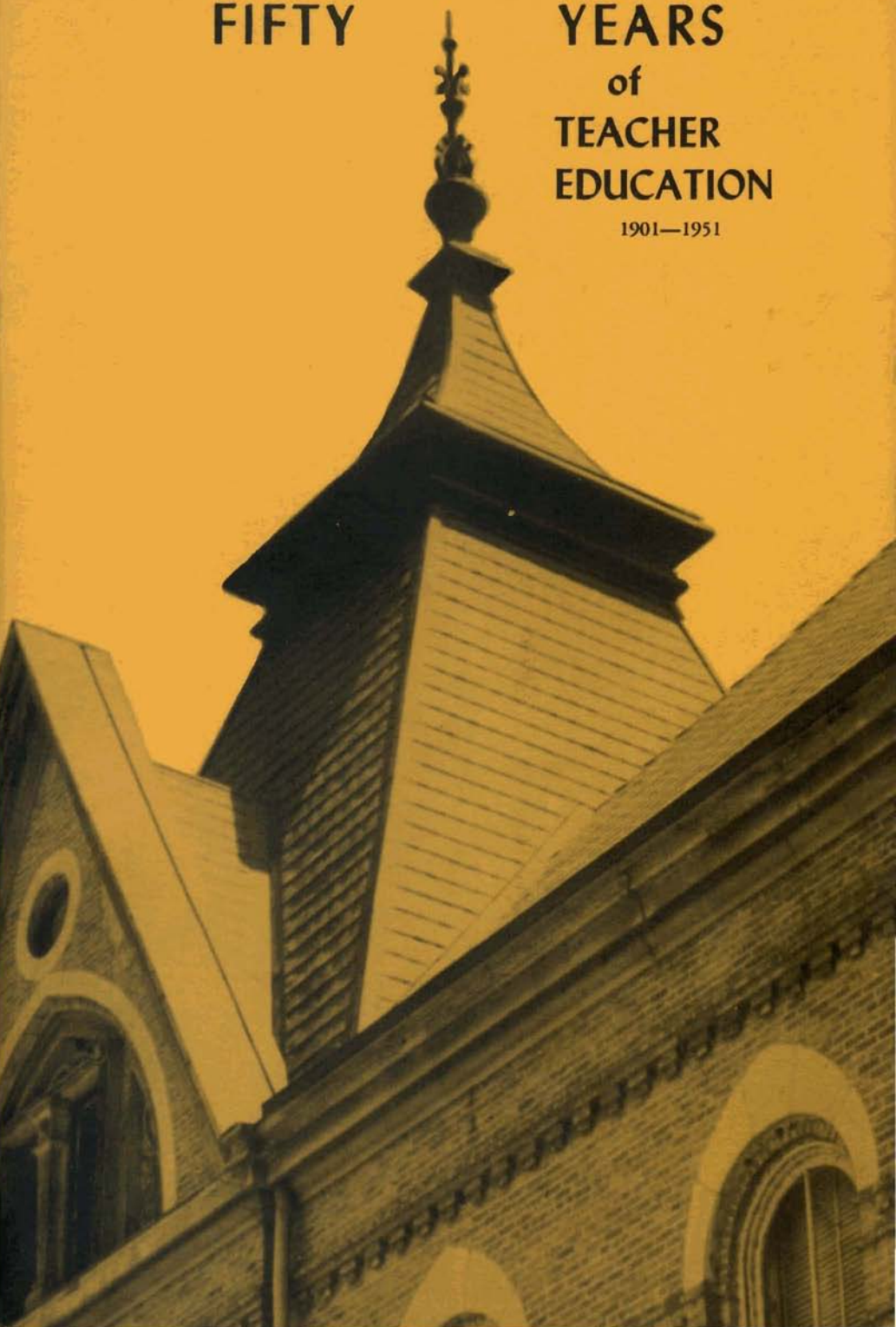


FIFTY

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of  
TEACHER  
EDUCATION

1901—1951

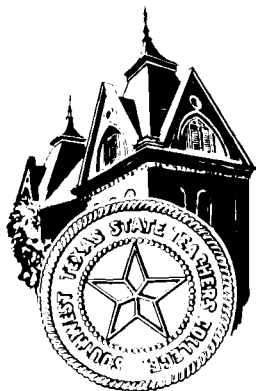


# Fifty Years of Teacher Education

A Brief History

of

# Southwest Texas State Teachers College



San Marcos, Texas

1901-1951

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Thanks must be given to all those faculty members, townspeople, ex-students, and friends of the College who helped to gather and check information for this brief history. Without their aid this work could never have been accomplished.

