gravel crusher had no cabins; it was simply a light-weight flat-boat. Because of the gravel crusher's light weight, it was possible to make use of it for some operation in the summer months.

The first car to come to Glenville was called a Rapid, which appeared here in 1908. In 1909 a Ford entered Glenville. These two cars would travel from Main Street to the golf course charging each person 25 cents a trip.

## Flat Boats, Horses Transport Students From Gilmer Station In Only 6½ Hours

By Ed Osborne

Students of Glenville State College, you gripe about your cars and about the road, but back around 1912 when the flat boats started the students came from Gilmer's station to Glenville. The charge then was \$1.50 per student accompanied by their trunks which were delivered for them. At that time there were about eight boats running around Glenville. One was called the Gainer No. 1 which hauled passengers and mail, the Gainer No. 2 which hauled mail and freight and the gravel crusher which hauled anything. These boats were operated by a two cycle motor hooked onto a paddle wheel which could speed from Glenville to Gilmer Station in about 6½ hours. At this time the students came in September, stayed until Christmas and went home at the end of the school year.

The big time for the boats was in the winter months because of the water being up which allowed them to haul until around May. Also at this time there were rocks below Grantsville which allowed more water to travel on. Then also the banks were kept clean so in need a horse could pull the boat over the rough places. The horse was usually kept on the front of the boat until needed. The boats were usually around 75 by 12 with a cabin for the passengers and one for the boat captain except for the gravel crusher which had neither. It was just a flat boat without so much weight making it possible for some operation in the summer.

The first car to come into Glenville was called a rapid which appeared in 1908 and 1909 there was a Ford. These cars would travel from Main Street to the golf course charging each person 75 cents a trip.

The following receipt received on Lemuel Bailey, Gate Keeper on Parkersburg and Staunton turnpike thirty-two dollars and two cents on account of tolls collected by three on said road for the month of September, 1880.

A.M. Smith, Treasurer

Every five mile collected toll to maintain route on Sunday or funerals no charge.

1-6 horse wagon 40

2-2 horse wagon 30

1-5 horse wagon 35

1-2 horse wagon 15

1-4 horse wagon 30

5-4 horse wagon 50

2-2 horse wagon 30

1-2 horse wagon 15

2-4 horse wagon 60

1-5 horse wagon 35

8-2 horse wagon 120

2-2 horse wagon 30

1-1 horse wagon 15

1-4 horse wagon 30

2-2 horse wagon 30

1-1 horse wagon 10

\$6.75



The picture above is the proverbial horse and buggy.



Flatboats on the Little Kanawha were a common sight.

## Little Kanawha River Leaves Banks; Floods Invade 131 Times in 65 Years

By Steve Frame

Since 1907, the Little Kanawha River has left its banks at Glenville 131 times—an average of two floods every year. During most of these past floods, damage had been limited to a few low-lying buildings, roads and agricultural developments, never the less, many floods have been large enough to cause heavy damage to developments in and around the city. The following descriptions are of known large floods that have occurred in the vicinity of Glenville. These are based upon newspaper accounts, historical records, and field investigations.

April 16, 1939, heavy rains in mid-April started rivers and streams rising and set the stage for the third worst flood in Little Kanawha River.

It was the third wettest April on record, and the wettest since 1927. Heavy to excessive rains fell during the period of the 14th to the 17th, with the average for the state being 5.36 inches and as high as 7.29 inches.

With the ground being completely saturated, runoff was above normal and flood stage approached before noon of the 15th. The river crested about 12:30 a.m. on the 17th and immediately began falling. It had dropped seven feet by 6 p.m. and by noon of the 18th, the next day, it was back in its banks.

On March 6, 1967, almost 2.5 inches of rainfall occurred in the Little Kanawha watershed. This was followed on the 7th by an additional rainfall most of which occurred during the early morning hours. This intense rainfall resulted in the Little Kanawha River cresting at Glenville at 6 p.m. on March 7. The three day rainfall amounted to five inches at several places in the state, and this augmented by a light snow melting, caused the flood of record at Glenville and many north central and southern watersheds. As a result over half (29) of the 55 counties were declared disaster areas. Statewide damage estimates ran as high as \$16,000,000.

The following are excerpts from newspaper accounts of the 1967 flood as reported by the Glenville Democrat.

Fifty-five business places in Glenville were damaged and lost heavily, one of them being an almost total loss. Damage to business alone amount to at least \$500,000.00. Some two-hundred fifty homes in Glenville and throughout the county, including heavily damaged Sand Fork, suffered losses, 90% of them major losses and estimates here is placed at \$500,000 also. Thus the March 6-7-8 flood meant a million dollar loss in Gilmer County alone, not to mention the other million to those below Glenville.

