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Life at Mansfield

A Visual Reminiscence

by

GALE LARGEY

— Contributors —

Carmody, Sharon

Newhart, Christie Jo

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Greene, Richard

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Dedication

This book is dedicated to Hartley Dean and Tom Halloran
as a token of appreciation for their years of loyalty to
“Dear Ol’ Mansfield.”

Copyright 1984

Acknowledgments

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I thank them and the many others who have supported the completion of this project.



Preface

This book is the fifth in a series of socio-historical portraits of life in Tioga County. Earlier portraits were done of Roseville (1973), Liberty (1974), Morris Township (1976), and Wellsboro (1980). This book, like the previous ones, is part of an effort by Mansfield University to be of service to the region — that is, to provide an appreciative understanding of its heritage.

The book offers a glimpse of life at Mansfield over the past 125 years. It is based upon bits and pieces of information gathered from school catalogs, newspapers, yearbooks, departmental publications minutes of board meetings, diaries, recollections, and interviews with about twenty alumni.

During the initial stage of the project, six students assisted in the data collection. They were: Sharon Carmody, Lynn Greenly, Scott Golder, Christie Jo Newhart, Richard Greene, and James Sweder. During the preparation of the manuscript, Phyllis Owen Swinsick ('30) patiently reviewed drafts, and offered a lot of sensible help. Her "spunky" spirit certainly made the work more enjoyable. She represents the best tradition of Mansfield graduates.

While writing the book, I "lived" in Mansfield's past. I felt its ups and downs, wondering if the crises could have been avoided. But, of course, hindsight is easier than foresight. It is easier to be critical than constructive. In any case, it soon became apparent to me that Mansfield's true strength and character is related to the simple fact that much has been learned over 125 years; and, indeed, Mansfield has lived by its motto: "Character is the essential; scholarship is the enrichment; service is the end of all worthy endeavors."

Though the book traces developments in life at Mansfield, it is not truly a history of the institution. I will leave that task to a more able-minded historian. Instead, it is a humanistic sociological story based upon the interesting events and personalities, the changing rules of the institution, and the beliefs and myths which have promoted community spirit.

As you browse through the book, I encourage you to probe the photographs. Many of them were selected because they include more than initially meets the eye. Here's a teaser: find the "Bare Leg." I'm sure you'll know it when you discover it. Moreover, in the process of looking, you'll note many items of interest.

Much of the text consists of articles selected from the school newspapers and other publications. Some of them have slips in grammar and writing, but they do describe a significant event or they provide an interesting insight. Except for rather extreme errors, I have deliberately avoided editing the articles. I have done so with the hope of preserving authenticity.

Thank you for your interest in the book. Enjoy your reading. Hopefully, it will enhance your appreciation of Mansfield.

Gale Largey

References

In addition to past issues of school catalogs, the **Normal Quarterly**, the **Semaphore**, the **Spectator**, the **Flashlight**, **Cadence**, the **Mansfieldian**, the **Carontowan**, departmental publications, and minutes of Board meetings, the following sources were referred to:

Anonymous

1897 **History of Tioga County, Pennsylvania.** Harrisburg: R. C. Brown & Company

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1893 **History of the Mansfield Normal School.** Mansfield: Van-Keuren & Coles Printers.

Jupenlaz, Fred (ed.)

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1883 **History of Tioga County, Pennsylvania 1804-1883.** New York: John L. Munsell & Company.

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Overview

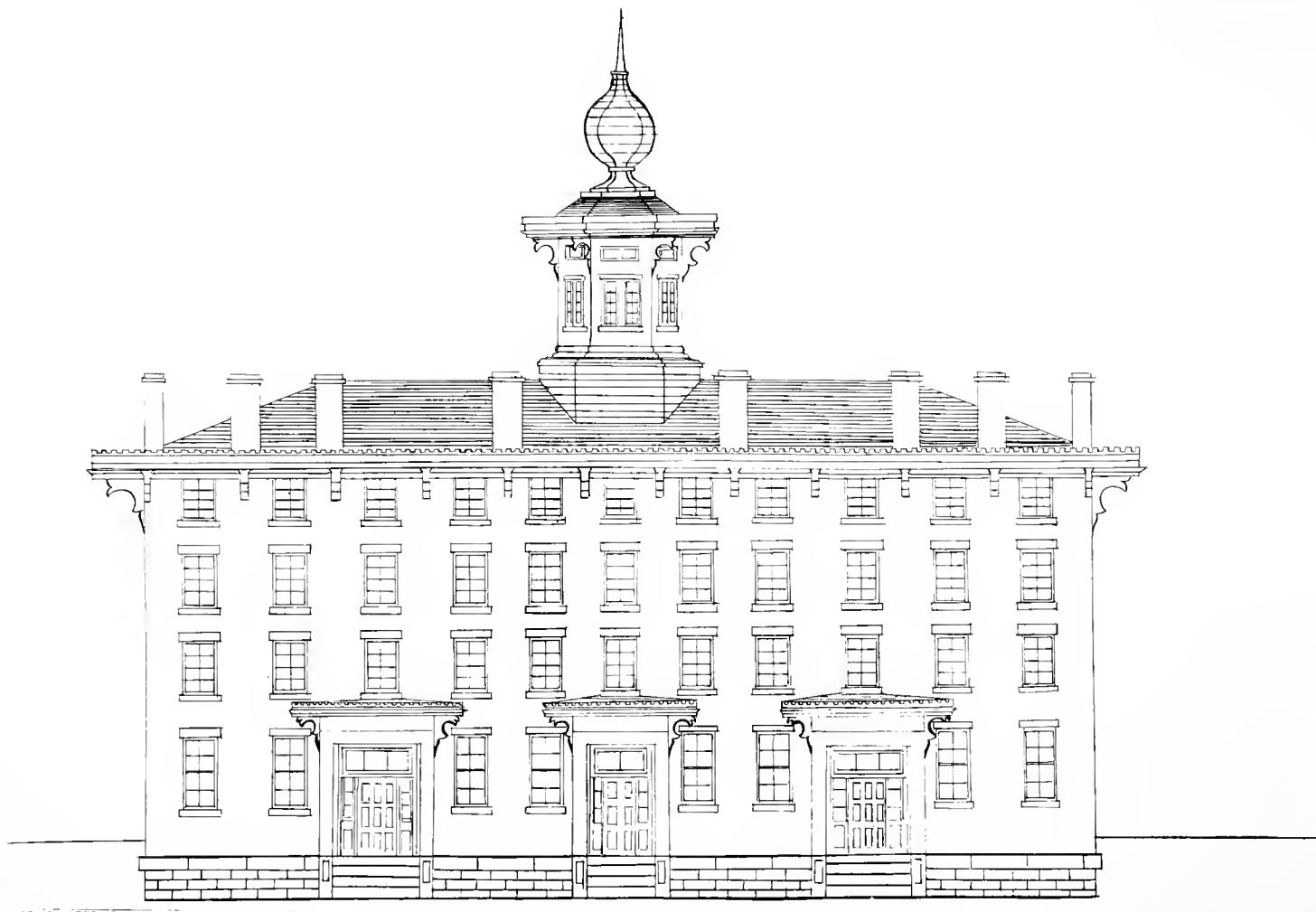
MANSFIELD CLASSICAL SEMINARY (1857-1862). In 1854, a group lead by Col. Joseph Hoard proposed the organization of Mansfield Classical Seminary . . . Three years later, the school opened, but at the start of the second term it was destroyed by fire . . . Plagued with economic difficulties, the school re-opened in August of 1859 . . . after a three-year struggle to recover, leaders had to turn to the state for support . . . the school became

MANSFIELD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL (1862-1927). Despite state support, Mansfield continued to face severe financial difficulties, but through the remarkable leadership of Professor Allen, it gained public recognition for excellence . . . in turn, the school underwent a steady, progressive expansion. During the 1870's, the original North Hall was constructed; during the 80's, the original Alumni Hall and a gym were added; and, during the 90's, North Hall underwent renovation and expansion. Meanwhile, Mansfield became noted for its programs in education, music, and art . . . In 1898, a Mansfield graduate, William Stone was elected the Governor of Pennsylvania. In the early 1900's, under the leadership of Dr. Andrew Smith, the school expanded its Conservatory Course of Music, focusing particularly on the training of church organist. Programs were also started in agriculture and business, but eventually they were phased out . . . In 1910, the school strengthened its program in teacher-training after the state adopted a policy of supporting four year courses in the Normal Schools. Then, in 1914, Dr. Straughn assumed leadership of the institution. He fostered growth through the development of programs in domestic science (home economics) and manual training. Moreover, he initiated specialization in teacher education. He soon became recognized as an outstanding leader in the Pennsylvania system of higher education and his reputation enhanced Mansfield's reputation . . . By 1927, Mansfield Normal attained collegiate status and became the first state teachers college in Pennsylvania . . .

MANSFIELD STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE (1927-1960). Enrollment slipped during the Great Depression; however, by the late 30's, the Mansfield campus assumed a forward-looking appearance with the construction of three new buildings — a home economics/music center, an educational center, and a new gym . . . During the 40's, World War II brought further changes to the school. With the shortage of male students, intercollegiate sports were temporarily suspended. But, at the same time, female students gained an opportunity to be more active leaders at Mansfield. Meanwhile, the school broadened its role in education when student cadet nursing programs were established with Robert Packer Hospital (Sayre) and Hahnemann Hospital School of Nursing (Scranton) . . . During the post-war years, with the influx of ex-GI's, there was a sharp rise in enrollment and the traditional teacher-training programs regained popularity. Yet, throughout the 50's, the school steadily became a multi-purpose institution. In 1960, the institution was renamed

MANSFIELD STATE COLLEGE (1960-1983). During the 60's, Mansfield underwent a dramatic change. The enrollment tripled from about 1000 to nearly 3000 students; and, by 1970, the institution developed a new identity as a liberal arts institution. There were many new faculty, new programs, new buildings, and a greater variety of students. In the early 70's, optimistic administrators projected that within a decade the institution would grow to about 5000 students but, instead enrollment declined to about 2500 students . . . it then became necessary to retrench faculty from programs that had been expanded only a few years earlier. Meanwhile, new programs in business administration, computer science, and criminal justice administration became quite popular . . . Despite the problems of the 70's, Mansfield continued to mature as an institution of higher education, and in 1983 it became

MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY (1983-). In the fall of 1983, the enrollment reached 2900, the highest since 1975. Under the newly-appointed, interim-president Rod Kelchner, a strategic planning committee was formed to plan for the future.



1857: Mansfield Classical Seminary

Mansfield Classical Seminary

Opening January 7, 1857

TERMS AND VACATIONS

Winter Term commences
Jan. 7th, 1857
closes April 8th, 1857
Spring Term commences
April 16th, 1857
closes July 16th, 1857

BOARD OF INSTRUCTORS

Rev. J. R. Jaques, A. B.,
Acting Principal and Prof. of
Math. and Ancient Languages
Rev. T. B. Barker,
Teachers' Department
Mr. H. L. Jaques,
Preceptress and Teacher of
French and German
Miss Ellen Seaver, Assistant
Miss Eleanora Ryman
Teacher of
Ornamental Branches

EXPENSES

Com. Eng. Bran.
(Pr T. of 13 weeks, \$1.50
Higher 5.50
Ancient and Modern
Languages 6.50
Drawing and Painting
Music and use of Piano 10.00
Melodeon 8.00
Board, including fuel,
washing and furniture
per week 2.00
Incidentals, (per term) 25
Room Heat, (per week) 12½
Note: Students are required to
arrange their Tuition strictly in
advance.

LOCATION

The Mansfield Classical Seminary is located at Mansfield, Tioga Co., Pa., upon the line of the Tioga Rail-Road. No section of the State surpasses this in beauty of scenery, healthfulness of climate, and morality of the community.

BUILDINGS, & c.,

The main Edifice is of Brick, 172 feet long, including wings, all four stories high, suitably furnished for Boarding, Lodging, Study, and Recitation. We have accommodations for boarding over 150 Students. The Principal and Teachers reside in the Building, and board at the same table with the Students.

Board can be obtained in private families at reasonable rates. Those wishing to board themselves can obtain rooms in the village. Students are admitted at any time during the Term, but it is desirable that they should enter during the first week. Each room for Students is furnished with a Bed, Bedstead, Chairs, Table, Washstand, Stove and Woodbox. Sheets, Bed-covering and other articles that may be required are to be provided by Students.

TRUSTEES

J. S. Hoard, A. Bixby, D. L. Sherwood, J. B. Clark, P. M. Clark, P. S. Ripley, L. Beach, jr., Wm. Manning, J. Hubbell, R. Videan, jr., G. R. Wilson, B. M. Bailey, S. B. Elliott, Wm. Hollands, E. Burley.

VISITORS APPOINTED BY THE E. G. CONFERENCE, OF THE M. E. CHURCH

Revs. H. N. Seaver, S. W. Alden, W. C. Matteson, C. M. Gardner, H. Hickok, Porter McKinstry, David Nutten, A. Parcell, L. L. Rogers, C. Wheeler, H. Wisner, C. C. Summers, Esq. D. F. Brown, Esq. Ira P. Bennett, Esq. Hon. E. Dyer, Hon. Jas. H. Miles.

1857 - 1870

During the spring of 1854, Mansfield was an unincorporated hamlet of about 275 people. There were two stores, two small hotels, two churches, two sawmills, a woolen mill, and a tannery. Life was generally peaceful, but the tides of change were in the making. Politically, most of the people were supporting the abolition of slavery and they wanted to curb the "evil effects" of alcohol. Regarding the economy, they talked about a local boom with the opening of mines in the Blossburg coal region, and the expansion of lumbering operations throughout the area. Concerning education, a growing number felt that public education should be extended to all citizens.

It was within such a context that Colonel Joseph Hoard began to promote the idea of establishing the Mansfield Classical Seminary, and Dr. Joseph Morris agreed to provide some land upon which to build a seminary. Soon, Rev. H. N. Seaver, Alvin Gaylord, and others joined them in the endeavor, and they sought the support of the East Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Conference. As proposed, the institution was to be a stock concern, with shares sold at \$50.00 each. It was agreed that the principal of the school was to be a member of the church. But, the seminary was **not** to be a church or sectarian school.

By August of 1854, a committee from Mansfield solicited \$5,000 and they expected the Conference to pay for the balance of the costs. But then they faced their first major problem. A group from the nearby community of Wellsboro appealed to the Conference to have the institution established there instead of in Mansfield. After much debate about the matter it was finally decided to locate the school in Mansfield. As described in the **Tioga Eagle** (November 30, 1854):

" . . . The good people of Mansfield had quite a jollification over the decision to locate the seminary in their community. Guns were fired, bells rung, and the stove "blowed" in celebration of the unprecedented victory over the cohorts of Wellsboro and vicinity."

On December 1, 1854, a charter was procured for the Mansfield Classical Seminary. When it was incorporated, some Board members protested against the use of the term

"classical" because as later recalled by Simon Elliott (1905):

"There was not a classical scholar among them. They had no more use for the classics than they had for a two-year old robin's nest. They had no faith in an aristocracy of education."

Nonetheless, the attorney who handled the incorporation insisted on calling Mansfield a "classical" seminary.

The first Board meeting was held February 15, 1855, at which time plans were adopted for the construction of a four-story brick building, with a front one hundred feet long and two wings each running back seventy-eight feet. At the meeting, J. S. Hoard, D. L. Sherwood and Amos Bixby were selected to supervise the construction. It is noteworthy that this selection was meant to underscore that the seminary was non-sectarian. Mr. Hoard was a Methodist; Mr. Sherwood, a Baptist; and Mr. Bixby, a Universalist.

Construction commenced during the spring of 1856, and the institution steadily took shape. But, due to unforeseen costs, the trustees had to borrow more funds, and thus go further into debt. In the meantime, however, the trustees appointed Reverend J. R. Jacques as the principal and faculty members were recruited in anticipation of the school's opening.

Rev. Jacques, a Methodist minister, came to Mansfield during the summer and was very active in organizing for the opening of the school. Simon B. Elliott (1905:19) later described Jacques as follows:

"He was a scholarly man, in a restricted sense of that word — full of the textbooks and the methods of the schools . . . Unfortunately he was a little pompous in his manner as suggested by his habit of putting his right hand on his left breast, under his vest, something very much like an actor poses on stage. He spoke more in scholastic terms than in common ones. Once he came before the trustees and requested that the walk leading from the street to the school building should be 'bifurcated'. Of the whole board of trustees there were but two who understood what he wanted. They explained to the others who then voted to have the walk 'forked'."

The Mansfield Classical Seminary formally opened January 7, 1857, with 105 students. The second term began April 16th with 45 additional students, and the school seemed to be well on its way to success. But then, yet another setback. On the morning of April 22nd, a fire destroyed much of the building. Though uncertain, the fire is believed to have

been due to a defect in the chimney. Fortunately no one was injured in the fire.

On the morning after the fire, the people of Mansfield gathered at the Methodist church to decide about the future of the institution. Their decision was clear. They decided that despite the setback they would not give up their dream. They pledged to rebuild the seminary.



COL. JOSEPH HOARD

By September 1857, much of the first floor was rebuilt. But, due to a national financial panic, two of the insurance companies did not make payment to the Trustees. As a result, the Trustees could not pay the contractors, and the contractor ceased to work. The outlook became gloomy.

From the fall of 1857 to the summer of 1858, nothing more was done at the seminary except to secure the walls from collapse. Then once again, the optimists persevered. They organized a community picnic to save the school.

In the **History of the Mansfield Normal School** (1893), Elliott noted that actually very little money was raised at the picnic because many contributions were in labor, board, grain, provisions, serving, lumber, cattle, and a wide range of in-kind contributions. Yet despite the lack of cash the Building Committee resumed its work. A sense of the commitment and determination of the committee is evidenced in Mr. Elliott's personal account in the autumn of 1858:

"Mr. Holland looked after making the brick and attended to such other matters as came to his attention. Mr. Clark took charge of the finances. How many turns and trades the Treasurer made Heaven only knows. Without money to do with, most men would have given up in despair, but he was just fitted for the work. Honestly and patiently he toiled, leaving his farm in the care of his family, and the work went slowly on. Only fifty cents in cash was paid out that summer and fall for labor, and that was to a chap who came along and represented that he was a bricklayer. Actually he was not, and so he was discharged by nine o'clock, and received just fifty cents."

"All other labor and all materials, except lime and nails, were paid for in property of some sort, or turns made whereby subscribers could pay as they had promised. In order to raise money for lime and nails the lady friends would hold picnics on the "Island" every few weeks and the proceeds were appropriated for that purpose. No one ever complained about furnishing the provisions, and they were supplied generously. The other member of the building committee, who was himself a bricklayer, took some young men with him who never had experience of much moment — and some none — as bricklayers, and went to work on the walls. One of those young men was Capt. A. M. Pitts. Capt. Homer Ripley, now Register and Recorder of this county, was one, and Hon. Chas. Faulkner, of Kansas, another. With so little help and so large a building one could hardly see at a week's end that anything had been accomplished. But the walls grew, and by the time cold weather had set in the remainder of the first, all of the second, and a goodly portion of the third story were completed. As I look back 31 years upon that and the next summer's work, I can scarcely realize that three men could have been found who would undertake such a hopeless task. In an ordinary business view it was folly — more, it was madness. No money in hand, and but little promised; no credit; \$8,000 indebtedness, and at least from \$3,000 to \$4,000 more needed than had been subscribed to complete the building, to say nothing about paying debts. But the scene is vividly before my eyes. Daily we toiled that and the next year and the walls climbed slowly upward. Although we could not soon reach the top most point of the structure, we could always look up

there and see Faith and Hope on the summit of the completed work."

By the fall of 1858 the walls were once again secure and work was suspended until the following spring.

In August 1859, Rev. James Landreth, a Methodist minister, was chosen to succeed Professor Jacques. He was known as a feisty individual who lacked tact, but he was respected as a good teacher and a good organizer. Under his leadership the school re-opened in November with few furnishings and only the north wing of South Hall completed.



CAPT. HOMER RIPLEY

Troubled times continued to plague the institution during the early 1860's. In July 1860, Professor Landreth, feeling very frustrated, resigned as principal and a committee was assigned to select a replacement. The committee recruited Professor Edwin Wildman, but then on the day of his meeting with the Board of Trustees, a member of the selection committee, Rev. Holt, decided that he, not Professor Wildman

ought to be the principal. And so to Professor Wildman's surprise, he was given a subordinate position. Meanwhile, financial crises continued and attempts were made to sell the school at a sheriff's sale.

By 1862, the internal problems of the school were compounded by the external problems of the society. When the school had started, there were about 6,000 adult males in Tioga County, and the school hoped to attract some of them, but during the Civil War, about 2,000 of them enlisted to fight. Thus, one might better understand the implications of an advertisement for the Seminary which periodically appeared in the local newspapers at the time. The advertisement read:

"The success of the seminary during these times when the country's need demands the services of every able-bodied young man has been beyond the expectations of the most sanguine of its friends . . ."

Interestingly too, the advertisement concluded:

" . . . all kinds of produce will be taken in payment for tuition and board at market prices."

Despite the best efforts of the administration, the Seminary continued to be advertised for sale by the sheriff. In fact, in June 1862, it was actually sold, but the President, Mr. Cochran, got the sale set aside on technical grounds.

Floundering with failures, on July 2, 1862, the Board of Trustees decided to make application to the state to have the seminary declared the State Normal School of the Fifth District. In an effort to impress the examiners, two young women, Miss F. A. Bixby and Miss Mary Pitts raised funds so that the unfinished cupola could be finished because they did not want it to serve as a symbol of the dire financial situation of the school. Before the fall term the cupola was fully completed.

By the fall term of 1862, Mansfield seemed to be back on the road toward recovery. The faculty was expanded from four to seven members, and course offerings were increased to include seven foreign languages: Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian, and Hebrew. Nearly 200 students enrolled, some of whom had to board in town. At the time, students who were the children of clergymen were granted half price for tuition. Students who came "from a distance" had their rooms furnished, but those from "within a few miles" were required to bring their own furnishings, except bedstead, table, chairs, washstand, and stove. All students were expected to bring their own towels, wash-bowl, pitcher, and mirror.

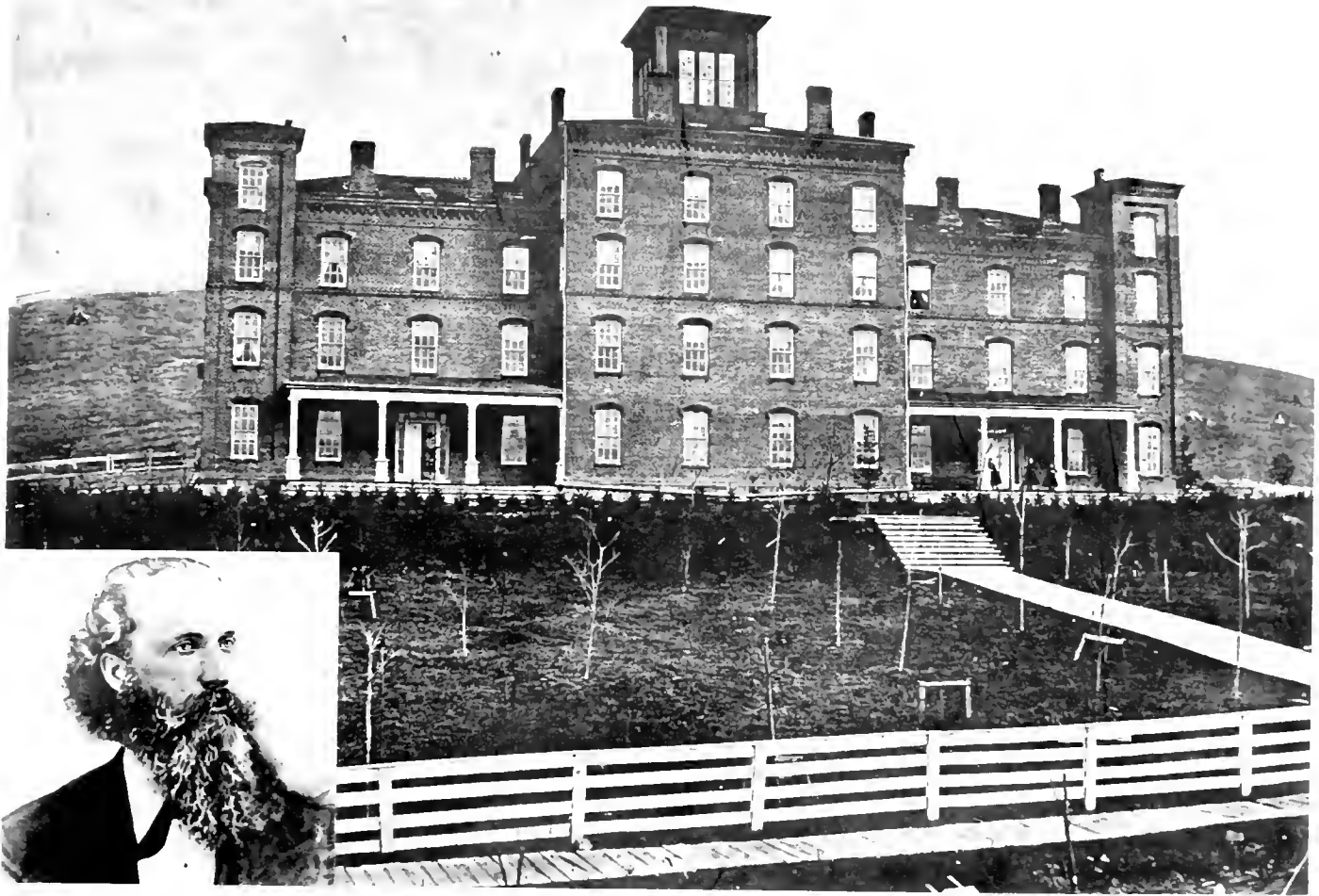
SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of sundry writs of *Levari Facius*, *Fiori Facius*, and *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, Pa., to me directed, will be exposed to public sale in the Court House in Wellsboro, on Monday the 25th day of August 1862, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon the following described property, to wit:

— A lot of land in Mansfield, to wit: beginning at a post the north west corner hereof and the south east corner of land of J. P. Morris; thence along the east side of the Academy street, south 12 degrees, east 359 feet to a post; thence along land of J. S. Hoard and others, north 78 degrees, east 719 feet to a post; thence along said Morris land north 21 1/2 degrees, east 364 feet; thence along said Morris land south 78 degrees, west 659 feet to the place of beginning—containing between five and six acres, be the same more or less and described in the plot of the village of Mansfield as the Seminary lot, all improved, with a brick Seminary building and some other out buildings thereon. To be sold as the property of the Mansfield Classical Seminary.

H. STOWELL, JR., Sheriff

Wellsboro, August 5, 1862



Prof. Wildman, Principal

1862: SOUTH HALL

In becoming a Normal School the prospects for Mansfield brightened. Indeed, life at Mansfield once again reflected an air of great expectation. As described in the *Elmira Press* (September, 1862):

"Mansfield is the central object of the popular hope — the pet institution of the county, the subject upon which all discords harmonize. No matter how much you differ with the people in religion, politics, or their private pursuits, if you venture a guess against the prosperity of this institution, you strike a chord that vibrates on the public breast, and you are at once put upon your defense . . . well may the people of Mansfield and Tioga County be proud of their pet institution."

Similarly, the *Wellsboro Agitator* (December 1862) noted:

"The citizens of Tioga County and particularly the people of Mansfield have reason to congratulate themselves upon the acceptance of the State of their Seminary as one of the State Normal Schools. The advantages to the educational interests of the county arising out of this action by the state are so numerous that we cannot enter upon them . . . Thus success comes as a just tribute to the energy, self-sacrifice, and untiring zeal of the people of Mansfield . . . The institution now enters upon a new career of usefulness . . ."

Mansfield was the third Normal School in the State following the earlier designations of schools at Millersville (then Millersburg) and Edinboro. It was intended to serve the educational needs of Bradford, Lycoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, and Wyoming counties. It was designed to meet the teacher-training needs of the Commonwealth in accordance with the Public School Act of 1859.

Reverend Professor Edwin Wildman was the Principal of the Seminary when it became a Normal School, but in March he was replaced by Reverend Professor William D. Taylor. In view of the turmoil at the school during Reverend Wildman's administration, some people might humorously recall 1862 as a change from "a wild man to a normal man." However, while humor may help the memory, it betrays the reality. Describing Principal Wildman, Simon B. Elliott (*Mansfield Quarterly*, April 1905), recalled:

"In some respects Professor Wildman was made the scapegoat for others whose schemes were neither commendable, nor just. Yet there is no doubt that his heart was always with the school. He was tactful, quiet in manner, a good teacher, and of rare executive and administrative ability."

Reverend Taylor served as principal when the school officially opened as a State Normal School in the fall of 1863.

A Methodist minister, he is remembered as "an earnest, zealous man, whose heart was always in the right place" (Elliott, 1895). Yet in his administration, despite state support, the school continued to experience financial difficulties until January 20th of 1864 when the Honorable John Magee loaned the institution \$6,500 to pay the mortgage.

Magee, one of the wealthiest individuals in the region, was involved with the construction of the Corning-Blossburg railroad and the opening of the Fallbrook coal field near Blossburg. He was born of poor Irish immigrants and he had received very little formal education. Yet, he had a high regard for the value of education. It should be noted that after the school had paid about one-half of the loan, Magee informed administrators that it was unnecessary to pay the balance. At the time, he was terminally ill and it seems that he felt a special sentiment for Mansfield since it afforded the less fortunate an opportunity for education. As noted by his biographer (Howe, 1973:43):

"Magee had a strong sympathy with those who, like himself, were obliged to struggle with privations and to surmount obstacles in the commencement of their careers."

In July 1864, Rev. W. D. Taylor was replaced by Professor Fordyce A. Allen. Under Allen's administration, the school began to prosper. The buildings were fully furnished, the grounds were graded, and trees were planted. A Model School for teacher-training was established and the Music Department became prominent. In 1866, eleven men and three women received diplomas at the first annual Normal School Commencement.

By most accounts, the success of the school during the 1860's is attributed to the remarkable leadership of Professor Allen. In every sense, he met the challenges. As noted by Elliott (1905):

"The deplorable conditions of things was never a terror to Professor Allen, and, in fact, rather suited him. He could bring order out of chaos and make success a part and parcel of himself, which he did, literally building himself into the institution. Though not a college graduate, he was an educated man in the true and full sense of the word, a remarkably good teacher and with discernment to select good teachers under him and to see that they did their work well."

"He inspired teachers and students with the same zeal that he possessed, and lifted the school up to the plane and horizon it has since maintained."

In honor of Professor Allen, many years later the institution renamed one of its buildings Allen Hall. It remains so today.

1866-68: *The Life of a Student at Mansfield State Normal*

One night in haying time I went down to Wellsboro in a hay wagon to hear Professor F. A. Allen, the principal of the Mansfield State Normal School, lecture on the benefits of an education. I went just because it gave me an excuse for going somewhere. I had heard people advocate the benefits of an education, and they did not interest me, but I had never heard Professor Allen lecture. From the first, he held my attention and interest. He closed by saying that want of money should not prevent anyone from obtaining an education. He said one could be had at the Normal School, and if there was any young man or woman there who wanted an education and had no money, they could come to his room at the hotel the next morning and he would show them how to get it without money. I was much impressed with what the professor said.

The next morning I got up early and walked to Wellsboro and called upon Professor Allen. I was the only caller. I told him I wanted to know how I could go through Normal School without money. He asked me a number of questions. The result was that when the Normal School opened in September I was one of the students.

During the first year I swept the halls and attended to the fires in the building for my board and tuition. The second year, finding my duties interfered too much with my studies, the professor took a note for board and tuition. I graduated in June, 1868, but what a time I had.

I would not have stayed there a week if it had not been for Alice Landis, a girl at the Wellsboro Academy I had learned to like. She was of superior mind and a splendid scholar. I had great admiration and respect for her. She wrote me such letters of encouragement that I would have been ashamed to quit and have her say, "I was afraid you were a quitter. Well, there is no use of your trying anymore. Go back to the farm and forget it." And so I hung on and worked. At first my work did not seem to do a bit of good. I could not or did not acquire the lessons, but I got a letter from Alice every day and I kept at it. After a while I found that to acquire anything I had to empty my mind and

thoughts of everything else; that one could not fill a pitcher that was already full; that to fill it with milk you must first pour the water out; and so I gradually began to learn how to learn. I got over the idea of "What's the use of knowing Latin when no one in the world speaks it?" I grew to realize that the studies were to discipline the mind, as a drill disciplines the soldier.

I became quite a good student, thanks to Alice Landis. We were not in love; neither of us expected to marry the other, but she was a natural missionary and she saw in me a first-class heathen. At one point, I joined a philosophy class taught by Professor Allen. In it, were 20 other young men and women, among them Leonard Austin. There were not books enough to supply each student the first day, Professor Allen distributed what he had and told us to borrow from each other. We were to meet the next day to recite. "Wells' Natural Philosophy" was the text-book used. The professor began at the head of the class and asked questions. He asked Austin: "What is natural physics?" Austin arose and blandly said, "Professor, I had no book, but I think I can answer that question." "Very well," said the professor, "What is natural physics?" "Salts, pills and castor oil," said Austin with evident confidence that he had answered the question correctly. After the laughter had quieted and Austin saw his mistake, he asked to be excused from further attendance on the class that day.

I found many congenial spirits among the students at Mansfield: A. D. Wright, Ben Van Dusen, George Doane, Harry Jones, Jim McKay, Francis Wright, Lizzie Hill, Fannie Climenson, Sue Crandall, Ezra B. Young and many others. I formed a very strong friendship for Jim McKay. He was a farmer's son from Delaware County. We roomed together and slept in the same bed. Our bedrooms were all on the third floor and the study and recitation rooms were on the first and second floors. The chapel was on the second floor. The kitchen, dining-room and store rooms were on the first floor. There was only one building then. This was divided by a partition, the girls occupying the east half and the boys the west half of the study and sleeping rooms. Our sleeping rooms opened

into a large central room called the morgue. We had to pass through this room to get to our sleeping rooms. There was only one door into it from the landing at the head of the stairs. Our board was cheap in price, quantity and quality.

At each table in the dining room, a boy would be seated with a girl to teach him manners. Professor Allen allotted the seats. There were about ten persons at each table, and we were a very happy family. Many friendships formed in the dining-room grew into courtships and subsequently ripened into marriage. The teachers, Professors Allen, Streit, Verrill, Jones, Miss Conard, Miss Biggs, and the preceptress, Mrs. Petercilia, were all very efficient and kind. Mrs. Petercilia was a widow. She had taken a degree at a homeopathic college of medicine and was our doctor as well as our teacher in some branches. She was a short, quick, snappy woman, and looked as if it pained her when she smiled. She was strong on decorum and propriety, and a good chaperon from a parental view, but unpopular with the girls. She had no humor and always wore little corkscrew curls on each side of her head and admitted the age of thirty. She could not have been more than fifty. Probably much nearer that than thirty.

There were about two hundred students, half of whom were girls. Mansfield was a healthy place, but there were always some students sick. At one time, Jim McKay and I ate too many buckwheat cakes, our principal bread-food, and too much dried applesauce, our principal dessert, and we developed an itchy trouble. From home experience we thought we recognized it, so we didn't consult Dr. Petercilia. We were both allopathists and doubted that homeopathy had any remedy for our complaint. Besides, we had full faith in an ointment which our mothers made out of brimstone, turpentine, red precipitate, rosin, lard and other things not palatable or fragrant. I never knew the pharmacy name for it, but it was called at home and in the neighborhood where it was popular "Itch Ointment." It was rubbed pretty fully over the skin, in a hot room, and would surely rout the itch and other members of the family. It was all right when two only slept in a room and both had it, but if only one had it he had to have a room alone. We both wrote home to our mothers for some of this ointment. We soon got over our scratches and forgot all about the ointment.

At Christmas time Jim's mother sent him a box of a number of good things to eat. There were a roast turkey,

two roast chickens, mince pies, pies of several kinds, bread, butter, cake and several kinds of jelly in little cups and jars with brown paper tied around their tops. Anyway, Mrs. Petercilia announced one morning at chapel that Mr. Angle was on the road to recovery from typhoid fever, but was very weak; that if any students had any little delicacies from home for him, they would be acceptable. After chapel was over Jim fished out of the box two or three jars of jelly and we took them up to Angle. Mrs. Petercilia opened the door of his room to our quiet knock. There lay poor Angle on his back with a face as white as a sheet. He could just recognize us by a look. Jim handed Mrs. Petercilia the jars. She tore off the paper cover of one and put some of the contents on the end of a case-knife. Angle opened his mouth and she gave it to him. Soon his face showed great distress and disgust. Mrs. Petercilia seized the jar and said, "What is that?" Jim looked at the jar, when he too showed great surprise, exclaiming, "By thunder, that is my itch ointment!" She reported us to the faculty, but we being guilty of no evil intent, and Angle surviving the incident, we were only cautioned to be very careful in the future; but for some time after that when Mrs. Petercilia saw us her nose turned up just a trifle.

Dried apple dessert came every night at dinner about six o'clock. A teacher or some trusted monitor of the faculty sat at the head of the table. We could say nothing, but if looks would have soured apple-sauce, there would have been a break in the vinegar market. It was talked about in our rooms. Something had to be done. It was not Professor Allen's fault; the trustees furnished the food. They had bought up all of the dried apples in the vicinity and they had to feed them to somebody. The third floor was reached by a long, wide stairway, starting just at Professor Verrill's door, and he was in charge of the boys, who were responsible to him for their conduct. There was an outside rail to the stairs. When he heard a racket on the third floor he would slip his feet into a pair of carpet slippers and step softly up-stairs in his night-shirt without any light, guiding his steps by his hand on the stair-rail. He could be among us before we knew it, and some thought it was not fair and that we should have some notice of his approach. Besides, he was not liked very much. He had red hair and was too popular on the other side of the building, and he and the applesauce were our principal grounds of grievance.

It was Jim McKay's fertile mind that relieved the



1866: PROFESSOR ALLEN
AND THE FIRST GRADUATION CLASS

difficulty. He and several other daring spirits went down into the kitchen after midnight. They found a tin clothes boiler two-thirds full of the applesauce. They quietly brought it up-stairs and smeared the stair-rail with it, leaving the tin boiler on the stairs about two-thirds of the way up. Then they went up to the third floor and started a noisy row. Out came Verrill and started on his mission of investigation. He got up as far as the tin boiler when he fell over it and rolled and tumbled with it to the foot of the stairs. Hearing the noise, we ran down to light the lamp and help him. He was a pretty sight. His red hair, which was thought so pretty by the other side of the house, and his whiskers were full of applesauce, as was his nightshirt. He had fallen on the boiler and flattened it. He was not hurt much, but he was mad, and went into his room and slammed the door. Outside of his room the verdict of satisfaction was unanimous. Verrill was a proud, haughty high-stepper, and we knew there would be a prompt investigation. We held a whispered consultation in which secrecy and "never tell" were pledged. Fortunately, no one but the criminals knew who were in it.

Next morning at chapel after the girls had been dismissed, the courtmartial began. Prof. Allen in a grave, sad voice, addressed us and said the outrage to Prof. Verrill was one that could not be overlooked. The perpetrator must be punished. He hated to lose Prof. Verrill, for he was a good teacher. He appealed to our patriotism, our manhood and everything else that he thought would influence us, but there was no response. He then asked that all who did not have a hand in the affair rise. We all stood up. He then asked that any one who knew anything about it rise. No one got up. We had been through this fire drill before. He then turned to Professor Verrill, who sat there, his hair and eyes snapping with anger. He jumped up and said, "Professor Allen has appealed to your patriotism and manhood, I will appeal to your cupidity." He took a ten dollar bill out of his pocket and said, "I will name a person who had a hand in this outrage." After a pause Roll Moore slowly got up. There were six pairs of eyes that looked daggers at him. He was the one who smeared the applesauce on the stair-rail. He said, "Professor, my mother is a poor woman. She works hard to send me to school. I have never earned anything to help her. Ten dollars would be of great help to her. I know who had a hand in this outrage." "Name him," said Verrill. Moore stepped up to the platform and Professor Verrill gave him the money. "Name him," cried Verrill. "Well," says Moore, "from all accounts, Professor, I think that you had a hand in it." We were hastily dismissed.

For several days there were frequent sessions of faculty. Then one morning Prof. Allen said nothing would come by publicity. It would probably embarrass Professor Verrill more to have the story get out than to have the parties punished, and said that if we would promise to say nothing about it, the matter would be dropped. We all readily promised by a unanimous vote. Roll Moore kept the money. Verrill never asked him to return it. There was nothing yellow about Verrill. He just had red hair with all its accompaniments. He was a good teacher — a very good mathematician.