Special appreciation must be given to President Emeritus C. E. Evans, whose remarkable memory and painstaking copyreading prevented so many errors. Mrs. Charles C. Crawford, Miss May and Miss Jenny Garth, Dean E. J. Kyle, Walter Dibrell and many others contributed more than their share.

Compiling information for this booklet has been a pleasure. I only regret there was not room to go more into detail and to give the names of all the friends, faculty members, and ex-students who have built Southwest Texas State Teachers College.

Acknowledgment must also be given to those persons whose special talents contributed to the publication of this history. Their names are given below.

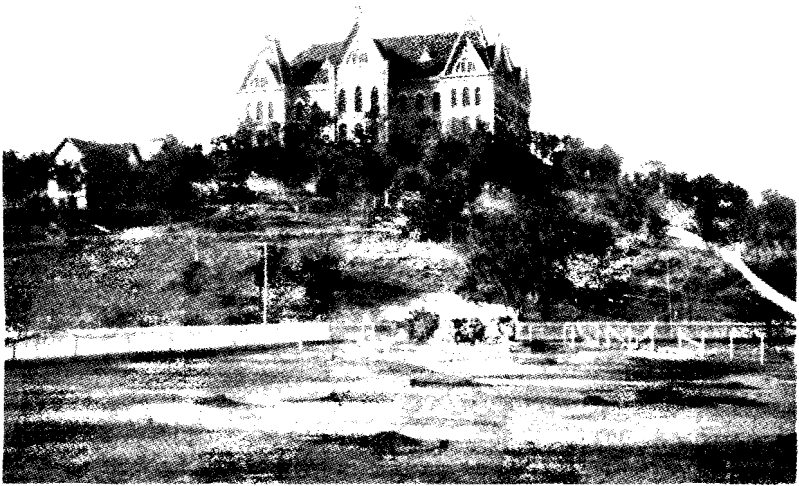
In charge of production — Douglas W. Harris, assistant professor of Industrial Arts, assisted by Russell Lyons and John Yarchuska.

Special art work — Claude Platz, James R. Dulin.

Joe B. Vogel  
Assistant Professor

# Fifty Years of Teacher Education

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The Normal in 1904

## I. LOOKING BACK

—*The Story of the College*



ANY FORCES, many persons are responsible for the celebration of this fiftieth anniversary of Southwest Texas State Teachers College.

The public revolt of the 1880's against deplorable state conditions (twice as many murders in Texas in 1870 as in any other state, 17 per cent of the whites and 90 per cent of the Negroes illiterate, New Braunfels Academy the only public school building in the state) dramatized the need for education. This realization, fanned by the educational propaganda efforts of the Peabody Board of Education and the newly established Federal Bureau of Education, made Texans vote for public schools.

Public schools meant a demand for more teachers, a demand that the state's two Normals, Sam Houston and North Texas, could not fill. But all these forces would not have sufficed without the persistence of San Marcos citizens, who in 1892 petitioned for a Normal school, or without the courage and foresight of three Texas Legislators who worked to build a Normal School atop old Wood's Hill near the head of the San Marcos River.

A demobilized veteran, Captain Ferg Kyle, climbed to the top of Wood's Hill shortly after the end of the Civil War and proposed that a school be built on this site. Kyle's family had moved from Mississippi when he was a child and settled on the banks of the Blanco River. As a young

lad he served in the Texas Rangers until the outbreak of the Civil War, then joined Terry's Ranger's, 8th Texas Cavalry, winning his captaincy at the battle of Shiloh.