Mayor J. W. Beall has a log on the floods in Glenville, that is all those that rated as floods, meaning all times when the river crest went beyond the 25 foot level, that's when things started getting bad. Here's the record back to 1918: March 13, 1918, 32.9 ft.; Nov. 16, 1926, 33.6 ft.; Feb. 4, 1939, 29.7 ft.; April 16, 1939, 33.4 ft.; Aug. 4, 1943, 31.7 ft.; Feb. 14, 1948, 28.3 ft.; Dec. 16, 1948, 28.8 ft.; Dec. 4, 1950, 31.1 ft.; Feb. 1, 1950, 28.9 ft.; Feb. 11, 1951, 31.3 ft.; Feb. 11, 1957, 30.1 ft.; Nov. 20, 1963, 28.5 ft.; June 5, 1963, 28.3 ft.; May 1, 1966, 27.9 ft.; March 7, 1967, 34.4 ft.

Some highlights of the larger floods were no bread or milk delivered to some 3,000 people for periods of one to three days, all roads in and out of town blocked, all restaurants and all but one grocery store under water and hotel and motels under water. At the present time no flood protection or related flood damage prevention measures exist in or upstream from the Glenville area. However, construction of a multiple-purpose lake on the Little Kanawha River near Burnsville, approximately 20 miles upstream from Glenville has been planned by the Corps of Engineers for the near future, contingent upon appropriation of funds by Congress.

This last statement perhaps needs clarification. It has been planned for a number of years now, and one thinks anyone who knows the situation can only sympathize with the people of Glenville and other residents of the Little Kanawha River.

1813 Toll Rates on Eastern Panhandle:

For every score of Sheep or hogs - 6 cents

For every score of cattle - 12 cents

For every horse and rider - 4 cents

For every sled or driven horse or mule or ass - 3 cents

For every sleigh or sled drawn by one horse or pair of oxen - 3 cents

For every horse or pair of oxen in addition - 3 cents

For every Dearborn, sulky, chair, or chaise with one horse - 6 cents

For every horse in addition - 3 cents

For every chariot, coach, coachee, stage phaeton or chaise with two horses and four wheels - 12 cents

For every carriage of pleasure by whatever be it called the same according to the number of wheels and horses drawing the same - 12 cents

For every car or wagon whose wheels do not exceed three inches in breadth, drawn by one horse or pair of oxen - 4 cents

For every car or wagon whose wheels exceed three inches and does not exceed four inches in breadth, for every horse or pair of oxen drawing the same wheels exceeding four and not exceeding six inches - 4 cents

For every wheel exceeding six and not exceeding eight inches - 2 cents

For all cars or wagons whose wheels exceeded eight inches in breadth - Free

## Initial Yearbook Named for River

By Terry Townsend

In celebrating the Centennial year at GSC it seems only fitting to recognize one of the major publications of our school, the Kanawhachen.

The first yearbook was published in 1911 and one of the chief problems the editorial staff had was the selection of an appropriate name. Miss Ethel Peterson, an instructor in the Language Arts Department at this time, suggested that the name Kanawhachen be considered. She thought this an appropriate name because at the time the Little Kanawha River was the main means of transportation and communication with the outside world. Kanawha would be the name of the river and the diminutive "chen" added, which meant little, would be combined to form the name Kanawhachen. Her idea met with approval and the staff adopted the name.

The first initial yearbook contained such things as: a sketch of the Honorable Louis Bennett, class poems for juniors and seniors and photos and histories of the clubs on campus. The yearbook has changed some over the last sixty odd years but it still has the same basic purpose that the first yearbook did, that is: "hope that the yearbook would give information and real pleasure to its readers and that in future years those students could look back and remember fond memories." This was the aim of the first yearbook and hopefully the aim of all future Kanawhachens.

The Kanawhachen has been dedicated to many dignitaries over the years. The yearbook staff's considerations for dedication to a person include: service to the school, service to the community, interest, co-operation, cultural advancement and educational advancement. Some of the more well-known dignitaries to have the Kanawhachen dedicated to them are: Louis Bennett, Mrs. Louis Bennett, George Firestone, Dr. E.B. Rohrbough, Miss Alma Arbuckle, Dr. Delmer K. Somerville, Mr. Jesse Lilly, and Mr. Nick Murin.