PROFESSOR CHARLES VERRILL

When spring came and the nights were warm Professor Verrill would move his bed up to the third story and put it in front of the open door leading into the morgue. The boys could not get under it and could not get over it without wakening him. There was a large black cat that Professor Verrill fed and protected, and because of this she probably needed more protection. Jim McKay got four large walnuts and dug out the meat and shell inside through holes in the tops, and with strings fastened them on the cat's feet and smuggled her into our bedroom. There were no carpets on the morgue floor, stairs or halls. About midnight he let her go. As usual, she went straight to Professor Verrill. Her feet with the dry shells

on the hard wood floors made as much noise as a running horse. She sprang on Professor Verrill and he, not knowing what it was, yelled out in fright. She sprang on to the floor on the other side through the open door and went thumping down the stairs. The noise wakened all the boys, who started in pursuit of her, Verrill and Jim leading the search. They chased the noise down the stairs, across the hall, down the lower stairs and through the halls. She was black and it was dark. They could not see her, but the noise and clatter were great. After much chasing they caught her, got a light and found the walnuts on her feet. The whole school was aroused. The girls were peeping down the stairs from their side, and it was some time before the house was quiet. There was much quiet inquiry, but only Jim and I knew and we did not tell. The cat never could be coaxed into our room again. She would always look at her feet and raise her hair when she saw Jim.

In 1867, George Rexford came to the school. He had lost a leg in the army, amputated far above the knee. He hobbled around on one crutch, and on the bare floors he made a good deal of noise that was especially annoying to a nervous man like Verrill. Rexford was a good, natural, fun-loving soul and it amused him to see Verrill annoyed at him. Verrill had married during the vacation. His wife was consumptive, and her father was rich. One day Rexford lost his balance going down the stairs and stumbled and rolled, landing on his back in front of Verrill's room. Verrill rushed out and seeing Rexford there said, "Rexford, what on earth do you want?" Rexford grinned and said, "I want to marry a rich man's daughter with a bad cough." Unfortunately Verrill's wife lived only a year or two after their marriage. Verrill never got any of her father's wealth, never expected nor asked for any of it.

At commencement in June, 1868, I was one of the students selected to deliver an address. I chose Thaddeus Stevens for my subject. I admired him for the great service that he had rendered the country in his support of Lincoln in Congress. I do not remember much about the address, but I do remember that I was criticised and ridiculed by the local Democratic newspapers. Probably justly. My public utterances were very crude affairs in those days."

Editor's Note: The student, William Stone, became the Governor of Pennsylvania in 1898. The account is an excerpt from Stone's autobiography, **The Tale of A Plain Man**. (Philadelphia: Winston Co., 1918)

On February 16, 1869, Professor Allen resigned and Professor J. T. Streit was appointed to succeed him. But, due to illness, Professor Streit never assumed the role of principal. Instead, Professor C. H. Verrill became principal. Elliott (1905) recalled:

"Professor Verrill was a thorough and ardent teacher. Few ever surpassed him in the classroom. Somewhat impulsive, but with a generous heart, an earnest purpose, unflinching integrity, a warm friend of the school. I came to forget his impetuous nature and look upon him with a warm and lasting regard."

During this period of time the entire school was located in South Hall. It was a custom to hold chapel exercises both in the morning and the evening at which time a wide range of topics were discussed. Many of the students were experienced teachers who had come to improve their skills and thus they were older than the typical students of today. The courses strongly emphasized mathematics; however, as indicated in the 1869 catalog: "Ladies may be permitted to substitute for mathematics courses for an equivalent amount of language courses."

The school year consisted of forty-two weeks. Upon completion of their program, students were required to pass an examination on the entire course at one time. Commencements were originally held in the school chapel, but when the classes grew larger they were held either in the Methodist Church or at Smythe Park. For the first few years each member of the graduating class was required to write and deliver an original essay or oration, but when the classes grew larger the presentations were reserved for speakers selected by the faculty.

During the 1870's the school continued its steady growth as Mansfield gained the reputation of being quite strict. In 1870, local prohibitionists successfully enacted a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages within two miles of the Normal School. Then, in 1873, the Pennsylvania Act 271 was passed, stipulating: "The keeping of billiard rooms, bowling saloons, and tenpin alleys within two miles of the state Normal School at Mansfield is prohibited." (The act was not formally repealed until November 9, 1959.)

In the school catalogs of the 1870's, parents were requested not to send children who had "bad habits." At the same time, too, they were assured that "Every care would be taken to remove temptations to wrong doing." Visitations were restricted to recreation hours because it was felt that they would interfere with studying.

PENNSYLVANIA ACT 271

(Passed March 12, 1873)

"The keeping of billiard rooms, bowling saloons, and tenpin alleys within two miles of the State Normal School at Mansfield in the county of Tioga is strictly prohibited."

In 1871, graduates formed the Alumni Association. The stated purpose of the organization was "to encourage and foster the spirit of friendship among graduates." Two years later, in 1873, Rev. Jason Fradenburg, Ph. D., was appointed Principal. Dr. Fradenburg was known as a very kind individual, greatly respected for his wide range of knowledge. As later described by J. C. Doane (1905), "In his dealings with refractory students, Professor Fradenburg so tempered justice with mercy that offenders often became his most devoted friends." Under Dr. Fradenburg's leadership, the original North Hall was built and enrollment expanded.

In September 1875, Professor Charles Verrill was elected principal for a second time. Then, two years later, Allen returned to assume leadership until his untimely death on February 11, 1880. During the remainder of that year, Professor Joseph Doane served as principal.

1870's: RULES



PROFESSOR JASON FRADENBURG

1. Students boarding in the building are requested to provide themselves with slippers.
2. The hours regularly assigned to study are to be faithfully devoted to the preparation of the exercises required.
3. All students are requested to attend the morning and evening Chapel exercises; the evening Chapel exercises, however, are voluntary on the part of those who do not board in the Normal Building.
4. The study hours during the years are as follows: A. M., 8 to 12; P. M., 1½ to 4½, and from Evening Chapel (7 o'clock) till 9¾. The retiring hour is 9¾ in the evening.
5. The Superintendent will visit each room, at least once a week, and if damaged, it may be repaired, or, if unnecessarily dirty, it may be cleansed at the expense of the occupant.
6. No water, dirt, or other material may be thrown from the windows.
7. Students are not allowed to visit one another's rooms during the regular hours of study, and no change of rooms must take place without permission from the Principal.
8. Each student of Music on the Piano or Melodeon will have regular hours assigned for practice, during which time no spectator must be present to interrupt the exercises or divert the attention.
9. All students who are tardy, unnecessarily, at meals, must forfeit them; all must conduct themselves at table in a becoming and orderly manner, and no one must leave before the rest without good reason and permission from the lady sitting at the head of the table. Any student sick or indisposed, and requiring attention, must have himself reported to the Matron, and he will be waited upon in his room.
10. It is expected that the ladies and gentlemen of the Institution will treat one another with politeness, but they will not be allowed to assemble in the Chapel, Recitation Rooms or Halls, during Recreation hours, for conversation, except at stated times when permission is given to assemble in the Chapel. At the close of evening lectures or Society meetings, all will repair immediately to their respective rooms. Neither sex will be expected to trespass upon that portion of the building assigned to the other.
11. Students will not visit the dining room, at any other time than meal time, the wash room, kitchen or the music rooms without permission.
12. Loud talking, whistling, scuffling, etc., in the building are prohibited. Pupils violating this rule will forfeit their rooms.
13. The use of tobacco, in any form, is strictly prohibited in the building.

Source: MSNS Catalogs, 1870-79



1874: DEDICATION OF NORTH HALL

President Ulysses S. Grant Sends Congratulations

The dedication of North Hall awakened much interest, not only in Mansfield, but throughout the entire county and adjoining counties, which were well represented in the large throng that wended its way to the Normal. The Mansfield Comet Band and the Orphan Band went to the train and escorted the visitors up town. At the corner of Main and Wellsboro streets the two bands consolidated, and marched to the Normal grounds to the tune of "Red, White and Blue," followed by a procession of visitors and citizens.

The new building is a most imposing structure, and in its prominence is truly an ornament to the village and a credit to the energy and perseverance of the trustees.

Prof. V. R. Pratt then read a letter at the dedication from President Ulysses Grant, who regrets he could not attend. Afterward, the assemblage adjourned to the dining hall of the new building, where the tables were arranged for dinner, and presented a most pleasing and tempting sight. Flowers, pyramids of cake, chicken pie, and hosts of other good things graced the tables, and gave evidence of the energy and excellent taste of the ladies who had the superintendence of those matters. — Hundreds after hundreds of the hungry multitude were fed, and the untiring refreshment committee still had something left.

The school opened last Wednesday under the most encouraging circumstances and with the brightest prospects for a prosperous and glorious future."

Source: **Wellsboro Agitator**
September 11, 1874

1880's: *Reasons to Attend Mansfield State Normal*

ATTRACTIONS OF OUR TOWN

It is conceded by all who are acquainted with Mansfield, that it is one of the most moral and cultured towns in Pennsylvania. The citizens are noted for their sobriety, intelligence and enterprise.

There is not a town in the State where the young are less exposed to the influences of vice and immorality than here.

By a special act of the Legislature no intoxicating liquors can be sold or billiard tables kept within a radius of two miles of this institution.

The healthfulness of the place is excellent, and the scenery and beauty of surroundings unsurpassed.

These are desirable features and will be a great inducement for parents to send their children to Mansfield State Normal School, where their moral and intellectual wants will be equally well cared for.

Here is located the Soldiers' Orphan School, and also Prof. F. M. Allen's Commercial College, which has recently been opened and gives great promise of success and usefulness.

IMPROVEMENTS

Over \$3000 has been expended upon improvements furniture, library and apparatus, and as much more will be expended the coming year.

It is the design of the Trustees to make the State Normal School a first-class institution in every particular, and they will spare no pains in their efforts to keep the school fully up to the high standing and reputation which it has hitherto maintained.

GOVERNMENT

The government of the School is based upon the principle, "Do right because it is right."

Special efforts are made to secure obedience to regulations by the cultivation among our pupils of a high sense of honor.

The positive regulations adopted are based upon the following principles:

1st. No student should be allowed to trespass upon the rights and privileges of another.

2d. Privileges that all cannot enjoy, should be granted to none.

If pupils are not doing well, either through indolence, negligence, or otherwise, their parents or guardians will be informed of it.

The Kind of Students We Accept

It is the determination to make this Institution a place where Students are taught correct moral principles, and where thoroughness and steady progress are prominent features. Therefore we desire Students only who come to us with the following definite purposes:

1st. To make school duties their chief business.

2d. To give their whole time and energy, during study hours, to school work.

3d. To cultivate a teachable spirit and cheerfully acquiesce in all the regulations and requirements of the school.

The Kind of Students We Do Not Accept

1st. Those who come here to spend their money and idle away their time.

2d. Those who have "fast" habits and who come here simply because they cannot bear the restraints of home.

3d. Those who are unwilling to practice the self denial necessary for their own improvement, and for the general good of the school.

General Remarks

If those desiring to enter the school are not prepared to make any sacrifices, to make study the first and only aim while here, to work diligently and faithfully, to be honest in all things, they should go anywhere but to a Normal School.

The Normal School is intended to be a self governing institution. The persons to whom it offers decided advantages, must of necessity be those who will understand what is requisite, in order that the largest return may be received by them for their outlay of time and money. If any, through inadvertency, give evidence that they have mistaken the school in this respect, there will be no hesitancy in granting them a perpetual furlough.

Parents and guardians are earnestly reminded that under the most favorable circumstances, students who board out of the building cannot make as satisfactory progress as those who are under the immediate supervision of the school authorities.

Source: **The Normal Catalog, 1880-81**

1880 - 1889



Left to right, seated — Dr. Dennison Thomas, Professor Winfield Scott Hulslander and Professor Joseph Ewing. Standing — Professor William Cramer and Professor William Thoburn.

Under the leadership of Dr. Dennison Thomas, Mansfield underwent rapid expansion during the 1880's. Described as "a thorough scholar, a good financier, and a builder of exceptional executive ability," Thomas was determined to improve the school's standing as an academic institution, and thus to attract more students. He succeeded: in 1880, there were 30 graduates; ten years later, in 1890, there were 97 graduates.

Coinciding with the enrollment increase, a major construction program was undertaken to provide appropriate accommodations. In 1883 construction started on Alumni Hall and two years later it was completed. It included an auditorium and numerous classrooms. The auditorium was the setting for a wide variety of lectures and cultural events. The classrooms provided space for the Training School that was expanded to accommodate more students. In the early 1880's, the School consisted of students 8 to 14 years old crowded into five grades. But in 1886, the age range was changed to include students 6 to 16 years old, and it was divided into eleven grades.

Most of the students who attended Mansfield during the 80's were from the local area and they were interested in becoming teachers in the Common Schools of Pennsylvania. At the time, if a student expressed an intention to teach in the Common Schools upon graduation, the student received 60 cents/week while attending school. Upon graduating, the student received an additional \$50.00 grant if he or she signed a contract to teach for two full years in a Common School. Besides teacher training, at this time there was also a growth of enrollment in the expanded Music Department, the newly formed Art Department, and the college preparatory program.

Throughout the 1880's, the school attempted to raise its standards for admission. Advertisements made it quite explicit that prospective students were not wanted "if they were unwilling to practice the self-denial necessary for their own improvement and for the general good of the school." Parents and guardians were assured that if their child attended the Normal School at Mansfield, they would be living in a virtuous atmosphere. Moreover, hinting that many other schools were located amidst urban decadence, the school advertisements extolled the virtues of Mansfield. As pointed out in one advertisement: "There is not a town in the state where the young are less exposed to the influences of vice and immorality. It

is conceded by all who are acquainted with Mansfield that it is one of the most moral and cultured towns in Pennsylvania. The citizens are noted for their sobriety, intelligence, and enterprise."

"Precision" and "discipline" were the key words describing academic and social life. For example, careful penmanship was strongly emphasized, and all students were required to study drawing at last 40 minutes/day for 28 weeks in order to acquire what the school then defined as a "necessary" skill. Music students were "strictly prohibited" from practicing either vocal or instrumental music other than that classified within the grade of their program of study. And, it was stressed that "pupils are not permitted to visit music rooms or to receive visits during the specified practice hours."

In 1880, a Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) was organized and six years later, a YWCA. At this time, the associations dominated much of the social life of students. Commencement Week was the major event of the year. The week usually opened on Sunday when an invited minister preached a special sermon to all the graduates. On Monday, the Junior Class presented a program. Tuesday, which was called Class Day, usually entailed listening to a series of addresses: the class history, class poem, prophecy, and so forth. In the evening, entertainment was provided by the Literary Societies. On Wednesday, the Alumni Association conducted a program. And then, on Thursday, graduation exercises were held. Usually, the exercises lasted about four hours. The gentlemen were dressed in dark clothing while the ladies were attired in white. Each "lady student" also wore a bouquet of red roses. Essays were read by ten to fifteen selected students.

Coinciding with the construction of a gymnasium, in 1895, a Military Company was organized for the males, and later one was organized for the females. Both companies were very active. Their frequent drills seemed to reinforce the atmosphere of discipline and sobriety which characterized the campus during the 80's.

AMANDA'S DIARY

1883

Jan. 2 — Finds me at Mansfield going to school. Nora Raker, Claire Brown and myself went down to the art gallery and got our pictures taken. It is very cold.

Jan. 23 — I received four notes from Harvey in Philosophy class. I think he is just OK.

Jan. 27 — There was a sociable in the Literary room tonight. I had a fine time.

Jan. 30 — Very bad going. I got my papers in grammar got 88%. Very bad marking. I am awful hungry for Friday night to come. There was a Temperance Lecture. I went with Mattie Doane.

Feb. 6 — Another of Mrs. Warren's children is dead. This makes three that have died out of a family of six.

Feb. 14 — Very nice today. Just too nice to stay in that old chapel prison. I got a comic valentine from name unknown.

Feb. 17 — Tonight is the night of all nights. The U. K. S. held an entertainment. Johnnie Fuller took Claire and she is as happy as a flower that sips the morning dew.

Feb. 18 — I received a note from _____ asking me to go to an entertainment. I refused because he is so homely. That is wicked but it is true. Poor boy. It pleases me some to think of the mittens worn by the Normal boys in general.

Mar. 14 — I am just as mad as myself can be at Nora for letting Frank kiss her on the stairs. I think it's mean for I want her to go with Wiley.

Mar. 18 — Nora and I did a big washing the first we ever did. We had 63 pieces to wash.

Mar. 20 — More new students came today. Among them Miss Shaff is the most countrified child.

Mar. 21 — More new students. They look as if they came off the same piece. I got \$3 from home. We are expecting another girl from Potter Country. Are anxiously awaiting to see what kind of a looking thing she is.

Mar. 23 — Miss Woodruff changed our seats in chapel. I sit alone by the window. Went to the train to meet Miss Hendrix who is to board here. She is awful prissie.

Mar. 27 — Mr. B. of Normalite has gone crazy.

Apr. 7 — Tonight Miss H got some maple syrup and we sugared off. There is a lot of measles and now some mumps. Had a lecture today by Prof. Thomas — subject girls and boys sitting together in Society.

Apr. 11 — Very warm today. Everyone had a summer hat on. I went walking with Frankie up by the "Rose Terrace".

Apr. 27 — Mr. Alex Nelson came here to board. He is awful cute.

May 13 — Alex Nelson brought us a pineapple tonight and we ate it until our mouths swelled up.

May 17 — Anna Dunsmore and Mr. Espy taught today. We draw from a pile of cards and the one that is drawn has to teach for 10 min. and he draws for the next teacher.

May 18 — Things very pleasant until 11:20 this AM when I went out to the Model School and my name was called. I got up nearly frightened to death and taught. Miss Sperry said she did not think I did know so much. I guess I will go out teaching for a living. I got marked 90%.

May 31 — Tonite seniors are all through. All passed — a class of 35.

June 11 — We played croquet this afternoon. Leonard passed me a note asking me to go on an excursion to Babbs Creek. I guess I will go.

June 12 — We started to Babb's Creek at 9:30 in two special cars. It is 28 miles. We had a splendid time. I wore my "crushed strawberry" hat and it was a hit.

June 17 — Owen and I went walking down past the mill.

June 18 — I skipped algebra exam today and played croquet. I got a new fan. Very pretty.

June 28 — Any person reading my diary can tell I have a new bottle of green ink also a new stub pen all the style now.

(End of term)

1884

Aug. 30 — School commences at Mansfield today. It rained awfully.

Sept. 13 — Tonight I had a quite a chat with Ellwood Clark. He is just from New York City and I think he is just too exclusive for nothing. O I am perfectly gone but I don't believe it will last long as such passion never does last very long.

Sept. 14 — I saw Ellwood again tonight up at the croquet ground and I am gone completely I have

surely got an attack of the grand passion this time sure but the sad part is "he is not gone". It is just my confounded luck.

Sept. 21 — My birthday. I am 17 years old. Also 2nd day of the Mansfield Fair. Pa brought over his oxen. We had a boss time. Came across Ellwood about 3 o'clock. Frank treated us to grapes, Ellwood to peanuts and chocolate drops. "O I tell you".

Sept. 22 — Last day of the Fair. Ellwood and I had a boss time. Mansfield came out ahead in the ball game and they got \$40 and a silver ball.

Oct. 2 — I sent a letter to Nora this morning for .02 — the first one I ever sent for that as the law went into effect today.

Oct. 5 — Luella Howe was up to school today. Had "taffy on a knitting needle" in Latin class.

Oct. 12 — Examinations today. Ellwood gave me a V cent piece for a pocket piece. "O I tell you."

Oct. 14 — This morning Ellwood gave me a pearl-handled pocket knife. I got my Algebra paper 98% Arith 70% Didactics 100% Spelling 100% LATIN 67%.

Oct. 15 — Mr. J., Ellwood's uncle, died of delirium tremens. He said to his wife before he was taken sick "Goodbye, Emily, I am going to start for Hell and will get there Saturday" and now he is dead.

Oct. 25 — Went through the clothes-pin factory.

Nov. 19 — Went to the Methodist Church with Ellwood. I felt like I was pie when I went in. I never went to church with a boy before.

Dec. 20 — Tonight Ellwood and I went to the Boro school enter-



1880's: A MANSFIELD ROMANCE. Amanda Voorhees and Ellwood Clark.

tainment. Nora and Foster Bush went along. I am awfully mashed on Foster. Gone, gonner, gonnest. If he was about 12 inches taller I would not or could not say that my heart was my own. I don't like Ellwood one bit.

Dec. 21 — It snowed and snowed and everyone is having a ride but Nora and me. Ah! Me! My sons will be furnished with a horse and cutter and be made to take girls riding and don't you forget it.

Dec. 22 — Today school adjourns. Tonight there was a perfect

jam down at the depot. I went sleigh riding with Ellwood — we went almost to Covington over to Mainesburg and so around home.

Dec. 23 — Ellwood gave me a lovely Christmas card. There are 8 girls and 6 boys left at school.

Dec. 24 — Pa came after me at 4 o'clock. We got home at 8:30.

(Unfortunately if Amanda kept a diary after this one, it has since been lost. But love conquered all and Amanda and Ellwood were married on July 3, 1887 in Pine City, N. Y.)



Construction of Alumni Hall

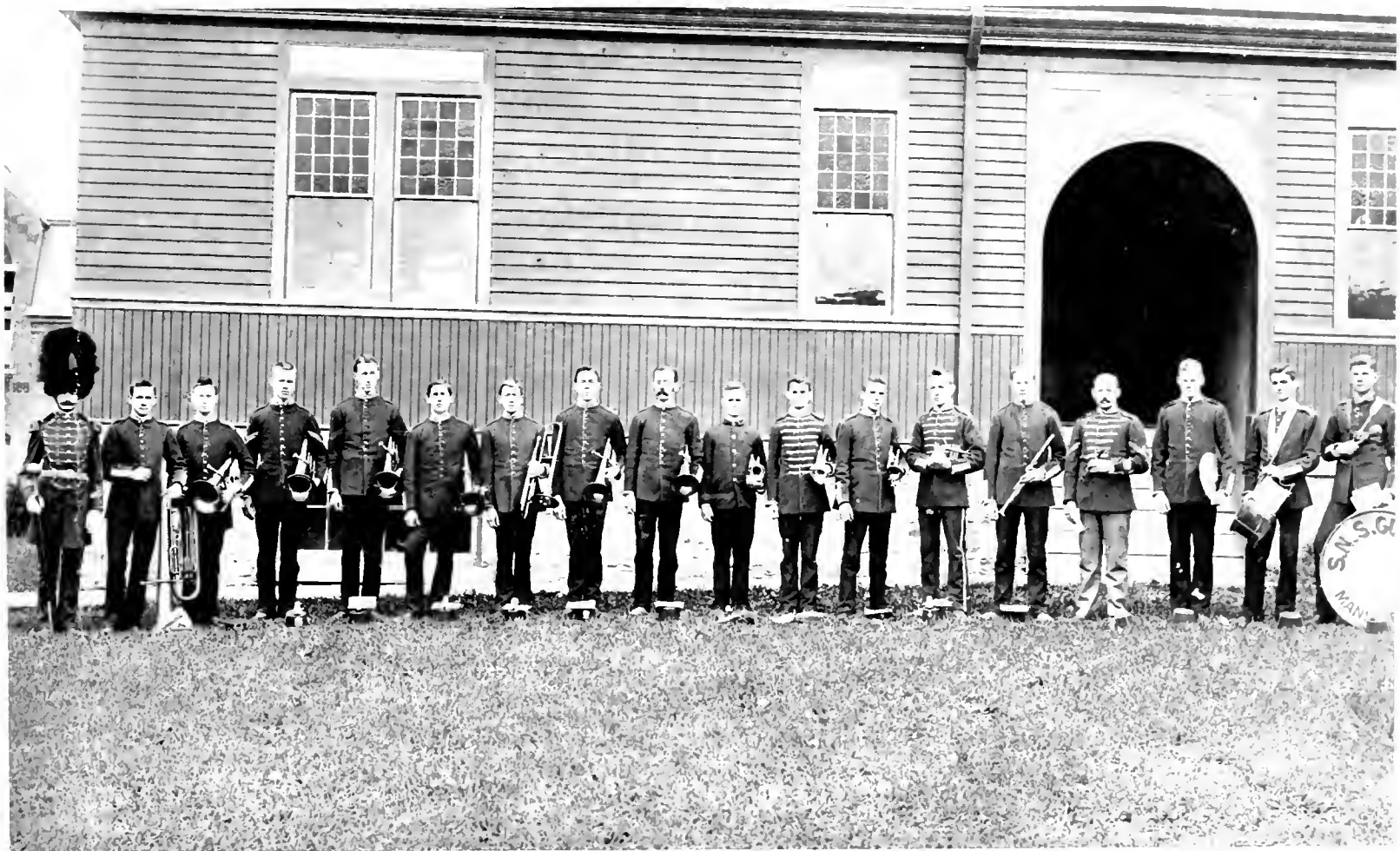


1886: STUDENT EXAMINATION IN ALUMNI HALL



1888: New Gymnasium

It included a large drill hall for teaching students military discipline.



1888: Mansfield's First Band

1880's: *Expansion of Music Department*

(new three-year course)

A three year's course will be necessary to obtain a diploma in the Department of Instrumental Music at this school.

1. No diploma will be granted unless the pupil is able to execute with taste and expression at least two pieces of the works of some standard author, as taught during the course.

2. The pupil must be able to read at sight a piece of music of moderate difficulty.

3. The pupil must also pass a satisfactory examination in the Theory of Music and the Study of Harmony.

The following studies have been selected to constitute a three years' course:

Lebert & Stark
Richardson or Bertini's
Theoretical and Practical Piano Schools
Plaidy's Five Finger Exercise
Czerny's Etudies re la Velocite, book 1, 2, 3
Loeschhorn Studies, bood 1, 2, 3
Cramer's Fifty Select Studies
Clement's Gradus ad Parnassum
S. Bach's Inventions
Kuhlan's Clementis Sonatinas
Mozart's and Haydn's Sonatas
Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words
Mendelssohn's Capricciosas
R. Schumann's Novellettes
Weber's Compositions
Beethoven's Sonatas; also pieces by
F. Shubert, A. Rubenstein, J. Raff,
M. Mosakowski, A. Jansen, A. Joseffy,
F. Liszt

A SCHOLARSHIP IN MUSIC

Will be founded in the coming year, for which all persons, studiously inclined, and possessing talent and love for this art, may compete.

Each applicant will be required to pass:

1st. A satisfactory examination in the rudiments.

2d. In the Theory of Music.

3d. In reading at sight a piece of music, selected by the Examining Committee, and

4th. To play a piece of his or her own selection either from note or memory.

To pass a satisfactory examination in No. 4, the following important points will be taken into consideration, viz:

- a. Position
- b. Execution
- c. Expression

The Examining Committee will consist of:

W. S. Hulslander
Prof. Wm. Cramer, Director of Music
Miss Libbie S. Shepard

All applicants will please appear at the Music Room of the State Normal School, August 29, 1883, between the hours of 2 and 5 p.m.

Applicants who pass a satisfactory examination, as required by the term of scholarship, will be entitled to free tuition in music in this Institution for one year.

Pupils are not permitted to practice either vocal or instrumental music which is beyond their grade of prociency.

Free advantages to all students to entertainments in vocal or instrumental music.

A Certificate of Proficiency is given after a satisfactory examination upon certain special studies — Piano, Organ, Singing, or Theory of Music.

For further particulars, address Prof. Wm. Cramer.



1889: South Hall Remodeled

In 1889 the building was enlarged and remodeled. The third and fourth floors were used as dormitories, the young ladies occupying the right or south side and the opposite sex the opposite side. An effective partition separated the two halls. An additional set of rooms, next to the roof and lighted by skylights, were used when the school was crowded, but simply as sleeping rooms.

On the first floor, beginning at the reader's left, the tower room was a library, the first two windows in the main part mark the Normal Literary Society room and the second two, a class room, later used by the Athenaeum Society. In the rear of these two rooms, was the dining room, which seated 120 students.

On the second floor, the Principal's office and apartments took up the front of the south wing, and professors' rooms the front of the north wing. The central part was all given up to the chapel. This was utilized as an assembly and study room.

In the large cupola, hung the bell. It was rung every morning, noon, and night, and at every recitation period through the day. It may be interesting to know that the rising bell struck at 5 a.m.

Each room contained a small box stove, fuel for which the students found at the common wood pile and transferred to the place where it would do the most good.



SOUTH HALL CLASSROOM



REMODELED SOUTH HALL

1890 - 1899



Prosperity continued during the 1890's. In 1891, plans were announced for the complete reconstruction and expansion of the Ladies Building (North Hall). At the time, North Hall was 150 feet in length and four stories in height. The plans called for it to become 270 feet in length by 700 feet wide, and five stories high. The building was to be heated by steam, and an elevator installed in the central portion of the building.

The new North Hall included an elegant dining room, finished in oak, large enough to serve five hundred students. In addition, there was space for a kitchen, a bakery, a reception room, dormitories for the ladies, an infirmary, and suites of rooms for the Art Department and the Normal School of Music.

In 1895, a natural beautification program was launched and a large number of trees were planted on the hill behind the school and throughout the campus. By the late 1890's, all of the buildings on the campus had electricity.

Meanwhile, in 1892, Dr. Thomas was succeeded by Dr. S. H. Albro. As noted by Harvey J. VanNorman (1905):

"With the advent of Dr. Albro as principal, there was inaugurated an era of high ideals . . . Loved and respected alike by teachers and students, he impressed everyone with the fact that he was a past-master in the art of instruction and discipline. He was a fascinating speaker, his lectures never contained a dull statement, packed as they were with thought, expressed in clear simple diction, and enlivened by quiet humor."

Under Dr. Albro's leadership, the number of faculty expanded from 13 to 18 members, and the enrollment steadily increased as a growing number of students from outside Tioga County began to attend Mansfield. In fact, by 1897, about one-half of the students came from outside the county. At the time, it was said that the expenses at Mansfield were lower than at any other school of its type in the Commonwealth.

On the academic side, Dr. Albro initiated changes that reflected his training in Psychology. Beginning with his administration, the college catalogs advised prospective students:

"In this school, the student receives his knowledge of subject matter in his daily study and recitations; he acquires an elementary knowledge of the laws of mental action by the study of Psychology."

In 1893, the school established separate departments of Pedagogy, Language, Mathematics, Physical Science, History and Civil Government, Physiology, Hygiene and Physical Culture, and the Arts Department. At the time, about 75-80 percent of the students were enrolled in the two-year teacher-training program; however, advanced (3-5 years) programs in Music, Art, and Science began to attract more students. In addition, Mansfield strengthened its College Preparatory program. Students who successfully completed the program were admitted without examination to Cornell University, Lafayette College, Bucknell University, and Pennsylvania State. With examination, students were accepted at Dickinson, Michigan, Pitt, Wellesley, West Point, Wilson, Yale, and other well-known schools.

Throughout the 90's, Mansfield grew as a center for the fine arts. During this time, two major literary societies were organized: the Athenian, for ladies only; and, the Philatheatan, for gentlemen only. In 1892, the **Normal School Monthly** started publication, succeeded in 1897 by the **Normal School Quarterly**.

During the 90's the Music Department continued to gain widespread acclaim. In 1893, the music director, Hamlin Cogswell, hired two nationally-known musicians to teach in the program. Mr. Julius Ormay, of the Paris Conservatory and a pupil of the great composer, Moretz Moszkowski was put in charge of piano instruction. Mr. Maxmillian Lichtenstein, a pupil of Joachim, taught violin. At the time, Joachim was acclaimed as "the greatest living violinist." Unfortunately, the two musicians only stayed at Mansfield for one year, and the goal of further developing a conservatory was delayed for a few years.

In the meantime, Mansfield began to move into other areas of education. In 1897, the Model School opened a kindergarten for 4 and 5 year olds. In 1898, an agricultural program was inaugurated, a new science laboratory was set up in North Hall, and the Museum was re-established. In 1899, the school developed a Department of Business.

Throughout the 1890's, the school reflected a broadening of interests in athletics, music, art, and politics. In 1891, Mansfield organized a football team, and one year later, the first night football game in America was played at Smythe Park between Mansfield Normal and Wyoming Seminary. After a scoreless first half, the game was called amidst much controversy, but it still remains a Football First in the Archives of the Professional Football Hall of Fame.

Indicative of political interest in 1897, students sent a special gold medal to Admiral Dewey to express their appreciation of his international efforts. Then, in 1898, there was a peak of excitement when William Stone was elected the Governor of Pennsylvania. He had graduated from Mansfield Normal in 1868.

1890's: STUDENTS ASSUME A NEW LOOK



Elmer French (1885)



Joseph Clanden (1895)



1891: First Mansfield Football Team

Mansfield was also the first team to hold a spring football practice and the first one to hold a night football game.



Mansfield State Normal School Faculty

The principal, Dr. Albro, is seated second from the right.



1893: MANSFIELD BASEBALL TEAM

1890's: The New Sport of Basketball

The required apparatus is an association foot-ball and two baskets attached at either end of the field, ten feet from the ground. The game may be played in the gymnasium or out of doors, with five, seven, or nine on a side, preferably seven.

The players are arranged along the field, each man having his individual opponent, who is expected to be always near to prevent the ball from reaching its destination, and to return it, if possible, to his own side. Thus, if A and B are opposing each other on the portion of the field nearest A's goal, B must be constantly on the watch, lest A dodge back and receive the ball unmolested.

The ball cannot be struck with the fist, kicked or carried in any direction. It must be kept in play, only five seconds being allowed the holder in which to find one of his men, ready to receive it.

The object of the game is to work the ball, which starts from the centre, down to the goal, when the goal thrower deposits it in the basket.

Striking, holding, pushing, shouldering, tripping, or knocking the ball from another's hands are counted fouls and give one count, or a free throw for goal, to the opposing side.

As soon as the ball has left your hands you can run to the assistance of the one holding the ball, and he in turn can place himself in a position to catch again, which little by-play should, of course, be intercepted by the other side.

It is not, however, to the advantage of your side to get too far from your original place, lest the ball get into the hands of the other side and your opponent, unguarded, get the ball. Remember, there are at least six others working for your side, and you are not needed in all parts of the field at once. If you stay at home, keep your eyes on the ball and be ready when it comes your way, you will be doing your share.

A goal made from the centre space counts three points, from between the centre and end two points.

Source: **The Normal Quarterly**, Fall, 1897

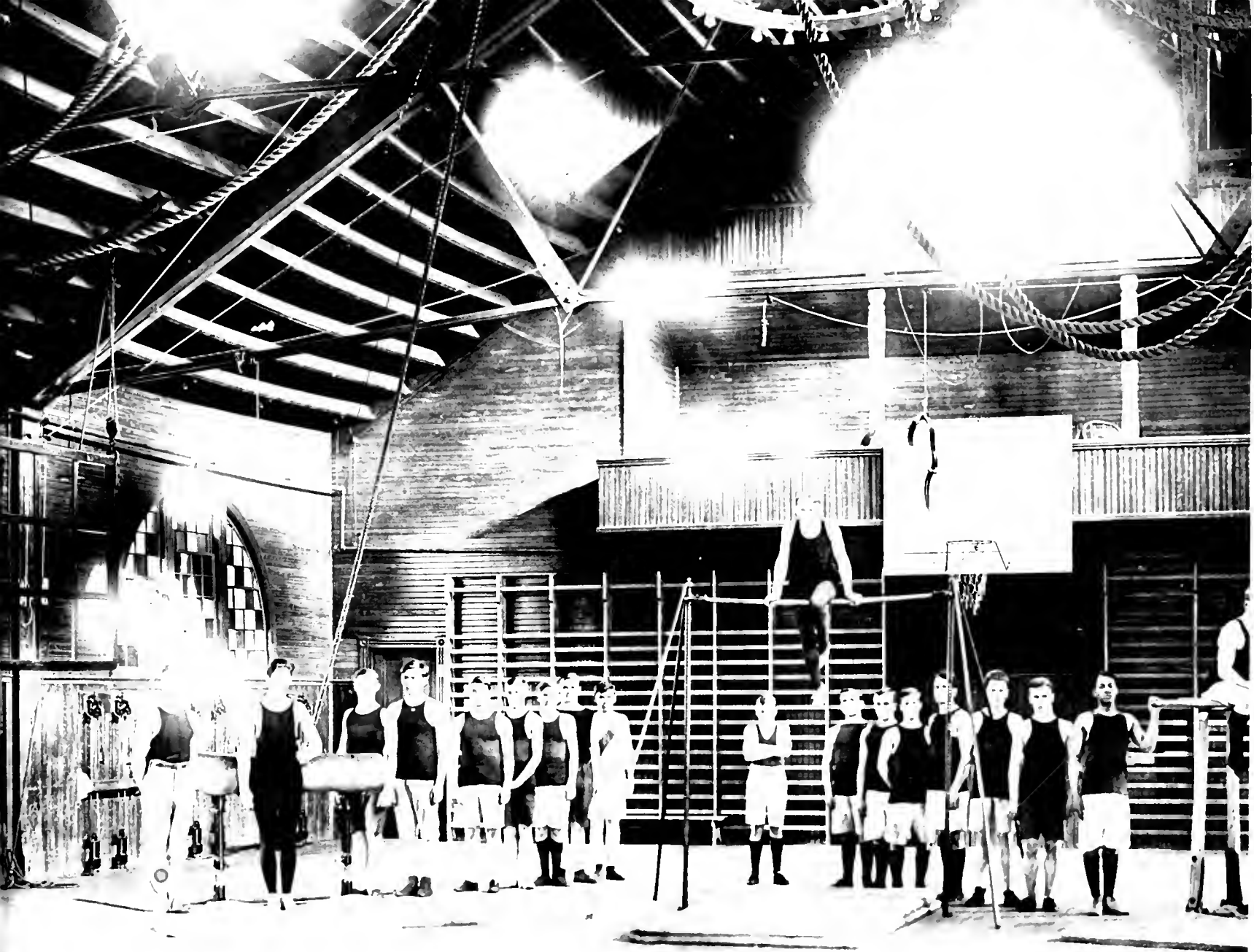
1890's: Gymnastics

At the regular Commencement exercises, there was the annual exhibition of the gymnastics department. The young ladies appeared on Monday and the young gentlemen on Tuesday. The work on both days was given to music, the school orchestra rendering most satisfactory service.

The following was the order:

1. Introductions — Free standing. Aim: To prepare for work.
2. Arch-Flexions — Section A, at bar; Section B, free standing exercise. Aim: To stretch muscles which tend to prevent raising of chest at inhalation.
3. Heaving Movements — Horizontal ladder, ropes. Aim: To cultivate contractility of inspiratory muscles, to elevate the chest.
4. Balance Movements. Free standing exercises. Aim: To correct general posture and cultivate good equilibrium in ordinary positions.
5. Shoulder-Blade Movements — Of expansion, free standing (running); of localization, at stall bars and benches. Aim: To overcome "stooping shoulders," to cultivate mobility of shoulder joint.
6. Abdominal Exercises. From kneeling position at benches and stall bars. Aim: To improve digestion.
7. Lateral Trunk Movements — At horizontal bar, at stall bars. Aim: To develop waist muscles.
8. Heaving Movements — Vertical ladder, horizontal ladder.
9. Jumping and Vaulting — Vaulting, bars, face up; bars, with rope (men); box, face down, sit over, hand spring, hand spring lengthwise (men); leap frog (men); tiger jump (men). Jumping, running high jump, springing from one foot, free standing jumping. Aim: To develop speed, courage, presence of mind.
10. Respiratory Exercises — Free standing. Aim: To prepare for rest, to produce normal respiration.

Source: **The Normal Quarterly**, Fall, 1897





Delphic Room

During the 90's the Delphics and Clonian fraternities became quite popular at Mansfield.



North Hall

An expansion was started in the mid-1890's, but not completed until about 1908. Note that some of the architectural features in the above drawing were never incorporated in the building.



NORTH HALL DINING ROOM. As described in **The Normal Quarterly** (January, 1898): "Three times each day, at 7:00 a.m., 12:15 p.m. and 6:00 p.m., the spacious dining hall is filled with students and teachers, and at such times, a picture is presented full of animation and interest. Finished in oak, the dining room is architecturally of the Ionic order, the gilded capital blending harmoniously with the rich tints of the walls. One hundred and twelve incandescent lights furnish brilliant illumination. The school is justly proud of the room and confidently asserts that its equal is not to be found in any other educational institution of the State.



1890's: Expansion of the Arts

At the head of our art department stands a woman of keen artistic understanding, Mrs. Harriet Jenkins of Philadelphia. Mrs. Jenkins has been a pupil of the School of Industrial Art; of the Spring Garden Institute; and for six years has studied at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, three of the most noted art institutions of the East. In 1887 Mrs. Jenkins studied at the Imperial Museum of Amsterdam, Holland. Five years of faithful, ever laborious work she has spent in the galleries and art schools of Paris and of other art centres on the Continent. In '89 Mrs. Jenkins received her highest honor: she was admitted to the Paris Salon, an honor eagerly sought by artists the world over, and one which places them in the first rank of artists.