An impressive figure, 6 feet 2 inches tall, who continued to wear his Confederate-gray trousers tucked into his boottops until his death in 1906, Captain Kyle was to remember his dream later and fight for appropriations for the new Normal.

But much was to happen to the Hill between that visit by Captain Kyle and the building of the College.

### CHAUTAUQUA HILL

In 1885 on the inspiration of a visiting Methodist minister from Houston, the Rev. Horace N. Dubose, San Marcos organized the San Marcos Chautauqua, purchasing an 11-acre plot of ground at the top of the hill from Judge W. D. Wood for \$5,000. During the next 10 years the Chautauqua in San Marcos, in line with the national Chautauqua movement which was then at its height, became an important educational force in the state.

A wooden tabernacle, 66 by 90 feet, seating approximately 1,500 persons was completed on the site of the present Main Building by 1886. The grounds were fenced with a gate located somewhere between the site of the Science and Education Buildings. Admission was charged to the grounds, a canvas-topped restaurant opened, water piped up the hill, and fountains and pools built. A small steamboat, the Tom Glover, flying the colors of the Texas Republic, took visitors for rides on the river. For 5 cents one could ride the bus, a horse-drawn carriage, to the top of the hill.

San Marcos citizens took in boarders at rates ranging from \$3.50 to \$4 per week, or visitors could camp right on the Hill itself for 50 cents a week. A teacher's institute was held along with the summer Chautauqua, a swimming house and bath built at the head of the river above the present power house, and some public-spirited citizens even planned an extensive City Park to be located on the river's banks below the Hill.

But in the middle 1890's the Chautauqua suddenly collapsed, leaving a bare frame building, a rocky dusty road, and eleven acres of hilltop that became the property of the city.

### LEGISLATIVE APPROVAL

At the same time demand was growing for a Normal School that would serve what was then called "west" Texas. In an attempt to solve the teacher shortage the 23rd Legislature provided that the Coronal Institute, a private school that once occupied the hill west of the College where the High School building now stands, might with the addition of several required courses issue permanent teaching certificates. This the owners neglected to do. Finally the Legislature in 1899 voted that a Normal School might be started in San Marcos if the citizens could furnish land.



Captain Fred Cocke, pictured as a member of the State Legislature in 1898, helped to establish Southwest Texas Normal in San Marcos. This picture was furnished by his daughter, Mrs. Roy C. Archer of Austin.



Captain Ferg Kyle

This bill to locate a Normal School in San Marcos was first proposed on March 3, 1899 by Fred Cocke, representative from the Ninety-eighth District, consisting of Hays, Blanco, Comal, and Gillespie counties. Considerable opposition developed to the bill but under the House leadership of Cocke and with the backing in the Texas Senate of J. B. Dibrell the bill was finally passed and approved on May 10 by Governor J. D. Sayers.

#### CITY GAVE LAND

The San Marcos City Council, meeting in special session on Oct. 16, 1899, voted to give the land, a tract consisting of 11 acres plus several lots. Mayor Howell Hardy and his aldermen, George W. Donaldson, N. K. Farris, W. D. Wood, Peter Ault, Thomas Taylor, and G. G. Johnson,

placed a value of \$12,000 on the land and buildings they were presenting to the state and then published a brochure advertising the wonders of town and river.

On March 28, 1901, members of the Texas Senate passed Senate Bill No. 142, accepting the gift of land from the city of San Marcos and appropriating \$35,000 — \$25,000 for the erection of buildings and \$10,000 for the maintenance of Southwest Texas Normal School. The bill was sponsored and pushed through the Senate by J. B. Dibrell of Seguin.

Dibrell, a native of Kentucky, was a member of the House of Representatives for 2 years, served as state senator for 8 years, and served one term in the Supreme Court. One of his sons, Walter Dibrell, and five of his grandchildren have gone to school on the Hill.

In the House, S. B. No. 124 was proposed by Captain Ferg Kyle.