## Home Management Offered In 1954

By Loretta Cox

In 1953, GSC purchased, for \$12,000, a nine-room house at 9 Court Street to serve as the Home Management House. Purchase of the house qualified the College to offer for the first time a degree in vocational home economics.

After remodeling and installation of \$8,805 worth of equipment, the house was opened in Sept., 1954.

Miss Elma Jean Wofter, who received her M.A. and B.S. from the University of Tennessee, became the first director in 1954 and has continued to serve in that position until the present date.

The house was managed by students for a nine-week period and provided, as nearly as possible, family-life situations. Alternating duties of the girls included varied homemaking chores, such as, housekeeping, food managing, cooking, care of the house, buying food and doing laundry. To further establish family-life situations, a one-half day nursery was established, made up of three-to-five-year-old children. The six to eight children cared for daily by the home management girls were also observed by the education 101 and 102 classes.

First residents of the house were Lois Fisher, Mary Louise Gillespie, and Patty Reynolds. These girls and other home management students over the years entertained many guests with dinners, canasta parties, and informal get-togethers.

In the spring of 1970, the house was razed to provide a location for the new wing of Women's Hall. Temporary quarters were located on Walnut Street for 1971. College Park provides a new Home Management house for the students as of August 1971.

Furniture, which was purchased for the old house in 1954, is being recovered and refinished for the new house. Mrs. Chaddock's home furnishings class recovered and refinished the furniture and made draperies as a special project.

Miss Elma Jean Wofter, director, and the home management students are residents in the new home management quarters located in College Park.

## GSC Kindergarten Aids Area Children

"Kindergarten Started Here."

These are the headlines of a story which appeared in the Glenville Mercury in October, 1950. Under the headlines was the story of the first kindergarten to be established in Glenville with the cooperation of Glenville State College.

The new kindergarten is a phase of the expanded educational program at GSC under the direction of Miss Julie Matthews assisted by Mrs. H.Y. Clark. The kindergarten meets daily from 9 a.m.-12 noon, and is open to children five years of age on or before Sept. 18. At present 14 pupils are enrolled.

The purpose of the new kindergarten is to teach cooperative living by working together at pre-school age. The kindergarten will be a laboratory for all prospective elementary teachers.

To date, 21 years later, Mrs. Sheila Marino, director of the kindergarten and early childhood supervisor, relates the changes and improvements made during part of those 21 years.

Mrs. Marino stated that the purpose of the kindergarten has not changed and that the program is slated to make life for the five year old the best it could possibly be by providing physical, social, cognitive, and emotional skills.



The new Home Management House is pictured at its present location in College Park.

## Faculty Housing Project Is Begun At College Park

By Roberta Williams

In 1967, The State Board of Education gave a bid for some faculty housing at the college farm, because of the increase of faculty members.

Bids came in for a greater amount of money than the state had money. The project was then dropped.

Dr. Wilburn and Mr. John White tried to interest the Alumni Foundation in sponsoring the project of constructing houses, but because of technical difficulties, the foundation decided it should not do so. Dr. Wilburn, Mr. White, Mr. Osborne, Dr. Billips, and Mr. William Deel, then Dean of Men, formed a corporation known as the Glenville State College Housing Corporation. This corporation is a nonprofit corporation and the officers and members receive no compensation for their efforts.

The State Board of Education then leased what was commonly known as the college farm in which housing could be constructed for faculty members and married students. At this time, they contracted with Centurian Corporation of Cincinnati, Ohio to build an eight unit apartment building, a duplex home, and five individual brick homes. They were completed in 1968 and are generally known as Project A.

Early in August, 1969, Mr. White was in Dr. Billips' office. While he was there, two young married students were requesting assistance in finding housing. They were having difficulty finding anything suitable. Anything worthwhile was \$125 a month; one lady could not find anything.

Mr. White was on his way to Clarksburg to get five gallons of paint for his home, when he passed Moody's Trailers Sales in Weston. Some fast calculations convinced him that beautiful mobile homes could be placed on the College property and rented to students for \$80 to \$90 a month. By the middle of Sept., ten mobile homes were placed on the college park property. This project is known as Project C of the corporation.

In addition to the mobile homes, five pads have been provided for faculty and students who own their own mobile homes.

In 1969, the Corporation once again contracted Centurian Corporation to build an additional ten brick three-and-four bedroom homes. Seven of these have been completed and Mr. White says that the remaining three should be completed by early Sept. This is known as Project B.

Financing for Project A was by

bonds sold on the open market and all these are held by such banks as Charleston National, Chase Manhattan, Guarantee National and Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Va.