Mrs. Jenkins enjoys an international reputation, for her work has been accepted not only in the Paris Salon, but in all the leading galleries of America. In the exhibit sent by Philadelphia to the Columbian Exposition, Mrs. Jenkins' work was conspicuous. The picture exhibited at the Paris Salon now hangs in the dining room of the Sherman House, Chicago. Many others of her paintings are owned and now hang in private houses in Chicago.

Whatever the medium of her execution — be it paint, pencil, or crayon — skill lies in Mrs. Jenkins' eye and hand and brain. Her aim is the attainment of the realistic in art, truth always. Because of this firm principle, she does not allow her pupils to copy, but insists rather on reproduction from nature and objects. Manual training, ambidextrous execution Mrs. Jenkins regards as the true foundation of an art education.

Source:

The Normal Quarterly, Number 2, 1898



1898: Electrification of Mansfield

The new system of lighting has proven highly satisfactory. The electric plant was put in by a stock company, organized last summer. Four members of this company are also officers of the school. Many places of business and private dwellings in the town are also using the lights, although this method of lighting has not yet been adopted for the streets.

The power-house is a one-story brick structure adjoining the Toy factory. The dynamo is run by the one hundred horse-power engine of the factory and is a double machine, one-half supplying the electricity for the 1,000 lights of the Normal buildings and grounds, the other half the lights for the town.

The wires are stretched along Main street to the Allen hotel, then up Sullivan street by the M. E. Church, along the Mainesburg road to the north entrance to the school grounds, thence to the north end of the ladies' building.

Thus far the current is transmitted at the high pressure of 2,300 volts. In the basement of North Hall it is transformed into a comparatively harmless current of 112 volts.

The main wires, called risers, are brought up from the basement in the central or tower portion of the building.

Along the ceiling of each corridor are conducted branch wires which again subdivide to send a pair of wires to each room. These wires are inclosed in grooved mouldings and thoroughly protected. Thus on looking down one of these corridors, the main moulding with its numerous cross branches divides the ceiling into a series of squares or rectangles, resembling the plan of one of those cities which spring up so suddenly on paper with the streets all blocked out waiting anxiously for the houses to appear.

There are two drop-lights with flat, fluted, porcelain shades in each student's room, while a gilt chandelier with two lamps and etched glass globes, adorns each teacher's room.

The halls and corridors are all thoroughly lighted. How much this means only those know who have striven to accomplish this result with oil-lamps. This is especially true of the square tower corridors,

where there are twenty lights on each of the six floors, making one hundred and twenty lights in all. These corridors are now a place of beauty by night as well as by day.

The dining-room is illuminated by one hundred and twelve lights. Fifty-eight of these are placed along the oak cornice of the room, and fifty-four around the nine Ionic pillars. The former are furnished with the flat, corrugated, porcelain shade; the latter, by means of rich gilt bands, are arranged in clusters of six just below the capital of the pillars, and fitted with etched glass globes. Our dining-room, beautiful before, is now rivaled by few and excelled by no other school dining-hall in the land.

In Alumni Hall the lights are arranged in clusters of six beneath a large, flat, porcelain shade. Three of these clusters are fastened to each of the six wooden arches supporting the vaulted roof. In addition there are foot and side lights for the stage.

The lights in the chapel like those in Alumni Hall are in clusters of six attached to the ceiling.

Two arc lights of twelve hundred candle power were first placed in the gymnasium, but did not prove satisfactory. Five large circles of incandescents, each containing twenty lights, were substituted.

The illumination of the grounds is not yet completed. It will consist of a line of incandescents about twelve feet from the ground, following the terraces. It will be observed that no arc-lights are used. It is believed that the incandescents give a more diffused and serviceable light at less expense.

The lights in the corridors of north and south halls, along the "covered walk" and on the grounds, are all controlled from a switch box near the Steward's office in north hall. The contract calls for an all-night service. Sixteen candle-power incandescents are used.

The school has long needed the introduction of this method of lighting only to put it on an equality with any Normal School in the State in the matter of complete equipment and modern improvements.

The school is to be congratulated on a Board of Trustees ready to follow a liberal and progressive policy.

Source: **The Normal Quarterly**, June 1898

1898: Mansfield Graduate Elected Governor of Pennsylvania

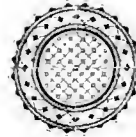


GOV. WILLIAM STONE and his staff at Gettysburg.



1898: GRADUATION CLASS

Mansfield State Normal School



SIX COURSES OF STUDY



Special
Attention
Given to an
Intellectual
and
Practical
Training
for
Teachers



Thorough training in Psychology and Pedagogy.
Model School of over two hundred and fifty pupils.
Three able and experienced critic teachers.
A large class in Kindergarten work.
Strong corps of teachers in all departments.
*New laboratories fitted up this year for work in
Physics, Chemistry and Botany.*
*New Department, this year, of Agriculture and
Nature Study. Special attention given to Field Work.*
*The best advantages for preparation for college;
students admitted on certificate from this school to
the best colleges.*

*Superior advantages for special instruction in Elo-
cution.*
*Music Department, well equipped with instructors
in Piano, Voice and Violin.*

*The very best opportunity for the study of Art,
Drawing, Painting in oil and water colors.*

*Beautiful grounds, magnificent buildings, electric
lights. Large grounds for athletics. Elevator in
Ladies' Hall. Hospital with attendant nurse.*

*Fine Gymnasium, with complete outfit of apparatus
for Swedish Gymnastics with special teacher.*

Special Term for Teachers will begin May 1.

*For Catalogue giving full information in regard to
requirements for admission, courses for graduation,
expenses, etc., apply to*

S. H. ALBRO, Ph.D., Principal.

1899:

A New Regulation on Dancing

In the matter of amusement, the ruling under the new administration is as follows:

At public functions representing the school, no dancing of any kind whatever is permitted, the time being devoted to conversation, intellectual diversions, music, etc.

In the half-hour recreation periods, given several evenings of the week after tea, when pupils of both sexes are allowed the freedom of the gymnasium, under the chaperonage of members of the Faculty, nothing in the nature of a "round dance" is permitted, but what is known as the "square dance" is allowed.

This stand is taken (without raising the question of the right or wrong of dancing, or passing judgment upon those who dance) for the following reasons:

1. Dancing is a debatable matter upon which equally good people disagree.
2. The Principal of the school must stand in the place of parents, many of whom object.
3. In the light of the above facts, he feels that he should respect the wishes of the anxious ones, and let the young people decide a debatable question like this when they have passed from school life into society.
4. The simple "square dance" is permitted because the rational objections urged against dancing do not apply to the "square dance" any more than they do to every form of innocent game in which movement of the body forms a part.

Source: **The Normal Quarterly**
October 1899



1900 - 1909

In 1899, Dr. Albro retired and he was succeeded by Dr. Andrew Smith, the former Vice-principal of West Chester Normal. He was thirty-seven, newly married, and well-versed in teacher training. Like his predecessor, he had a special interest in psychology.

In his first action, Dr. Smith prohibited dancing of any kind at public functions. Another of his initial actions was to change the type of notebooks being used to the kind used at Harvard. The new ones were bound with red leather in which sheets of paper could be fastened and removed at will. Also, at his direction, it was agreed that Tuesdays from 4:30 to 6:00 p.m. would be the designated time when the ladies of the faculty would be available to entertain visitors and friends from town.

Under Dr. Smith's leadership, the institution continued to flourish. Between 1900 and 1909, enrollment increased steadily, and three additional faculty members were employed. In college catalogs, parents were urged "not to look upon Mansfield as a reformatory and not to send to the school vicious or immoral persons . . . (because) a teacher must be a person of unsullied character and have a strongly formed habit of self-control."

Teacher education remained the dominant program throughout the decade, helped by a statewide effort to increase the number of teachers and to upgrade the quality of teacher education in Pennsylvania. Beginning in September 1901, students were given free tuition if they signed an agreement to teach two full annual terms in the common schools upon completion of their education. At the same time, the courses of study were made more difficult. The revised program added Solid Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, and



ALUMNI HALL

Surveying as required courses. In addition, all students were required to take regular lessons twice a week in gymnastics unless excused on account of an "organic disease." Students were advised that "gymnastic work is primarily for the weak, not for those already strong."

To meet the growing demand for educators, Mansfield also began to offer advanced courses in education to enable students to attain Bachelor and/or Masters Degrees in Pedagogies. It was felt that teachers of the twentieth century would be better qualified if they had training in music and expression, so the school also further developed its special programs in the arts.

In 1902, a three-year Conservatory Course of Music was developed with hopes of meeting the emergent demand for music instructors and church organists. By 1906, the school boasted:

"The Normal Conservatory is recognized as one of the best equipped music schools in the country. It is constantly growing in reputation and in numbers. The Organ Department is larger than ever before. The large number of organs being built in churches throughout the country creates a demand for competent organists."

Besides learning basic music, it was also felt that prospective teachers should learn the art of expressing themselves. So, during this time period, additional courses were offered in elocution, and a Department of Expression was organized. By 1908, the department had become so successful that students who completed the program at Mansfield were able to enter the highly-regarded Emerson College of Oratory as advanced students.

Also at this time programs in Agriculture and Business were started. They began with great expectation, but neither program attracted many students, so they were eventually phased out.

Despite the restriction on dancing, Dr. Smith fostered a

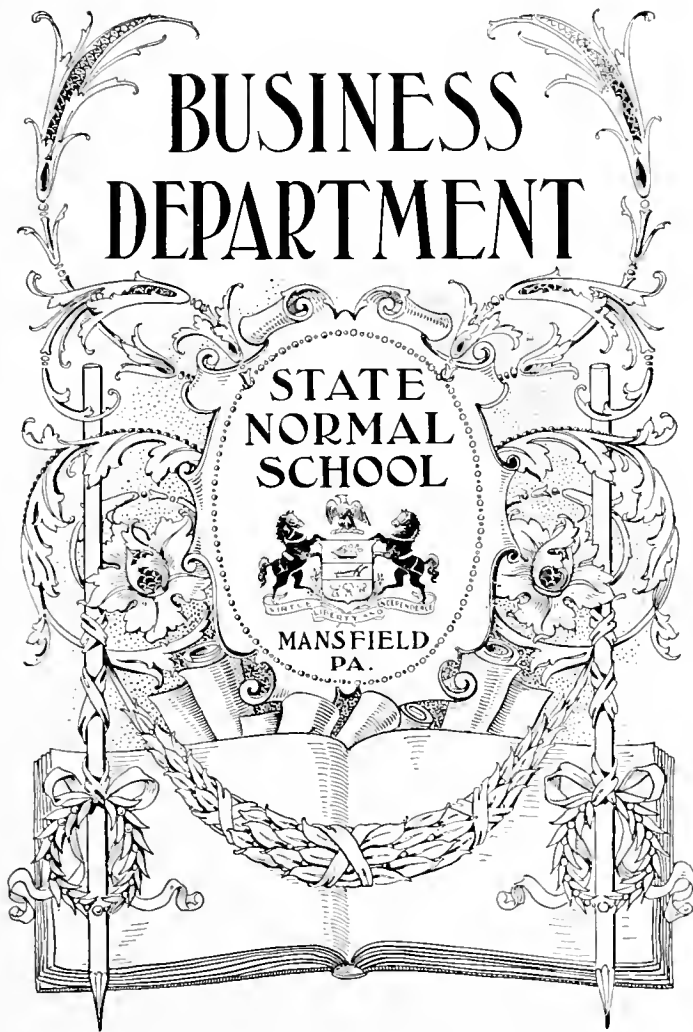
great deal of school spirit. He and his wife frequently entertained students with Sunday evening sing-alongs, and they faithfully attended art exhibits, plays, and musical programs. When there was an apparent waning interest in athletic events among students, it was not uncommon for Dr. Smith to issue notices informing students that it was their "duty" to support their teams — especially since most of the teams were "winners" throughout the decade.

Indicative of his interest in students, in 1902, Dr. Smith planned a senior trip to Washington. He not only guided the tour of Washington, but he arranged for his students to personally visit with President Theodore Roosevelt. Also, it is noteworthy that Dr. Smith's wife was very active in student affairs. Among other things, she rewrote the words of the Alma Mater and composed numerous poems in praise of the school.

Throughout the decade, Mansfield enjoyed the political support derived from William Stone's gubernatorial election. At the time, three Mansfield graduates were in the House of Representatives (PA), and the President Judges of both Tioga and Bradford counties were Mansfield graduates.

The major construction project at the time entailed the completion of North Hall. That project was completed in 1908, about fourteen years after it had commenced. About the same time, Alumni Hall underwent some renovation. The floor of the auditorium was raised and the straight chairs in the auditorium were replaced with opera chairs. In South Hall shower baths were installed.

Social life continued to center upon the activities of the societies. Interestingly, at the time, the female — as well as the male — societies were referred to as fraternities. Mock weddings were one of the frequent festive events of the Cleonian and Delphic fraternities that stirred excitement among students. In addition, Halloween and Thanksgiving were generally celebrated with much excitement, and in 1905, May Day was started. It's pomp and pageantry became an annual tradition at Mansfield which lasted for many years.



BUSINESS PROGRAM

To meet this growing demand the Normal School authorities have organized this department, and in it they offer the following courses:

A Commercial Course

Elementary Commercial Course — Subjects required are Bookkeeping, Business Correspondence, Drill in Rapid Computation and Invoice Writing, the Elements of Commercial Law. To receive a certificate of competence in this course the applicant must show himself proficient also in the following branches: Spelling, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Composition, American History, and Civics.

Those who complete this Elementary Course, which will fit them for conducting an ordinary business in a systematic and approved manner, but who may wish to fit themselves for thorough office work, are offered the following

Advanced Commercial Course — This course adds to the subjects of the Elementary Course, a thorough training in a Business Practice Department, a systematic course in Commercial Law, and Banking.

A Stenographic Course

This course is designed for such as may wish to fit themselves for office work, but who may not wish to become bookkeepers. It includes Stenography, Typewriting, and Business Correspondence. In order to secure the certificate of competence in this department, all candidates must show themselves proficient in the above named English Branches.

Source: **Normal Quarterly**
January 1900



1901: THE WINDMILL ATOP NORMAL HILL

THE WINDMILL

(Air — "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp")

With a kindly smiling grace
 Shining o'er his placid face,
 With his arms outspread to guard our sacred walls,
 Stands the Watchman on the hill,
 Stands the faithful old Windmill, —

Listen while his voice in creaking accent calls,
 Chorus:

Drink, oh drink, ye thirsty children,
 Drink the draught that will endure,
 Drink from Wisdom's hallowed spring,
 Of its wondrous power I sing,
 While I pump for you the mountain water pure.
 All the knowledge of the age,
 Song of bard and note of sage,
 May be yours in never failing rich supply;
 All the latest crystal thought
 To our reservoir is brought,
 Drink, for Wisdom's spring is never, never dry.

—Lizzie Smith (wife of Principal Smith)

DR. AND MRS. SMITH ENTERTAIN

On March twelfth, the presidents of the various organizations of the school were delightfully entertained at dinner by Dr. and Mrs. Smith, who received in their usual pleasing manner. The party entered the Normal dining hall at six o'clock where, amid palms and flowers, they were seated at a table laid for twelve in the west alcove of the room. The table was exquisitely decorated, the center piece being red carnations while over the snowy cover were arranged red carnations and smilax. At each plate was a card bearing the Normal colors and the following acrostic, written by Mrs. Smith:

*Normal, gladly now we pledge thee,
 Over these, thy colors fair,
 Reverent and sincere affections —
 Mansfield — name beyond compare!
 Alma Mater, we, thy children,
 Loving loyalty declare.*

With each course that was served came some delightful surprise in the form of decoration or entertainment. The enjoyable after-dinner chat over the cups which followed the sumptuous repast came to a close by a brief toast from Dr. Smith, to which the guests responded by reciting the acrostic on the dinner card. Withdrawing to the pleasant apartment of the host and hostess, who described in a simple but charming manner, curios and photographs collected in their travels, the time passed rapidly, and it was with reluctance that the guests withdrew from this highly enjoyed, memorable occasion.

Source: **Normal Quarterly**
 April 1902



1902: Senior Trip to Washington

Principal Smith with the students at Mt. Vernon.



1901: THE FACULTY

S. A. Johnson
 Mrs. G. C. Robertson
 Mrs. C. F. Palmer

R. A. Husted
 H. J. Vannorman
 Mrs. Mary Jenks
 Emily L. Thomas

J. H. Long
 I. M. Gayman
 Andrew Thomas Smith
 C. F. Palmer

H. T. Colestock
 Mrs. H. T. Jenkins
 Edith Lownsbery
 Laura M. Shaw

Amos P. Reese
 Eliza Boyce
 G. C. Robertson
 Minnie M. Beard
 Alice Hobart

1902: Mutiny at Mansfield

(Reports in the Philadelphia Inquirer)

SCENE OF STRIKE (January 15)

Great excitement was caused in the boys' building at Mansfield State Normal School to-day, when forty-two students commenced tearing up carpets, taking down pictures, etc., preparing themselves to leave on the early train. Some of the students refused to go to classes and the determined look on the faces of the boys showed that for once the faculty and trustees were dealing with men.

Monday, January 6, four students, two boys and two girls, for a slight violation of the rules of the school, were virtually expelled. After the two boys left the two girls were reinstated. The rest of the young men considered this unfair. After the report was verified concerning the girls, the boys commenced to collect in groups, discussing probabilities. Soon the sentiment was voiced that unless the two boys be reinstated on the same conditions as the girls they would sever their connections with the school. The Y. M. C. A. room was made headquarters and a meeting was held, at which standing room was at a premium.

A petition was drawn up to the effect that the signers would leave school. Forty-two young men, among them the very best in school, made a resolution to abide by the petition. This was presented to Dr. Andrew Thomas Smith by a committee of three. He, after careful consideration, explained the results that would follow such an action, namely, that by withdrawing under such conditions they would be expelling themselves. As this result was unlooked for by many of the boys, the old petition was declared void, and a new one to the same effect

was drawn up. But, instead of a decrease, an increase of one was added to the petition. The petition was then presented and the boys declared expelled.

The members of the faculty and the trustees endeavored to persuade the boys not to adhere to the petition; but none yielded. Next the faculty telephoned to the homes of three boys and parents were asked to compel their minor sons to have their names canceled. But to no avail. Then a meeting of the boys was called at 7 p.m. in which the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church talked to the assembly. In his talk he said: "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." After the meeting he went with three of the members to the principal to plead the boys' cause, but as yet no settlement has been effected.

STRIKE SETTLED (January 16)

The controversy between the students and the faculty at the Mansfield State Normal School has been settled amicably. Dr. Smith made a concession to the boys, who in turn granted one or two little requests that he made.

All of the students have resumed work and the school may not lose more than one or two students. There seem to be no hard feelings harbored by any of the students against Dr. Smith and the members of the basketball teams reported for practice last night.

STUDENTS REMAIN EXPELLED (January 22)

. . . The suspended students were not taken back, nor was any time fixed for their reinstatement.

LOCAL EDITORIAL (January 22)

The Mansfield Normal mutineers became docile on hearing from their fathers. Of late there has been considerable commotion in the Normal circles over the recent mutiny of the students, and a one-half sided account of the boyish scare has been forwarded to the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, as was noticed in a previous issue of that paper. Also the sender of the article was kind enough to donate to the public a picture of the principal, Dr. Andrew Thomas Smith, whose manly expression plainly shows that he knows exactly what he is about, and does not need to have his moves dictated to him by a mob of boys. When there comes a time that a Normal school is to be run by a lot of impulsive youths, then it is high time that such a Normal school should shut down and go out of business. That is precisely the stand that Dr. Smith took in defense of his school. He is wholly justified in his actions towards the boys in the late difficulty. The facts of the case are these: Two couples were caught seriously disobeying the school regulations. Accordingly, they were suspended indefinitely, but the girls were afterward reinstated for this reason: Dr. Smith realized that should he send these two thoughtless girls home it would not only blight their lives, but also be the means of their ruination, viewed from a social standpoint. With the boys, everyone knows, it is different. To them it is a lesson; to the girls it would have been a move toward their eventual downfall. Soon what kind of a school would we have here in Mansfield? Dr. Smith's course is justifiable. His actions are heartily endorsed by the community at large.

Galeton Dispatch
January 22, 1902



CLONIAN FRATERNITY



ATHENIAN LITERARY SOCIETY



c. 1905: MODEL SCHOOL



c. 1905: KITCHEN HELP

1900's: The Normal Spirit

ALMA MATER

(Air — "Annie Lisle")

Far above Tioga's waters
With their silver sheen,
Stands our noble Alma Mater
On her shaded green.

Chorus —

Lift the chorus, sing her praises
Over hill and dale,
Hail to thee, our Alma Mater
Normal, hail, all hail!
By the purple hills encompassed —
Guardians of her fame —
Mansfield standeth crowned with honor,
Hail, her stainless name!
Blest by love of all her children,
Nothing can she lack;
See her colors proudly waving,
Hail — the red and black!

Lizzie Smith

THE MANSFIELD NORMAL

God preserve our Alma Mater,
Mansfield Normal, evermore;
Look Thou on her with Thy favor —
Keep her safely, we implore;
Crown her still with strength and honor,
Renew her youth from year to year;
By Thy grace which never faileth
Let her prosper without fear.
May her foster children ever
Loyal be to "black and red";
May her noble sons and daughters
Added luster 'round her shed,
God preserve our Alma Mater,
Mansfield dear forever more;
In the sunshine of Thy favor
Guard her, keep her, we implore.

S. A. J.

SPIRIT

Normal spirit is something good to possess. It stimulates one to action. It helps to win a victory on the athletic field. It helps to swallow a defeat, if necessary, in an athletic contest. It keeps one awake when otherwise he is drowsy. It makes friends true and lasting. It keeps an individual off the grass when he is tempted to take a short cut across the campus. It challenges his truer and nobler self when he is tempted to cheat in class or in examination. It does many other things; but above all, it makes one love the Institution.

Genuine power is gained only through service. Do you realize that an individual can take with him from the Normal School no more than he has given to it, unless, perchance, he be a thief?

Source: **Normal Quarterly**
April 1905



c. 1900: SNAKE DANCE PRECEDING FOOTBALL GAME



PLAYING CROQUET



WORKING IN THE LAB

STUDYING IN THE LIBRARY



SURVEYING CLASS





c. 1905: FRED AND ART GMEINER AT DORMITORY ROOM



1905: DRAMATIS PERSONAE CAST. Roy Rose, Herbert E. Fowler, Joe C. Doane, G. Walter Wilcox, Leonard Green, Ralph B. Gardner, Arthur Horton, Albert A. Johnson, Matthew E. Haggerty, Herbert R. Grant, Ralph C. Wells, Verne F. Garrison, John Curren, Coila Harding, Mary C. Head, Edith A. French.

1905: *The Pomp and Pageantry of May Day*

The afternoon of May 29, 1905 saw the inauguration of the May Party.

By five o'clock that Monday afternoon, the campus in front of North Hall was covered with a goodly number of students and friends from the town, when, to the sounds of a march played by the school orchestra, the Seniors entered in their "Senior Procession," passing down the front walk from the front entrance of the Hall, turning to the left when half way down the campus, turning again to the left, and marching to seats provided for them before the terraces north of Alumni Hall. It was a memorable sight — the young ladies all in white, the gentlemen in black, marching between long ropes of laurel, carried by the members of the Class.

After the seniors were seated, Miss Johnson sang an appropriate May song — "Come Out." Whereupon two pages bearing a crown and sceptre advanced to Miss Christine Pollock of the Senior Class, announced to her her election as "Queen of the May," conducted her to the throne that had been previously erected and draped in green on one of the terraces, and duly crowned her as our first May Queen. A pretty queen she made. Expectation had been rife as to the name of the favored Senior; but the election had been in secret conclave; and the secret had been well kept.

The Estudiantina Club then sang "May Time," after which a group of young ladies from the Middle Class, dressed, of course, in white, performed the ever popular May Pole Dance.

After the dance about the

May Pole, the audience joined the Estudiantina Club in singing to the air "Blue Bells" a song written for the occasion by Mrs. E. D. T. Cogswell, the words of which are as follows:

May Day

We welcome thee with gladness,
fair daughter of the Spring!
With flowers and birds and sun-
shine to thee our homage
bring.

Now all we Lads and Lasses,
sing we a joyful lay
As thy chariot passes — 'tis
Nature's holiday.

Chorus —

O May! Spring's fair one,
Flower crowned May,
We greet thee gladly
Here this festal day.
O May! Spring's loved one,
List to our song,
We welcome thee, Sweet May
And wish thee long.

In honor of the Seniors, here
on our shaded green
We meet with dance and
singing to crown our Fair
May Queen.
Our Alma Mater hails thee,
thou lovely smiling May!
Thou bringest with thee beauty;
list to our roundelay.

Chorus —

Afterward, a spectacular dance was given in a Scarf Drill by 16 members of the Middle Class, after which all united in singing "Alma Mater."

We predict that ere many years May Day will become a thoroughly established event in our Normal calendar.

Source:

The Quarterly, July 1905









1900's:



VIEW FROM DOWNTOWN



NORTH HALL STEPS



RECONSTRUCTION OF SOUTH WING (North Hall)

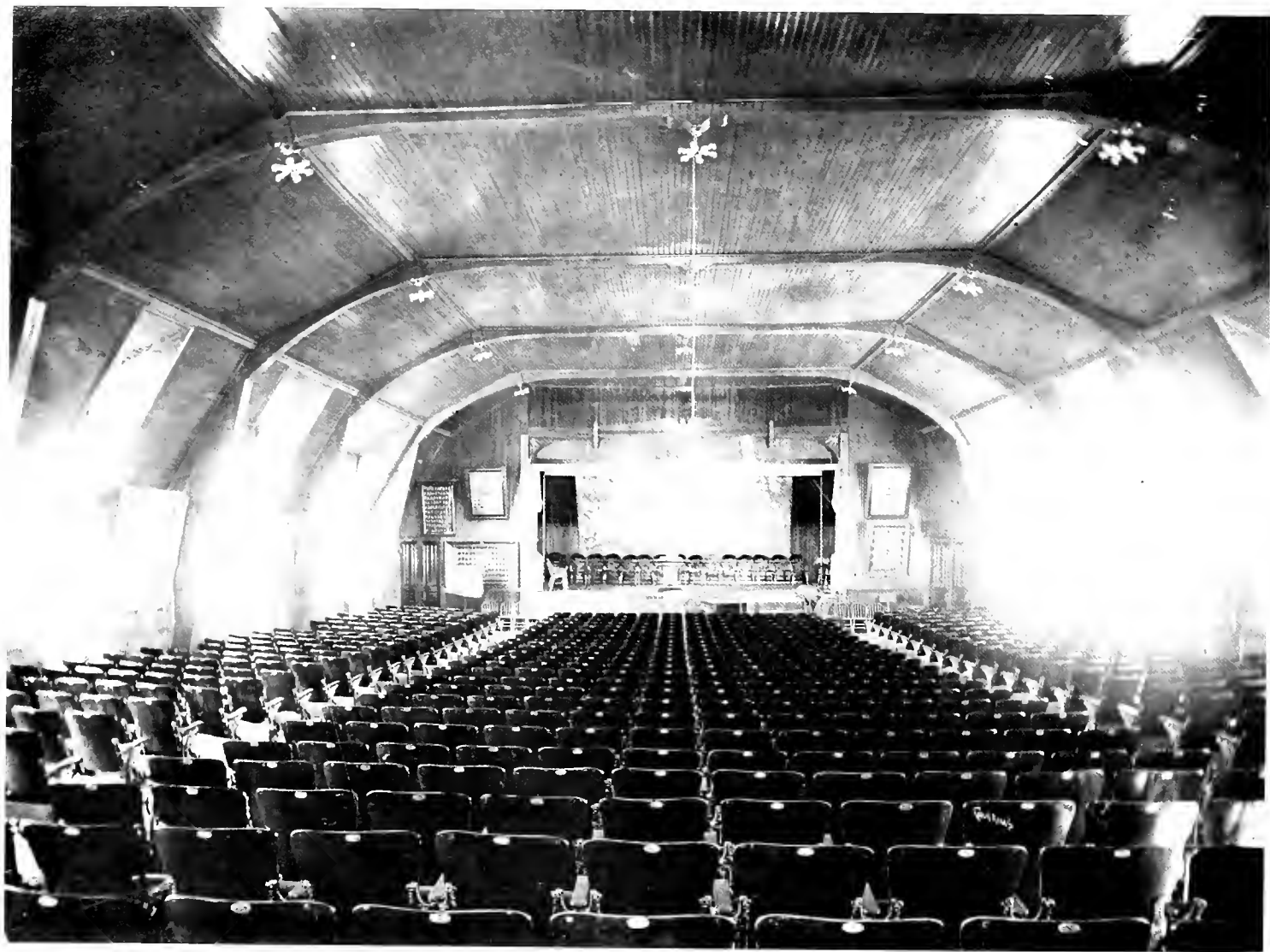


LOOKING NORTH FROM NORTH HALL



The Normal Girl

Source: **The Normal Quarterly**
Winter, 1907-1908



ALUMNI HALL



1908: NORMAL SCHOOL HALLOWEEN PARTY



A MOCK WEDDING



DOWNTOWN MANSFIELD



A CLIO-DELPHIC PICNIC



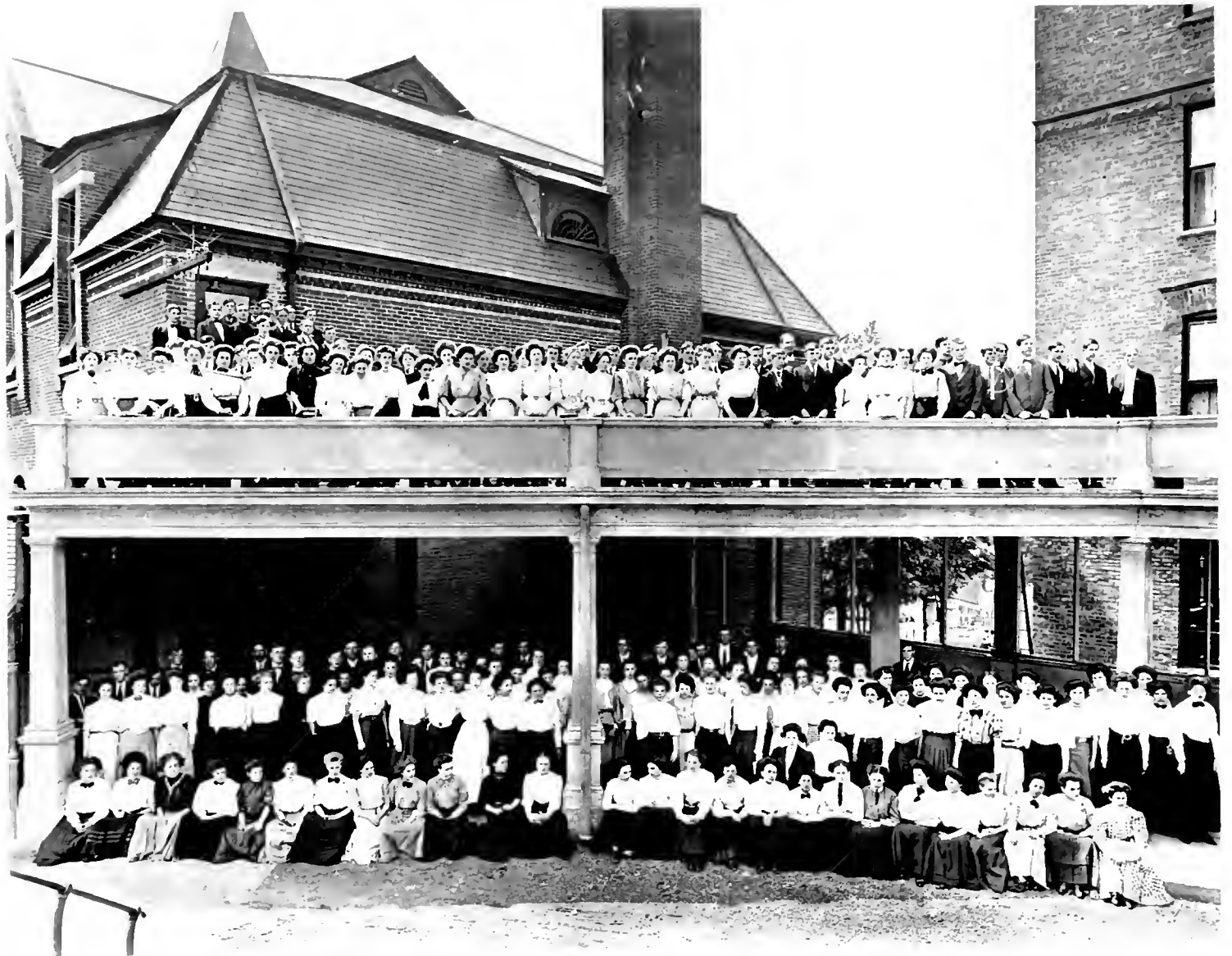
A FACULTY PARTY

c. 1908: BOATING AT OAKWOOD





H. M. S. PINAFORE PLAY



1909: TIOGA COUNTY STUDENTS

1910: New Four Year Course

At a meeting of the Normal School Principals and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, held in Harrisburg, April 20 and 21, 1910, a new course of study was adopted for the schools covering four years of prescribed study.

Details of the course will be given in the school catalogs, but a few items of especial interest can be presented here.

The course is arranged on the basis of the "unit system" as prescribed by the Carnegie Foundation and as employed by nearly all the universities, colleges and secondary schools of note throughout the country.

In it is required more work in Pedagogy than the present course offers, and rather more of alteration than of addition in the academic branches.

Graduates of approved high schools of the first grade may be admitted to the work of the third year without examination by the faculty.

Graduates of approved high schools of the second grade may be admitted to the work of the second year without examination by the faculty.

Graduates of approved high schools of the third grade may be admitted to the work of the first year without examination by the faculty.

Persons who enter thus upon certificate from a high school must present their certificate properly signed and giving their grades in each of the subjects enumerated. They will be conditioned in any subjects of the Normal School course which they have not satisfactorily completed in the high school.

All other persons will be admitted, as new, upon examination; but to become regular members of the first year class, they must show a fair knowledge of Arithmetic, Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, United States History, Geography, Grammar, Physiology, Civics and the Elements of Algebra to Quad-

raties — all subjects that are now prescribed by law to be taught in every public school of the state.

For graduation, persons must be in attendance at least two years, excepting that graduates of four year courses in colleges approved by the College and University Council may be graduated after a residence of only one year.

A point that is likely to be overlooked by most persons is this: Graduates of first class high schools can complete this Four Year Course in the same time that is now usually required by them (two years), and they can do it more easily than now because now they are required to pass examinations in the subjects of the first two years and to do it in one year.

Another point, equally important, is this: Persons who have no high school advantages at their homes, but who are dependent upon the district school for their elementary education, can usually complete the new course in the same time that is required of them for the present course. At the present time there are too many subjects in the junior year for such persons to finish in one year of study; consequently most of them must take two years for it. Under the new course, if they use well their opportunities in the home school, they can still be graduated from the Normal School in four years.

The adoption of this Four Year Course places the Normal Schools of Pennsylvania abreast of the best in the country, and it accordingly wins recognition for our graduates from the other states.

Persons who wish to practice medicine or dentistry in the future will be given that right in such states as New York and New Jersey upon the basis of this four year preliminary course, and they will not be so licensed upon completion of a preliminary course of only three years.

Source: **The Quarterly**, Spring 1910

1910 - 1919



In April 1910, a new course of study was adopted for Pennsylvania Normal Schools. Among the changes, one required new students in the education program to undergo testing to demonstrate their proficiencies in physiology, reading, orthography, penmanship, history, and the elements of algebra to quadratics. In October, the music program was further upgraded with the installation of a new three-manual Austin pipe organ in Alumni Hall. In the prelude of the formal opening of the organ, Professor Shepherd, the school's organ instructor, played "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow." According to news accounts, every seat in the auditorium was filled and many people were standing. The music so stirred the standing room only audience that they burst into a chorus that is remembered as one of the most exhilarant experience in the history of Mansfield.

By September of 1911, an increased enrollment necessitated the elimination of all single rooms: and there was expectation of even greater enrollment with the establishment of the Manual Training, and the Domestic Science (later Home Economics) Departments.

In 1912, Mansfield celebrated its fiftieth anniversary as a State Normal School. The celebration was highlighted by five days (June 16-20) of festivities. Stores and homes hung red and black banners. In observance of the occasion, the students had a memorial tablet carved and placed in Alumni Hall. It read, "Character, Scholarship, Culture, Service." — the school motto.

Dr. Smith left the principalship in 1913 and was succeeded by Dr. William Ringgold Straughn, formerly Superintendent of Schools in DuBois, Pennsylvania. Straughn's vision of Mansfield's future was shaped by his training in ethics and sociology. In one of his first actions, he formally abolished fraternities on the grounds that they inhibited rather than facilitated the cohesion of the school. He felt that some students had become overly involved in fraternity affairs. In turn, he supported other student organizations, particularly the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA). Rather quickly, the YMCA became the dominant student group on campus and within four years, the school provided a special house for the members.

Dr. Straughn strived to reaffirm Mansfield's image as a strict Christian setting where the use of alcohol was absolutely prohibited. In the 1914 catalog, four years prior to prohibition, prospective students were informed that "There are no saloons, public bowling alleys, or billiard rooms within ten miles."

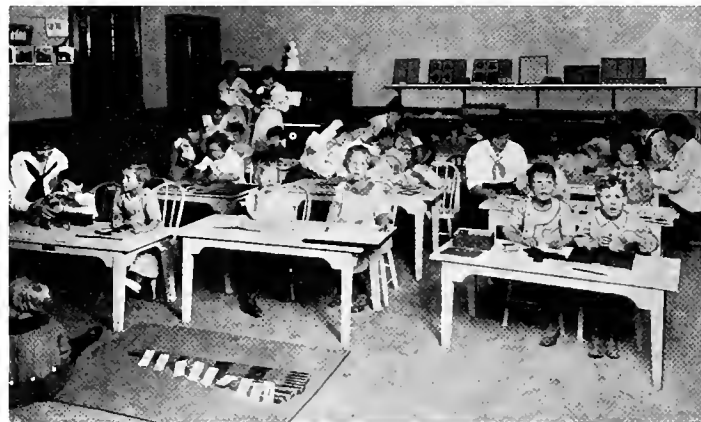
In the meantime, along with his support of the YMCA, Dr. Straughn also reemphasized the importance of religion. Attendance at a Sunday morning church service and the 6:00 Sunday Evening Vesper services was required of all students unless they were given a special excuse by Dr. Straughn. An excuse was issued only if a student's parents requested one on grounds of religious belief.

Perhaps as a reflection of his sociological sense, Dr. Straughn made a special effort to foster student identification with the institution. To promote involvement and commitment, he encouraged the creation of a Student Government Association; and, he also initiated the publication of the first school newspaper **The Spotlight**. Most of the articles in the newspaper highlighted the accomplishments of the athletic teams, the plays, and departmental activities. Then, in 1918, for the first time, the school published a school yearbook, **The Carontowan**. Interestingly, the title of the publication means "The Little Town on the Hill" — a title consistent with Straughn's effort to foster the student's sense of being part of a community.

On the academic side, Straughn took steps to upgrade the training of teachers. In the first year of his administration, the separate town and country grade schools of the Mansfield area were consolidated and the students were bused by horse and wagon to the newly-built, twelve room Model School (now Belknap Hall). As a result, the enrollment in the Model School nearly doubled from about 200 to 350 students. Also, along with the expansion of the Model School, Straughn developed specialized training for rural school teachers. In 1915, a highly-publicized series of lectures were given by several prominent Superintendents of schools, and rural school experts on the unique problems of Rural Schools. Then, in a Model Rural Practice School was established to train teachers about the specialized needs of rural school students.

Meanwhile, the growth of enrollment in the music program necessitated the purchase of a building about fifty yards northwest of North Hall which was used as the Music Practice Hall.

The steady growth in enrollment was accompanied by an increasing diversity in the student body. By 1919, about two-



MODEL SCHOOL. Seated at the middle table (left to right), Phyllis Owen Swinsick and Matilda Jupenlaz McClelland.



thirds of the students were from outside Tioga County; and, although the school remained all-white, there was a broader diversity of religious and ethnic backgrounds. In fact, at the time, there was a special train which brought students from the Scranton and Wilkes-Barre area.

Throughout the decade, the school stressed self-sufficiency. In the kindergarten, the Montessori Method was adopted on the grounds that it fostered independent learning; and, in the Normal School, the importance of self-sufficiency was a common theme in lectures and in vesper services.