Official state approval, therefore, of the Normal School was given in 1901 and it is for this reason that the College celebrates its Golden Anniversary in 1951.

Work on the Main Building was begun in 1902. San Marcos businessman Herbert Eastwood recalls as a young lad standing with a huge crowd, "possibly three or four hundred people," at the top of the Hill to watch Governor S. W. T. Lanham, "a huge man in a black suit with a flowing mustache and high wing collar with a bow tie," lay the cornerstone.

Contractors were already having trouble with the Main Building. Load after load of cement was poured into the foundation forms at the Northeast corner of Main only to disappear into the earth. It was with difficulty that workmen finally plugged what appeared to be a deep cave in the Hill and managed to keep the concrete in their forms. Recently, maintenance workers rediscovered and again closed another opening to this cave. In spite of this difficulty the College was ready for its September opening in 1903.

#### THE NORMAL OPENS

Old newspapers, Pedagogos, diaries and visits with ex-students help to bring the early days of the College back to life.

Three hundred and three students enrolled when the College opened its doors. A faculty of seventeen persons, headed by Principal T. G. Harris (see "The First Seventeen") dispensed History, Civics, Geography, Professional Work, Vocal Music, Physical Sciences, Physiology, Botany, Phys-

iography, Zoology and Latin, but only to those persons desiring to become teachers. The maximum salary for these first faculty members was \$1,500 for nine months. The principal received \$2,000.

Each student had to sign an agreement to teach as many sessions in the public schools of Texas as he or she attended sessions at the Normal.

Cost of attending the new Normal School was reasonable. Each state senator and each representative could authorize two scholarship students. After paying fees (laboratory \$3, \$18.75 board fee per session, \$2 incidental), scholarship students received books, other board costs, and tuition free. Estimated costs for attending school were \$100 per session for scholarship students, \$150 for others. "Students will be encouraged to keep their expenses for clothing within moderate bounds . . ." wrote Principal Harris.

These prices are difficult to understand until one realizes that the Hays County Times in 1902 was advertising "Men's Fine Felt Hats" for 75 cents. That same year before the Normal opened the Times proudly announced that phone service had been opened and that San Marcans could now call Martindale, Staples, Reedville and Maxwell. A suit of men's clothes cost from \$5 to \$15, a round trip to Chicago over the I.G.N. could be had for \$31.70, and Dr. J. H. Combs stood ready to fit citizens with a set of false teeth, price \$8—\$10.

It was lucky prices weren't too high that first year. A secretarial error misplaced a decimal point on the legislative appropriation and changed \$18,000 into \$1,800. Faculty members had to discount their paychecks at 6 per cent through local merchants.

#### *SAN MARCANS HELP*

San Marcos Mayor Hardy appealed to citizens for help as the first year of the college opened. The city offered to haul adobe free to citizens who would build walks so that students would not have to tramp through the mud up Normal Hill, and other public-spirited citizens tried to revive plans, first started in early Chautauqua days, for building a San Marcos City Park below the hill on the river. Other appeals were made for housing, for responsible families who would offer room and board at reasonable prices to the expected deluge of students.

Less than a dozen houses, the Garth's, Peary's, Moore's, Nance's, and a few others, were clustered around the foot of the hill on North Austin Street to greet students in 1903 when the doors finally opened. But a friendly smile and a helpful hand was awaiting for the students at the depot in the person of Mose Cheatam.

No description of life at the early Normal could be complete without a brief mention of Mose, the negro driver of the city carriage who has become a San Marcos legend.

Mose lost his leg in a carriage accident when, to save a little child from a runaway team, he stuck to his driver's seat and was injured when his carriage overturned. All the students knew Mose, perched on the driver's seat of his hack, "a keerful kerridge driver," with his neat black suit and round black hat and the slight limp when he walked. And Mose knew all the students. Long before the Christmas holidays he knew each student's name and address and coming back from Austin or San Antonio on the train a student had only to step into Mose's carriage to be carried, without a word being spoken, to the proper boarding house.