Funds for Project C were provided by Kanawha Union Bank of Glenville, Calhoun County Bank of Grantsville, and the faculty of Glenville State College.

Funds for project B are being raised by the selling of bonds on which Mr. White is currently working.

Officers of the Corporation are:

D. Banks Wilburn—Pres.  
A. T. Billips—Vice-Pres.  
John V. White—Sec.  
William J. Osborne—Treas.  
Robert K. Gainer—Member  
Paul E. Nagy—Member

Future plans for building will depend upon married students' needs and a new survey will be conducted shortly to determine how many married students still need living quarters.



College Park with its faculty housing is shown in part. The apartments join a duplex, split level and individual houses to comprise the complex.

## College Farm Serves To Feed 'Boarders'

By Barbara Rose

The college farm lying one mile north of the campus has been one of the most helpful functions of the college. In 1919 the State Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for buildings and land. On May 12, 1919 the State Board of Controls purchased a tract of land consisting of 78 acres from E. G. Rohrbough for \$7,270. Forty-nine point fifty-three acres was purchased for \$4,000 from Mr. Charles T. Whiting on Feb. 27, 1929. A third tract of land consisting of two acres was purchased for \$1,600 in 1959. In 1967 3/4 acres (sometimes called the Douglass property) was purchased for \$8,500. The total acreage of the original farm was 130.28 and the total cost was \$21,370. An additional 220 acres of land which adjoins Gilmer County recreational center and golf course was purchased from Mr. Russell Reed.

The main livestock kept at the farm was dairy cattle, poultry, and swine. The main crops were clover, alfalfa, corn, and potatoes. At one time 30 acres of land were used in the production of crops, 76 were used for pasturing, and the remaining was set in woodland. Meat, vegetables, milk, etc. produced by the farm was used for feeding the students of the College. From 1957 on, all land was used for the production of feed for the dairy herd—pasture, hay, and silage. The additional land which was purchased from Mr. Russell Reed was bought for the purposes of enlarging the herd but later the dairy closed. Now this land is being used to keep a large number of pigs and also for teaching purposes of the agricultural department of the college.

The beginning herd of cattle purchased for the farm consisted of Brown Swiss, but was from then on bred with Holstein. Until 1949, the milk used by the College from the farm was raw, but in 1949 the College put in a pasteurizing plant which was completed in 1950. From 1952-1957 Mr. Warden Lane was employed at the farm. During this time many improvements were made in farming. The dairy herd was increased and more scientific methods of farming were being used. In '57 Lane was replaced by Mr. Byrl Law. Also in '57 homogenized milk was being pro-

duced by the farm and sent to the College in five-gallon containers. Since the College was getting larger, the production of most vegetables was stopped so that the fields could be used for grazing purposes as the dairy herd was increased. Milk was produced for the College until one year before the farm went out of existence. At this time 24-30 cows were kept, and an average of approximately 90 gallons of milk per day were being produced. During holidays, breaks, and summers the surplus of milk was sold to the Carnation Milk Company and was used by Gilmer County 4-H camps and other summer camps at the recreation center.

Until 1950 feeder pigs at the farm were raised on the garbage of the dining hall at the college. In turn the College was supplied with pork. It was the policy at this time to use the whole pig at a meal and serve different cuts of meat. Later, however, this policy was changed in order that all students be fed the same type of meat. Another reason for the discontinuance of the use of the pork by the College was that the meat did not meet government regulations of meat packing.

The farm was bought by the College containing two or three large apple orchards. Apples were produced by the agriculture department for the students of the dorms before there was a cafeteria. When agriculture was dropped by the College in the early '30's and '40's, the orchards became run down. In 1942, however, the orchards were greatly restored as old trees were removed, the rows were smoothed, and many hollows closed up. The orchards were later used as meadows and pastures. On July 5, 1970 the College farm went out of existence.

(Buildings and equipment)

The big barn was constructed in 1936 and was used to shelter 25-30 dairy cattle. The barn had cement floors, running water, electric lights, and a huge hay mow. The silo was made of tile and clay which was glazed and baked. The silo is the only part of the barn which is still standing. The cost of construction was \$7,000.

At one time an old army barracks served as the milk house. It was purchased as war surplus material and was bought in Norfolk, Va. A dairy building made of cinder blocks was constructed in 1948 for \$8,000 and pasteurizing equipment was obtained from West Liberty College.

In 1949 a poultry building was built by Allie Yerkey and the cost of construction was \$2,000. A machine implement house, costing \$1,500 was also constructed the same year. It was one story high, and made of cinder blocks. The old wooden machine shop was torn down and part of it was used in the construction of the new building.