The outbreak of World War I reinforced the ethos of self-sufficiency. In 1917, school administrators set out a plan under which the school produced its own food supply; and, a 140 acre farm was purchased. Within a year, the farm provided most of the potatoes, beets, carrots, beans, onions, cabbage, and other staples; the school raised its own poultry, sheep, and cattle; and, a well was drilled and a reservoir was constructed on top of Normal Hill so that the water could flow to the buildings through gravity — thereby reducing the need for an outside energy source.

In 1917, the school added a hospital with a permanent apartment for a regular nurse. It was expected that a new hospital would enable the school to provide better medical care. The following year, the school's effort to "take care of its own" was successfully demonstrated during a severe epidemic of Spanish influenza. As described in the 1918 catalog:

"Nearly 300 cases were reported and attended. Ten nurses and two medical doctors made their home in the dormitories, and all cases were isolated in the hospitals and rooms. Every resource of the school was placed at the disposal of the medical attendants, classes suspended, and the best of care given. Several severe cases of pneumonia developed, but no lives were lost. After a week classes were resumed, and all students except a very few, were back at their studies."

Throughout the decade, the success of the athletic teams served to reinforce the spirit of the student body. In 1912, a track team was organized and by 1917 and again in 1919, the teams won first place at the Annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival — widely recognized as "the biggest annual athletic event in the world." Likewise, the football, basketball, and baseball teams were "winners." The 1915 football team claimed the Championship of all New York and Pennsylvania Normal Schools, and the 1919 Basketball Team was undefeated.

Due to the large crowds at the basketball games, in 1919, the east side of the Gymnasium was extended 20 feet to make room for seven tiers of seats to accommodate 700 spectators. Also, due to an increased interest in tennis, several new tennis courts were constructed.

Unfortunately, Orson Wilcox, one of the most outstanding athletes of the decade never had the opportunity to realize his dream of professional status. While serving in France during World War I, he was stabbed to death by some Parisian thugs.

Unlike some other schools, Mansfield's enrollment did not decline during World War I because Mansfield offered training not afforded in most other schools. In 1917, it was the only Normal School that organized a Military Company, and one year later, the federal government established a unit of the Students Army Training Corps (SATC) at Mansfield. The Corps consisted of about 200 male students who were directed by an officer of the U. S. Infantry.

In short, despite hard times and a war, Mansfield continued to prosper throughout the decade.



1900's: AWAITING THE TRAIN.



1910: NEW AUSTIN ORGAN INSTALLED IN ALUMNI HALL

1911: THE PHILOSOPHY OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Some one has said that the mission of the ideal woman is to make the whole world home-like; but before this ideal state of affairs can be realized, the institutions which we call homes must be made homelike.

When is such a place "home-like"? Is it when, upon entering, one is met by a maid in dainty cap and apron, who ushers you into a reception room where shades are drawn to exactly the right place to give the correct and subdued light — and to keep things from fading; where the polished floor is covered with exquisite rugs, the mantel loaded with bric-a-brac, the hearth neatly swept and its andirons carefully burnished; where dainty gilt chairs are arranged with utmost precision — in a word, where things look as if they were not intended to be used even though they are costly?

Is this the place in which mother and father can rest after their day's labors and enjoy their books and papers; where boys and girls would rather bring their friends than to meet them upon the streets or in cheap places of amusement?

Yes, home is where parental love and devotion may express themselves unhampered. This will carry with it the idea of enough of this world's goods to make pecuniary concern unnecessary. But the best homes will add to these very important factors, a breadth of intelligence and culture on the part of the home makers and skill

in the arts of home making such as can use to advantage the material abundance with which they may be surrounded.

It is for the accomplishment of these ends that Domestic Science is finding its way into the schools. With no thought of subtracting anything from the broadest culture that the schools can give, or of putting cooking and sewing in the place of wisdom and womanliness, it is noted that a woman's efficiency is greatly increased (no matter how much or what else she may know) by making her able to perform these requisites of the home, and enabling her to see in them enough to call forth her largest wisdom in their enthusiastic mastery.

To meet this growing demand of the times, the department of Domestic Science has been established here. In addition to the "simple" matters of cooking and serving, (each of which really contains great possibilities) this department will deal with the chemistry of tools, the construction of suitable menus, food value of the various edible products, etc., with textiles, suitability and relative values of various dress materials, with personal adornment considered from the economic and the artistic points of view, with house decoration, furnishing and care, and with the many other problems that enter into the acts of "complete living".

Source:
The Normal Quarterly
November 1911





MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT





1912: SMILES? Photographers encouraged the sober, serious look.

1912: Mansfield Celebrates Semi-centennial in Red and Black

Black and Red

BLACK hangs the cloud of ignorance,
And black is sorrow's somber pall,
Black scowls the frown of discontent,
In darkest shade the vicious crawl.
From out this dismal, noisome gloom
There comes a wail of sin and woe,--
"Your brothers perish in the dark,
A better way they fain would know."

GIVE, Give," a thousand voices cry--
"Oh, ye to whom life has been kind,--
Give us your sight to guide our steps,
The halting footsteps of the blind.
Give knowledge with its piercing ray,
The poor befriend, the vile uplift,
Give sympathy for those who mourn,--
Give us yourself--a priceless gift."

AH, never since the birth of time
Has evil been o'ercome by right
Without the heart-blood's utter gift,
Without the sacrificial might ;
Despised, rejected, worse than lost
Are gifts without the giver's heart,
The poor, the dull, the vicious spurn
The help that is from life apart.

SHALL pleasure-lovers lightly cry,
"These sights offend, these sounds annoy,"
And turn, self-satisfied, to grasp
With dainty hand, life's tinsel'd toy ?
Shall brooding student coldly claim
"My life is mine, my very own,
My right it is to stand aloof,
To cultivate myself alone?"

DEVELOP self--'Tis God's command,--
And in the task no labor shirk,
That thou may'st come at length to prove
How noble is God's highest work.
Rejoice in light, but know, O Man,
Though broad and strong and brave and wise,
Thy life must still be incomplete
Without the glow of sacrifice.

RH, glorious red of sacrifice!
Oh, mighty power so strangely blest,--
The Master's plan for fullest life,
A joy unknown to selfish breast ;
Across the world-cloud's blackness cast,
Thy hue doth gleam in color bright ;
Sometime the darkness shall be past
Through power of sacrificial might.

Elizabeth Ogden Smith.



School Motto

*Character
is the essential*

*Scholarship
is the enrichment*

*Service
the end of all
worthy endeavors*

1912: SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

HISTORICAL ADDRESS

(Excerpts)

"We are here to celebrate this marvelous school . . . I have labored fifty-eight years for this important and magnificent institution, and I am proud of its success."

". . . always recall the purposes of its founders. Strive to make education universal; that the rich and the poor; the child of him who has power and place, and of him who treads the lowly paths of life, shall receive alike the blessings of education at Mansfield . . . Invite equally and alike, without distinction of sex, or color, or race, or creed, or party, the children of all who may desire to participate of the opportunities here offered. That is the highest purpose for which Mansfield may be praised."



SIMON B. ELLIOTT

He was one of the founders and most ardent supporters of Mansfield for many years. In 1912 he gave the Historical Address.

ANNIVERSARY SONG

Air — "FAIR HARVARD"

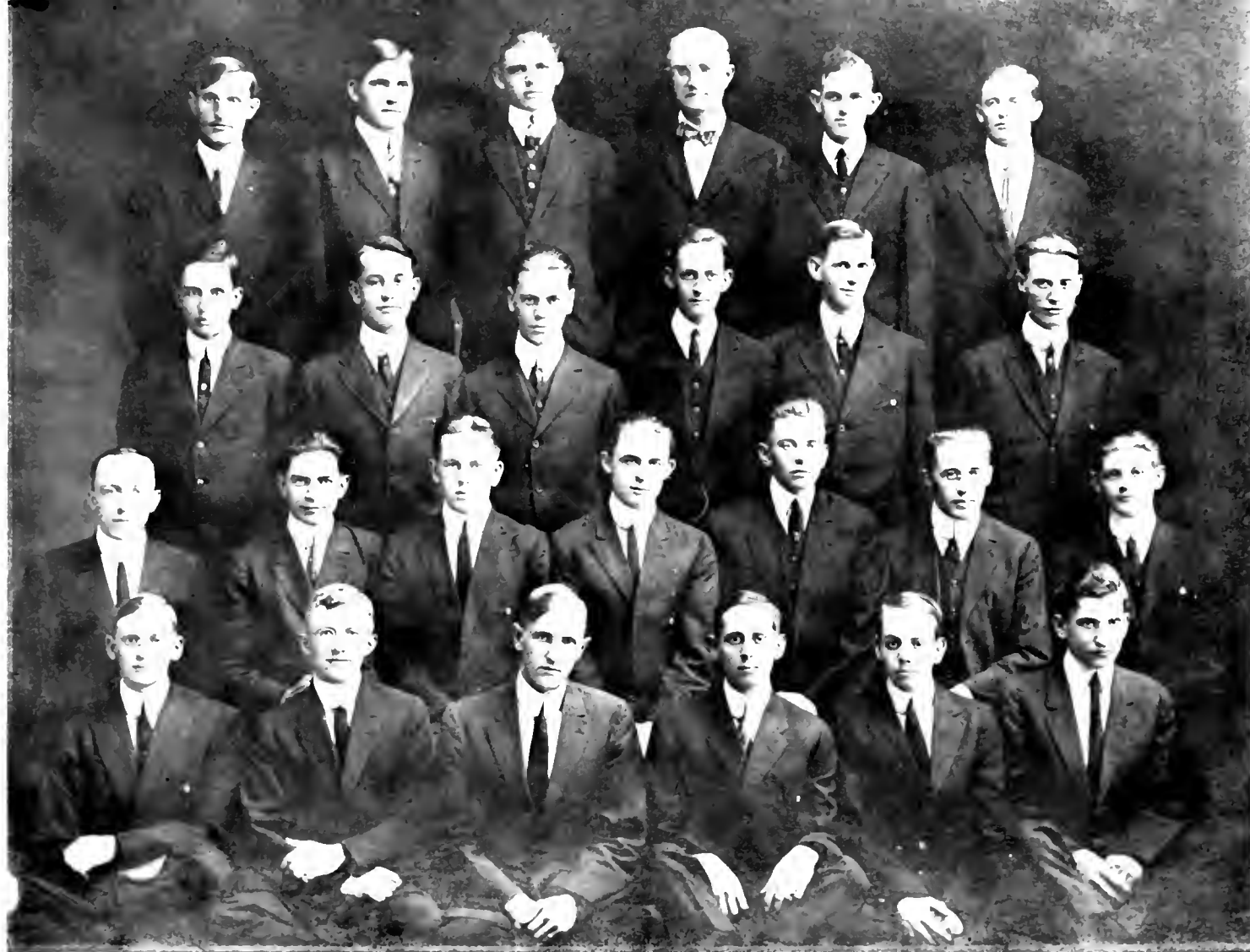
Fair Mansfield, we now to thy Jubilee throng,
And, with blessings, surrender thee o'er,
By these festival rites, from the age that is past,
To the age that is waiting before.
Oh, relic and type of thy founders' desire
That has long kept their memory warm,
Oh, fruit of their toiling and star of their hope,
Bright rising through calm and through storm!

To thy halls we were led in the bloom of our youth,
From the home of our earlier years,
When our fathers had warned and our mothers
had prayed,
And had blessed us through fast falling tears;
Thou then wert our parent, the nurse of our soul,
We were nurtured and moulded by thee,
Till, frightened and treasure of knowledge and hope,
We were launched upon Destiny's sea.

Now, as pilgrims, we come to re-visit thy shrine,
On the morn of thy glad Jubilee,
And, with kindlings of spirit at memory's flame,
Pledge anew our allegiance to thee.
Here the good and the great in the years that are gone,
Consecrated to labor and care,
Poured the oil of their love on the fire of their zeal,
That thy name might be honored and fair.

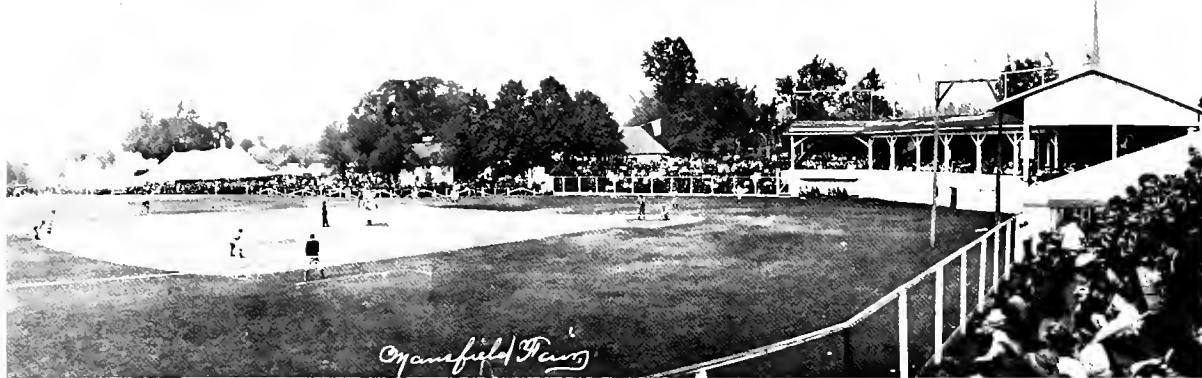
Farwell! Be thy destinies honored and bright,
While thy children thy motto defend,
And, through "Character, Scholarship, Culture,"
prepare
For "Service," man's worthiest end;
Nor let Wisdom out-worm, moor thy bark to its side
As the current of Progress glides by —
Be the Bearer of Light and the Herald of Love
While the red and the black wave high.

Adapted from "Fair Harvard" for
Mansfield Semi-Centennial, 1912



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The fraternity was disbanded by Dr. Straughn in 1914 but it continued to meet on a regular basis long afterward. Left to right — first row — Robert Dix, Clarence Mott, William "Slim" Lloyd, Olan Mittan, Harold Strait, Horner Dudley. Second row — Tracy Laurenson, William "Buddy" Norman, Sheldon "Jack" Frost, Paul Allison, Burr Deivey, Charles Dickinson, Wentworth (Babe) Vedder. Third row — Virgil Dudley, Harold Adams, Myron Baxter, Rayburn Smith, Earl Hobbs, Dewey Miller. Fourth row — Fred Hardy, Leonard Reibe, Sanford Vedder, Professor George B. Strait, Clark James, Everett Stephens.



1910 - 19: MANSFIELD FAIR

MUSIC STUDIO





NEW MODEL SCHOOL



CLONIAN - DELPHIC GATHERING



STUDENT WORKERS



CAMPUS DRILL



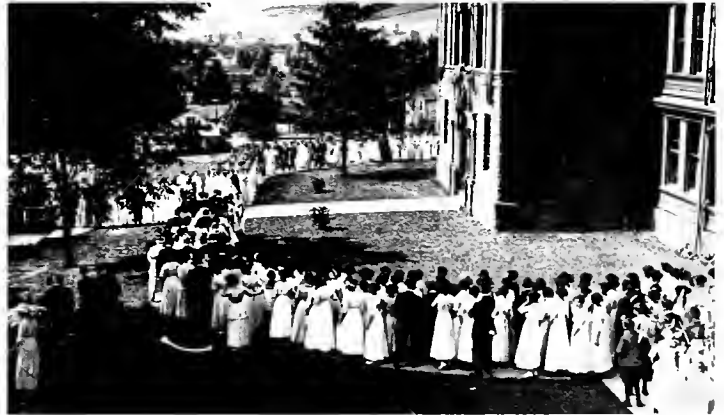
CLASSROOM LECTURE



DORMITORY LIVING



TENNIS TOURNAMENT



COMMENCEMENT

1914: Dr. William Ringgold Straughn Appointed Principal



DR. STRAUGHN

PROFILE

Dr. Straughn was born April 23, 1882, in Mardella Springs, Wicomico County, Maryland, son of Reverend John Lee Straughn, a Methodist Minister.

He received his early education in the public schools of Maryland and Delaware, later entering Baltimore City College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1902. From City College he entered Johns Hopkins University, from which institution he was graduated in 1905. While taking his post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins he taught in the public schools of Baltimore, and in Baltimore City College, later going to Millersville (Pa.) State Normal School as head of the department of English and Pedagogy. There he remained for six years — the last two years as assistant to the Principal. In 1908 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Kansas City University.

While at Millersville he was elected City Superintendent of Schools in DuBois, Pa., remaining about two and a half years, until elected Principal of Mansfield Normal.

He was a member of the American Political Science Association, of the Johns Hopkins Club, and of a number of literary organizations.

For several years he was a reporter on Baltimore daily newspapers, and also an occasional writer for magazines, both of poetry and prose. His first book was "Home Authors — Pennsylvania."

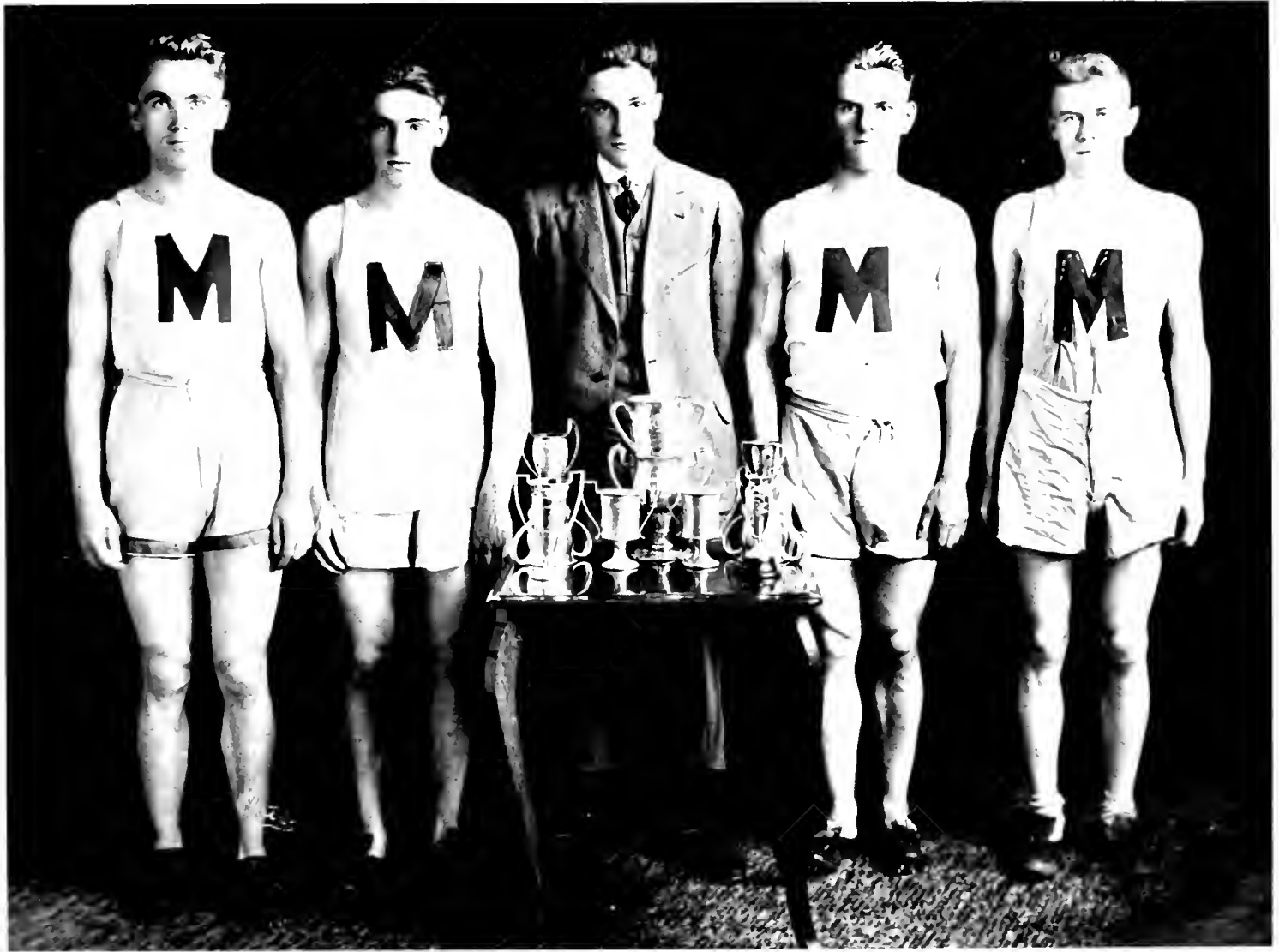
Dr. Straughn lectured at Teachers' Institutes, High School Commencements, and on special occasions. On literary and educational questions he was within his realm and held a unique place. Among the leading educators of the State he stood as a potent factor. By his prudence Mansfield Normal under his leadership made marvelous strides and took her place on the pinnacle with similar institutions.

Dr. Straughn was a profound, broad and keen thinker, and a man of liberal thought. His affable manner, his generous desire to aid the humblest student was at all times in evidence.

Source: **The Carontawan**, 1918



GONDOLIERS



1915-1916: RELAY TEAM. Left to right — Irvin Frances, Kim Marvin, Emory Rockwell (coach), Grant Carpenter, and T. Foley.

1916 - 1917: Announcements

DANCES — Only the old dances are permitted. A committee from the faculty is always in charge. On each Wednesday evening, immediately after supper, the younger ladies may dance in the lower corridor of North Hall. Victrola music is used. On Friday evenings, from 6:30 to 7:15, all of the students who care to dance are permitted to use the gymnasium — one of the largest in the state. A new, hardwood floor has recently been constructed. Piano music is furnished by the students and members of the faculty. All of the dances are very informal, and because of the care taken, and exercise and pleasure derived, cannot be objected to by even the most pronounced opponents of dancing. Only one formal dance is given a year. This is to familiarize students with social customs.

LITERARY — Four Literary Societies have taken the place of the exclusive fraternities. They are open to boys and girls. Members of the faculty attend the meetings and act as directing critics. The Normal Spotlight (purely a student publication) appears every two weeks.

DINING ROOM — Students are carefully assigned to places by the preceptress. At the week end students are permitted to visit at other tables. In this way there is a freedom in the dining room that adds to the pleasure and profits of school life.

HEALTH — We take every precaution to insure the health and safety of the students. The water and the milk are pure (frequently tested). The water at present is from mountain streams and private springs, and in a few months we expect to have our own private supply from several artesian wells (now being driven), thus affording the most complete assurance of protection to health. The school owns a herd of cattle, but also purchases a large supply from a local dairyman, who is well-known for sanitary precautions adopted by him.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES — Attendance on Sunday mornings is compulsory, at the church of the choice of the student, unless excused for religious reasons. A short Vesper service, lasting a half hour on Sunday evening, is conducted by the Principal or a member of the faculty.

RESTRICTED ACTIVITY — There are no saloons, public bowling alleys or billiard rooms within ten miles of this Normal School.

MOTION PICTURES — The Normal School is in possession of two high grade motion picture machines. One is a Pathescope (French made) which uses non-inflammable films; the other is a No. 6B Powers, of the latest type, which uses the so-called standardized films. The purpose of the school in installing these machines is to present, from time to time, the students and others interested with wholesome, elevating pictures — the kind that are educative as well as entertaining. To this end, films will be displayed which are adaptations of recognized works of drama, fiction and comedy.

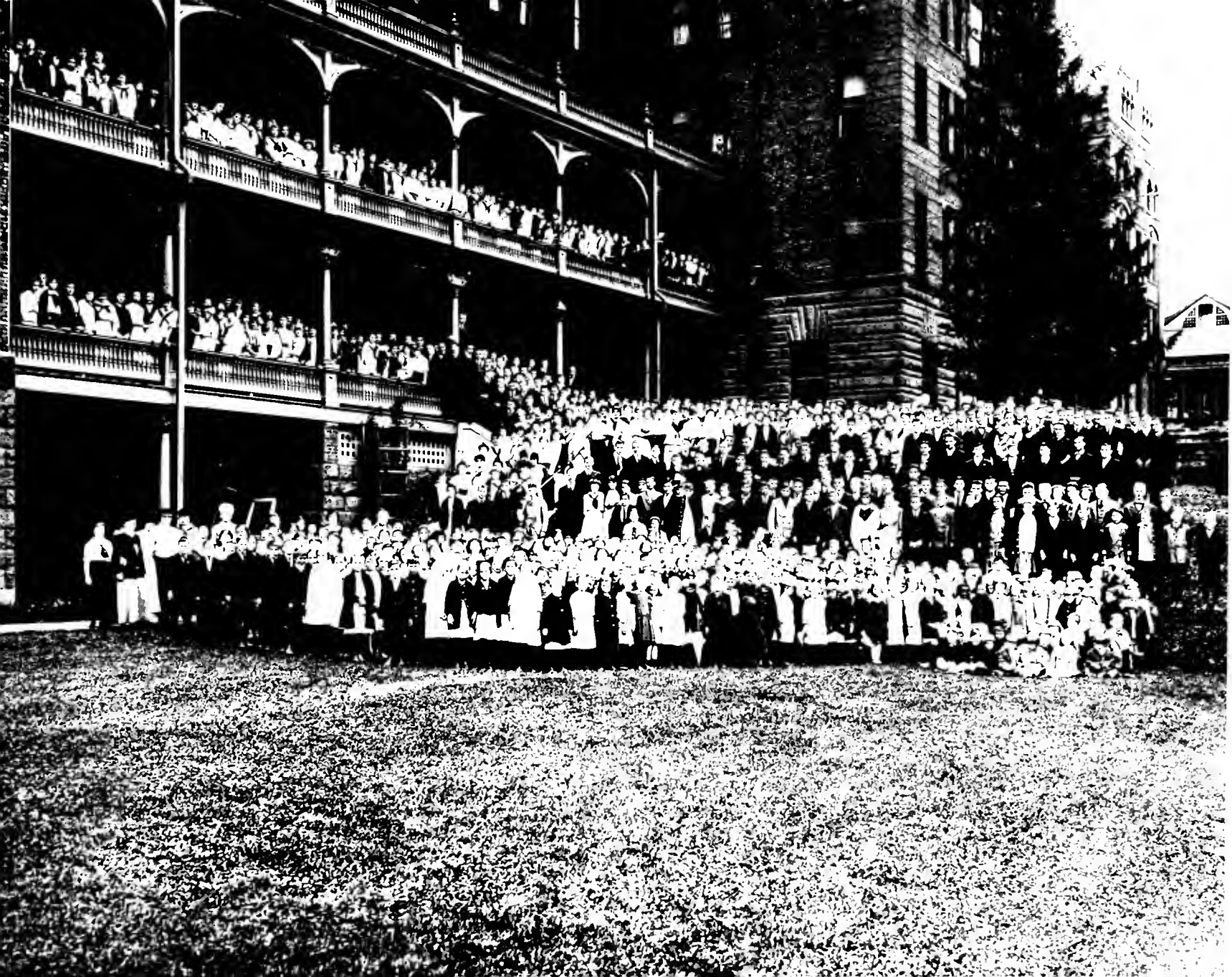


Model 3074

FOR THE NORMAL FIGURE

Made of fancy material, trimmed with lace. Has low bust and long skirt, 9½-inch front clasp and 4 supporters. WHITE. Sizes 19-23. Price \$1.50. This is one of the newest Kabo models and is very popular at the price.

Advertisement which appeared in
The Spotlight (May 1917)



MANSFIELD, HAIL!

Written in 1917.

Words and Music by
WILL GEORGE BUTLER, Mus. Doc.
Class of 1897

Vigoroso.

1. Old Mans-field, high up - on the east - ern hill, Dear Mans-field, hail to thee!
2. The world is bet - ter for the bea - con light Which thou hast shed a - broad,
3. We nev - er can for - get the days we've spent With - in thy hal - low'd walls,
4. The vis - ion that we caught be - neath thy spell Has o - pened up the way

Thy loy - al sons and daughters with a will Sa - lute in mel - o - dy.
Strong hearts are stronger for the test - ing fight That leads men us to God.
We'll learn sometime what all your les - sons meant When lar - ger du - ty calls,
To op - por - tun - i - ty and serv - ing well Up - on the King's high-way.

We bring a lau - rel wreath of praise, And pledge our love thro' all the days;
In all the va - ried walks of life, In peace - ful paths and stress of strife,
For ev - 'ry law and rule of thine Is made to fit our life's de - sign.
We love the mem - 'ry of thy ways, Strong lads and lass - ies fair as lays:

Our Al - ma Ma - ter, dear, all hail to thee! Old Mans-field, hail to thee!
We find thy sons and daughters true to thee, Old Mans-field, hail to thee!
We'll con - se - crate our lives to Truth and thee, Old Mans-field, hail to thee!
Our Al - ma Ma - ter, dear, all hail to thee, Old Mans-field, hail to thee!

Copyright 1917 by Will George Butler

Old Pennsylvania of Mine!

Words and Music by WILL GEORGE BUTLER, Mus. Doc.

Maestoso e spiritoso.

1. Old Penn - syl - van - i - a of mine, I bow me at thy sa - cred shrine And
2. With - in the shade of Fort Duquesne, In peace, the far - mer sows his grain, And
3. I love thy thor - est - cov - ered hills Where sing the sym - pho - nies of mills, Where
4. The great red dawn, O men of toil! That glows a - bove the bat - tle's spoil, Was
5. We thought it but a na - tion's birth, But now we know that all the earth Was
6. In Flan - ders' fields, in Pi - car - dy, In Saint Go - bain, in It - al - y Thy

there be - neath God's vault - ed dome I swear a vow for home, sweet home! The
bread - ing bar - vests rich - ly grow Where Sus - que - han - na's wa - ters flow. Where
coal and iron and stone and wood Were stored by Him who called them good. I
first dis - cerned by sons of Penn Who here de - clared the great A - ment Thro'
wak - ing to the rev - eil - le That ush - ers in the gold - en day! And
mar - tyred sons were glad to fall That Lib - er - ty might live for all, Old

Key - stone State that binds the whole, With pride we look up - on thy scroll And
once the red man held his rule Now reigns the com - mon pub - lic school, And
love the thrift that seeks these stores Wrought by the sons of ma - ny shores, Who
Val - ley For - ge's win - ter's snows, Through Get - tys - burg's deep bit - ter throes The
so thy In - de - pen - dence Bell Pro - claims the tid - ings "God moves well," And
Penn - syl - va - ni - a, to thee The world stands debt - or, purged and free, To

read a - mong the bat - tle scars Thy glo - ry writ in gold - en stars!
where Wy - om - ing's war - cries rang Re - ver - ber - ates the an - vil's clang,
by their aweat of brow and brawn Have brought us to the break - ing dawn!
mar - shall mes - sen - gers of light Set pio - neered dark - ness in - to fight!
sings with all earth's flags un - furled The ho - ly free - dom of the world!
these we pledge our heart and hand, The fair - est state in all the land!

Copyright, 1919, by Will George Butler.

Copies of this song for school or community singing can be had at 25 cents a dozen,
or \$2.00 a hundred, if cash accompanies order. Address:

MANSFIELD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Mansfield, Pennsylvania.



DR. WILL GEORGE BUTLER. For many years he was Mansfield's most publicly acclaimed professor. A composer and musician, he wrote the Alma Mater, "Mansfield Hail" and numerous other musical compositions including "Old Pennsylvania of Mine" and "Long Live America". In 1931 he presented President Herbert Hoover with a copy of "Long Live America" after the hymn was officially selected by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

**PHILOSOPHY
OF
WILL GEORGE BUTLER**

DELIVER a message of Love in everything that you do. The world may be slow to recognize, but it will surely get the message.

If you will love largely enough and be kind, some day, when you are not here, people will caress the inanimate objects you have touched and meditate deep and long.

He that loves most, lives most, for love is the ruling passion of Immortality.

The tree of Love bears the fruit of Kindness. One is the cause, the other, the effect. Neither can exist alone.

The love we radiate will live after us. May the hate we have scattered abroad be interred with our bones.

The **KIND** of love that produces helpfulness is active love, and there **IS** no other kind.

If you will love intensely enough the world may hate and crucify you, but a Passion for humanity on Calvary is triumphant and will draw all men unto it. Love suffers long, is kind and learns to kiss the Cross.

Will George Butler

Source: **The Spotlight**, March 1917



1917: THE SPOTLIGHT STAFF. Left to right, first row — Marjorie Reed, contributing editor; B. B. Powell, editor; Elaine Manley, contributing editor. Middle row — Donald B. Rockwell, associate editor; Myron B. Deily, associate editor; Prof. Rupert, faculty adviser; Harold Strait, business manager. Top row — Maurice Woodrow, Rev. Dimmick, contributing editor; Harry Taylor, assistant business manager; Joseph Clarke, contributing editor.

1918: *Hartley Dean,*

The Senior Class President Delivers Valedictory Address



HARTLEY DEAN

He was described in the **Carontawan** (1918) as follows:

"Our Worthy President! Look at him! That patrician brow! Those deep-set eyes! That aristocratic nose. And forgive him these, he can't help it. He is an all-round man; athletics, Lit work, studies and social duties all claim a part of his time. He's dignified, efficient and responsible. We're proud of our president."

EXCERPT FROM ADDRESS

" . . . People in general, and especially the generations that are to follow, will judge us not so much by the wealth we amass as by the service we render to our country and to the world. The bases will not be for what we do for ourselves but what we do for humanity.

. . . Too soon our memories of Mansfield and the associations formed here may become but dreams of the distant past. Perhaps in that afterglow of life, when the past is more vivid than the present, memories of Mansfield will return to us more clearly . . . "

After leaving Mansfield, Mr. Dean went to France and served in World War I. Then he joined the Postal Service. Throughout his life he lived the words of his valedictory address, and he always spoke fondly of Mansfield.

In 1980, upon his death, Mr. Dean expressed his lasting commitment to Mansfield. He left over \$380,000 to the school. The interest on the endowment is used to provide scholarships for needy students.

1917-1920: *Life at Mansfield*

1917

September 11 — Arrived in Mansfield by Erie Flyer. Thence to a supper of spuds. Home was never like this!

September 25 — Military Corn Soup for dinner — one could occasionally find a kernel.

September 28 — Dr. Straughn's Sociology class defines love.

November 15 — Girls have knitting craze; carry it to chapel, but are gently and firmly barred by Dr. Straughn.

November 30 — Dance after supper, during which Ray and Laura had a falling out. She has demanded her picture.

December 2 — Dr. Swift of Anti-Saloon League spoke at Vespers. Gertrude Smiles is thrilled thru and thru.

1918

January 14 — Chief attraction — the Pond. Even faculty were there with skates on.

February 8 — Dr. Straughn dismisses girls from chapel to give some paternal advice to boys.

March 6 — Hartley Dean calls a class meeting to decide the "kind and cut" (quoting Hartley) of the girls' class day dresses.

March 8 — Dr. Straughn's calm announcement "No more Sunday visiting until further notice."

March 13 — Dr. Straughn tells boys to wear their flannel shirts again at the first Gym Social in Spring Term.

September 16 — A telegram! M. S. N. S. will have an S. A. T. C.

September 17 and 18 — Maleless classes. All boys working (?) at the Fair.

September 24 — More new men. Tables made larger. Megaphones in common use to talk with the hostess.

October 5-6-7 — In-flu the "flu". - Nuff sed!

October 8-9-10 — "Flu," "Flu," "Flu."

October 11-12-13-14-15 — Flu still fluing.

October 31 — "The Masquerade Ball."

November 11 — Confirmation of German's rumored surrender!! Unbounded excitement!! Greatest in the annals of the Normal. Alternate dancing and parading. Pseudo cremation of the ex-kaiser. Score one for Peace!!!

November 18 — the latest attraction — Army Shoes.

December 4 — "The Birth of a Nation." Better late than never. Mansfield always gets there give her time.

December 7 — First in the annals of the school — A "Military Ball", from 7 p.m. until 11:45 p.m. Evryone had a fine time and 11:45 came too soon.

1919

January 15 — Absence of fried potatoes for breakfast. Yea for Steward Brooks.

February 12 — The "Y" house is opened. Twenty minute calls made by the girls (properly chaperoned) lest they go astray.

February 18 — An extended "suffrage meeting" in the Library. Weighty question under discussion.

March 12 — Boy's night at the "gym". Foote and Kernan give a thrilling exhibition of "shimmy dancing."

April 24 — Track team left for Philadelphia. Sent off with cheers from the students on the Arcade.

April 26 — The dancers frolic for an hour and a half in honor of our Relay Victory at Philadelphia.

September 12 — Gym social. Everyone out for the first dance. How nice the Gym looks with new seats.

September 14 — First Sunday. Girls experience first attack of "homesickness". Dr. Straughn speaks in Vespers.

September 20 — Tennis courts are filled and "bench tennis" very popular.

September 23 — No more sitting in back seats during chapel exercises. We get our cell numbers.

October 8 — Everyone is happy or at least could be. Cider 5¢ a glass at Love's.

October 12 — Boys "strike" for better eats. Great confusion as they left dining room.

October 14 — The "sentenced" is pronounced, "strikers" are social-privileged." No more Sunday visiting until after Nov. 7.

November 1 — Mansfield plays at Stroudsburg. With the beginning of the coal strike, we have "lightless" suppers, too.

November 25 — Dr. Straughn gives the boys a little advice on how to get their lights out at ten.

November 29 — Dance again, even a "Jazz Band" at the Gym.

1920

January 27 — Boys overstep the half-hour privilege at 9:30 p.m. As a result they now study until 9:45.

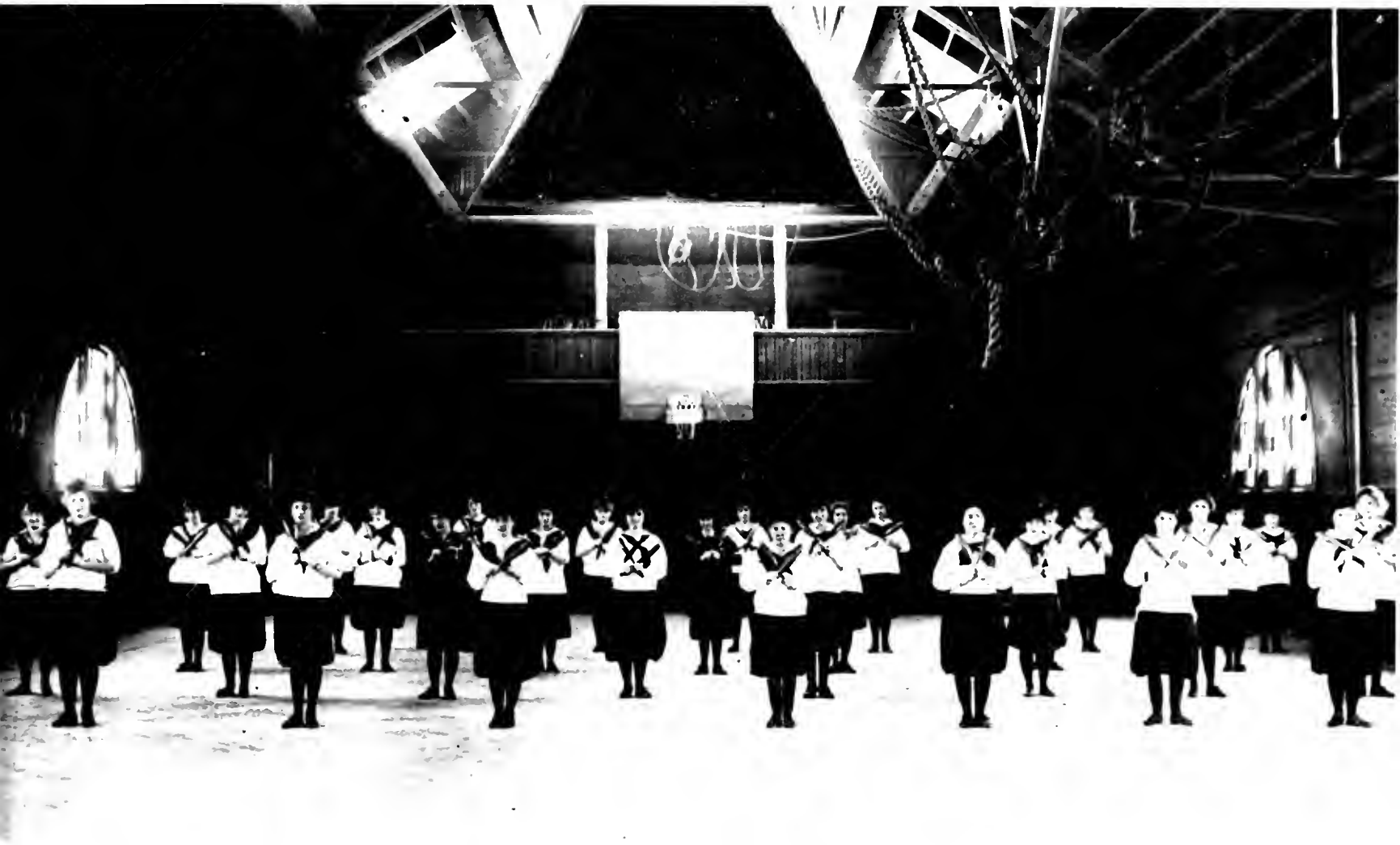
February 8 — Boys anxiously awaited the arrival of the new nurse. Dr. Straughn very wisely selected a very motherly woman.