#### *EARLY RECREATION*

For entertainment students made up parties, went on hiking trips to the head of the river, on Sunday afternoons went rowing or Kodaking, and everyone went to church. Most of the faculty taught Sunday School. More adventurous souls explored Wonder Cave or took the day-long jaunt out to Jacob's Well in Wimberley. Only a daring few, and those in the privacy of their boarding houses, dared to dance. For picnicking Thompson's Island was a favorite spot.



Literary clubs and debating societies took up a large share of spare time. Two of the clubs organized during that first year of school, the Shakespeare and the Harris Blair Literary Societies, are still in existence. The Idyllic Literary Society, organized in 1905, is now the second oldest girls' club on the hill.

A host of clubs followed throughout the years — the United Order of Fiery Tops in 1908 with Lillian Phillips as Supreme Adjuster, the Elberta Peaches Club in 1910 with T. E. Hogan as Most Privileged Pruner, the Salties, Story Teller's League, SWTN Police, set up in 1915 to patrol the campus and protect the co-eds, and scores of others.

Most of the older clubs for girls that ex-students will remember, the Comenians, the Pierians, the Every Day, have disappeared, and their place taken by the Shakespeare, Idyllic, Allie Evans, Charles Craddock, Sallie Beretta, Aonian and Philosophian Literary Societies.

#### DISCIPLINE STRICT

Principal Harris was a stickler for discipline and spelling. Chapel was held weekly and roll was checked under the elaborately-carved beams of the old auditorium that once took up most of top floor of Main. Spelling lessons and diacritical marking took up part of the period.

"Time and chapel wait for no man," the 1906 Pedagog attributed to Mr. Harris. Students who missed chapel were certain of swift punishment and failing a spelling lesson meant staying after school week after week until the test was finally mastered.

In 1905 Principal Harris published a list of "Regulations for the Guidance of Students of Southwest State Normal".

#### REGULATIONS OF NORMAL

1. School will be in session from 8:45 A. M. till 2 P. M. on each Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Home study periods will be from 3:30 P. M. till 5:30 P. M. and from 7 P. M. till 10 P. M. each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. From 2 P. M. on Saturday till noon Monday students may devote their time to rest, appropriate exercise and recreation, attendance on Sunday School and Church services and other duties.
2. The hours designated above as study periods are to be spent by all students in their own rooms, or in the library, or in the laboratory, in the prosecution of school work . . .
3. In all boarding homes the use of the telephone by students must be limited to the giving or receiving of important information in regard to school work, or to communication with parents, guardians, or members of the faculty . . .
4. Students will not without special permission from some member of the faculty, go to the post office either to post or to call for mail or for any other purposes . . .
5. During the afternoons and evenings of Saturdays and Sundays, students may, within proper bounds, make and receive social visits, but such visits may not extend later than 10 P. M. and the proprietors of boarding homes are directed to see that their parlors are in all cases vacated by students not later than this hour. The purpose which justifies the existence of the Normal is the preparation of young men and women to teach, not to afford opportunity to marry. Any marked indications that students are spending their time in courting, or in being courted, or in trifling about such matters, will be deemed sufficient for the prompt removal of such students from the Normal.

Strict though these rules seem today, they were in keeping with the educational discipline of the times and when Mr. Harris resigned in 1911 students and faculty alike mourned. Faculty members met in a classroom to give Mr. Harris a loving cup. "He (Mr. Harris) was a very strong man, but he couldn't keep back the tears," recalls Mrs. Charles Crawford, the former Helen Hornsby and one of the first faculty members. Faculty members made short speeches and most of them cried also.

### *FIRST PRESIDENT RESIGNS*

That same year that Mr. Harris resigned, ex-students organized the "All Students' Association of the Southwest Texas State Normal," and held the first Homecoming. One hundred and ninety-eight ex-students met on the Hill May 13-15, 1911, to elect W. W. Jenkins of Georgetown president, to thank the retiring first principal and to pass this resolution: "Be it resolved, That we pledge our heartiest support and extend our good wishes to Mr. C. E. Evans, and hope for him the same success that has attended our retiring principal."