The brick residence was constructed in 1949 and it cost \$12,000. It was located across the road from the college farm. The cottage was made of brick veneer and it contained five rooms bath, utility room and full size basement.

A farm cottage costing \$3,000 (1949), and a butchering building (1950) costing \$1,500 were also constructed.

Equipment at the farm included a cooler and pasteurizing vat, boiler to supply steam for pasteurizing, and a bottling and canning machine. The total estimation of value for the equipment was \$17,056. All building equipment, etc., was sold at the auction held July 15, 1970 with the following buildings reserved: the brick residence, the farm cottage, and the silo.



# Changes In Campus Scenes Enhanced By New Buildings

By Steve Frame

Glenville State Normal School was established on Feb. 19, 1872, and consisted of three acres and a two-story frame building. The first session opened on Jan. 14, 1873, in the old Gilmer County Court House with the primary purpose of educating teachers. GSC has come a long way to consist of seventeen facilities including athletic fields. These facilities are: (1) the Administration Hall, a brick structure of two stories and a basement, which was constructed in 1910 and renovated in 1958 at a total cost of \$285,000. This building houses administrative and faculty offices, classrooms, and auditorium with a seating capacity of 750; (2) an amphitheater with seating capacity of 1,000 was completed in the fall of 1963 and is located behind Robert F. Kidd Library (3) Clark Hall, which was formerly Robert F. Kidd Library, before being renovated and remodeled during 1967 at a cost of \$300,000 and now contains ten classrooms; offices of the Division of Education and Psychology; **The Glenville Mercury**, the school newspaper; and the Kanawhachen, the college yearbook; (4) Firestone was completed in 1930; (5) the Health and Physical Education Building, which was completed in 1951 contains a gymnasium which seats 2000, swimming pool, little gym, correctives room, nurse's quarters and infirmary, and four classrooms.

In 1954 the state purchased the Carey M. Bennett home on Court Street and completely refinished it, and equipped it with the proper facilities to provide an opportunity for students to get experience in

home management.

Louis Bennett Hall named for the first principal of Glenville State Normal School was constructed in 1937. It serves as a home for 325 male students. Renovated in 1965, the dormitory building now contains an elevator, public lounge, television room, and apartment for the dormitory director.

In 1956 the West Virginia Board of Education authorized the construction of a dining hall and college center, which now bears the name of Pioneer Center. It was enlarged in 1964 to include a bookstore, student council and alumni offices, an additional cafeteria serving line, a large ballroom, an exhibition space, six bowling alleys, and other recreational equipment. Total worth of the entire unit including equipment is \$1,000,000.

The neat, comfortable, twelve room brick residence which is the president's home was completed in 1929. The lovely lawn and flower gardens combine with the outside fireplace to make it a desirable residence for the president and his wife.

The new Robert F. Kidd Library was completed in 1966 at a cost of \$1,000,000. Named for the former principal of Glenville State Normal School, the library supplies current magazines, newspapers, bound and microfilm copies of old magazines, records, tapes, and filmstrips. It is also a depository library for U.S. Government documents. The library stands on the site of the old Kanawha Hall which was razed in Feb. 1965.

The state purchased land on the south side of the Little Kanawha River for an athletic field in 1925.

This became Rohrbough Stadium, which is used for football, baseball, and outdoor contests. Concrete bleachers and a field house were constructed in 1949. The stadium is named for Dr. E. G. Rohrbough, President of the College from 1908 to 1942.

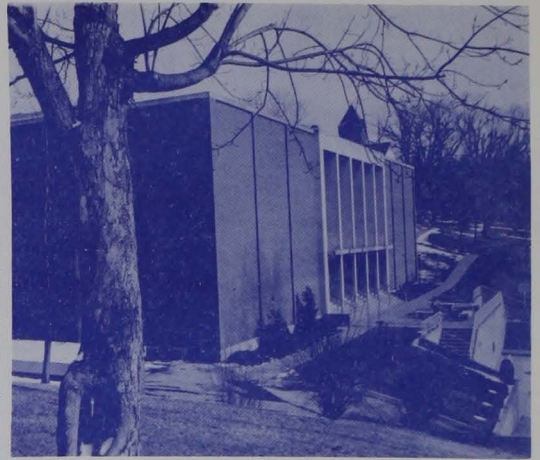
The Science Hall, which is a four-story brick building in which biology, physical science, math, chemistry, and home economics are taught, was completed in 1943.