February 26 — Boys do not eat too much, or rather too long at your Sunday dinner parties, for social privileges may be deprived.

May 3 — Dr. Straughn announces that Mansfield is to be one of the four places in the State to have an Ambulance Corps. Cram! Cram! Cram! Cram! Exams.

May 6 — Too many Love sets are at the Tennis Courts. Some are deprived of social privileges.

Source: Excerpts from "Chronicles" that appeared in **Carontawans, 1918-1920**



DRILL AND DISCIPLINE

1920: The New Normal School Course

The new course of study as adopted and approved by the Department of Instruction on March 23, 1920 is perhaps the most advanced and far reaching educational program ever attempted in Pennsylvania. It has been carefully planned, criticized and revised through months of labor, and has the approval of the leading educators of the day. It places the training of teachers on the same broad basis as the training required for any of the great professions, dignifies and exalts the Normal Schools, which, beginning with next September go on a collegiate basis of two years, and the graduates hereafter automatically, by the requirements for admission, are four year high school graduates, and, by the requirements for graduation, also will be received in the Junior year at college. In other words the New Course is two years of college work, with all the advantages which come to a young man or young woman who also holds a life diploma to teach in any grade from the kindergarten up to and including the high school.

Fifteen units of high school work are required for admission. A Secondary Department will be maintained to give students who lack required entrance units an opportunity to make up these separately or in connection with the Normal Course, if the program will permit. Students living in towns that maintain four-year high schools must obtain their required units at home, (except under very special conditions), but the Secondary Department will be of benefit to those who have no high school opportunities at home, or who have only three-

year high schools, in which case they can board at the Normal with all the advantages it offers, at as small expense as in a neighboring town. A student may complete the required fifteen units in the Secondary Department in whatever time his ability will permit, and is not kept back by pupils of slower growth. The tuition is free to all who are seventeen years old.

After students have been in attendance in the Regular Normal Course a semester, they will elect the group, as Kindergarten-Primary, Intermediate Grades, Grammar and High School, or Rural, as major, with broad opportunities for electives in all college subjects. However, graduation from one group does not limit the teaching to that group, but the diploma is good for any grade of teaching from Kindergarten up to and including High School.

The special departments, as Music and Drawing Supervisors', Home Economics, continue and will require three years' attendance. State certificates, without further examinations, will be granted. The special Kindergarten course now maintained will be combined with Group I of the Normal as Kindergarten-Primary (two years), with life diploma.

Extension and Correspondence courses will later be available under the new plan.

Source: **The Normal Quarterly**, May 1920

1920 - 1929



A STRAIGHT PATH TO A HIGHER LIFE

Is Offered Through the Courses at

Regular Normal — Group I, II, and IV for grade teaching, two years in length. College credit of two years allowed. Group III, preparing for teaching in Junior and Senior High Schools, three years in length. College credit of two to three years, depending upon electives taken.

Music Supervisors' — Prepares for the teaching and the supervision of music in the grades and high schools. Three year course. Best positions in the state opened to graduates of this course.

Home Economics — Prepares for teaching and supervision in the grades and high schools. Three year course. One of the best courses that a young lady can take. The students manage their own cottage under teacher supervision.

WILLIAM R. STRAUGHN, Ph. D., Principal

In 1920, a new era of expansion began when the Commonwealth purchased the school from the stockholders, and the State Department of Education announced further changes in the Normal School teacher training curriculum. Under the new standards, only high school graduates could be admitted, and the two-year Normal course became recognized as two years of regular college work. A year later in 1921, the State Legislature made music a required subject in elementary schools and the demand for music teachers increased sharply. Mansfield, along with West Chester and Indiana, were made the official training centers for Public School Music Supervisors, and eventually, Mansfield became the first state teachers college in Pennsylvania to grant a degree in music education.

To meet the new demands in education, Dr. Straughn shifted the school's programs. By 1922, he phased out the special programs in art, elocution, business, and college preparatory; and he upgraded the teacher education, music, and home economics programs. In teacher education, four curricula were made available: Kindergarten-Primary; Intermediate Grades 4-6; Grammar/Junior High School, 7-12; and, Rural School Teaching. In the music program, the conservatory course remained, but it became overshadowed by a new program in Public School Music Supervision. In home economics, the program was reorganized not only to meet the need for home economics teachers, but to meet the expectations of the "new woman" — that is, the woman who had just gained the right to vote, who was intelligent, and who wanted to be the ideal homemaker. In fact, one college brochure describing home economics highlighted a quote attributed to Mrs. Calvin Coolidge: "I look for a revival of the homey household arts. Such a revival may not bring about the peace of nations, but I firmly believe it will aid in bringing peace within our homes, and this will be more far-reaching than we realize."

During the 20's, prospective students were told that "there is but little sickness in Mansfield." The area was commonly described as "The Garden of the Six Nations" — alluding to the Indian tribes that once lived in the region. Also, with the growing popularity of the automobile and the newly constructed Route 6, the brochures emphasized that "Mansfield is favorably situated in relation to Pennsylvania's improved roads . . . The Susquehanna Trail (Route 15) and the Roosevelt Highway (Route 6) cross at Mansfield."

During this time, the enrollment expanded to about one thousand students, and the school had some trouble accommodating the growth. As a result, admission standards became more selective, the free tuition policy was eliminated, an increasing number of students were housed off-campus, the school year was reduced from 40 to 36 weeks, the summer school program was greatly expanded, and a branch of Mansfield was established at Muncy.

Indicative of the pressure for housing, in 1927, prospective students were advised that all rooms had to be converted to doubles. In fact, some of them were informed that they might have to temporarily share a bed.

By the mid-20's, Dr. Straughn had become a prominent advocate of raising the State Normal Schools to a collegiate status. In 1926, the State Council of Education passed a resolution authorizing Mansfield to offer Bachelor of Science degrees in elementary education, secondary education, music, and home economics. However, due to a legislative error, Mansfield officially remained a Normal School until May 13, 1927. On that day, Mansfield Normal became the first state teachers college in Pennsylvania. Principal Straughn became President Straughn.

Meanwhile, the school constructed a new house for the President, a new YMCA building, a heating plant, a new junior high school, and plans were prepared for the construction of a new auditorium to replace the one in old Alumni Hall.

Despite the newly attained collegiate status of the institution, students were referred to as "boys and girls" rather than "ladies and gentlemen" or "males and females." The terminology reflected the continuing paternalistic perspective of the administration. In Dr. Straughn's view, student life was to be closely supervised and it was to be based on the theme that Mansfield provided "A Straight Path to a Higher Life."

Students were regularly lectured about proper etiquette. Although church attendance became "advised" instead of "required," Straughn emphasized traditional religious values. Students were told that their dress should be "simple," and that "elaborate day and evening dresses should not be worn." As a general rule, lights were supposed to be out at ten o'clock in order that students received the proper rest. To maintain the beauty and orderly appearance of the campus, Dr. Straughn informed students that he would personally enforce punishment of those who walked on the grass.

The students of the 20's were mostly females. In fact, usually there were about three or four females for every male

student. The imbalance was obviously favorable for the male who wanted a date, but it often meant that many females had to organize their own activities. Thus, it is not surprising that most of the new organizations of the 20's were for females: Girls Athletic Club, Girls Hiking Club, Girls Outdoor Club, Domicilian Club, Girls Dramatic Club, The Downtown Women's Council, and the Girls Glee Club. Most of the school rules relating to curfews and smoking were more restrictive for the females than for the males. However, it is also noteworthy that while "the boys" were required to pay a deposit fee for damages of ten dollars (\$10.00), "the girls" only had to pay five dollars (\$5.00).

In sports, the competition became keener and the teams did not do as well as in former years; however, the 1926 and 1929 basketball team did claim the state championship. Tennis lost some of its popularity as more students turned to swimming, hiking, and other outdoor activities. Musical programs, operas, plays, and carnivals were quite popular, and, the main social event of the year became the Senior Prom. In 1921, the school newspaper was renamed **The Semaphore**, and then in 1926, **The Flashlight**.

In general, the Roaring Twenties were reflected in life at Mansfield. But, just as the Stock Market Crash of '29 was a setback in progress for the society in general, so too it slowed growth at Mansfield.

MANSFIELD GRADUATES AGAIN LEAD

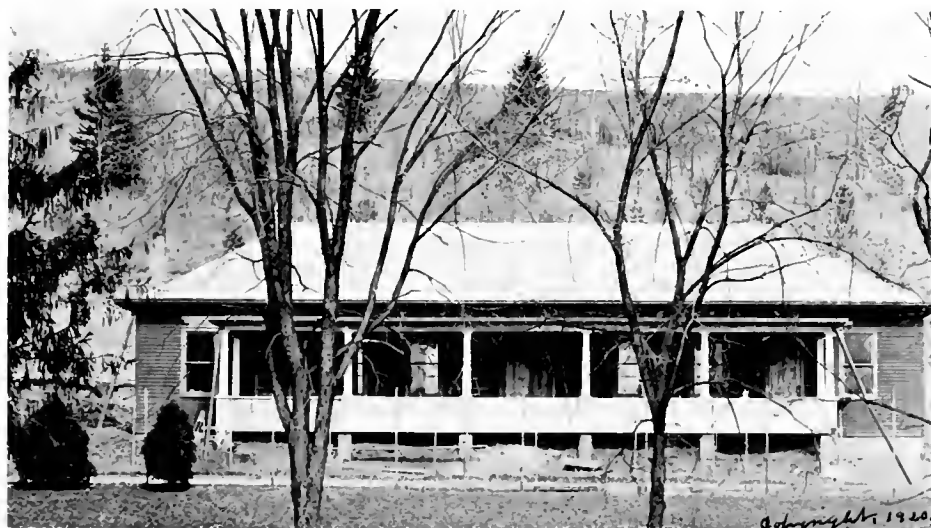
In Wilkes-Barre Examinations All
Win High Positions.

Last June when examinations were given in Wilkes-Barre for selection of candidates to fill city teaching positions, there were representatives from five Normal Schools, including Mansfield. The positions were awarded according to the ratings and all Mansfield graduates passed with highest averages and were awarded the positions. This same thing has occurred many other times and we are proud of the Alumni and the School that has such an enviable record.

Source: **The Semaphore**
November 27, 1920



INTERIOR OF YMCA



EXTERIOR OF YMCA

Y. M. C. A.

"Erected in 1920 in the rear of the gymnasium, "The Y" is to be devoted exclusively to the religious and recreational activities of the boys. They have their own building, which contains reading room, rest room, and a large auditorium. The interior is as cozy as it is beautiful. A large fire-place is in one end of the building. Pennants, athletic trophies and pictures of school organizations create an atmosphere of activity and loyalty. A large porch, ten feet wide, runs almost the entire length of the building. The structure cost \$10,000. Bowling alleys will soon be added. This building is under the supervision of a director. It is felt that the use of this, as planned, will be a powerful uplift among all boys, as it is in no way sectarian. So far as we know, this is the only building of its kind at any of the schools, and is strictly in line with the purposes of this school to remain at the front in developing young men."

Source: .

The Normal Quarterly
August 1920

1920: A NEW
HOUSE WAS
CONSTRUCTED FOR
THE PRINCIPAL



Mansfield the Keystone

The Thirteen Normal Schools are passing thru a reconstruction. We are proud that Mansfield has caught the spirit, answered the challenge. Today, at the close of the first year of reconstruction, it stands out as setting a high-water mark among the Normal Schools in Pennsylvania.

The idea behind the program of reconstruction is to make the teacher-training colleges of the State more efficiently meet the responsibility of fitting teachers to instruct our youth and mold public opinion. To do this properly, each School must reach out to the people with an interest more than purely local. The School must have a vision State-wide in its conception, with an ambition unlimited in the purpose of service to humanity and society in general. Such a program, efficient in the State, could not fail to be felt nationally, it would help solve the problems of adjustment to effects of the World War.

Mansfield has admirably answered the challenge. We need only recall a few instances for proof that our Normal stands upon a high plane of accomplishments and indeed deserves the title of "Keystone".

In November of this year, Mansfield, aided by the efforts of the Y. M. C. A., secured and made successful, the First Annual Student Conference of State Normal School Young Men's Christian Associations. By making this a success, has been instituted a program State-wide in its influence. Its aim to help the Schools train and develop young men for Christian leadership, is big enough to make it everlasting important and desirable to continue.

Our Normal is the first in the State to provide its Y. M. C. A. with a building and our local Association is proof of our advanced position in this respect.

Mansfield has been one of the three selected to maintain a Special Course in Music and its supervision for public schools. Our Conservatory of Music has become State-wide in reputation thru "Old Pennsylvania of Mine", written by our Supervisor, Dr. Butler. We rejoice with pride in this progressive position.

Our Y. M. C. A. has caught the spirit of Community Service and thru the splendid help of Dr. Straughn and the co-operation of the School, their Gospel Team of young men was permitted the chance to reach the public in twenty-two community programs. Their aim is to encourage young people to be strong in "Playing the Game and Winning in Life," answering the call of an age which is demanding of them "For Man's sake to be Godly and for God's sake be Manly." This is a new program for any Normal School and has opened a big field for the right kind of Service as well as one of the best means for development of Christian leadership. The Y. W. C. A. has also sent out a Gospel Team of young ladies and their program is large for next year.

May 14, 1921, the High Schools of this District were brought together by our Normal for the first time in a Field Meet. Interest in this was large and the meet will be an annual institution from now on. This gives an incentive to proper development and training of young men and young ladies in clean and wholesome athletics which contribute toward success in later life.

Mansfield State Normal School is "there", she has "delivered the goods" of a big contract. To her belongs the high position she has won with merit. To her also comes the responsibility of maintaining this position and setting the pace for the whole teacher training force of Pennsylvania. She can do it. She will do it as long as her aims are high and energy boundless. This year passes on to the next the torch held high. May it ever "Light the Way to Better Teaching."

—GEORGE E. HUNT

Source: **The Semaphore**, June 1920



1920's: HOME ECONOMICS PROGRAM EXPANDS.



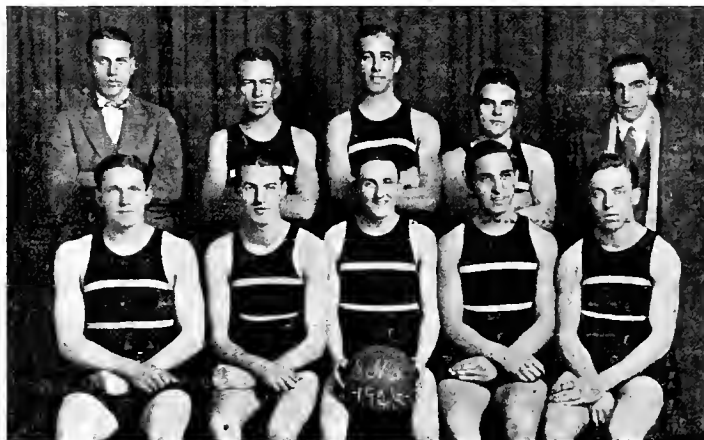
1930's: MUSIC SUPERVISOR'S PROGRAM EXPANDS.
Students became known as "souples".



CLASS OF 1923



1920's DORM ROOM



1926: STATE CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM



1920's: ROAD CONSTRUCTION. With more cars and improved roads, it became easier to travel to Mansfield. Commuting, going home on weekends, and visiting by friends and family became more commonplace.



1920's: THE POOL. In order to swim in the pool an individual had to pass a special physical examination. Male and female students usually swam at different times.

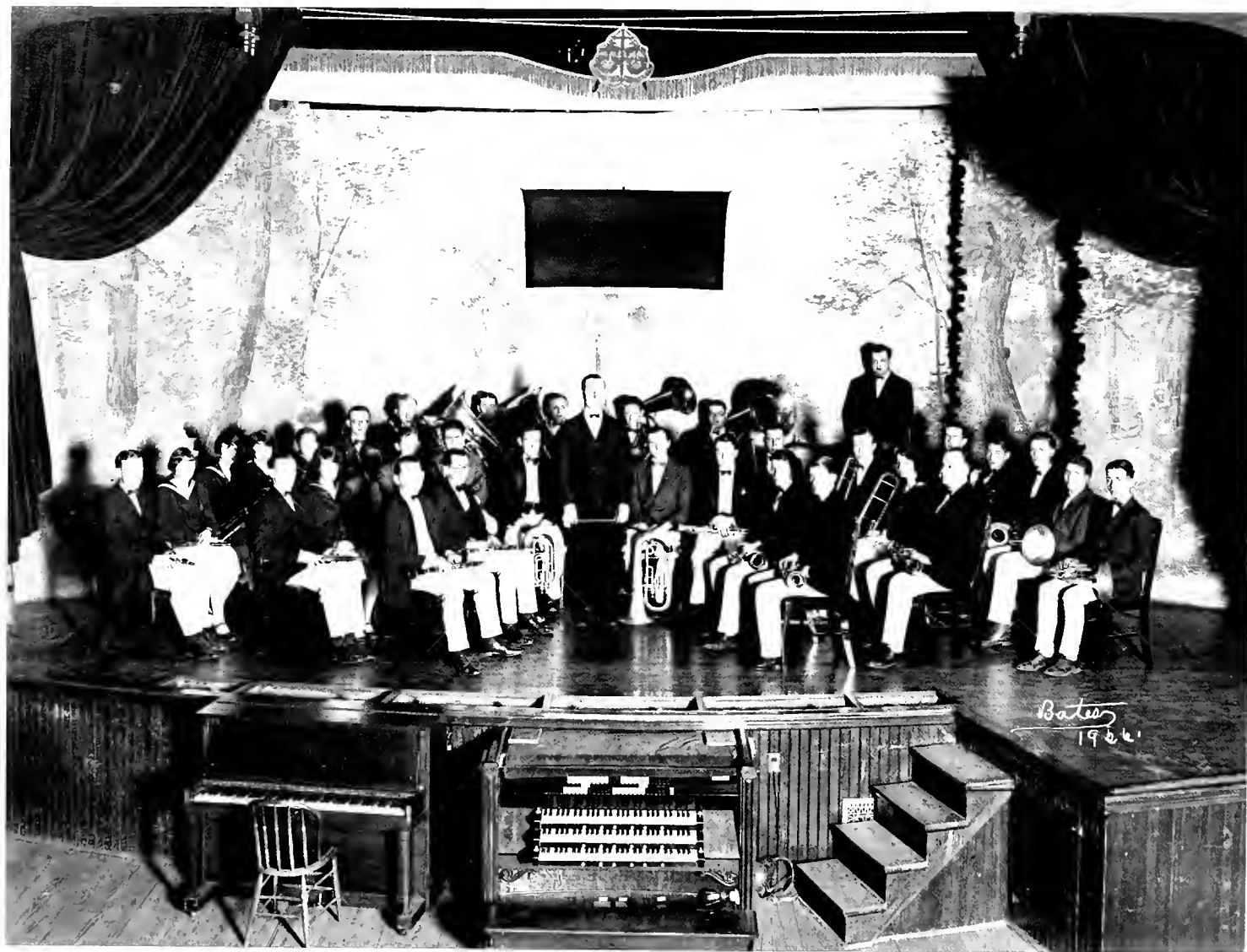


NORTH HALL RECEPTION ROOM



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1926: THE MANSFIELD STATE NORMAL BAND. Professor John Myers is the director.



1927: Mansfield Becomes Teachers College

Tuesday, October 25, 1927, was a memorable date in the history of Mansfield State Normal School. At 11 o'clock on that day Mr. Henry Klonower, representing the State Department of Public Instruction, presented to the school through Dr. William R. Straughn, a decree which gave the school full power to give four year courses. With this came the power to grant the Bachelor of Science degree.

Mansfield Students of the "Roaring Twenties"



FOOTBALL



MUSIC

HOME- ECONOMICS



Literary

DRAMATICS



Illustrations by "Tibby" (Stephen Budash '28)

**1920's: FROM MANSFIELD TO
THE MAJOR LEAGUES**



MIKE "Gazook" GAZELLA. Playing with the New York Yankees, he shared the limelight with such stars as Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig.



JOE SHAUTE. In 1904, he became the first major league pitcher to win twenty games. At the time, he pitched for the Cleveland Indians.

RULES FOR THE SOPHOMORE HOP

After the dance Saturday night it was felt that some new rules should be formed, so the self-appointed committee for Bigger and Better Dances got busy and this is the result of their labors:

1. Must not neck while dancing. (There is a time for everything).
2. Girls should touch lightly partners' elbow. (And no love pats).
3. Must dance at least 13½ inches apart.
4. Dance with head and body erect, so that there will be no friction.
5. Fellow must not stick out hips so girls can ride them.
6. Should take slow stately steps regardless of the music.
7. Dresses should be at least six inches below the knees. (Short dresses will not be tolerated).
8. Must not crowd the faculty corner.
9. Conversation while dancing must pertain to school, weather and true stories.
10. No moonlight dances as they are suggestive of most anything in the minds of SOME people.

Source: **Flashlight**, February 27, 1928

RULE: NO WALKING ON THE GRASS

With the approach of spring comes danger to the college campus. With the melting of winter snows and the downfall of spring rains the campus becomes soft and muddy. The greatest care must at this time be taken to insure a beautiful lawn later in the spring when students will appreciate it the most.

If thoughtless individuals go rambling across the lawns, sliding down the terraces and cutting the sod up in general, they are due for a much deserved punishment. Dr. Straughn will deal personally with any offenders. He realizes the value of a beautiful campus and the necessity of unlimited care of it at this time of the year. He wants every student to feel some responsibility in gaining this end, a beautiful campus. Later in the spring many visitors will be coming to M. S. T. C and no student would be proud of lawns made unsightly by terraces that were cut up and lawns zig-zagged by a network of paths.

Come on, everybody, let's co-operate with Dr. Straughn and help to keep the best looking college campus in the state. It's part of your duty - don't fail.

Source: **Flashlight**, March 19, 1928

1920: Rule Bending

Cigarette smoking was forbidden to women, so in the afternoon when classes were over, there was an exodus to the cemetery on Pickle Hill. Students smoked nervously behind the monuments and yet felt secure in the knowledge that a graveyard was a most unlikely place to look for transgressors. It was a bit difficult to be decorous, choking and coughing and scrunched down behind a tombstone.

The main objective in those days at Mansfield was getting away from the campus on weekends, to go to Elmira to to parties and dances not subject to early curfew and chaperones. It was a matter of acquiring a friend and co-conspirator in Mansfield and to whose house one could sign out for two days. Community students were always geographically popular as . . . well, popular.

Dancing in those days was a close encounter of the Twenties kind — campy, cozy, and cohesive. It involved the male clutching his partner to his manly chest while skylarking around the dance floor cheek to cheek. Invariably after a gym dance some of the girls were invited into the dean's office for a lecture on correct and ladylike deportment. And it was a matter of extreme bitterness that the females were always held solely responsible for the "improper" shenanigans. Imitations of the dean delivering her saintly sermons were a part of all dorm entertainments. And, of course, when tar paper, to dim the daylight was tacked over the gym windows for the Frosh Frolic (at 4 p.m.) the decoration committee received a memorable exhortation on "propriety" and "seemly behavior."

In the late Twenties the MSC water tower hill was a forest of trees and bushes, a veritable lovers' nest, and officially off limits, but a scene of considerable illicit necking (a dowdy word that). To lollygag in the shadow of a hemlock was shockingly sinful and invited harsh penalties. Even so, the "shadows" were often reserved by resourceful Romeos.

The MSC girls loved tennis and they were mad at the current fashions, so they staged a fashion rebellion which brought forth a stern admonition and a warning that calves were in and knees were out. Tennis being what it is the beleaguered dean found it difficult to enforce her idea of decorum in the midst of a full-speed rally.



And students certainly did protest in those days, and criticized professors and staged a rally now and then. One lady teacher with a penchant for the young men in her class gave all A's to the goldbricking males and C's and D's to the females. The reaction was vocal, loud, hostile, and definitely unladylike and soon heard by the dean of instruction. After investigation he negotiated a mutual concession deal between the teacher and the indignant girls with ERA in their hearts and term grades on their minds. There is strength in union and a collective, indecorous tantrum won that round.

Source: Phyllis Owen Swinsick,
"The Good Old Days at Mansfield
Offer Moments of Hilarity"
Wellsboro Gazette, November 24,
1982

Frosh Rules For Girls

Mansfield, Pa.

September 10, 1929

Dear Mother,

We arrived safely at Mansfield about 4:30. I met several nice girls, and I hope I like school. Everything seems so large and I'm afraid I'll get into the wrong room.

When unpacked I missed my ivory comb. I believe it's on my dresser; also my white pumps at the foot of my bed and I must have my bathrobe, as it's so cold up here in the hills. Tonight for dinner we had boiled potatoes and roast beef and gravy. Nobody ate much. I was hungry, but didn't eat. If you have time, send me a chocolate cake and some sandwiches and a few pickles, too; anything will taste good.

I must go to a meeting for the freshmen, will write later.

Love,
Mary

The purpose of initiating the Freshmen is to help them become better acquainted with upperclassmen and rules of M. S. T. C. Remember, girls, we were all frosh at one time, so be a sport! All rules last for a period of one week unless otherwise stated.

Begins September 16, continues to September 22:

1. Know school songs and cheers by the end of the first week.

2. Know Social Regulations in a general way by October 1st. Examination will be given by Tribunal.

3. Don't cut chapel, classes, or friends.

4. Freshmen girls shall announce arrival of callers on social evenings — as appointed by Tribunal.

5. Freshmen may not wear athletic letters or numerals earned in any other school or college except Mansfield.

6. Deference must be shown to faculty and upper classmen.

(a) Open doors for faculty and upperclassmen.

(b) Rise when spoken to by faculty and upperclassmen.

(c) Do not talk back to upperclassmen when being instructed by them.

7. Freshmen may not use the upholstered furniture until after Thanksgiving.

8. All freshmen must stay in M. S. T. C. the second week-end unless given special permission by Tribunal.

9. Freshmen must greet all persons they meet on campus.

10. All freshmen must attend all college athletic events, all class meetings and pep meetings.

11. By October 1st all freshmen

must pay class dues, \$1.00, and student government dues, 50¢.

12. All frosh girls must wear two green head bands touching the top of the eye-brow. After September 20th, these bands must be transferred from the head to the arm, until October 1.

13. Wear lisle stockings for a period of two weeks, beginning September 16.

Note — Lisle stockings will be necessary for gymnasium work.

14. No cosmetics or jewelry of any kind may be worn for a period of one week, beginning September 16.

15. No dates to be accepted by Frosh unless granted permission by a member of the Tribunal. If the Tribunal sees fit such date must be accompanied by a chaperone.

16. A green crepe made of crepe paper must be hung in the middle of the door of each frosh's room. Names must be placed above these crepes.

17. All frosh must sit in their designated section at chapel.

18. Frosh girls must not converse with frosh fellows.

19. Frosh girls must surrender tennis courts after their first set, to the upperclassmen, during first month of school.

20. Roll call will be taken at all times when freshmen are assembled by Tribunal.

21. If at any time the members of Tribunal are in need of assistance, frosh must do so joyfully.

22. Tribunal will give permission to any upperclassmen to punish any disrespectful frosh when reported.

Source: **The Flashlight**
September 13, 1929



STUDYING IN THE LIBRARY



STRAUGHN AUDITORIUM



STRAUGHN AUDITORIUM

1930 - 1939

The Great Depression stymied the growth of the college. After having an enrollment of over one thousand students during the 1920's, there was a steady enrollment decline. In the fall of 1930, there were 746 students enrolled; by 1935, the figure slipped to 600, and by 1939 to about 570 students. Still, throughout this period, Mansfield remained one of the largest of the fourteen state colleges, usually fourth in enrollment behind Indiana, West Chester, and Slippery Rock.

Despite a decrease in enrollment, Mansfield developed in other respects: several new buildings were constructed, academic standards became more vigorous, and the school assumed a more collegiate-like atmosphere.

The decade began in the fall of 1930 with the dedication of Straughn Auditorium, a beautiful building named in honor of the college president. The fact that the building was named after Straughn reflected his tremendous influence and respect among both faculty and students. At the same time, while the construction of Straughn Auditorium represented the beginning of a new era, the closing up of the North Hall "Well" symbolized the end of a former era. For almost fifty years, students could stand in the heart of North Hall and look upward with awe, often hearing the sounds of music at the very top of the building. During the annual Christmas celebration students on each floor gathered at the well to sing in unison. But, in the interest of safety, the state requested that the well be sealed off on each floor.

In 1931 it was expected that students would spend four years preparing to be teachers. As a consequence, a wide range of other changes took place. Course offerings were expanded, library holdings increased, and social life began to reflect the differences between the two-year and the four-year student.

The students of the 30's remained mostly females who were interested in becoming teachers. For example, in 1932,

about 75% of the students were females. There were no blacks, and no foreign students. There were only seventeen students from New York state, and one each from New Jersey, North Carolina, and Massachusetts. With regard to religious preference, most of the students were Protestants. For example, among the music students in 1932, there were twelve Methodists, four Presbyterians, three Lutherans, two Baptists, and one each of the Church of Christ, United Brethren, Evangelical, and Episcopalian faiths. At the time, there were no Jews and four Catholics.

Interestingly, during this time the Irish influence which had begun in the 20's became more pronounced as students shared in special interest in the Irish music, and literature. Also, it is noteworthy that debating became quite popular. In fact, in 1931 Mansfield State Teachers College formally established debate teams and engaged in debates with Clarion, Bloomsburg, Elmira, and Kalamazoo Teachers College. The topics were as follows: resolved, that the present chain store tendency is detrimental to the American people; resolved, that state medicine should be adopted; and, resolved, that the European indictment of American culture is justified.

In 1933 the school began to restrict enrollment to 200 freshmen and admission standards were upgraded. Freshmen were expected to be in the upper half of their high school class, and before being accepted, each one had to have a personal interview to demonstrate that he was "free from any physical or mental defect." Indicative of the "bright new Mansfield student" of the 30's is the fact that over 10% of students in the freshman class of 1933 had been either the valedictorian or salutatorian of their high school class.

Due to the increasing cost of providing activities for students, in 1933 the school began to impose a student activity fee. The fees were used to support a wide range of new activities. During this time, the popularity of the YMCA and YWCA began to wane in favor of a host of newly organized Greek fraternities and sororities among which were Kappa Delta Pi, Phi Sigma Pi, Phi Mu Alpha, Pi Gamma Mu, Lambda Mu, and Omicron Gamma Pi. At the same time the initiation/hazing of freshmen became quite popular; student government assumed a more direct role in student affairs; Homecoming Day was instituted (1936); and, the tennis, wrestling, and football teams gained prominence. In 1935, and again in 1937, the wrestling teams were undefeated; and in 1938, the football team was undefeated. In fact, the 1938 football squad is considered one of the best in the college's history insofar as only two points were scored against the team.

Amidst the many changes among the students, there were also transitions in the leadership of the institution. In 1936, after twenty-four years of service, Dr. Straughn died at the age of fifty-four. His friend, Dr. Arthur Belknap, then served as acting president, until the appointment of Dr. Joseph F. Noonan about a year later.

Dr. Noonan was the first Catholic to become president of the college and his selection by the Board met with some religious prejudice. Nonetheless, Noonan quickly proved his administrative skill in reshaping the institution so that it would be less paternalistic and more "student-centered." He initiated a re-organization of the Student Government Association so that it would have more influence, and he urged student groups to become affiliated at the national level. He also instituted an advisory system under which each faculty member was assigned responsibility for 12 to 15 students. To broaden the intellectual experience at Mansfield, Noonan invited a wide range of lecturers to visit the campus.

During Noonan's administration, a major construction program was undertaken to upgrade the facilities. Three buildings were completed: an arts building, to house the music and home economics departments, art and health classrooms, and the home management apartment; a new gymnasium; and a new elementary training school building (later named Retan Center).

The site of the construction of the Arts Building became somewhat controversial because it greatly changed the visual appearance of the campus from downtown. Many townspeople wanted the lawns preserved so that North Hall would remain more dominant in its appearance. Moreover, many of them felt that it detracted from the beauty of Straughn Auditorium. Nonetheless, the administration was unable to find another suitable site.

At the same time, with the construction of the new gym, the old one became the Student Center. And, with the new Education Center, the former Model School Building (Belknap Hall) was converted into college classrooms and offices.

It is noteworthy that throughout the 30's, the state colleges often charged that the state was "starving" them in order to feed the state-related schools such as Penn State. As a result, many people were surprised that Mansfield received

the large appropriation for construction. It is difficult to assign credit for Mansfield's success in gaining support from Governor Earle's administration, but certainly some of it must be given to Mary McInroy (later Mary McInroy Shaffer). A Mansfield graduate, she had become quite active in Democratic politics during Governor Earle's administration. Her service as chairperson of the college Board of Trustees during this period was probably a helpful factor in the college's success in obtaining state support. But in 1938, with the election of a Republican governor, both she and President Noonan were removed for political reasons.

On August 1, 1938, Dr. Lester Ade, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction, succeeded Dr. Noonan as president of the college. That same year, the state began to require four years of training in order for one to receive a teaching certificate, thereby setting the stage for further changes at Mansfield during the 40's.



GLIMPSE OF NORTH HALL WELL. Imagine looking upward five stories with students from each floor gathered at the well and singing.



THE WELL. According to a legend, at one time, a lovely music student sitting on the rail of the well on the uppermost floor of North Hall. Inspired, she began singing the Alma Mater with such beauty that all of the girls living there immediately stopped what they were doing and went to listen to her in awe. In their presence the young lady sang with even greater enchantment. But soon she reached a point of such emotion that she slipped and fell into the well. Of course, upon seeing her fall, the students screamed with horror, but the young lady did not. Instead, as she fell, she continued to sing the Alma Mater. In fact, for the few moments, it could be heard above the screams. It is said that the young lady was the most beautiful woman ever to appear on the Mansfield campus and that her spirit still seeks the hearts of Mansfield music students. It is also said that if one looks closely at the floor of the well one can find the imprint of her body. It moves in the rhythm of the Alma Mater.



SCIENCE BUILDING



STRAUGHN HALL (Back View).

Editorial:

DRESS CONSCIOUSNESS AT MANSFIELD

Watch people as they go about the campus. Is that a more becoming coiffure? Is that a more carefully gowned girl? Is that scheme of contrasting colors better than that girl has usually worn? Every girl is trying to sell her personality, especially, future teachers. Girls should wrap their personalities attractively.

Source: **Flashlight**, February 27, 1932



1933: **THE ROSS MULTIPLE PIANO.** It was patented by Prof. R. Wilson Ross of the music department. Its purpose was to enable a music teacher to instruct five or more students at one time with the "equal efficiency of the usual private lesson."

**CAFETERIA BREAKFAST
A NEW FEATURE**

A formal breakfast at a fixed hour became a thing of the past at the Mansfield State Teachers College this week, when the institution's new cafeteria plan became effective. Students now enjoy individual service from 7:00 to 9:00 each morning, a real convenience for those who have no early classes.

There is a possibility that the service may be extended later to include luncheon.

Source: **The Flashlight**
September 17, 1934

**MONOPOLY STARTED AT
MANSFIELD**

Monopoly, the game which is sweeping the country today, was being played in Mansfield more than 20 years ago, according to Dr. William E. Straughn, president of the college, who gave the details, which follow:

In the fall of 1914, Dr. Scott W. Nearing, then instructor in economics at the Wharton School of Finance, Philadelphia, devised a game which he named Real Estate. This he used in his classes to demonstrate the workings of great corporations and companies. During the Christmas holidays, several of Dr. Nearing's students introduced the game in Mansfield, where it became quite popular. Some outfits have been preserved to date.

When Monopoly first made its appearance last spring, Dr. Straughn and other Mansfield people recognized it immediately as Real Estate under another name. Excepting minor variations, the two games are identical.

Source: **Flashlight**
February, 1936



1936: "MY MARYLAND" OPERA.

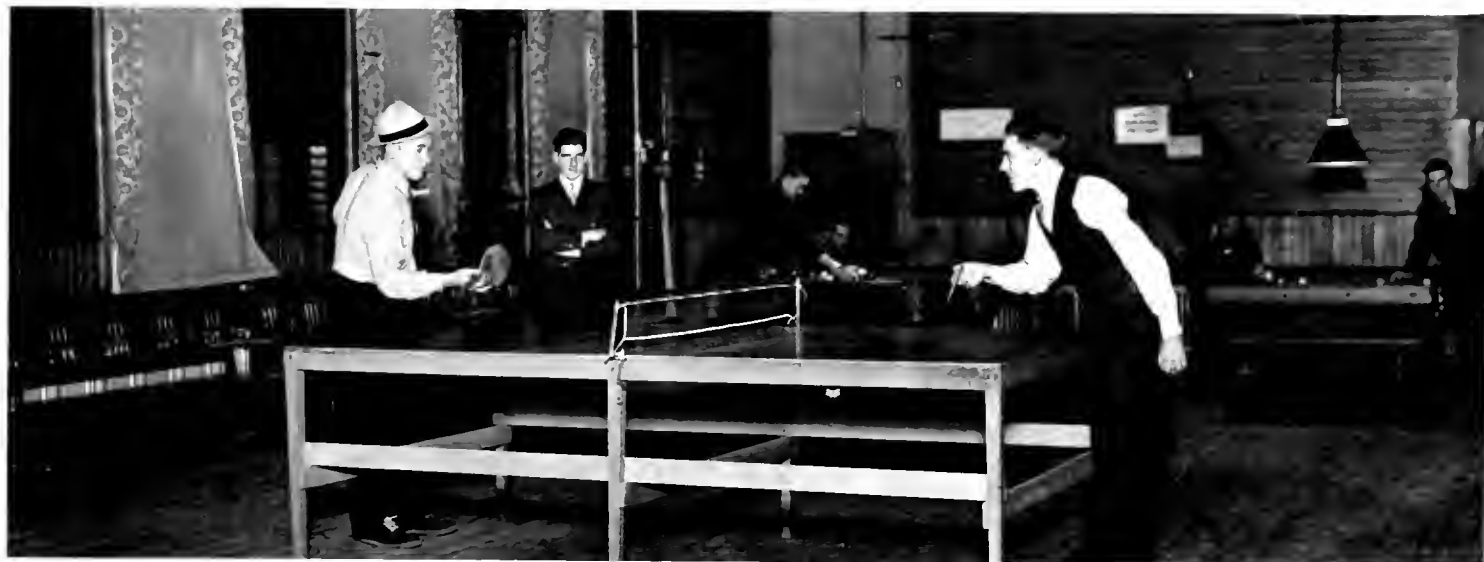


TABLE TENNIS



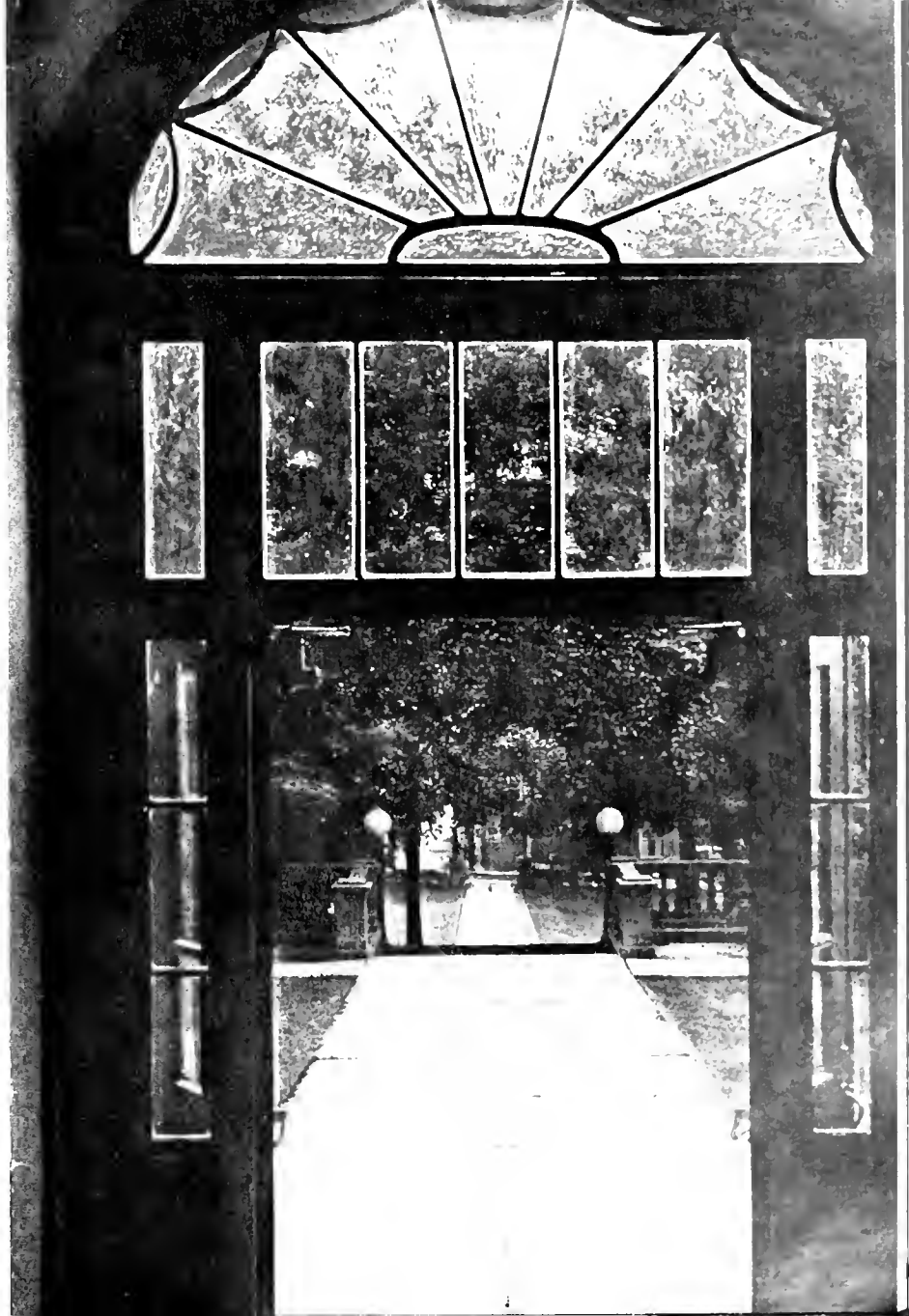
CLASS IN HOUSECLEANING. Miss May Matson, Home Economics Instructor, is supervising.