It was a growing campus and Normal School over which President Evans assumed control in the summer of 1911. In addition to the Main building with its offices of president and registrar, the auditorium and ten recitation rooms, there were the president's home, the first Science Building, completed in 1908, and the Library, now the Language-Arts Building, which was completed in 1910.

A gravel road extended up the walk which now leads to the Quad between the Library and Science Buildings, and wagons and carriages used the space in front of Main and L. A. for a turn around. Horses, as many as 30 or 40 each day, were tied down the slope where the I. A. Building now stands. English teacher Gates Thomas parked his little bay pony and buggy there each morning after giving students a lift halfway up the back of the Hill, which was as high as the road went then.

Early roads around the Hill were built largely of adobe, which turned into a fine dusty powder in dry weather and into slippery mire in rainy seasons. Visitors often had to walk up the Hill in rainy weather when Mose Cheatan's team couldn't pull the slope.

With the coming of cars, Dr. Evans bought the first one, a Dodge. In 1916, the road up to the Quad was enlarged so that two cars could pass.

### *HILL RACE TRACK*

Unfortunately this widened road became a proving ground for San Marcos motorists, who didn't feel that their car had been tested until it had shown that it would pull Normal Hill. Gay young blades drove up to Main Building to whistle at co-eds until President Evans called in maintenance worker Rufus Wimberley, told him to close the road to the Quad and build a road around the Hill.

Building problems being nothing new to Wimberley, who has been shifting rocks, dirt, and former dwellings since 1915 to make room for the expanding college and who wasn't even stumped when Dr. Evans at one time confided that he was thinking of moving the water tower, the Hill roads were built with picks, shovels and wheelbarrows.

The big events of the years before the first World War were the intercollegiate debates. A winning football team might rate one page in the Pedagog, but a debate team rated a spread of several pages.

The debate of the year was always the grudge match against Denton. Debaters were selected and groomed months ahead of time. Coaches met on neutral ground and sides were chosen. Then the entire college, town and countryside debated the question. Debaters were often awakened in the middle of the night to be given a good point or a question that might stump them.

### *DEBATES POPULAR*

On the day of the big debate the student body and faculty paraded to the station to meet the Denton debaters. A float with decorated chairs for debaters and coaches was fixed on a wagon bed, and the contestants hauled in great style to the Main Building where an assembly was immediately held with rival teams boasting from the stage of what they would do to their worthy opponents that evening.

William A. Rasco and R. H. Porter in 1916, debating the affirmative side of "Resolved—That immigration into the United States should be further restricted by the imposition of a literacy test" licked their North Texas opponents by 3-0. Such a victory called for a torchlight parade around the square and a series of parties and dances.

Beginning in 1912 another attraction was the Senior Play. Members of the German Club, *Germanistische Gesellschaft*, also presented a play each spring. A Lyceum course, with season tickets for one dollar, entertained students and townspeople. Dramatic work in 1919 was largely taken over by director G. H. Sholts and his Rabbit's Foot Dramatic Club, which presented "The Admirable Crichton," "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," and "Seventeen."

Educationally the Normal was making great progress during the war period. The Science Building was enlarged in 1915, a Manual Arts Building, now the Student Union, erected in 1912, a brick Power House in 1915, and the Education Building, an \$85,000 building, completed in 1918.

President Evans was in the middle of his long campaign to raise the status of the Normal Schools to the position of colleges. (See Guideposts).

### FIRST PRACTICE TEACHING

At the beginning of 1914 a Training School was opened to give practice teaching to students under the supervision of A. W. Birdwell, W. I. Woodson and A. C. Burkholder. "The practice school bears the same relation to the profession of teaching as the laboratory does to science, or the work shop does to Manual Training," stated the Normal catalogue of 1915. For training rural teachers an arrangement was made with a one-room school in the Westover section to take practice teachers.

One other project dear to the hearts of College students was begun during the World War I period.

For several years students had been swimming in the pool just below the present power house and a large circus type tent was pitched there as a bathhouse. This was to be changed one hot day in the summer of 1916 when Dr. S. M. Sewell (affectionately known as "Froggy" behind his back), went wading in the San Marcos River, around the site of the old ice house and Confederate Grain Mill.