The comfortable, attractive, Verona Mapel Hall, dormitory for women was erected in 1926. Named for Miss Verona Mapel, a former acting principal of the college, this building has accommodations for 86 students. This building was renovated in 1964.

Women's Hall, which was completed in 1961, is a modern six-story building of brick and steel structure.

Two floors were added in 1966 and total cost of the six floors was approximately \$1,332,000. This dormitory house 500 women and has an apartment for the dormitory directors, lounges, kitchenettes, offices, a sun deck, elevators, a penthouse, and laundry and storage areas. A new wing is presently under construction for Women's Hall and is scheduled to be completed by next fall.

The beautiful new Forestry Building situated on Mineral Road was begun in Feb. 1970 and completed in Jan. 1971. The facility offers a two-year forestry course, and is the only one of its kind among state colleges. \$136,000 has been allocated to begin construction of a new football field and tennis courts directly adjacent to the Forestry Building and work will probably start this summer.



This is a side view of Robert F. Kidd Library in its present location with the clock tower in the background.

## Highlights Of Kidd Library In 100 Year Perspective

By Loretta Moore

The Robert F. Kidd Library has a mobile history. The library was founded in 1872. The school was born in the depression era, but even so, continued to grow. Less than three years after its founding, globes, charts, dictionaries, and gazetteers were already serving as the nucleus of a future library.

The fourteenth session of the W.Va. legislature appropriated in 1879 \$300.00 for repairs for normal school building, apparatus, furniture and library at Glenville Normal School. By the scholastic year of 1881-82, the college was able to announce that there was a small library of indispensable books. Among these volumes were "Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary", "Crabbes Synonyms", "Rogets's Thesaurus", Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary and works on school houses, school house furniture, and school teaching. By 1891, the library could boast of 500 titles and this doubled within a two-year period.

The first library was located in what is now known as the old section of the Administration Building. The student of 1905 could not use the library at a scheduled hour for there was no librarian. The opening and closing of the library was at the convenience of the administrative head of the institution who in this year was Mr. John C. Shaw. The

library was a room 28' by 26' with three windows and four-light gas chandelier.

After the completion of the new Administration Building, the library moved in 1912 to the two rooms in the west end of the first floor with one room for reading and the other for the book stacks. The library had its first librarian, Miss Lucille Virginia Hayes in 1913.

In 1927, President Rohrbough recommended a new library building. He also recommended that funds for library books to be a separate and specific appropriation for an expanded library. This was done as a preparatory for the elevation of Glenville State Normal School to a four-year, degree-granting institution.

In March, 1929, the W.Va. Legislature appropriated \$50,000.00 for a new building. Mr. Robert F. Kidd, a former principal and long-time friend of the school, as State Senator, was greatly responsible for the passage of the legislative appropriation for the new library building. As a token of appreciation, the new library was named after him. Senator Kidd died a few months before the library was completed. The library doors were opened to the public on April 2, 1931.

The offering of courses in library sciences began, in 1936, with the appointment of an assistant librarian and instructor of library training. Additional courses in this area have been added to satisfy requirements for major field of concentration in library science.

In the spring of 1965, plans were announced for the construction of a new library to cost slightly less than one million dollars.

By December 9, 1966, following an inspection by the federal and state governments, the new building was declared completed. The previous library is now known as Clark Hall.



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## Maintenance Dept. Moves Its Location

By Janis Derby

Up until 1942 the Maintenance Department was located in the basement of the old Robert F. Kidd Library, which is now Clark Hall. Doy Fitzpatrick (1924-1957) took care of all repairs on the growing campus, and George W. Firestone (1894-1939) supervised all the custodial work, aided by Howard C. Law (1934-1939) and Charles Miller (1935-1937). By 1943, larger quarters were needed for equipment and supplies. More help was also needed so Rudy Wiseman (1942-65) was added to the maintenance personnel. The department was moved to the basement of the new Science Building which was completed and occupied in the fall of 1942. Here the department was more centrally located on campus and there was much more room for working and for storage of supplies. The large two-room basement housed a plumbing and welding shop, an electrical shop, carpentry shop, an office desk, key control equipment, a furnace and storage room, and a crawl space for storage which was about four feet high underneath the building.

During the years following the war, the coal furnaces were gradually converted to gas. The old coal house was then used for storage of tires, toilet supplies and light bulbs.

All phases of maintenance operated in these crowded conditions until the present building was occupied in 1967.

Total cost of the building (excluding the cost of equipment and machinery in the building) was around \$160,000.