HOME ECONOMICS COTTAGE



MISS LU HARTMAN, Professor of Home Economics







Arcade



MRS. GRACE STEADMAN, Professor of Music.

RECOLLECTIONS: POLITICS AND THE BOARD

by

Mary McInroy Sheffer ('21)

I was appointed as a trustee of the Mansfield State Teachers College by Gov. Earle (elected in 1934) and David L. Lawrence, Democrat state chairman. My mentor, Emma Guffey Miller, Democrat National Committeewoman and sister of U. S. Senator Joseph F. Guffey, requested that my appointment be made with the understanding of the other board members that I be named chairman of the board.

I had requested, and Gov. Earle nominated, one holdover from the old board, Mrs. Mary V. Darrin. Her appointment had been made originally by Gov. Pinchot. She was the sister of the late E. A. Van Valkenburg, well known Philadelphia newspaper publisher and editor and one of former Pres. Theodore Roosevelt's closest friends. Both Miss Marion Stone, another member, and Mrs. Darrin were my very dear friends.

One of my first unexpected observations in presiding at board meetings was that Dr. Straughn was accustomed to outlining and really conducting the business of the meetings. The fact that I had my agenda set up seemed to irritate Dr. Straughn. In retrospect, I can understand and sympathize with his position.

Dr. Straughn passed away on August 21, 1936. At his funeral I had a very upsetting experience when I heard someone say loud enough for me to hear, "Wouldn't you think she'd have the good taste to stay at home?" This was simply an example of some of the encounters I would be experiencing as a board member.

I soon learned that any decision concerning the college was expected to have the approval of four townsmen of Mansfield: Percy Coles, pharmacist; Edwin Coles, editor of the weekly **Mansfield Advertiser**; A. H. Vosburg, local banker and owner of the town's only ice cream parlor; and, Herbert Peterson, local merchant and Chamber of Commerce president. These gentlemen were leading Republicans in town, and our board, with one exception, was made up of Democrats!

The Board's immediate concern was to find a new president for the college. We expected to conduct a search, but we had learned that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Lester K. Ade, already had someone in mind whom he expected us to elect to the position of president.

Dr. Ade's preemptory attitude did not "set well" with

me as chairman of the board. He was persistent and began calling the men board members individually to Harrisburg for conferences and to see favor. This further annoyed me, especially since I had learned that his proposed nominee, a former school official in a distant part of the state, had already been requested to relinquish his position there.

The "cat and mouse" game grew in intensity. At each of our board meetings, one of the gentlemen members would quote Dr. Ade and speak in defense of his candidate. In the meantime, Mrs. Darrin, Miss Stone and I stood firm and continued to seek a desirable candidate of our own selecting, not one dictated to us.

Having learned of a very fine school superintendent in Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, Miss Stone and I went there to observe Dr. Joseph F. Noonan. We were delighted with what we saw and heard, and then we contacted the president of the local school board. He stated that he didn't know how the board would get along without Dr. Noonan, but that he would not stand in his way were we to select him.

Since I was employed in Harrisburg I was commuting to Mansfield practically every weekend for Saturday morning board meetings. One of the gentlemen would get up to nominate Dr. Ade's candidate or speak in opposition to anyone else being nominated, and I would rap my gavel and announce the meeting in recess. Our campaign grew hotter, especially since we hadn't consulted the gentlemen in town about what their wishes were.

Finally on March 13, 1937 the gentlemen, quite worn out, ceased their opposition, and Dr. Noonan, after a favorably received personal appearance before the board, was elected.

Dr. Ade wasn't giving up easily and continued agitation against our selection, but the appointment was finally made effective May 1st.

Dr. Noonan assumed office immediately and began a detailed reorganization of all branches of the school's administration and activities. One of his first expressed views was that we needed another building to take care of the proposed increase in official activities. He also called for a greatly increased budget to include erection of the new building. The board stood solidly behind his recommendations. One of them was the need for a replacement for a disintegrating water reservoir. This was done in due time.

As I look back now on what was really only a two-year (1937-39) association, it seems incredible to me that Dr. Noonan and the board accomplished so much.

Even before Dr. Noonan was officially appointed, there was a new problem to be faced. A rumor had been circulated all over Tioga County that Dr. Noonan was Roman Catholic and that I was personally interested in turning MSC into a Catholic school. Further, it was rumored that the Pope would be dictating the administration of the college. Remember, this was not many years after the hotly contested presidential campaign between Herbert Hoover and Alfred E. Smith for the U. S. presidency.

On Dr. Noonan's arrival on campus, crosses in various parts of the country were burned, reputedly by anti-Catholic Ku Klux Klan members. I was referred to as "that girl" who would be introducing religious controversy into school affairs. Many folks, whom I considered friends, no longer spoke to me. Neither did the townsfolk. My father was bombarded by phone calls and even personal attacks by former friends. To add to the controversy was the fact that our Democrat county committee chairman, Joseph T. King, prominent Lawrenceville businessman, was of the Catholic faith.

Some of the attacks on me were so vicious that my father would not allow me to drive alone at night. I always had to be home at an appointed hour since he feared someone might "run me off the road."

Somehow I lived through the controversy, and eventually it died down. Dr. Noonan's accomplishments and his complete dedication to the welfare of the college became more and more apparent.

But . . . !

A new controversy developed. Dr. Noonan's recommendation for the new Home Economics building on the northwest corner of the campus was approved by the board as was the budget, including costs. The project was ready for development. But it seemed we had omitted one of the unwritten laws. We hadn't consulted the town's businessmen about where we would locate the building.

The corner selected was locally and vocally opposed. It developed that the townspeople objected because the view of North Hall from the main street would be obstructed.

On the day that I turned the first shovel full of soil for the foundation of the building, there were only four people to witness the occasion: Miss Stone, Mrs. Darrin, Dr. Noonan and Herbert Peterson, Chamber of Commerce president.

Later in Straughn Hall there was an official dedication ceremony. I had asked Gov. Earle to officiate at the dedication. There was a hue and cry that the "Governor will never

come here!" But we went on with our plans. I was to speak and introduce the Governor. To local amazement, Gov. Earle arrived by plane. He landed in Williamsport and drove in just in time for the program. The auditorium was filled with many folks who were convinced he would not attend. I am forever grateful to him.

I truly enjoyed every moment of my time as a member of the board. I recall that whenever our board meetings preceded the college's luncheon hour, the trustees were invited to stay for lunch. One of my "pride and joy" duties included entering the dining room in North Hall, accompanied by Dr. Noonan and others, to the head table while the students, already at their tables, stood and turned toward us. I could not help but remember how I had stood at attention during my undergraduate days when Dr. Straughn and his entourage entered the dining room.

In the fall of 1938, Arthur James was elected governor and the Republican Party returned to state power. Our board met with Dr. Noonan and after summarizing our brief but very busy tenure, it was agreed that on the day after the inauguration in January 1939 each board member would voluntarily write and send a letter of resignation. This was a usual procedure since college trustees were subject to political patronage.

Imagine our surprise the second day after the inauguration when each of us received a certified letter notifying us that under provisions of the law we had been removed from the board! We did not need a 3¢ postage stamp and letter of resignation as we had planned.

We had never inquired if Dr. Noonan had political views. I assumed because of his very successful administration of college affairs that he would be retained. Soon, however, he was dismissed. In turn, he was elected president of the East Stroudsburg STC. He remained there until he resigned to enter business in Philadelphia.

I am one of twenty-one first cousins in the McInroy family on my father's side. Seventeen of us graduated from Mansfield.

I've always felt indebted to MSTC for the teacher training I received there and the friendships I made that continue to this day. I had many activities and duties in the State Department of Labor and Industry and in branches of the Democrat Party, but I hold my responsibilities at Mansfield in unsurpassed regard. Mansfield has a proud heritage and, in my opinion, has always lived up to it!



DR. JOSEPH F. NOONAN
President, 1937-39



1938: GROUND BREAKING (Arts Building). Miss Mary McInroy, Chairman of the Board of Trustees is standing with the shovel.



1939: DEDICATION OF THE ARTS BUILDING. Gov. Earle is in the foreground.



1940: ARTS (Home Economics and Music) BUILDING.

1940: NEW EDUCATION CENTER.



1940: NEW GYMNASIUM.





INITIATION



WRESTLING



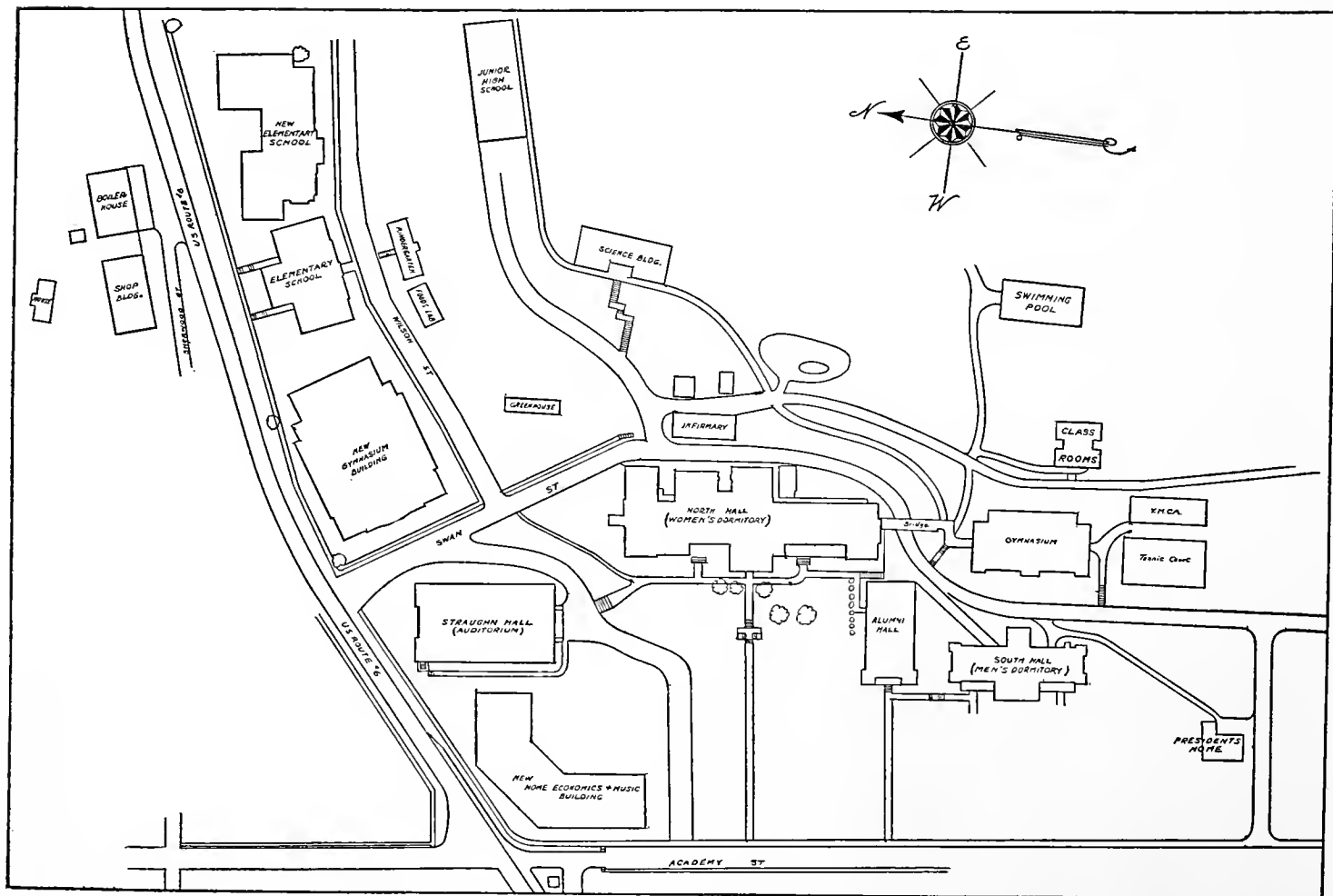
MADRIGAL SINGERS



MODEL SCHOOL



Front row — Bonner, Zavacky, Brannan, Cecere, Dowd, Sito, Cheplick, Sloan, Lentini, Carter. Second row — Terry, Feldman, Manley, Scanlon, Yurcic, Smith, Lock, Jones, Silvi, Cunningham, Sheesley, Benson. Third row — Mahon, assistant manager; Butsavage, trainer; McGinley, Kisiliewski, Marcikonis, Hazelwood, assistant coach; Brion, Dwyer, Taylor, Casselbury, Coach Martin, graduate manager VanNorman.



1939: MAP OF GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS



DR. LESTER ADE
President, 1940-41



DR. WILLIS PRATT
President, 1941-43

1940 - 1949

The 40's were turbulent times for Mansfield as the war brought many changes: there were three different presidents; the enrollment fluctuated dramatically; cooperative nursing programs were instituted, and, the sex and age composition of the student body changed. At the beginning of the decade the student body consisted of mostly females, during the war it became almost exclusively females, but then during the post-war period, with an influx of ex-GI's, it became mostly males.

The 40's started with great expectations. The campus had a forward-looking appearance with the new buildings constructed in the late 30's and most people felt that the institution was well-prepared to experience an era of expansion. In the fall of 1940, the new president, Lester Ade, established an Educational Museum in the former Model School to enhance the image of Mansfield as the center for educational resources in the region. In addition, during his administration, a Psycho-Educational Clinic was created to serve the needs of school children in the region who were experiencing difficulties in adjusting to educational and social situations.

In October of 1941, Dr. Ade was succeeded by Dr. Willis Pratt — a 35 year-old native of Pittsburgh who had been the superintendent of schools in Erie County. Quickly, Dr. Pratt sought to redefine the college's role in what he termed "the struggle to maintain the democracy." As a consequence, he organized a wide range of war-related activities. For example, a special Red Cross Nursing Home course was organized; a national defense book campaign was held; and Student Cadet Nursing programs were established in cooperation with Robert Packer Hospital (Sayre) and the Hahnemann Hospital School of Nursing (Scranton). At the same time, too, as a war emergency measure, in 1942, the school announced a special three-year program to enable students to attain the bachelor degree. Under the plan, for the first time, students attended school for three straight years without a summer break. In January 1943, as a further effort to meet the war-time demands for training, Mansfield began to admit high school seniors who had completed all but the last half-year

of the standard secondary course. To facilitate educational opportunities for full-time workers, the college offered a variety of courses on Saturdays.

In June of 1943, the trend of two-year presidents continued when Dr. Pratt accepted a commission in the Military Government Division of the United States Army, and Mr. James Morgan became the president. Unlike his predecessors, Mr. Morgan was thoroughly familiar with Mansfield. He had come to Mansfield in 1921 as Dean of Instruction and he had gained a great deal of respect and popularity. As advice to students, he often referred to a philosophical quote attributed to William James: "The great use of life is to spend it for something that outlasts it."

Among students, President Morgan was affectionately referred to as "The Prexy." Morgan fostered student pride in the efforts of the institution to meet national needs, and he took special steps to honor the fifteen Mansfield students who died in the war.

During the war, due to an uncertain male enrollment and the rationing of gas and tires, it was necessary to curtail the male intercollegiate sports program. Though disheartening for the few remaining male students, the action did have a positive side insofar as it afforded a unique opportunity for female students to use the sports facilities to develop their talents through an intramural program. It is noteworthy too that during the war, females assumed many leadership roles in the institution which had previously been held by male students. For example, in 1940, for the first time, a female (Margaret Thomas) became editor of the **Flashlight**.

In 1946, with the return of male students, intercollegiate sports enjoyed a spectacular revival. In fact, both the undefeated 1946 football team and the 1947 team won the state championship. With the influx of GI's, enrollment soared and the school faced a shortage of housing. To accommodate students, Alumni Hall was used for temporary housing. At the same time, as the traditional teacher training programs regained popularity and enrollment climbed, the school eliminated a program under which about 100 Penn State freshmen attended Mansfield before going on to University Park.

By 1949, the campus began to once again settle back to the atmosphere of the "pre-war era." The green skivvies and military jackets became less apparent. The "bull sessions" reverted from war stories to dating, new cars, and "what I'll do when I graduate." It was a period of settling.



1940's: SHUFFLEBOARD



1940's: BOXING

1940's: RECOMMENDED WARDROBES

Female Students

The dormitory, the classroom, and the village of Mansfield naturally govern the appropriate type of dress. Since youthful simplicity characterizes the wardrobe of the well-bred student, sports clothes and tailored frocks are first on the list which follows:

1. Three wool skirts
2. Six sweaters or blouses
3. Two cotton dresses
4. Two simple silk or wool dresses
5. One evening gown
6. One heavy coat
7. One sports jacket
8. One pair of sport shoes
9. One pair of evening slippers
10. One pair of dress slippers



Male Students

It is suggested that a standard of personal grooming and appropriateness be set up and maintained dictating the type of informal and formal clothing to be selected.

1. Slacks and sweaters or jackets
2. One dark suit or one mixed color suit
3. One light topcoat
4. One heavy topcoat
5. One pair of sport shoes
6. One pair of dress shoes

Source: **MSTC Catalog**, 1940-41



1942-1946: Anne Gordon Goes To Mansfield State Teachers College

Anne Gordon was a high school senior when she ate a special salad prepared by Jane Martin, a Mansfield homemaking student. It was so good that Anne became interested in going to Mansfield to learn homemaking. In turn, she attended a conference for homemakers at Mansfield at which she was informed, "Homemaking isn't just cooking and sewing: it is everything which makes for more effective and happy personal and family living."

Anne next met with Miss Wittmeyer, her high school guidance instructor. Miss Wittmeyer was quite enthusiastic in supporting Anne's interest in Mansfield. She praised the program.



Miss Wittmeyer told Anne: "Today, in professions and industries, women are placed on pretty much the same level as men. This means that the work of women in the home has been revised, that attitudes have changed, and that new demands must be met if one is to attain worthy home membership. This is where homemaking education may be most practically applied. Therefore Anne, on completing the homemaking education courses at Mansfield you

should be one of the new skilled workers who will help make these necessary changes."

Anne entered Mansfield and on Homecoming Day she met Jane Martin. As the girls entered North Hall, Jane asked Anne: "And how do you like Mansfield and homemaking?"



"Simply swell Jane — even better than you told me it would be," answered Anne. "Not only is there fascinating study and experiment, there's loads of fun — never a dull moment."

"Well, the next three years are going to be even more exciting," predicted Jane. "Next year, besides continuing your study of foods and clothing, you'll have the course in consumer education and that unforgettable course in applied design, in which you study the history of costume and make those adorable marionettes illustrating the dress of

various periods. Remember the Queen Elizabeth on my bed at home? She was my project."

After commencement, Anne lay on a hammock discussing her future with her aunt. The aunt asked: "Anne, what are you going to do with that degree?"



Anne smiled. "Well Auntie, with that degree, I could do a lot of things. Want to know what?"

Susan Gordon nodded.

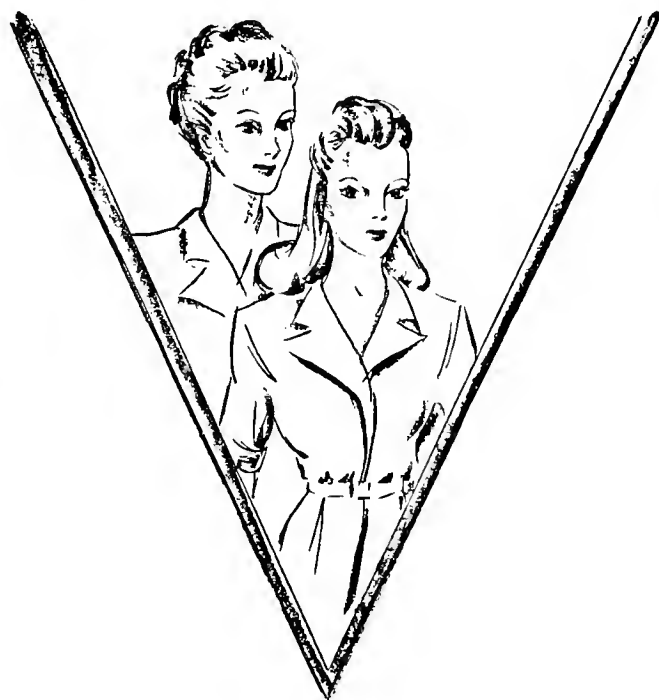
"Well, I could enter any one of a number of commercial or industrial fields. I could become a dietitian, a stylist, an interior decorator, a master saleswoman; and, financially, I probably could do better following one of these aspects of homemaking than following some others."

"Or, I can teach, work with young people — whom I love — continue to grow in my profession, and contribute something to the community."

"Or," interposed Susan Gordon, "marry some nice young man, be a homemaker for yourself rather than for somebody else, and forget all these ideas of being a career woman."

Anne laughed. "Not so fast, Auntie. Just 'some' nice young man won't do. It's got to be a particular nice young man; and right now he has all he can manage if he is to complete his medical course next year."

"No, I'm not ready to marry yet anyway, Aunt Sue," continued the girl. "First I want to teach — to pass on some of the skills I have learned and the ways of life I have mastered, and to play an active part in the life of my community and my country."



Source: Abbreviated account from a brochure entitled **Anne Gordon, Homemaker** which was used to advertise the Homemaking Department during the early 1940's. Anne was a mythical student who represented the ideals of the department.



1943: MR. JAMES MORGAN, President



"WAR YEARS" BAND (all female)

**1943: MANSFIELD GRADUATE IS
CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT**

CHIEF JUSTICE GEORGE MAXEY
He graduated from Mansfield in 1896.



GEORGE W. MAXEY was born in Forest City, Susquebanna County, on February 14, 1878, son of Benjamin and Margaret Evans Maxey. He attended the public schools of his native town. He was graduated from the State Normal School at Mansfield in 1896, from the College Department of the University of Michigan in 1902, and the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1906. He was admitted to the Bar and immediately began the practice of law at Scranton. He was elected district attorney in 1913 and was re-elected in 1917. In 1919 he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lackawanna County for a ten-year term and was re-elected in 1929 as the candidate of both the Republican and Democratic parties. He was elected justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, November 4, 1930, for the full term of twenty-one years, term to begin on January 5, 1931, but due to the resignation of Chief Justice von Moschzisker, effective November 24, 1930, and the consequent promotion of the senior justice Robert S. Frazer, to the office of Chief Justice, there impended a six weeks' vacancy on the Supreme Court. Thereupon, the then justice-elect, was commissioned as a justice of the Supreme Court for six weeks, by Governor John S. Fisher. He entered upon his six weeks' appointive term on November 24, 1930, and his full elective term on January 4, 1931. He became Chief Justice on January 4, 1943. His term expires on the first Monday of January, 1952. He married Miss Lillian Danvers, of Scranton, in 1916. They have three children, Mary, now Mrs. George J. Schautz, Jr., Dorothy, now Mrs. Lesley McCreath, Jr., and Lillian Louise. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University, and The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina. He resides in Scranton.

**1945: HUGH JENNINGS, FORMER MANSFIELD
STUDENT IS ELECTED TO THE
BASEBALL HALL OF FAME**

"Baseball buffs recognize the name immediately, but those who do not will recognize that his record speaks for itself. Hughie was an 18-year major league veteran who attended Mansfield in 1886 . . . He then went on to play shortstop for Baltimore of the National League in his prime."

Jennings' real fame came after his playing days as a manager for the Detroit Tigers. He still owns a major league record by winning American League pennants in his first three years as a manager.

While Jennings was managing his last years with the Tigers, two names were dominating the Normal School's athletic teams. They were Joseph Shaute and Michael Gazella. Both were outstanding collegiate football and basketball players, but it would be on the baseball field that they would play professionally.

Source: Stan Heaps, "Early Sports at Mansfield State Normal School," pages 75-93. In **From Buckskin to Baseball**, edited by Paul O'Rourke. Wellsboro: Tioga County Historical Society, 1978.



1946: UNDEFEATED CHAMPIONS (Victory Squad)

Front row — R. Martin, P. Volante. Second row — R. Kodish, W. Wood, G. McEneny, R. Leskinski, N. Faduska, J. Azain, R. Magalski, F. Marra, J. Dunbar, A. Amendola, D. Cheplick, J. Bobkowski, R. Grant. Third row — Dr. Nosal, L. Scudder, J. Walsh, L. Overdorf, R. Kirshner, R. Bowman, P. Pazahanick, J. Katusz, T. Novak, P. Cunningham, S. Malle, C. Kovaleski, J. O'Donnel, J. Harrington, Mr. Van Norman. Fourth row — Mr. Percy, Mr. Casey, Mr. Decker, T. Randon, B. Johnson, C. Wasilewski, F. Raykovitz, T. Dombroski, E. Wilson, A. Sundberg, V. Magdelinskis, F. Juzinak, L. McGinley, R. English.



BIG BAND ERA

1947-48: Smoking and Skirt Length



STUDENTS OPINION ABOUT NEW STYLE SKIRTS

"I think that the new style is perfect. Although I do not wear long dresses, I definitely believe that the style is here to stay. It makes a woman look more feminine than the ordinary short dresses."

—Beverly Evans, Corning, N. Y.

"Women are not going to accept the longer lengths because they dress to please the men and the men are definitely not in favor of the changed styles. I don't intend to conform to the idea. I definitely believe that they will be on their way out within the next year."

—Donna Jean Fox, Susquehanna, Pa.

"I think they look silly. I am definitely against it. I feel that a dress is like a sentence, it should be long enough to cover the subject."

—Stanley Evans, Olyphant, Pa.

"I am definitely against the long skirts. Some Madame Fifi from Paris gets a crazy notion of lowering the skirts and our giddy stylists follow her with the monkey see, monkey does attitude."

—Francis Stracka, Peckville, Pa.

Source: **The Flashlight**, October 1947

FEMALE SMOKERS ORGANIZE CLUB IN NORTH HALL

One of the most informal and necessary (to some students) organizations on the college campus is the "600 Club." This group is made up of all those who indulge in the habit, be it bad or good as you may think, of smoking. The room set aside for this congregation of girls is situated on the beautiful and picturesque sixth floor of North Hall. From the windows of this large and spacious room one may see the breathtaking view of the town and surrounding countryside, if you can see it through the blue, dense smoke always being emitted from its doors and cracks.

Miss Patricia Rohrer is the ringleader of the group being honored by the members as holder of the office of president. Her henchmen are Miss Patricia Wells, who keeps track of all the latest gossip which flows freely from the walls, "Bubbles" Dader, who rakes in all the "dough," and those girls from the respective classes who try in vain to keep in line all

their members, Jean Ford, Senior; Lyn Fehr, Junior; Elaine Davis, Sophomore; and Audrey Gombert, Freshman.

In room "600" anything can happen and it usually does. The chorus girls — Mary McCawley, alias Minnie the Mocher, Mary Jane McNett, Pat Rohrer, Elaine Davis, Lyn Fehr, and Lou Lehner — liven up the girls' lonely hours by presenting their nightly skits and floor show. Those who are interested may play cards, gossip, put up their hair (or let it down), and last, but not least, study and smoke.

All kidding aside, the girls appreciate some place where they can go for a cigarette and relax when the burdens of work and classes seem too much to bear. The girls care for their own room and they certainly do a fine job of it. More power to you, girls.

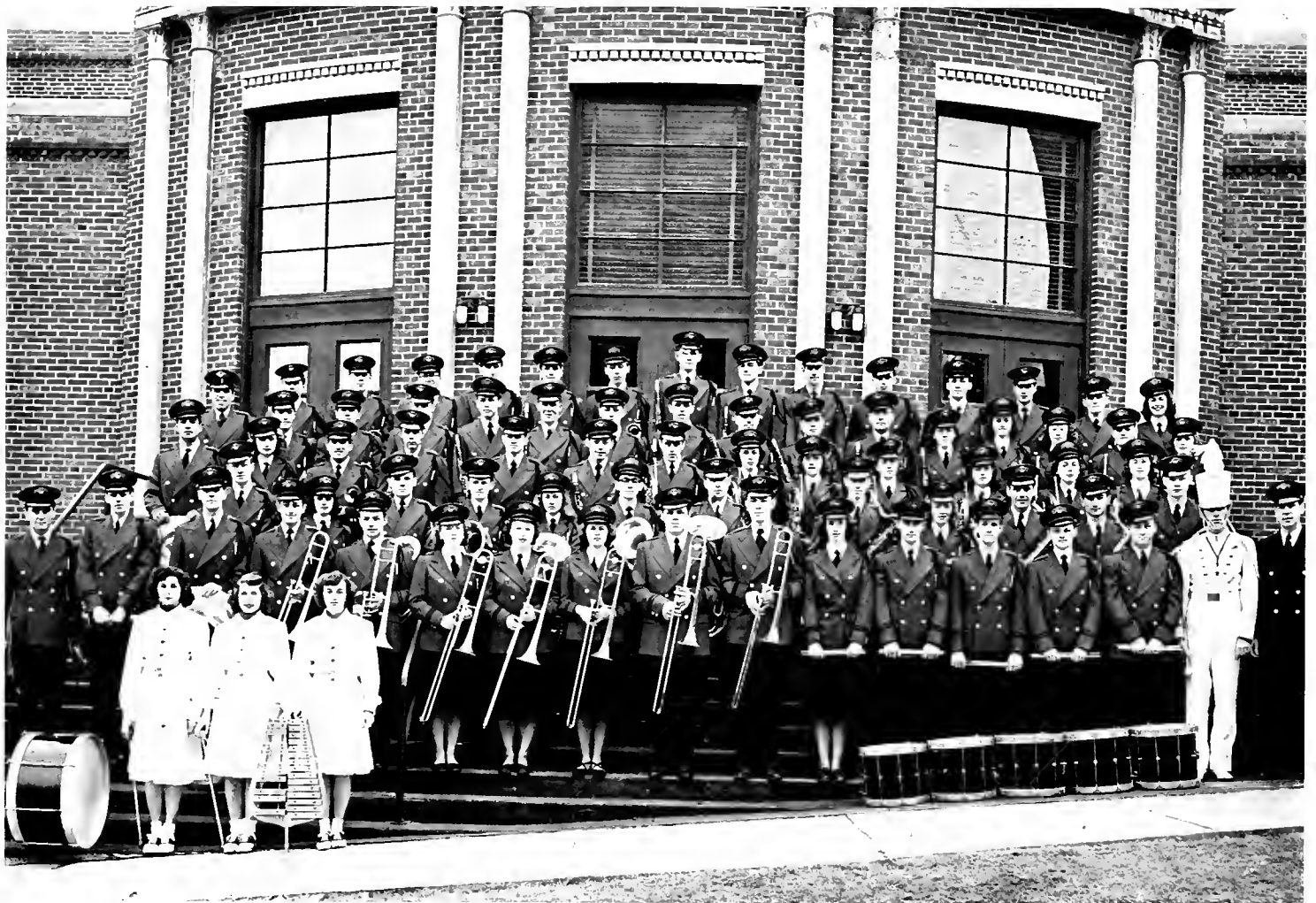
Source: **The Flashlight**, December 1948



1948: MAY COURT



PHI MU ALPHA MUSIC FRATERNITY



1949: MOUNTIE BAND. Professor Bertram Francis, director.



1949: GRADUATION PROCESSION



Editorial: ETIQUETTE AT MANSFIELD

One obvious effect of the war on the college student of today has been an increase in the maturity of his attitude and behavior. It is no longer considered smart to carry a flask on the hip, to play practical jokes, or to act in as ill-mannered a fashion as possible.

However, there is still a noticeable lack of common courtesy among these young men and women, these persons to whom the world of the immediate future will look for leadership. For example, here at Mansfield we may observe a lack of proper respect for supervisors and also a dearth of common consideration for other members of the faculty. Thoughtless delays in keeping appointments and carelessness in carrying out assignments may mean loss of valuable time and even extra work on the part of instructors. Even such common courtesies as standing when elders enter a room or talking in a friendly manner with members of the faculty are often denounced by our unthinking students as "apple-polishing". This is unfortunate evidence that such persons are still immature.

The situation which often develops during the showing of movies in Straughn Hall is another case in point. Often the show cannot really be enjoyed by everyone because certain individuals laugh raucously at very witty remarks from the screen, while others strain their ears to catch the dialogue. Even this practice is not quite as disturbing as the loud and would-be clever remarks made during the more serious scenes.

A stranger entering the college dining room would be at quite a loss to know just what the rules of procedure really are. People barge in front of him in line; slices of bread fly under his nose as he sits at the table; and at last he realizes what is missing — etiquette.

Then there is the everlasting rivalry between the sexes. The girls think that the boys are extremely rude because they do not "dress up" for dates and because they do not perform all the everyday courtesies, but when a boy does hold a door open, "Miss Prim" often passes through without so much as a "thank-you" and gives him a disdainful look as if he were a paid doorman.

These discourteous practices are not habitual with the majority of the students here at Mansfield, but it is the conspicuous minority who make the bad impressions.

Wouldn't it be a wise idea for all of us to concentrate on thoughtfulness, and to try a bit harder to observe the rules of good manners?
—Doris Perschau

Source: **Flashlight**, February 15, 1950

1950 - 1959

The early 1950's were a period of relative calm. There was a sense of passive contentment with no hurry for change, just a desire for steady progress at Mansfield. With fewer and fewer veterans, the institution once again became more akin to an extended high school than an extended army barracks. In fact, by the fall of 1950, there were only about 150 veterans on campus.

Students of the early 50's were moderate in prayer and politics. They worried a bit about atheism and communism but they shunned radicalism. Editorials in the **Flashlight** addressed such matters as "getting along with others," "etiquette," "the importance of air raid drills," "curbing cheating," and "school spirit." Assemblies were attended but not a source of much excitement. The once-popular YMCA and YWCA groups lost their appeal and were replaced by an active but less zealous Student Christian Association.

During this time, the athletic teams did not fare too well, in part because several star athletes were drafted for the Korean War. But, there was a special moment of school pride when Pete Dokas was selected to play for the North in the 1950 Blue-Gray Football Classic in Alabama.

"Clean-cut" was the proper look and "straight" the proper manner. Students were generally content to follow the rules and they dutifully participated in such activities as "Courtesy Week," "Religion-in-Life Week," and the May Day celebration. The Freshman Initiation program continued to be viewed as a way of promoting school spirit, but the hazing activities became less "rough." In fact, in 1954, the initiation involved not only the traditional campus clean-up, but also a community clean-up. Throughout the borough freshmen washed windows, raked lawns, and cleaned awnings.

Thomas Halloran, the Student Council president in 1955, typified the ideal student of the 50's. With dogged determination, he organized a campaign to refurbish and transform the old "Y" Hut into a Student Union where students and faculty would have a place to relax and share their good times at Mansfield. His effort was a striking success that quickly earned him the appreciation of students. In fact, in 1950 he was one of three persons to whom the yearbook was dedicated.

Meanwhile, the campus itself began to change. In 1950, the era of modernization started with the demolition of "Old South" — the oldest building on campus. As the wrecking crews smashed the structure a note of nostalgia filled the air. Somehow it hurt to see the graceful old hall destroyed and replaced by "New South" — by contrast, a stark and simple structure that seemed to hint at the direction of the future.

About the same time too, a new science building was constructed and North Hall underwent renovation: in 1950, the kitchen was modernized; and, in 1953, the ten ornamental cupolas were removed.

In May 1957, Mansfield celebrated its centennial. Shortly after, Dr. Lewis Rathgeber assumed the presidency and a major expansion program was initiated. Only 35 years old, Rathgeber had the distinction of being one of the youngest college presidents in the country. Yet what he lacked in experience, he balanced with his bubbling determination to uplift Mansfield. He set the tone in his first convocation with students when he told them: "The college will develop an atmosphere in which the intellectual processes will be so stimulated that Mansfield will produce graduates second to none in the nation."

When Rathgeber became president, Mansfield was often described as the last among the fourteen state colleges, and very quickly he sought to remedy the situation. He courted the Democratic political powers of Pennsylvania in the interest of the institution, while at the same time he consciously reshaped it. Steadily, Mansfield moved toward becoming a multi-purpose institution.

Stressing the need to generate what he termed "an intellectual renaissance at Mansfield," Rathgeber pressed for the expansion of the library, the creation of more liberal arts courses, and an expansion of international education programs. He hired more faculty members, especially persons with doctorates. And, in his attempt to enliven the institution, he invited a wide range of notable Americans to speak at Mansfield including Eleanor Roosevelt, Governor David Lawrence, syndicated columnist Victor Reisel, and the historian Henry Commager.

From the perspective of some people, Rathgeber was too bold and he wanted too much change too quickly. However, among students he was generally popular. He advocated greater student freedom yet he also stressed the need for students to assume more responsibility for the enforcement of rules. He consistently involved himself directly with students and seldom missed a student function.

In the summer of 1959, "Old Alumni" was razed and replaced by "New Alumni" — a new library and administration building. And, by the fall of 1959, only two years after Rathgeber's arrival there was not a single structure on the campus which had not undergone renovation, repainting, or major repair.

In November 1959, President Rathgeber announced that the Departments of Elementary and Secondary Education would be dissolved and replaced by the Departments of Education, Health and Physical Education, Science and Mathematics, Humanities, and Social Sciences. He felt that such a change would enable Mansfield to take maximum advantage of the eventual transformation of Pennsylvania State Teachers Colleges into multipurpose institutions. In other words, Rathgeber wanted to prepare the institution for its change from Mansfield State Teachers College to Mansfield State College.

Editorial: KOREA OR COLLEGE?

To many of us September, 1950, meant a new era in our lives, looking ahead to a great career — a college education. To countless others this month held an entirely different future. For many of the youths of our country it meant induction and mobilization in the armed forces. Thousands of boys who planned for college will never get that opportunity and thousands more may never return.

I am of the opinion that the men who remain in the colleges and universities throughout the nation have assumed the notion that they don't rightfully deserve the opportunity of an education while others have had to make a sacrifice.

This is the wrong attitude. We can't all make a direct contribution to this present conflict — that is quite definite, but there is one thing we can do as potential teachers.

While military personnel and the leaders of civilian defense are spending billions of dollars in preparation of war, let us devote our time and effort in preparation of peace. We have an urgent need for highly trained men in all professions, especially educators who believe that democratic ideals and principles begin in the school and the home. This is our duty as well as a professional service.

In this way we will be reassuring our people at home and those abroad that young America is growing in strength and that its teachers will be responsible for the promotion of democracy for this generation and for those who will follow.

—Ray Kepner

Source: **Flashlight**, October 1950



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STUDENTS STUDYING IN OLD ALUMNI HALL. Though the building had been condemned, it was temporarily used for housing during the post-war college boom.

Editorial: CHOWLINE CHARGER

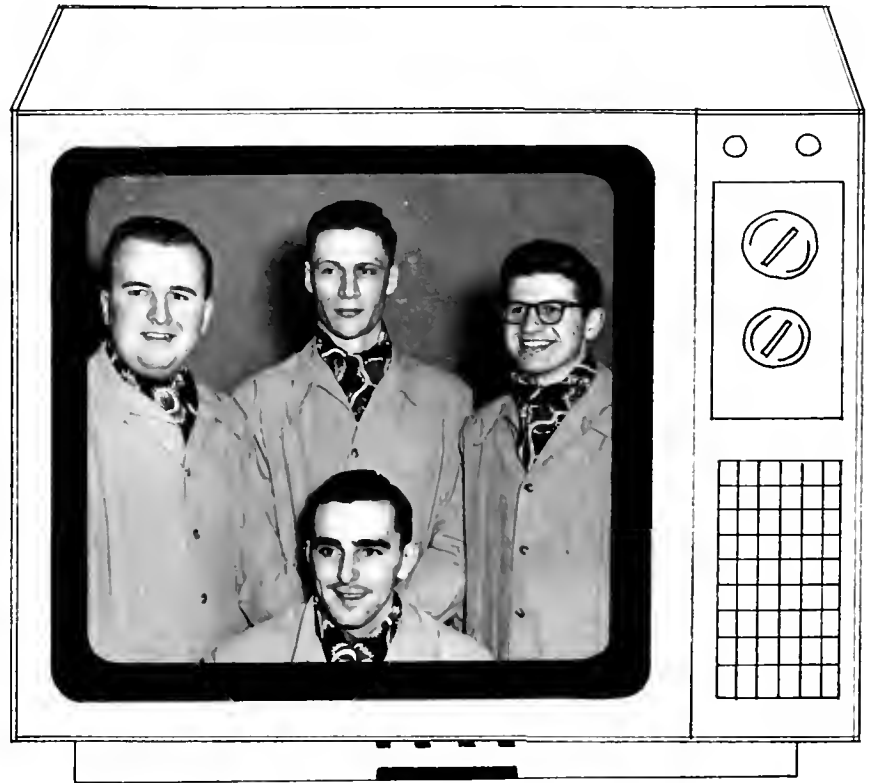
One of the most vicious species of campus pests, which multiplies rapidly and is very difficult to exterminate, is the Chowline Charger. Like most beasts of prey, the Charger has a ravenous appetite which must be satisfied only at the expense of innocent bystanders.

The female of the species is usually more subtle and disarming while chowline charging, but is as odious as the male. A female of a harmless species may defend herself against a Female Charger by staring at the latter coldly and fixedly until shame forces it to retreat. An innocent male, unfortunately often fails to fend off a Female Charger's attack, mistaking the beast for a Young Lady until the damage is done.

The best defense against a Chowline Charger is a demonstration of bravery and outraged scorn. Victims must work together to defend and eventually rid our campus of this common disgrace.

—Frances Hendricks

Source: **Flashlight**, February 1951



KNICKERBOCKER QUARTET. Standing, left to right — Gerry Darrow, Blaine Ballard, Harley Rex. Seated — Ben Evans. In 1953 they appeared on the popular Arthur Godfrey TV Show (CBS). It was a talent competition and they won second place.



1951-52: NEW SCIENCE BUILDING. South Hall (men's dormitory) was also constructed at this time.



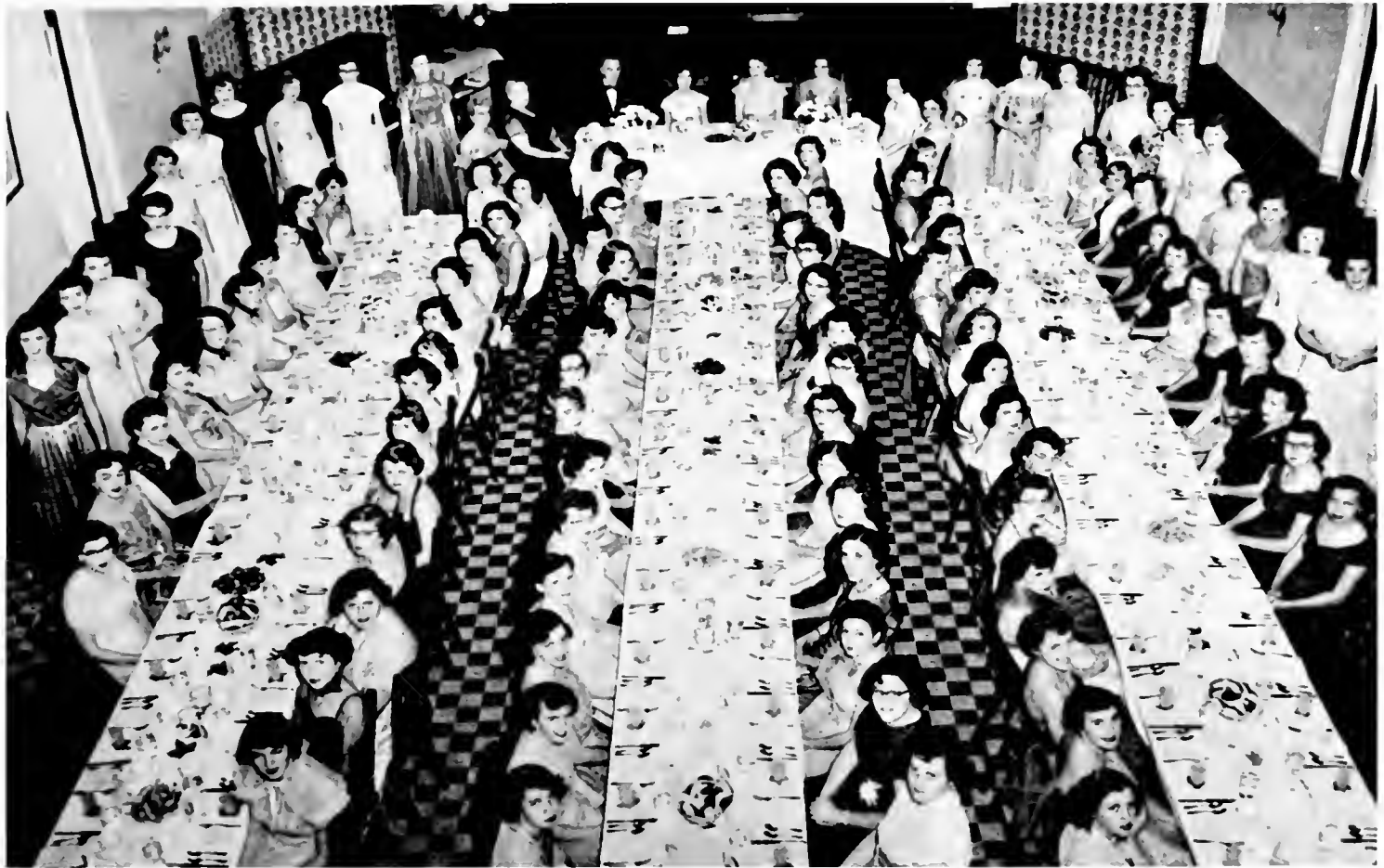
PLAYING CANASTA. It was the most popular card game of the early '50's.



"MR. MSC" OF THE SCIENCE LAB



STUDY TIME



OMICRON GAMMA PI SORORITY





DINING HALL. Bob Zukowski, standing.



THE WALK TO NORTH HALL

1954-1955: *Student Council President Tom Halloran Leads
Drive for New Student Union — He Succeeds!*



TOM HALLORAN. As Student Council president, he worked tirelessly to have the old "Y" Hut reconstructed into a Student Union Center. Through his happy-go-lucky, yet persistent manner, he gained the support of students, alumni and friends; and, after months of hard work his dream was realized.

At the end of his senior year, when he stepped down as the Council president, Halloran wrote a letter to fellow students thanking them for their support. In it, he described his stay at Mansfield as "rich and rewarding." He



noted that there are no limits to the heights of attainment if one can mobilize the whole-hearted support of those one is serving.

Mr. Halloran's life has reflected the best of his learning at Mansfield. He has not only become a successful businessman, but also a consistently loyal supporter of the school. It is appropriate that this book is dedicated to him in recognition of his numerous contributions to Mansfield.

1954:

Letter to the Flashlight Concerning Initiation

Dear Sir,

What is the modern generation coming to? The outlook is good. The members of the Freshman class of Mansfield State Teachers College received their initiation Friday. Under the watchful eyes of the Sophomores they engaged in a constructive program. Households throughout the boro received a general cleaning up. Windows were washed; even the girls climbed ladders to reach the second floor windows. Lawns were raked; roof gutters cleaned of debris; porches scrubbed; awnings taken down for the winter. To put a fine finishing touch to this unusual activity they joined in group singing. A group of boys did their stint working on a digging chore on the campus. Their spirit and morale were fine.

Several freshmen were questioned as to their preference for the old ways of hazing or the new trend; the majority preferred the new. To these fine young people of the new class, and the sophomores who inaugurated this new idea, the townspeople wish to voice their appreciation.

Don't look now, youngsters, but your maturity is showing.

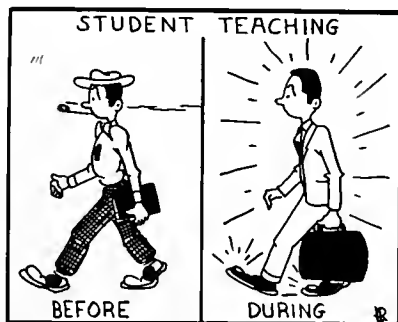
Sincerely yours,
Mrs. Edward Holmberg

Source: **Flashlight**
October 19, 1954





Cartoons that appeared in the FLASHLIGHT during the '50's. Ford Button, one of the cartoonists, has become nationally recognized. His cartoons have appeared in numerous magazines and other publications.



1955: Rules

- Mansfield is proud of its tradition as the “friendliest campus” so you are expected to speak to everyone you meet.
- Students ill in the infirmary are not permitted to have visitors. Each student will supply his own hot water bottle.
- All students are required to attend assemblies which are held every Tuesday at 2:00 p.m. in Straughn Hall.
- Study hours are 7:30 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. Monday through Thursday. No student may make noise that would disturb others. Radios must be turned down so that they cannot be heard outside the room.
- Students under 21 are not permitted to have automobiles, and automobiles may not be washed or serviced on campus parking lots.
- There shall be as many cuts allowed as a course carries semester hours of credit for special situations.
- A minimum of three systematic evaluations of student achievement shall be made during each semester. Wherever possible more than one type of test, including the subjective test, should be used by the instructor.
- All library books, unless otherwise indicated, are charged out for 2 weeks.
- Each student may send twelve pieces of plain laundry each week to a commercial laundry selected by the college.
- In case of a fire in North Hall: turn on lights, put on shoes and coat, close windows, raise shades, and secure bath towel.
- Bath clogs may not be worn to and from bathrooms during study hours or night quiet hours. Radios may not be played after midnight.
- Card playing is not permitted in student rooms during study or night quiet hours.
- Students living in Mansfield in homes other than their own are expected to follow the same rules as students living on campus.
- Male students must wear coats and ties to dinner Sunday through Thursday.
- Men's rooms will be inspected during afternoon hours. It is expected that beds will be made before noon each day, that pillows will not be used as cushions, that cigarette butts will not be stamped on floors, and that students will provide their own ash trays.
- Women's rooms are inspected and graded weekly. Room ratings are incorporated into the personnel record of each student. Students are expected to:
 1. Make beds immediately after breakfast.
 2. Shake their dust mops and dust cloths on the third floor bridge or out of the hall windows over second floor bridge.
- A woman student who wishes to entertain her father in her room may do so on Sunday afternoons from 2:00 - 5:00 p.m. after registering this intention in the Dean of Women's Office.
- After a campus dance for which a special late permission has been granted to the females, sophomores, juniors, and seniors may have automobile riding permission out of town by signing on a special registration sheet in the office of the Dean of Women. They may ride within a 15 mile radius, but **may not visit places** where beer, wine, or alcoholic beverages are served. Freshmen may ride **ONLY** in town.
- Because of the danger of accidents, permission of parents must be granted before female students may ride in automobiles.
- Women students are not permitted to be in parked cars on the campus after 7:30 in the evening.
- Female students must be in dormitory by 10:00 p.m. on Sundays through Thursdays, and by 11:00 p.m. on Friday and Saturday — unless a student receives special permission.
- No student is permitted to walk alone from the bus terminal after 10:00 p.m.
- Card playing and cleaning of rooms on Sunday is not permitted.

Source: The **Password**, 1953-1954

PROFILE

Dr. Rathgeber assumed the presidency at age 35, thus making him one of the youngest college presidents in the country. A native of Lock Haven, Pa., he was a historian, as well as an educator. He received a Ph. D. from the University of Pittsburgh.

He was well-attuned to the politics of Pennsylvania, and he maintained close contacts with the Democratic Party — a fact which undoubtedly helped Mansfield's growth.

Dr. Rathgeber, a bachelor, lived with his mother in the president's house. At one point during his administration, there was a controversy because allegedly state funds were used to construct a house for his dog. But, the matter was effectively resolved when the house was used as a centerpiece for a Board of Trustees dinner. Later, however, he left the school amidst another controversy.

Despite problems, Dr. Rathgeber was essentially an energetic optimist. He always enjoyed wearing a rose in his lapel.



**1959: ALUMNI ENCOURAGED TO REMEMBER
MANSFIELD . . . FORMS MADE AVAILABLE**

Bequests

Persons desiring to make provision for a memorial or a gift to continue some specified type of education work, or who wish to establish and maintain scholarships, may do so, feeling assured that their wishes, as outlined in the deed of gift or will, shall be carried into effect as provided by law. Such a simple statement as follows will be sufficient in a will:

Form of Will (Real Property)

I give and devise to the Mansfield Teachers College, Mansfield, Pennsylvania the following real estate (here give the description of th Real Estate). This devise is to be administered by the Board of Trustees of the State Teachers College at Mansfield, Pennsylvania, under the Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Form of Will (Money Bequest)

I give and bequest to the State Teachers College, Mansfield, Pennsylvania, the sum of dollars, to be paid by my executors months after my decease, to the Board of Trustees of the State Teachers College, Mansfield, Pennsylvania, to be administered under the Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.



**1959: MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
SPEAKS AT MANSFIELD**



SPOTLIGHT ON POLITICS. Seated (left to right): Congressman Green, President Rathgeber, Congressman Bush, Committeeman Sick, and Committeeman Urell. Standing (left to right): James Idle and Samuel Livingston.

1959: *Modernization at Mansfield... the Tower Bell Tolls
for the last time... Alumni Hall Razed and Replaced*



CLOCK TOWER OF OLD ALUMNI HALL



RAZING OF OLD ALUMNI HALL



NEW ALUMNI HALL



1960: DEDICATION OF ALUMNI HALL. Gov. Lawrence addressed the audience.

1960 - 1969

"Clearly the future of higher education in America belongs to public institutions. Already they provide education to a majority of students; within another generation they will, it is safe to prophesy, provide education for fully three-fourths of all students. They cannot leave to private institutions the responsibility of bold experimentation. To do so would be to contribute to the development of class education in America — and a class education with divisions along intolerable public and private lines."

Prof. Henry Steele Commager,
a noted American historian, at
Mansfield State College
May 20, 1960

MSC FALL ENROLLMENT

Year	Students
1958	786
1959	857
1960	988
1961	1146
1962	1202
1963	1350
1964	1642
1965	1836
1966	2160
1967	2572
1968	2754
1969	3000 (Est)

During the 60's, Mansfield became part of the national trend of growth in higher education. It grew by leaps and bounds. Within ten years, the enrollment nearly tripled from about 1000 to 3000 students. The number of faculty doubled, and the acreage owned by the institution also doubled. Many new buildings were constructed including six dorms, a field house, a gym, a music education center, a dining hall, an infirmary, a new "Hut", and a student union building. Moreover, amidst the growth, there emerged a new type of student — one less passive about socio-political issues, one more insistent about individual rights. Compared to the 50's, the 60's were very different.

In a sense, the change at Mansfield began January 8, 1960 when MSTC became MSC. The action officially changed Mansfield from a teacher-training institution to a multi-purpose liberal arts college. Though President Rathgeber had been preparing Mansfield for the transition, the announcement seemed to accelerate the transformation.

To reshape the institution's image, Rathberger took some very visible steps. He continued to keep the school in the public spotlight by inviting notable public figures to speak on campus. They included Governor David Lawrence, U. N. Ambassador James Wadsworth, and Vincent Price. At the same time he initiated a Fine Arts Festival and he fostered the school's involvement with the regional Science Fair. In September 1961, Mansfield gained national attention when TIME magazine reported the school's involvement with the College Center of the Finger Lakes. The Center was a co-operative effort of Mansfield along with Alfred University, Elmira College, Corning Community College, and Hobart and William Smith Colleges. Sponsored by the Corning Glass Works, the Center sought to recruit more scientists into the region by cultivating opportunities for scientific learning and cultural appreciation.

With the transition from MSTC to MSC, the academic programs at Mansfield also underwent a transformation. A new general education curriculum was established which required students to complete two years of liberal arts courses before pursuing professional studies. And, at the same time, the school began to develop bachelor degree programs in the arts and sciences.

In 1968, following the election of Republican Governor William Scranton, President Rathgeber resigned. In turn, Mr. Costello served as acting president for five months until

the governor appointed Dr. Fred Bryan. At fifty-five, the new president was a bit more reserved than Rathgeber, but he quickly gained admiration and respect for his genuine commitment. Under his leadership, the rapid growth continued rather smoothly. In fact, in 1965 the Middle States Accreditation team made a special note of the high degree of faculty morale generated by the Bryan administration.

Interestingly, during this time, prior to the completion of the new dorms, students living within thirty miles were asked to commute. In addition, to accommodate the increasing enrollment, Mansfield instituted a special admission program under which 100 students could start their freshman year in the summer, but then they had to wait until the spring semester to continue — that is, after the December graduates left.

In February 1968, Bryan resigned to become a professor of education at the University of Pittsburgh. Two months later, he was succeeded by Dr. Lawrence Park, a former vice-president for academic affairs at the State University of New York at Geneseo. Park came to Mansfield with great expectations of attracting more students to the Liberal Arts program.

Politically most of the MSC students of the 60's tended to be Republican. In the 1960 Presidential Election, they favored Nixon by a 2 to 1 margin over Kennedy. In the 1964 election, the incumbent Democratic President Johnson was preferred, but in 1968 the students again expressed a clear preference for Nixon instead of Humphrey.

Throughout the 60's there was a variety of protests. In the early fall of 1962, some of the women students of North Hall staged a protest demonstration after the administration curtailed the sale of concessions in the dorm. At one point, signs demanding recognition of student rights were posted on bulletin boards and hung in the windows of North Hall. In addition, window shades were pulled down to symbolize what the students termed "the political darkness of the dormitory."

During the spring of 1963, there was further turmoil amidst allegations of administrative mismanagement. As a result, the governor appointed a special investigatory committee to assess the situation. After months of controversy, Dr. Rathgeber resigned.

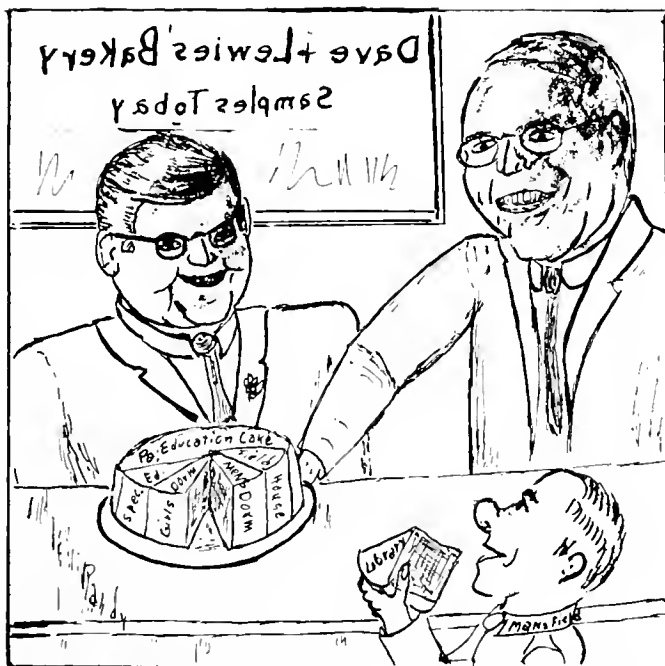
By the mid-60's, the Vietnam War had become a major political issue on many campuses around the country. At MSC, students were initially very supportive of government

policies. In fact, in November of 1965, there was a "Rally for Unification" on the Vietnam issue and various speakers urged students to support American involvement. But, as support dwindled nationally, so too it dwindled at Mansfield. In 1967, Dick Gregory and in 1968, Dr. Benjamin Spock, both outspoken critics of the war, spoke on campus. And, in May 1968, MSC gained public attention when the **New York Times** reported that it was the only state college or university in Pennsylvania in which both the president of the student government (Michael Fullwood) and the editor of the campus newspaper (Keith Smith) were opposed to the war. On May 1969, Muhammad Ali addressed students on the need to resist the war. And then, on October 15, 1969 Mansfield became involved in the nationwide Peace Moratorium Day. The events at Mansfield included a funeral march, a ringing of church bells, and a "Do Your Own Thing" session in Manser Hall. As described in the **Flashlight**, "The purpose of the day was to educate people about the Vietnam War." Students were told, "You can no longer sit back. It is time to take part in the action by joining many thousands of your peers."

On the lighter side, there continued to be an interest in sports. During the 60's, Mansfield became widely recognized as a "Basketball Powerhouse." The 1960-61 team finished its regular season 18-0, one of two undefeated college teams in the nation; and, the 1963-64 team advanced to National Championship Playoffs in Kansas City. In the play-off, the team won the first two games, but then it was eliminated by Pan American, the defending national champions. Despite the loss, nearly 2000 people greeted and cheered the team members upon their return to Mansfield.

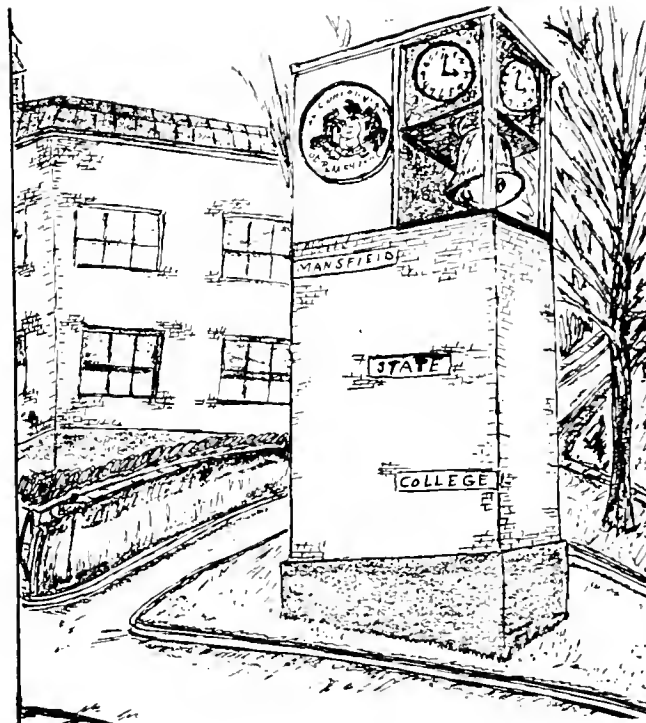
Throughout the 60's, sororities and fraternities became more popular. The organization of new fraternities was encouraged because they provided an opportunity for student social life, and they also helped to alleviate the temporary housing shortage.

By the late 60's there was much talk about lowering the voting and the drinking age. It was widely argued that students who could be drafted should be treated like adults. At Mansfield, as elsewhere, there was a clear trend away from paternalism. The dress code was eliminated, dorm rules were liberalized, and the absence policy became less restrictive. Consistent with the trend, in 1968, atheist Madeline O'Hare addressed students about the need to recognize the rights of atheists; and in 1969, the liberal Supreme Court Justice William Douglas spoke on campus of the need to recognize individual freedom. Amidst the demand for recognition of freedoms, the students and the school entered the 70's.



Or as Marie Antoinette would say — "No more bread lines at Mansfield."

1960: PRESIDENT RATHGEBER AND GOVERNOR LAWRENCE SLICE CAKE. This **Flashlight** (October 10, 1960) cartoon illustrated a belief that Mansfield got its "fair share" of state support during the Lawrence Administration.



1960: PROPOSED CAMPANILE. Dr. Stephen Bencetic proposed the construction of a campanile to preserve the clock and the bell of Old Alumni Hall, but his proposal was deemed too expensive.



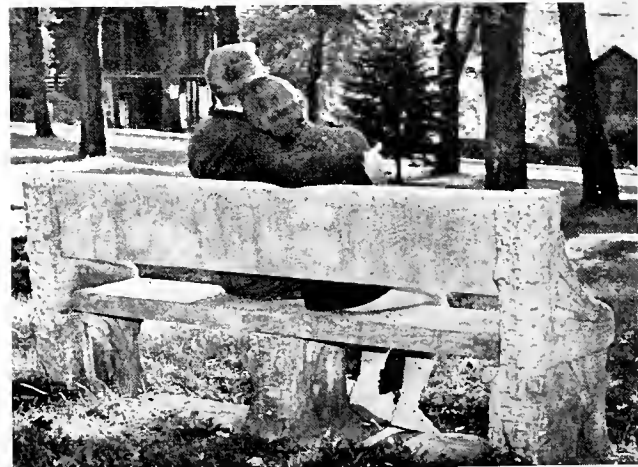
Joe Alteri and his partner dance during the student-faculty reception.



Students linger under the "Kissing Tree" upholding the tradition of many years.



In 1960, the Student Council formed a "Morals Committee." It became the subject of much discussion.



This happy couple is apparently sharing a pleasant time on the traditional stone bench. Located on front campus, the bench has always been traditionally reserved for engaged or married couples. It was donated to the college in 1915 by the Delphic Fraternity.



MAY DAY — MAY 6, 1961 — Queen Patricia Rex.

1962-1963: TURMOIL AT MANSFIELD STATE COLLEGE

December 5th: FEMALE STUDENT COUNSELORS PROTEST DISCRIMINATION

They complain that the administration requires them to work more than their male counterparts, yet they receive the same pay. Miss Florence Ludy, Assistant Dean of Women agrees with students demand for immediate change. Dean Priscilla Morton disagrees. She says it is not timely.

December 8th: FRATERNITY CLAIMS MSC ADMINISTRATION VIOLATES THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS

The Phi Sigma Epsilon Fraternity is asking area legislators for aid in their dispute with the MSC administration regarding campus privileges.

January 10th: MISS LUDY WILL NOT RESIGN

Students are protesting the threatened dismissal of Miss Ludy. Students say if she goes they will not comply with dormitory regulations . . . Miss Ludy decided to stay after offering resignation.

March 16th: MISS LUDY LEAVES CAMPUS AMIDST CONTROVERSY

She claims she was harassed by other administrators and that President Rathgeber's mother struck her with a rolled-up newspaper. Students want Miss Ludy back.

March 27th: RATHGEBER INVITES MSC GIRLS TO DISCUSS "GRIEVANCES"

He issues "open-door" invitation to all female students to resolve differences.

March 28th: MSC OFFICIALS CLAIM MISS LUDY WAS "IRRESPONSIBLE"

She is described as a "troublemaker".

March 28th: RATHGEBER HAS NO PLANS TO RESIGN

He denies report.

March 28th: STATE APPOINTS 3-MAN COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE MSC UNREST

Rathgeber charges "partisan politics." He says the investigation is a "political conspiracy." He notes that there is a newly-elected Republican governor. He points to five years of solid growth and increased prestige at MSC under his leadership.

March 28th: LT. GOVERNOR SHAFFER MEETS WITH NORTHERN TIER LEGISLATORS ABOUT MSC

Representative Warren Spencer reports that "the only solution to restoring the morale of the student body is to get rid of Rathgeber."

March 30th: GOVERNOR SCRANTON DENIES THE INVESTIGATION IS DUE TO PARTISAN POLITICS

Governor's office claims that there has been a "mass of correspondence" from students alleging that the MSC administration is undemocratic and repressive.

March 30th: STUDENTS CIRCULATE PETITION SUPPORTING RATHGEBER

Four MSC students gathered nearly 400 signatures on a petition in support of President Rathgeber.

March 31st: RULES? RIGHTS? PHILOSOPHY OF MSC FACULTY VARIES ON HANDLING STUDENTS

Some professors see need for greater order. Others, a need for more freedom.

March 31st: MSC STUDENT PAPER GOES UNDERGROUND

A clandestine student newspaper, "The Primer" is operating underground. In an article entitled "The Students," there is an illustration of a classroom with two vegetables, preceded with the following message: "See all the MSC students. See them all dress alike. Hear them all think alike. Think what they're told to think. Think . . . Think . . . Think. Someday they will teach others to think. Won't that be a riot?"

April 2nd: MSC STUDENT COUNCIL PLANS "PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION" FOR BETTER CAMPUS FACILITIES

North Hall is described as "antiquated." Students complain about foul quality of water, and Rathgeber agrees there is a problem. But, he says the water problem is "an act of God" — the spring rains.

April 5th: MSC STUDENTS CALL OFF DEMONSTRATION AS FACT-FINDERS COMPLETE PROBE

April 21st: MISS LUDY RETURNS TO SPEAK AT MANSFIELD'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Her topic — "Thy Love I Share."

June 8th: PROBERS FIND "FEAR AND TENSION" AT MSC

In a 15-page report, the investigation team concluded that Rathgeber was absent from campus excessively, that there was over-charging for books, that there was an unnecessarily high turnover of faculty, and that the administration acted arbitrarily. But they also concluded that "Rathgeber had the good of the college at heart."

August 9th: RATHGEBER SUBMITS RESIGNATION, EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 4th

September 10th: GOVERNOR SCRANTON SELECTS COSTELLO TO SERVE AS ACTING PRESIDENT

Tom Costello, Dean of Students, is appointed acting-president.

Source: Selected issues of the **Elmira Star-Gazette**, December-September 1962-63

1964: Dr. Bryan Assumes Presidency

—“It is a great privilege to be the President of Mansfield . . . We are justly proud . . . We are intensely interested in working to the future . . . our goal is to have an undergraduate program which is of such quality that we will be worthy of the graduate status we are seeking.”

Dr. Bryan



PRESIDENT BRYAN AND HOMECOMING QUEEN (1966)
JUDY REINHART CHEER THE MOUNTIES.



1964: THE CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM

Row 1 — Bud Hulser, Tom Wallon, Terry Crouthamel, Jim Turner. Row 2 — Jim Kinsler, Joe Russell, John Machulsky, Paul Manikowski, Lee Felsburg. Row 3 — John McNaney, Bob Brisiel, Bob Wolf, Ron Markert. Row 4 — Trainer Melvin Dry, Dr. Bryan, Coach Bill Clark, Marion Decker, Assistant Coach Gordon Preston.

1964: Mansfield Advances to National Playoffs



A Word of Thanks from Coach Clark



When a team is fortunate enough to extend an already - impressive history of past basketball successes, perhaps the joy of victory on the court should be enough. Yet, the memories treasured by the 1963-64 Mansfield Mounties are highlighted by a sense of gratitude for the loyalty and enthusiasm of the blend of college and community which terms itself Mansfield.

The season can be chronicled by the spontaneous bursts of pride in achievement which make up so prominent a part of that intangible called "Spirit". As squad members we shall always recall with a warm feeling: the standing roar of approval as the century mark was reached in the season opener — the Mountaineer, the bell, the siren leading a bedlam of noise in the Bloomsburg tie-breaker — the "pilgrimage of the 500" to defend the honor of "Dogpatch" — the initiation of the new scoreboard so thoughtfully provided by the Student Council — the three bus loads of MSC students at Erie — the cheerleaders who "got there somehow" at Beaver Falls — the unscheduled holiday after the Westminster game — home-coming to fire engines and a mob scene on Main Street — an 18-foot telegram at Kansas City — radio in the Hut and impromptu parades — telegraphed flowers from North Hall — an airmailed Flashlight extra — the pep band 1200 miles from home — return to Corning and pandemonium — Mansfield and 2000 people who "didn't know we had finally lost" — the "Key to the City" — elementary school cheerleaders and "We Love You, Mounties" — the fire-station platform and lumps in throats — the kitchen staff and a beautiful cake.

BILL CLARK, Basketball Coach

1964: "MAKING OUT" RULE

The Dorm Councils have made a new ruling concerning dating behavior on campus. We are sure that most students will agree that it is a welcome "code." We recapitulate the rule for those students still unfamiliar with it.

"No necking or petting in public places on campus. This includes the North Hall well, South Hall lounge, the arcade, the Mansfieldian Room, and the benches scattered about the campus."

If the students didn't initiate action against public promiscuity the Administration would have been forced to. However, for couples who want to exchange endearments and embraces, the Mansfieldian Room is available. It is out of the public's eye, is comfortable, and has a television set. Rules should be drawn up limiting the hours that any "private student area" can be used as a "hide-a-way". Also, a general code of behavior should be applicable to such an area.

Perhaps the dorm councils, in cooperation with the deans, would consider this a liberal view. But surely there would be no complaints from the students.

No one is trying to stop "making out" on the campus. The entire problem is that some rather selfish people just don't want to wait until they are alone and in private before commencing with love making.

This is our campus, our college. Let's express ourselves in a mature fashion, both in our social contacts and in our protests. We will be better people for it.

Source: **Flashlight**
May 11, 1964



1965: MSC Student Body Rallies Against "Idiot Protests" . . .

Unification Rally is Held

A crowd gathered in South Hall Parking lot early last Wednesday night and members of the Mansfield State College Band played the national anthem. Some of the people in the crowd sang along while others stood at strict attention.

Student Council President, Jay Angel, walked to the microphone and announced the opening of the Mansfield State College Rally for Unification on the Vietnam issue. He stated that the rally was not organized to support or condemn government policy, but "to let the students of Mansfield State College go on record as being against the burning of draft cards and the donation of blood to the Viet Cong."

He offered the microphone to anyone in the audience who desired to state his views on the issue — pro or con.

A Student Speaks

The first to take advantage of the offer was James Munketterick. He mounted the stand, lit a match and proceeded to burn a small white piece of paper that looked like a draft card. Then he jerked the flame away and asked his listeners, "Would you dare do an idiot thing like this?"

He went on to quote Barry Goldwater, saying that "such acts border on treason." "All that anti-Vietnam war demonstrators offer us," continued Munketterick, "is a rejection of the right of the Viet-

namese people to be free." He also noted the bad effect their riots have had on the image of the American college students. "Are they modern-day Nathan Hales or Benedict Arnolds? I know," he averred. He concluded by pointing out to students and faculty members present ". . . our one path in this issue is unity with the government."

The Speakers Continue

Dr. George Bluhm, chairman of the Social Science Department and local commander of the American Legion, then rose to speak. Commenting on the makeshift speakers platform, he quipped, "Old soldiers never die, they just fall off tables." He noted that since 1608, no generation of Americans has had to fight to defend the dignity of the American people and their love for freedom.

Another student, Dan Nichols, took the microphone. He opened his presentation with the reading of a letter from a friend, a twenty-year-old corporal stationed near Qui Nhon. After vivid description of the conditions in the war, the letter closed with this phrase: "We're going to win this war or I will die trying." Nichols called on the rally participants to be willing to sacrifice for the war effort and received oral support.

Jay Angel then returned to the platform to read a statement from President Fred E. Bryan. It expressed his disappointment at not



SIGNING PETITION

being able to attend the rally and his sincere support of the rally. It called on each to determine ". . . how to best support society."

A Thousand Blank Spaces

The band again played the Star-Spangled Banner and two minutes of silence were observed in commemoration of the efforts of persons connected with the war. As the crowd was about to be dismissed, Professor Peter Hill of the Social Studies Department asked to speak. He noted that he disagrees with the government policy on Vietnam and challenged the Student Council to sponsor a forum to give selected persons an opportunity to speak on

their viewpoints, both pro and con. Jay asked the crowd for their opinion, and received strong approval. He then indicated that the council would set up such a forum in the near future.

The crowd then pressed forward to the wall of South Hall where a large poster was mounted. A thousand blank spaces were waiting for them to sign their names. The top of the poster read, "We are opposed to: the burning of draft cards and the donating of blood to the Viet Cong."

Source: Flashlight

November 15, 1965

**1960's: FAMILIAR
SCENE**

During the 60's there was continuous construction on the campus: new dorms, new dining hall, new gymnasium, new student union, new infirmary building . . .





STUDENT COUNCIL (1966). Seated: M. O'Donnell, S. Young, T. McGuffey, J. Haverstick, S. Johnson, J. Angel, M. Palumbo, Dean Costello, J. Thomas, L. Alderfer, P. Dantini. Standing: L. Hess, D. Knaus, A. Olm.

1966: Middle States Report

According to a report made by the Middle States Education Committee:

"Mansfield State College, in recent years, has weathered severe problems that had brought it to the brink of chaos through serious unrest and instability that affected students, faculty, administration and trustees. Of great consequence to the college and to the educational community generally is the report that can properly be made that Mansfield College now seems to have many of these problems behind it. A sincerely dedicated president and a loyal group of colleagues have brought about changes in internal and external relationships which give promise of a more hopeful and constructive future. The president's achievements in the space of two years have been outstanding in raising student and faculty morale, in winning the loyalty of faculty and staff, and in elevating the hopes and aspirations of the entire college community. It was in this changed and improved atmosphere that this visitation took place and the report prepared."

The preceding paragraphs were included in the preface to the 48 page evaluation report presented to the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in October, 1965.

A central concern expressed by the team related to the liberal arts program at Mansfield, which seems

to be given secondary consideration in a number of respects. It is recommended that a separate administrative structure be established in liberal arts equal to the structure in teacher education. The liberal arts office should be concerned with all liberal arts degree programs, faculty and students and also for all liberal arts departments serving the education programs.

Long-term planning in programs, faculty, staff, and instructional equipment to support the academic programs has been insufficient to meet the projection of enrollment and plans for the physical development of the campus. It is strongly urged that a plan, with emphasis on academic planning and development, be prepared to support the plans for these future projections.

Faculty morale, although greatly improved during the past two years, shows evidences of needing to be strengthened. Reference by some students to frequent faculty absences from class indicates the need for constant attention to building faculty morale and to encouraging faculty involvement in the life of Mansfield. Participation in an institution's growth and a concern for its advancement go hand in hand with strengthened morale.

Source: **Flashlight**

January 12, 1966

1966: GRADUATE PROGRAM LAUNCHED

Saturday, January 8, 1966, the Mansfield State College Board of Trustees at a meeting took steps to launch the college's new graduate studies in music and elementary education and to increase the size and effectiveness of the liberal arts program.

Dr. Fred E. Bryan's recommendations, that the position of Dean of Academic Affairs be established and that the duties of the Office of Admissions and the Placement Office be separated, were passed.

The Dean of Academic Affairs responsibilities will be to coordinate the activities of the liberal arts, graduate studies, and teacher education curriculums.

The changes were made to comply with recommendations of the Middle States evaluating team which visited the campus in October of 1965.

In asking for the reorganization, Dr. Bryan told board members that it would "more nearly reflect our multi-purpose status and help maintain our high quality program of teacher education."

Source: **Flashlight**

January 12, 1966



1966: **BUS STOP.** Left to right — Don Smith, Jinny Breech, Gene Grey, Joe Kulasa, Diane Largey, Scott Young, Ron Hartman, and Janis Troutman. Joe Kulasa (now Tony Craig) became a popular actor on the soap opera, **The Edge of Night.**

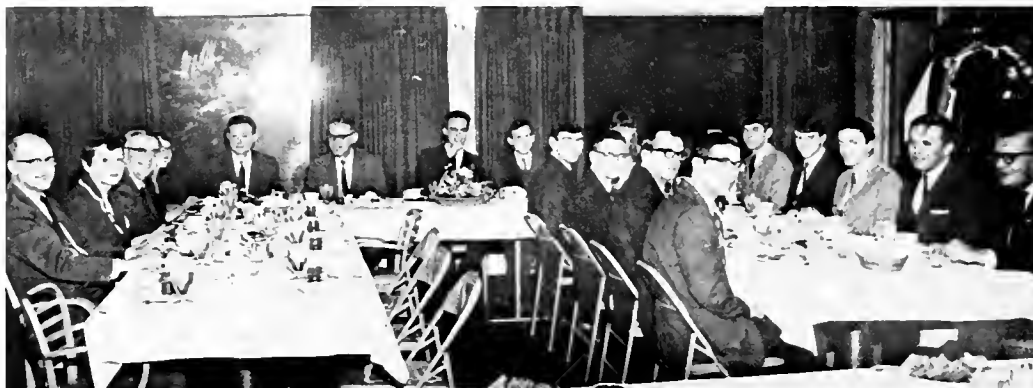
MSC ALUMNUS DEEDS LAND TO COLLEGE

A 200-acre tract of land atop Armenia Mountains, with an elevation of 1,929 feet, has been deeded by Dr. and Mrs. Clifford E. Scouten, of Sylvania, to Mansfield State College Student Services.