This building has a loading dock for shipping and receiving, and handles most of the freight that is received by all departments on campus.

The building is designed for two additional floors and it is fortunate that this structure was built in this manner because storage of supplies is such a tremendous problem for the maintenance department, since they receive and store all sanitation, electrical, plumbing, and repair supplies for the whole college campus. At present, there are also three barn-type buildings used for storage of maintenance materials at College Park.

There are no stairs on the inside of the maintenance building, so when two more floors are added, the building will need a freight elevator to carry supplies to the upper floors.



The new modern Forestry Building is pictured above at its site near the old College Farm.

## Pioneer Center Continues Service to GSC's Students

By Terry Townsend

The first student union of Glenville State College was located in the basement of the Old Gym. It was established in 1947 with Charles McElwer as the manager. A loan of \$300 was volunteered by the Holy Roller Court, a local fraternity.

The purpose of the Student Union of 1947 is generally the same as ours today: a popular meeting place for the students to socialize and obtain in-between-classes refreshments.

In 1953 there was a lot of controversy over the small cramped area of the union. At that time it seated about fifty people which was less than 13 per cent of the enrollment.

In 1956 approval was granted by the State Board of Education for the building of a \$225,000 plus building to house the dining hall and

student union. It was paid for by the sale of bonds with the students paying them off with a student union fee of \$2.50 per semester.

The new facilities were to include individual mail boxes, two lounges, office space for the Alumni Association, student council, and union manager, a 1,764 square dance floor, a snack bar, two sound proof listening rooms, restrooms, and a TV room. The new union, along with the dining hall, was named the Pioneer Center.

An addition was added to the Pioneer Center in 1964 to care for a bookstore, additional offices, a ballroom and exhibition space, and areas for pool, bowling alleys and other recreations. The entire building with equipment is estimated at being worth over one million dollars.

## Assoc. Of Science Degree Awarded In Relatively New Forestry Program

By Leon Miller

The Forest Technology Program is a terminal, two year course of study for which an Associate of Science degree is awarded. The curriculum consists of slightly less than one year of general education courses which provide the necessary background for the forest technology courses. The courses are focused primarily on applied forestry. The objective of the program is to provide the educational and technical background for students who are interested in field work in forest resource management and in forest products harvesting and utilization.

The major portion of the development for the Department of Forest Technology began during the 1967-68 school year. Both a student interest and a job opportunity survey was made in November and December 1967.

A curriculum in Forest Technology was approved by the College Curriculum Committee and by the President of Glenville State College in April of 1968. The West Virginia Board of Education (now the West Virginia Board of Regents) approved and funded the two year curriculum in Forest Technology for the fall of 1968. The Forest Technology Program was set up in liaison with Dr. David White, Director Division of Forestry, West Virginia University and has an active Advisory Committee made up of professionals in forestry education and related fields.

The Forest Technology Program at Glenville offers over 1100 hours of actual forestry training in addition to the general education requirement. The student receives over 400 hours of technical forest training during the first year. 735 hours of training are received during the second year.

In February 1971, the Forestry Dept. moved into a new 1400 square foot facility. The building is air conditioned and has four lecture rooms, two teaching laboratories, a library, a reception area, and ample storage space. The new building is located one half mile from the main campus on 340 acres of college land. All but about 40 acres are available to the department for management purposes, including timber harvesting and reforestation. It serves as an excellent outdoor laboratory. The department also has access to Cedar Creek State Park for field trips and inventory work. The park is eight miles from the campus and contains more than 2000 acres of forested land.

The forestry courses are regionally oriented with major emphasis on Appalachian Hardwoods; on reforestation employment opportunities to this region. Graduates of the program qualify for numerous positions with federal, state, and private employers. Both state and federal Civil Service positions are specifically oriented to the two year technician graduates.

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# VMH Given New Tenants

By Ken Davis

Verona Mapel Hall was initiated in 1924, with \$110,000 appropriated for the construction of a new dormitory. By 1926, Verona Mapel Hall was completed. It was named for Miss Verona Mapel, a former principal of Glenville Normal School. Although originally designed for men, Verona Mapel Hall was used for women, because of their demand for housing.

In its early history, Verona Mapel Hall not only served as a women's dormitory, but was also used as a dining hall for all dormitory residents. Between 1949 and 1952, Mr. Martin Riggs, the chief cook, established a bakery in the empty rooms of the basement. At this time there was also an infirmary on third floor which was in use until the new Health and Physical Education building was built.

Today, Verona Mapel Hall has finally achieved its original designed purpose: approximately sixty men now reside within its walls. Under the house directorship of Clyde Stepp, Verona Mapel Hall appears to be well liked by its sixty residents, most of whom once lived in Louis Bennett Hall.

Celebrating the Centennial year of GSC, glassware with the blue insignia has been available for purchase.

The glassware consists of 14 oz. candy jars for \$1.25 and both the 9 1/2 oz. and 12 oz. tumblers for \$.60.

The glassware is handmade by the Weston Glass Factory, and can be purchased in the college bookstore.

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Women's Hall, the newest building on campus, is shown with its new wing after completion last November 15.

## Glenville State College Graduates Prove Successful In Many Areas

A sampling of the success of our alumni in employment and other activities reveals that many of them have been very successful. Hundreds are successful teachers and school principals. One is the past Sovereign Grand Master of the World II O.O.F. One is the former Vice-President of the Chase Manhattan Bank. Many are in various Who's Who listings: such as Who's Who in America; Who's Who in the East; etc. One is Chief of Data Processing for the Veterans Administration. One is President of George Washington University. One is President of Shepherd College. Two are Vice-Presidents of West Virginia University. One is a former college president. 100 or more have completed doctoral degrees. Over 20 are medical doctors or dentists. One is head of the Harvard University Health Center.

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One is a member of the United States Congress. Nearly 100 are known to be teaching in colleges and universities. Eighteen are known to be school superintendents. Two have Doctor of Divinity degrees. One was past speaker of the West Virginia House of Delegates. Three are members of the West Virginia House of Delegates. One is a member of the West Virginia Senate. One is an F.B.I. agent.

One is a member of the United States Secret Service. Three have high ranking positions in the United States Office of Education. One is the Director of Vocational Education for West Virginia. One is a writer of Fiction. One is head of the "World Brotherhood" organization. One is head of the United States Army Nurse Corps. One is a member of a nationally known law firm. One is Vice-President of an oil and gas company. One delivered a lecture before an international science society in London.

# 1924 Dorm Life Different From Modern Women's Life

By Jeannine Worstell

Dormitory life of women on Glenville State College campus is greatly different than the situation which faced the young girls who attended Glenville Normal School. In 1924, the dormitory was a large three-story building situated such that the girls would not be disturbed by the noise of the streets. The first women's dormitory was erected in 1916, and was said to have made an excellent home for the girls.

This dormitory was known as Kanawha Hall and stood where the Robert F. Kidd Library stands today. It had twenty-seven rooms, a small kitchen for students' use, and living quarters for the housemother or preceptress. The first floor of the building was a dining room for all students who lived on campus. The second and third floors served as the living quarters. Women students occupied this dormitory until Verona Mapel Hall was built.

Kanawha Hall was equipped with many conveniences. The house was heated throughout with steam and was lighted by natural gas and electricity. Every room was supplied with hot and cold water. The rooms were described as being well furnished and comfortable. There was also a laundry in the basement for the use of the girls.

Around 50 women lived in this first dormitory, it was for this reason that "systematic administration" was needed. As recorded in the 1924 Kanawha, a preceptress presided over the girls and was "ready to share their joys or sorrows with them." It was her duty to try to make everything have a homey atmosphere.

The purpose of the dormitory was to furnish a cultured home life with the best conditions for study and at the same time to develop the very best type of womanhood. Some of the rules and events of dormitory

life in 1924 included:

The building was to be quiet enough for study at any hour.

If and when their lessons were completed and they had a few minutes leisure, they could go to the second floor and spend the time profitably reading.

At certain times, the girls could have little parties in their own rooms and invite a few friends to join them.

On one evening each week the girls assembled in the parlor where subjects of interest to young women and matters of culture were discussed. Talks were frequently given on such subjects as self-control and cooperation.

Emphasis had to be placed upon securing high grades; however, to entertain the girls informal apple cuttings, spirited games of parchesi, dominoes, or checkers, and taffy pullings were sponsored.

Women's hours in 1924 are debatable. No written record has been located which specifically states the curfew of these early students. Miss Alma Janet Arbuckle, former student and librarian, stated that she can't remember the exact hours the girls had during the week; however, parties on weekends often lasted as late as 11:30 and 12:00 p.m.

The circumstances facing young women in 1924 have vastly changed over the years. Now the girls coming to GSC are faced with fewer restrictions, curfews of 10 p.m. on weekdays and 2 a.m. on weekends, a brick, six floor dormitory with a new wing and many modern conveniences which the girls in 1924 did not dream would ever exist.

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