The mountain tract, enhanced by three large ponds, is just 14 miles east of the state college and with the exception of a four-mile stretch of mountain road, is easily accessible by a two-lane macadam highway (Rt. 6).

Dr. Scouten, a native of that Bradford County area, was graduated from Mansfield State in 1915. He later studied at St. Lawrence and the University of Toronto. He was a dedicated teacher and began his 30-year career in the profession in a one-room school in Sylvania.

Source:
Mansfieldian, Fall 1967



1967-68: THE ANTHROPOLOGY CLUB. Under the leadership of Professor Avery Sheaffer, the club engaged in numerous excavation projects throughout the region.

Editorial: FINANCIAL LAG

State college students of Pennsylvania may not be getting their full share of state aid.

In 1966 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was subsidizing every state college student by \$802.59, but the same year the amount for subsidized students at the University of Pittsburgh was \$1712 each, at Temple University, \$1213 and at Pennsylvania State University, \$1384.

The aid to state college students has lagged for some time behind that provided to Penn State students. Aid to Temple University students began to surpass that of state college students in 1965 and became even more apparent in 1966. The University of Pittsburgh students who received only about half as much state aid as state college students in 1955 received twice as much aid in 1966. Lincoln University, a private college, receives more money for students' aid than do the state colleges. The private medical schools received four times as much aid per student as state college students.

Pennsylvania is the only state in the United States that gives money to private colleges, and in 1966 private colleges received \$82 million while the state colleges received \$35 million.

Source: **Flashlight** May 3, 1967

Editorial: GROWING PAINS

Is Mansfield State growing too fast?

Already the dorms are packed to capacity with three, four and even five persons to a room. The cafeteria situation is even worse. Classrooms are in demand, as are instructors. Yet next year the enrollment will go up even more.

It was announced at the trustees meeting Saturday that applications will no longer be accepted by the admissions office. Only 120 will be admitted. This adoption is to be praised.

Source: **Flashlight**
January 10, 1968



BOARD OF TRUSTEES: President Fred E. Bryan, Paul Conner, Richard Marshall, Fred Jupenlaz, Robert E. Farr, Donald P. Gill, Milford Paris, A. F. Snyder. (Absent: Margaret McMillen, and Jo Hays).

CASUAL CAFETERIA ATTIRE OFFICIAL

It's official, the cafeteria dress policy has been relaxed. Final action was taken on the matter at the dining room committee meeting last Thursday evening.

Under the new policy women will be admitted to the cafeteria dressed in slacks, shorts, cut-offs and sweatshirts. Men are allowed to wear jeans, sweatshirts and cut-offs. The only requirement for this garb is that it be clean and neat.

The committee, chaired by Jon Phillips, has been working on the revision since early September. The first step taken included a questionnaire issued at the first special dinner of the year. At that time over 80 percent of the ballots favored a change.

The only exception to the casual rule is Sunday dinner and a few of the special dinners. For Sunday dinners, only classroom or dress attire will be permitted. Some of the dinners, Christmas for example, will require dress.

The new stand makes Mansfield's policy among the most liberal in the state colleges.

Source:

Flashlight

November 8, 1967



1968: Dr. Lawrence Park Assumes Presidency



PARK INAUGURATION. In April 1969, President Park was administered the oath of office. The ceremony was followed by an inaugural ball and much pomp and pageantry. Compared to his immediate predecessors, he appeared to be more politically detached. He raised horses.

MSC PROFESSOR PICKETS NEW STUDENT UNION

"I feel that this is an identity crisis of the school . . . they are taking away the tradition of the campus." Strong words? Yes. Sentiments? Stronger yet. Professor Sanford Chilcote of the MSC English Department is very adamant concerning the construction of the new student union center which is being built directly in front of North Hall, the former location of the Mountie steps. On last Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Chilcote took it upon himself to let the administration know his strong feelings.

When asked why he decided to picket, he had a quick reply. "This (the area) is an object of symbolism, they are desecrating the people, the past."

Chilcote has hopes of seeing stronger protests. He hopes students will organize and ". . . sit in the trees, and refuse to move. If the past has no value . . .

they've missed something." Chilcote feels that there are many other places for the building. He spoke of the state's eminent domain, he feels they could have moved the building downtown. He said that the present location definitely shows a "lack of taste."

Apparently Professor Chilcote does not think it is too late. He said, "Nobody is doing anything. If it's in your dreams you have to do something. I always have hopes. This is as bad as Harvard tearing up the commune, or Congress tearing up the White House. It is very analagous."

"The past is reflected here. This section is symbolic of the campus, the people who built it did it to last — it is being desecrated."

Source:
Flashlight
March 26, 1969



1969: Ali Speaks to Capacity Crowd

Cassius Clay, undefeated heavy-weight champion of the world, recently spoke to a full house of Mansfield students, faculty, administration, and friends. He did not, however, speak as Cassius Clay, the fighter, but as Muhammad Ali the minister of the Black Muslims.

The Black Muslims, embracing the idea of complete separation of Blacks and Whites, have three basic aims: "justice, freedom, and equality for 30 million so called American Negroes." They feel that the only way there can possibly be peace is to separate. Ali cited several examples: in South Africa the whites and blacks have separated; Europe is making extradition laws to ship the colored people back to Africa.

It is the nature of these two groups to remain opposite, and when people are opposite, they are automatically opposed. Ali said that it's time to quit this forced hypocritical integration, because it will never succeed.

Ali stated that it must be a peaceful separation because if there was ever a violent revolution the Negro would be annihilated. The whites, with their superior weapons and large mass of people would utterly destroy the Negro race in America. His last statement was that violence was the worst thing the Negro could resort to.

Source: **Flashlight**

May 14, 1969



1969: GRAPE BOYCOTT — STUDENTS PICKET LOCAL STORE IN SUPPORT OF GRAPEPICKERS





GREEKS. During the 60's, seven new fraternities and sororities were organized.

1969: Moritorium Day at Mansfield, October 15th — Students seek U. S. Withdrawal from Viet Nam

The Vietnam Peace Moratorium Committee has organized events to take place. We suggest that anyone who is concerned enough about our dying GI's take an active part in these events:

Agenda

- 9:00 — All day the passing of leaflets and signing of petitions on campus and in town.
- 11:00 - 1:00 — Petition signing in cafeteria.
- 1:00 — Funeral march to Straughn Auditorium, upon reaching Straughn there will be a Memorial Service.
- 3:00 — The town church bells may be rung in unison.
- 5:00 - 6:30 — Petition signing in cafeteria.
- 7:00 — Manser Hall Lounge — “Do Your Own Thing” microphone open to everyone.

There will be a motorcade to Wellsboro immediately following the services at Straughn Auditorium. This is not an officially sponsored activity; however, all interested parties are welcome to participate.

It is only by becoming a unified body that we can truly

Source: **Flashlight**
October 15, 1969



PEACE SIGN



ARMBAND OF CONCERN



THE “FUNERAL” MARCH



1970 - 1984

70's: ENROLLMENT DECLINE

80's: TURNABOUT

Date	Enrollment
1971-72	3400 (Est)
1972-73	3275 (Est)
1973-74	3148
1974-75	2829
1975-76	3015
1976-77	2859
1977-78	2652
1978-79	2533
1979-80	2402
1980-81	2327
1981-82	2460
1982-83	2539
1983-84	2800 (Est)

During the 70's, President Park was unsuccessful in his attempt to move the school forward. In 1970, he unveiled a "Master Plan" projecting that by 1980 MSC would grow to about 5,800 students. Then in accordance with the "Plan," Park broadened the administrative structure and he expanded academic programs, such as history, english, and foreign languages. He believed that the new programs would be especially attractive to a growing number of community college students who would be transferring to MSC. In fact, he expected that by 1980 MSC would move to a point where 60% of the students would be juniors and seniors. Interestingly, despite the anticipated growth, Park contended that "it is not Mansfield's intention to seek university status."

Unfortunately, the "Plan" for the 70's was never realized. By 1972, Park described the initial projections as "unrealistic" and "excessive," suggesting instead that "Mansfield may peak at about 4,000 students." He contended that because of its geographic location and a relative decline in state support for higher education, MSC could not attain the goals of the Master Plan. Five years later, in 1977, when Park left MSC the enrollment had slipped to about 2700 students, and there were newspaper reports suggesting that Mansfield might be closed by 1982 due to a declining enrollment.

Between 1977 and 1979, Dr. Donald Darnton, former Vice-President of Academic Affairs, served as the Acting President. He viewed his role as being a temporary "consolidator." As he put it: "I don't expect to move the college in any particular direction; that's a permanent sort of thing." But, enrollment continued to decline and the budgetary crisis intensified.

In 1979, after reviewing over 120 applicants for the position, the presidential search committee recommended the appointment of Dr. Janet Travis, a philosopher and former provost at the University of Northern Kentucky. In turn, upon being appointed by Governor Thornburgh she became the first female president of a Pennsylvania state college.

Dr. Travis' first action was the elimination of 25 faculty members — mostly from the english, foreign languages, and history departments. She justified her action on the grounds that it was necessary in order to balance the budget and to provide resources for new programs.

During the four years (1979-83) under Travis, the college underwent many changes. She shifted program emphases and she instituted an elaborate advising system for students with the hope of curbing attrition. With the help of a greatly improved admissions office, enrollment did increase during the Travis administration, but few faculty members gave her much credit. In fact, on two separate occasions, faculty members gave her very negative evaluations on her performance. Moreover, following a report from the Middle States Accreditation team indicating that faculty governance at MSC had deteriorated under Travis, the Board of Trustees, the union, and students openly sought her resignation. In July 1983, she was transferred to the Pennsylvania Department of Education, and Rod Kelchner was appointed interim-president.

Despite the difficulties of successive administrations during the 70's, there continued to be many highlights: the criminal justice, business administration, and information processing programs grew and became the school's major growth programs; moreover, programs became established in art, broadcasting, technical theatre, community psychology, regional planning, travel and tourism, medical technology, music therapy, pre-engineering, public relations, social work, and special education. Throughout the 70's the continuing education program was a bright spot of growth.

On the extra-curricular level there were also many highlights: the Mountie Bands became nationally recognized for their excellence; the Mansfield Summer Festival Theatre became quite popular in the region; the 1973 Concert Choir received the Rome International Choral Festival Gold Medal; the 1979 Mountie baseball team won third place in the National College World Series; the women's volleyball teams advanced to the national playoffs in 1978, 1980, and 1981; the 1975 basketball team won the Pennsylvania State College Championship; and, the forensic teams were consistent winners — ranked 10th in the nation in 1976. In addition, many individuals gained recognition for outstanding achievement in their fields.

Throughout the 70's, faculty members demonstrated high levels of achievement. An increasing number completed terminal degrees in their fields and the number of professional papers, publications, concerts and other presentations given by faculty members steadily increased.

In 1972, the MSC faculty, along with the faculty member of other state colleges, organized a union. From the per-

spective of some administrators, the unionization contributed to the financial difficulties of the institution because of increased faculty salaries and benefits. However, from the perspective of most faculty members, the unionization was a necessary and effective means of protecting faculty rights during a period of turmoil. In any case, coinciding with unionization, the college attracted better trained professionals, and there was less turnover of faculty. As of 1982, about 80% of the MSC faculty belonged to the union.

The students of the 70's reflected societal trends toward recognition of individual expression. For many years, freshmen initiation had served as a means of molding each freshman into a "Mountie." It was a way of promoting the "we-feeling" — that is, a loyalty and commitment to Mansfield. But during the 70's, the initiation rituals became passe' as the so-called "me generation" of students insisted on individualism and the right to be free and different. Students of the 70's resisted requirements to attend MSC community events such as assemblies and commencement ceremonies. They demanded and gained greater freedom with regard to drinking, using drugs, and sexual activity. They challenged and changed rules relating to study hours, attending class, grading, and so forth. The pass-fail system was established; the student's right to challenge a grade became easier; and, stricter rules were adopted relating to the disclosure of information about students. Both in and out of the classroom the expressions "I think" and "I feel" became more commonplace, and the traditional authority of the teacher weakened.

Amidst the foregoing changes, there were coinciding shifts in the academic majors and the sex ratio of the students. In 1970, when home economics and education were still the major programs at MSC, about 65% of the students were females. But, by 1983, with the growth of the new programs in business, criminal justice, and information processing, the percentage of incoming students who were female dropped to about 50 percent. In the meantime, however, the cultural and ethnic diversity of the students broadened. For example, the number of black students increased from about fifteen to a hundred between 1970 and 1983; and, the number of foreign students expanded from only a few to thirty-eight in 1983.

In short, the past thirteen years have been intense and challenging times for MSC. Nonetheless, the period has added to the true character of the institution. Indeed, as MSC becomes Mansfield University, it reflects the maturity of an institution that has been seasoned with both triumph and tragedy.

**1970 (Spring): STUDENT RALLY AND A DAY OF CONCERN. TALK OF STRIKE!
PRESIDENT PARK IS APPLAUDED FOR HIS CONDUCT**

On Wednesday, May 6 at 10 p.m. there was a meeting or rally at which the students were to strike, or to back the faculty's decision to have a teach-in tomorrow. Rick Celsi, speaking for those students who wanted to strike, explained that the strike was to be against the government's policy in South East Asia, not against anything at the school. The students were exhorted to "know what's going on in the whole world, instead of just your own little world, show opposition to the SE Asian policy, find out about Cambodia, and the Kent State University's tragedy."

President Park then presented the faculty resolution and stated that he and the Faculty Advisory Council were "here to find out what the students want" so they could finalize their decision.

Brian Zeigler followed, stating that in a voice poll taken by Student Council, it was evident that "the majority of students are against further involvement in SE Asia," and that the Council would endorse the action of President Park. (Copies of the faculty's resolution will be sent to other State College Presidents, Student Government leaders, Congressmen and President Nixon himself.)

At this point, an irate young lady stood up and shouted that the President "was running a college and not a fan club." To the young lady, one of the students replied: "You should be responsible for just a little more than what is in your life now."

Dr. Finley backed up the President explaining the faculty's view — he wanted to know how the students felt so that faculty could further decide upon what to do.

Various arguments then ensued as to what the strike was for (it's not opposed to the faculty resolution and teach-in, but rather a reinforcement of it); what moral commitments were (if morally committed, take it upon yourself to become educated); and whether there are or are not enough volunteer troops to go into Cambodia (one young man said there were, another said there weren't).

Another young lady then took the microphone and gave an impassioned appeal — we didn't help East Germany, Poland, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia when they asked, and look what has happened to them, if we don't stop them there (SE Asia) where will we? The islands in the Pacific? She was simultaneously cheered and booed as she left the stage.

The students then called for a vote — strike or no strike, and President Park again strode to the podium, stating that the issues need to be discussed so the faculty knew what action to take. A question was then raised as to whether the faculty could be prepared on Thursday and Friday. Dr. Friedman answered that by saying that the faculty would like to better prepare, but would be able to go ahead if necessary.

Another student then stated: "We have to know what's going on before we can strike," and a girl stood up and asked — "People are stirred up right now about Kent and Cambodia, but three-quarters of us do not know why . . . we won't care next week as much as we care now?"

For the next half hour, a vote was attempted but then halted for some further question and three proposals were stated:

1. Move the strike from Wednesday to Thursday and Friday.
2. Have Thursday, Friday and Wednesday as teach-ins or strikes.
3. Adopt the faculty's decision — just Wednesday.

When a strike advocate claimed that "The faculty says we should strike, we're behind them," Mr. Murphy, a professor stormed to the stage and vehemently stated that "the resolution was for a teach-in not a strike." He said that the faculty would appreciate it if students would "hold off until faculty were better prepared to serve the purpose of a teach-in."

Finally President Park took the microphone and said that he thought there had been about enough bickering. The faculty had come to determine student feeling and then discuss it among themselves, and nothing was being accomplished. There were murmurs of "let President Park conduct the vote," and hearing them he asked if he might. There was loud cheering as he took over. He read the three proposals, called for a hand count in each, and then thanked the students — the faculty resolution was supported by the majority of students present.

Later that night, after the faculty discussion was over, President Park announced over the radio that, on recommendation of Student Council, the faculty had decided not to penalize students who didn't attend classes Thursday and Friday to go to teach-ins.

Source: **Flashlight**
May 12, 1970

1971-72: A CONCERNED MANSFIELD FACULTY IS UNIONIZED BUT WILL NOT STRIKE!



DR. EDWIN ZDZINSKI
He served as the first
President of the Union.

Mansfield State College teachers signed their first collective bargaining contract and are now officially unionized. The agreement is sealed between the Association of Pennsylvania State College and University Faculties, Pennsylvania Association for Higher Education and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The new contract came into effect on September 5th of this year (1972) and it will not have to be renewed until August 31, 1974.

Negotiations between the representatives of the faculty from fourteen state colleges and the state's negotiating team began back in November of 1971 and the contract was not finalized until the end of June 1972.

N. E. A. and P. S. E. A. provided professional negotiators to act only as mediators to diplomatically help iron out disputes. There were no administration negotiators nor legal arbitrators.

It was the first negotiating for both sides and no real precedent had been set. Naturally, both the Faculties and the Commonwealth, wanted to be careful to create a good model contract for others to follow.

Each side had certain priority items that they wanted and fought hard for. This slowed the talks down because there had to be some give and take.

Our faculty wanted more of a say in "local negotiations" such as, reserved faculty parking spaces and the drawing up of the school calendar.

The Commonwealth used a phrase, "management prerogative" to skirt these issues.

Concerning the calendar issue, many Mansfield faculty members are complaining because they have a shorter length of time to cover the subject material with their classes and finish grading papers and exams. But, many students prefer the new calendar because it gives a longer vacation, and a chance for a winter job.

Ninety percent of the faculty are pleased with the new contract because the negotiations got them more objectives in their favor.

What does the new teacher contract do for the students? It demands that the professor must be in his office for five hours per week therefore creating more contact hours for communication between students and professors.

imum. For the first time, the students have the legal right and duty to evaluate professors.

Source: **Flashlight**
November 2, 1972



CONCERT CHOIR

Under the direction of David J. Dick, the Concert Choir toured extensively in Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, and Washington, D. C. In 1973, the Choir won the first prize gold medal in the Rome International Choral Festival's collegiate division, performing in St. Peter's Basilica and Paris' Notre Dame Cathedral during the same trip. In 1975, the Choir sang at the National Cathedral of Washington, D. C. and at the state capitol building in Harrisburg (picture).

CONCERT CHOIR. Sopranos: K. Bayton, C. Bernardi, S. Eberhart, C. Guise, K. Hollenshead, L. Jacobs, J. Miller, E. Pineno, K. Savage, M. Strong, R. Sutton, P. Toth. Altos: N. Bailey, J. Costa, D. Daneker, G. Eisenhardt, K. Fye, R. Leathers, P. Pfeegor, E. Sheesley, C. Snyder, J. Valentine, C. Wadsworth, L. Walker, S. Willing. Tenors: D. Barron, D. Benn, W. Cutter, S. Johnson, H. Palmeter, L. Payne, J. Rodgers, H. Stack, J. Smith, G. Tucker, G. Worden. Basses: J. Andruelis, D. Cross, D. Greenough, D. Hardock, M. Hartman, R. Justice, E. Sheer, J. Miller, J. Procopio, G. Sipes, S. Smith, B. Story.



During the 70's, the student perspective of Mansfield was reshaped amidst trends toward recognition of more individual freedom.



1970's: Mountie Marching Band — The BEST!!!

"I have been broadcasting university and professional football for about twelve years and this is unequivocally the finest band I have ever seen or heard."

CBS-TV Sports Broadcaster
September 24, 1972



RICHARD TALBOT. Under his leadership, the Mountie Band performed at four professional football games and twice they toured England.



1974: Streaking Craze

ATTIRE RANGES FROM SHEETS TO SNEAKERS

by Linda Hollingshead



Everyone applauds as they go by; they are in full view of all, yet they remain anonymous. Streaking, the fad of the year, has hit MSC.

The typical Mansfield streaker is an inebriated male student between 18 and 22, yet there are a few females. Streaking attire ranges from sheets to sneakers to "nothing at all." Hats, however, are usually worn.

Streakers usually confine themselves to campus, but a few brave ones have run around parking lots and down Route 15. Most prefer to run at night.

The question most people ask themselves is, "Why do streakers do it?" Many streakers claim they did it on a bet, while others mentioned "something to do," "for publicity purposes," "for excitement," "release of inner frustrations," and "because I was drunk."

What are the aesthetic rewards of streaking? Almost all streakers said that they felt "great" while running; some mentioned being cold but exhilarated. They also said they felt good afterwards. No streaker mentioned feeling embarrassment or regret. Some said their elation was due to the money collected from their bets.

Source: **Flashlight**

March 21, 1974



NORTH HALL "SCHOLARS"

Throughout the 70's North Hall was a "hot" topic of debate. Its demolition was scheduled to follow the construction of the Cedar Crest Dormitory (1976), but due to a series of moratoriums it remains standing. Though vacant, the faces on its exterior walls seem to keep it "occupied."



**1974: JOE MULLEN'S ATTEMPT
TO FLY**

(Only he knows if he really did)



**1974: MANSFIELD FOUNDATION
INCORPORATED**



J. PAUL McMILLEN ('69). While he was director of the foundation it grew rapidly and provided support for many activities including the Mansfield Festival Theatre and the Mountie Band.

1974: SMASHING TIME



During the 70's, smashing cars was a popular way to raise funds. In 1974 (above), the Council for Exceptional Children (CEC) held a smashing, offering two hits for a quarter. The CEC promoted awareness of and service to the mentally retarded children of the region, helped with the Special Olympics. Moreover, they engaged in many other worthwhile projects relating to exceptional children.

1970's: Black Awareness



JULIAN BOND
Politician



ALEX HALEY
Author of "Roots"



DICK GREGORY
Comedian - Activist

Throughout the 70's many prominent professional blacks, including Julian Bond, Alex Haley and Dick Gregory lectured at Mansfield. Black Awareness Week became an annual spring event on the campus.



1970's: OUTSTANDING FORENSIC TEAMS

In 1976, the Forensic Team was ranked tenth in the nation. Left to right — John Williams, Michael Lieboff (coach) and Keith Semmel.



1970's: EXCELLENCE IN THE LIBRARY

Despite the budgetary constraints in the 70's, the library staff gained recognition for their high degree in professionalism.



CEDARCREST MANOR. Completed in 1976, it was the only major construction that took place during the 70's.



Coach Ed Wilson

1975: MSC WINS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

1970's: NEW PROGRAMS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, BUSINESS, INFORMATION PROCESSING, FISH CULTURE, MUSIC THERAPY, AND MANY OTHER AREAS



PROFESSOR EIDENIER demonstrates skills in music therapy.



PROFESSOR SLABEY discussing computer with Barbara Medina.



PROFESSOR BUSS (pointing) teaching fish culture.



Charles Heinly, criminal justice student intern, Dr. Edward Ryan, criminal justice faculty intern supervisor, and Governor Thornburgh.

WAS HE MSC's GREAT IMPOSTER?



"Professor" McCrossen

In the October 30 issue of the Tunkhannock newspaper **New Age**, a former professor at Mansfield State College suggested that MSC should be "phased out permanently" along with a number of other state colleges. In a long letter to the editor, which was also sent to Governor Shapp, Auditor General Casey and the local representative and Senator, he termed President Park as "incompetent", the caliber of the professors "incredibly poor" and the constituency of the student body as being "appalling low".

He claims that during summer school all a student needs to do is sign up for the class and submit a blank piece of paper by mail for his final exam to receive an "A" grade.

Although very perturbing at first glance, when the letter is taken in its proper perspective, the entire thing contains elements of humor.

In a discussion with President Park it was learned that V. A. McCrossen, the author of the letter, is a historical figure of some importance to MSC. He was chairman in the languages department between the winter of '69 and the winter of '71, at which time he was asked to leave "for cause."

While at Mansfield, a high-ranking administrative authority alleged that McCrossen commuted to Boston College and taught there. This was unknown to the administration and faculty at that time. It was also alleged that during this time per-

iod, McCrossen lived out of his office, and at one time a cleaning lady found him sleeping in a broom closet.

Park contends that McCrossen had forged letters of recommendation for his position at MSC and that he had also done the same thing at Wilkes College, where he was also asked to leave.

According to Park, McCrossen left here and went to Waynesburg and "the next thing I knew, he was in the federal penitentiary on a forgery charge."

While serving an 18 month term at the Lewisburg federal penitentiary, McCrossen applied for and was one of the 12 finalists for the presidency of Makato State College in Minnesota, at which time it was learned that he was serving a term in prison.

McCrossen is not completely fraudulent, however. He did serve 25 years at Boston College as a Professor of Language, and was a graduate of Dickinson College with straight A's except for one B grade, which Park alleged McCrossen changed to an "A." McCrossen also received a Ph.D in German.

A number of faculty were questioned concerning McCrossen. The dominant response on the part of the faculty was somewhat alien to a weak smile. It does hurt to get the wool pulled over your eyes.

Source: **Flashlight**

October 6, 1975

MANSFIELD STATE COLLEGE FACING POSSIBLE SHUTDOWN

Mansfield — Slumping enrollments and increasing costs may force Mansfield State College to close its doors within the next five years, the state legislature was warned last Monday in Harrisburg.

Testifying before the House Appropriations Committee, Arthur B. Sinkler, chairman of the Board of State College and University Directors, said Mansfield and California State Colleges are suffering from decreasing enrollments as fewer students go on to college from high school.

Mr. Sinkler urged the legislature to add \$12,000,000 to the education budget, which was submitted to the legislature last month by Governor Milton J. Shapp.

Without the additional funds, Mr. Sinkler said, tuition fees at Mansfield State College and the 13 other state-owned institutions will be forced to rise to \$850 a year.

Mansfield State College is located in a part of the state absolutely unserved by any other institution, according to the college's president, Dr. Lawrence Park.

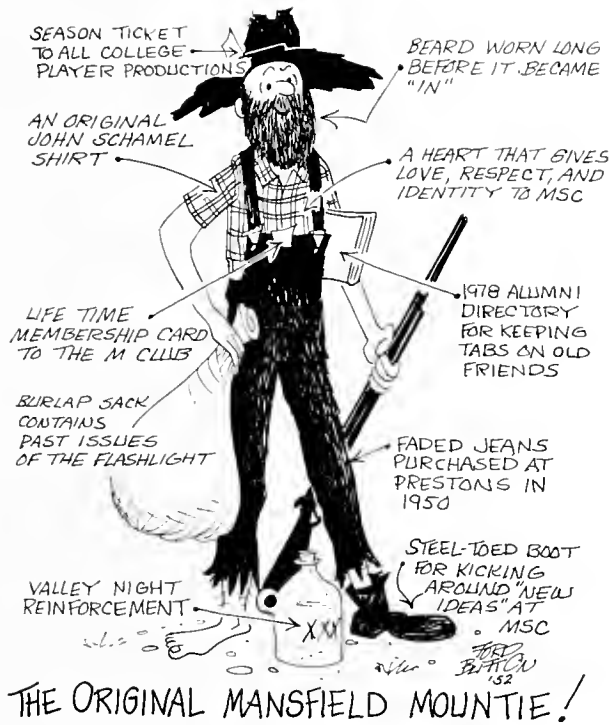
"Even if the enrollment dropped to 2,000 I would still consider it (the college) a success," Dr. Park said.

Source: **Williamsport Grit**
March 17, 1977

DR. DARNTON BECOMES ACTING PRESIDENT



Dr. Darnton served as the Acting President for two years while a search was conducted for a new president. He attempted to maintain stability by encouraging faculty to retrain. He created a bit of controversy among alumni when he changed the conception of the "Mountie" from what he felt was a hill-billy image to one that was more representative of the region. Al Smith, electrician foreman at MSC served as the model for the "New Mountie."



ORIGINAL MOUNTIE



NEW MOUNTIE



1979: The erection of the sculpture "Unity" in front of Alumni Hall.



1979: "Can Stacking" in the dormitory.

1979: Dr. Janet Travis Assumes Presidency

— First Female To Become A Pennsylvania State College President



1979-1983: During her stormy presidency, the change in her personal appearance paralleled change at Mansfield.

1979: Retrenchment of Faculty

— Twenty-Five Positions Eliminated



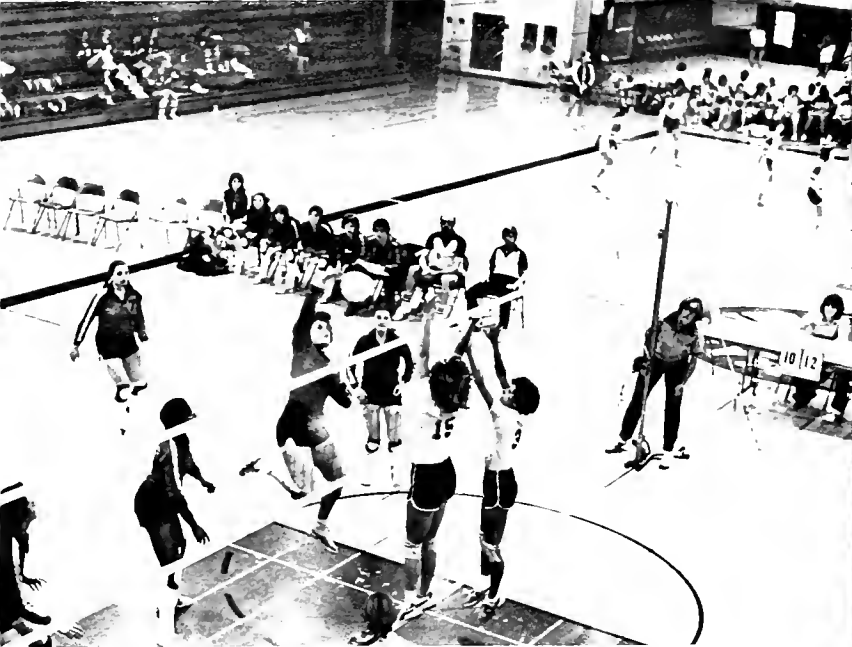
PROFESSOR G. ROBERTSON DILG, a retrenched historian.

Students Protest Retrenchment

(but in vain)

— "Funeral" Is Held For "Dead" Faculty Members . . .
Each Is Eulogized





1979: Mounties Advance to College World Series

— Third Best In The Nation



Under Dr. Heaps (far right), MSC became a "baseball powerhouse" with thirteen straight winning seasons and a host of conference championships and regional titles. Between 1970 and 1983, seventeen Mansfield players signed professional contracts.



During the 1980's, the ROTC (Reserve Officer Training) program expanded. One of the most popular training exercises involved rappelling off Laurel Dormitory.

1981-1983: NUCLEAR ARMS BECOMES ISSUE AMONG STUDENTS

—Films and discussions highlight anti-nuclear programs at Mansfield . . . 1000 students, faculty members, and area residents signed petition calling for “a national U. S. - Soviet halt to the nuclear arms race” . . . volunteers distributed anti-nuke information and sold bumper stickers and lapel pins.

Panel Discussion:
NUCLEAR ARMS FREEZE
 Suicide or Survival?
 Should the U.S. Stop
 Making Nuclear Weapons?
 How Much Overkill is needed?
 Is Nuclear Blackmail Real?
 RED OR DEAD?? DEAD OR RED

**THURS.
 FEB. 17
 7:30pm**

Memorial
 204

DOWLING, KOERNIG,
 MARY ANN NESTON,
 TESMAN.



DR. JOHN DOWLING. An MSC professor of physics, Dr. Dowling organized numerous potential programs to educate the public about the consequences of using nuclear arms. He is a nationally-known reviewer of films about weaponry.



TONY CRAIG (Joe Kulasa, '68). For six years he starred in the ABC-TV Soap Opera "The Edge of Night." In 1982 he appeared in the hit film "Tootsie".



CYNTHIA SMITH BARRY ('78). An actress, she stars in her own one-woman show about "The Mad Woman of Stratford."



MICHAEL HOWLAND ('74). In 1979-80, he was an Iranian hostage for 444 days. When released, Mansfield gave him a warm homecoming in Straughn Auditorium.



EDWARD YOB, M. D. ('70). He is a White House physician who attends to President Ronald Reagan.



TOM BROOKENS. Former Mountie infielder, he now plays for the Detroit Tigers.



MARVIN SCHLENKER ('50). He is currently the director of the popular ABC-TV show "Nightline."



HON. ROBERT KEMP ('49). President Judge, Court of Common Pleas, Tioga County (PA).



ILA LUGG WILEY ('25; '28, BS). Prominent educator and political leader; Chairman of the Mansfield University Board of Trustees.



MARCELLA MAY HYDE ('56). Noted educator; very active in the Alumni Association and the Mansfield Foundation.



KENNETH LEE ('48). Attorney. Speaker of the House of Representatives (PA), 1967-68 and 1973-74; Majority Leader, 1963-64; Minority Leader, 1965-66.

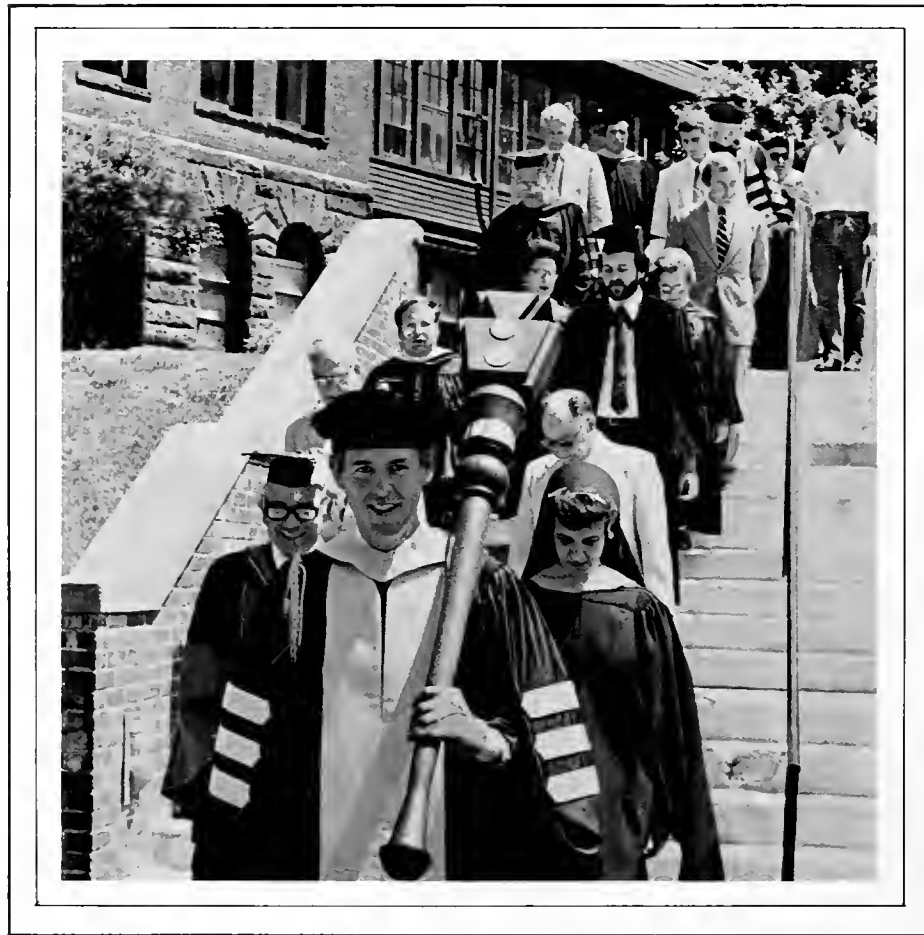


JAMES S. COLES ('34). Chairman of the Executive Committee, Research Corporation; Mansfield Foundation board member.



JAMES WHITE ('49). President Perma Oil Corporation; Mansfield Foundation board member.

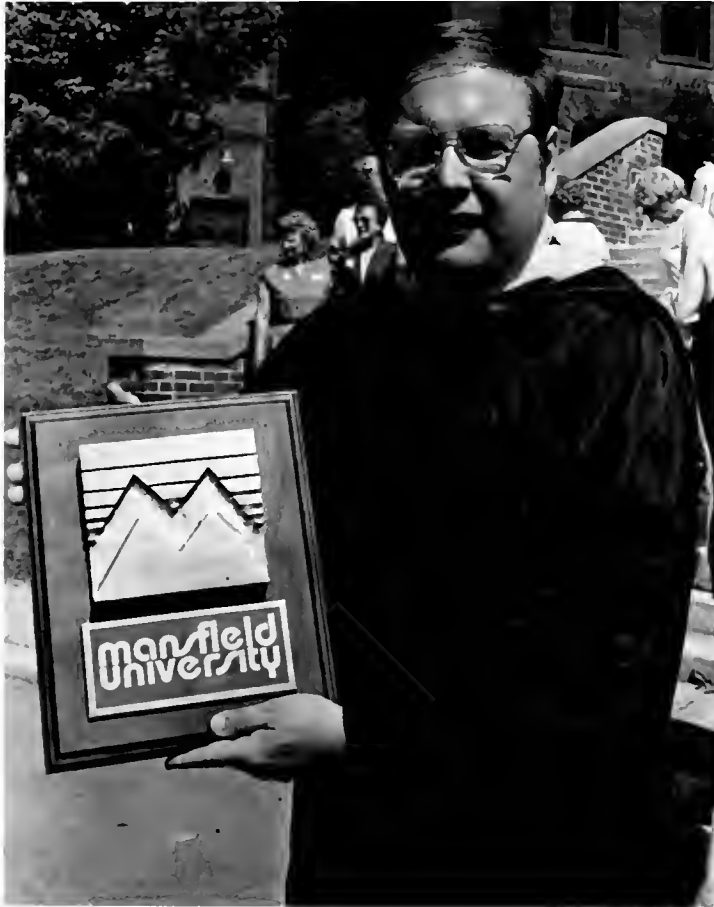
1983: Mansfield Moving Forward



DR. LARRY NESBIT carrying the mace to the ceremony marking the transformation of Mansfield State College into Mansfield University.

1983: Mansfield Becomes University

Enrollment Climbing . . . Rod Kelchner Assumes Presidency . . . Hopeful Future . . .

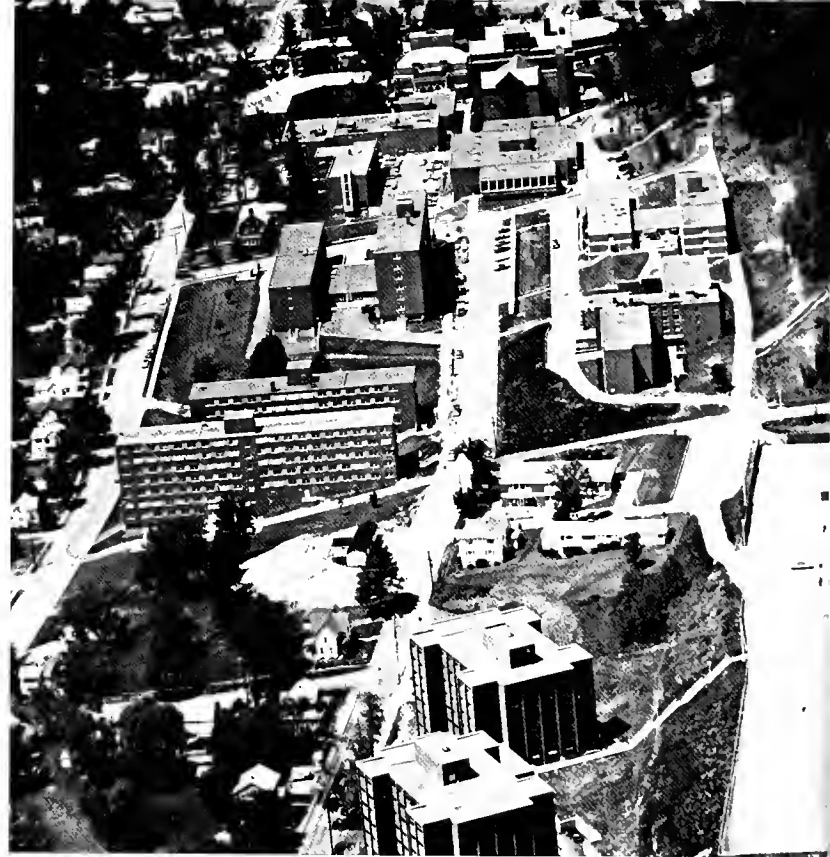


REPRESENTATIVE FRED NOYE '68. He has been one of Mansfield's staunchest supporters. He is the Minority Leader in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.



PRESIDENT KELCHNER. He was appointed Acting-President on July 1, 1983 with the strong support of faculty, alumni, and the Board of Trustees.

MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY LOOKING SOUTH



MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY LOOKING NORTH