Dr. Sewell found the stream choked with old trees, trash, and mud. Nowhere was the water more than 2 or 3 feet deep. But the faculty committee watching him from the bank, Dr. C. S. Smith, then coach and science teacher, P. T. Miller, chemistry teacher, and Dr. Evans agreed with Dr. Sewell that the spot would make a wonderful pool and park.

### SEWELL PARK BEGUN

Four acres of land west of the river were leased from the US Bureau of Fisheries in 1916. College workers with mud scrapers and mule teams, again under the direction of Rufus Wimberley, cleaned the river. Rock and gravel and cinders built up the banks and by the summer of 1917 the College had its Riverside Park. Later this name was changed to Sewell Park in honor of Dr. Sewell.

Land has gradually been added to this, both from private sources and through purchase from the government, until now the park contains almost 23 acres. Concrete retaining walls were built by Rufus Wimberley under a novel plan suggested by J. A. Clayton, at that time a member of the Manual Arts Department. The island, low and marshy, was filled in with soil.

Regulations that would seem strange to present-day swimmers were strictly enforced at the opening of the pool. No white or light colored suits were permitted. A matron was hired in 1917 to see that bathers met all requirements of decorum. Shoulder straps on bathing suits had to be wide enough to hold three buttons. Hose were sewed or pinned to suits, and girls' suits had to have skirts or bloomers. The matron also checked on male attire

and made certain that boys and girls swam in different parts of the pool and did not sit together on the grass while clad in swimming suits.

Even these clothing regulations were not modest enough for some. Friends recall that Dr. Sewell cut the legs off a pair of trousers and sewed them to the bottom of his suit for more protection.

One event in connection with Sewell Park that has become traditional is the annual Water Pageant, which got its start on the 4th of July, 1920. Several students wanted to go swimming on that holiday so Dr. Evans gave permission for the pool to remain open for a swimming-diving show to be staged. From this has grown the annual pageant which now attracts thousands of visitors for a two-night stand each summer.

### NORMAL AT WAR

The far-off guns of war ripped into the peace and progress of the Normal in 1917, and four hundred and sixteen men from the Normal donned khaki. At home co-eds treasured pictures of boyfriends who had enlisted and helped with Red Cross and Liberty Bond drives. The military invaded the campus with a unit of the Student Army Training Corps (see in Time of Need).

"To the men, who have been students of the Southwest Texas State Normal College, and who, when the call for champions of right, justice, and liberty came, so valiantly gave their lives both in the camp and on the battlefield that peace might be the inheritance of all the world, we the students of 1918-19, dedicate the sixteenth volume of the Pedagog."

This inscription headed a sad chapter in the 1919 Pedagog, the listing of the war dead: Jack Arnold, Kenneth S. Gardner, Joe Stribbling, Henry Whipple, David Haile, and William Harris.

News of the armistice broke with shouting and happiness over the Hill. Downtown whistles blew, bells rang out the glad tidings, and patriotic citizens unloaded their shotguns by firing into the air. On the Hill Miss Mary Stuart Butler, music teacher, and Miss Mamie E. Brown, soon to be the first degree graduate of the Normal, grabbed two flags and led an impromptu parade of joy and thankfulness.

But the parade was shortlived. No holiday had been announced; the students returned to classes.

### FIRST DEGREE AWARDED

The same Miss Brown made Normal history in June, 1919, when, clad in the first bachelor's robe and cap to be used at a Normal commencement, she received the first bachelor's degree to be issued on the Hill. Daughter of J. S. Brown, teacher of mathematics, Miss Brown finished the Normal as a "senior" in 1910 and received a "permanent" teacher's certificate. Later, when a "fifth year" of work, approximately the present junior year, was added, Miss Brown came back to finish that and to receive another permanent certificate. With the authorization in 1916 of the Board of Regents making the Normal a senior college able to grant degrees, Miss Brown came back to the Hill and received her third permanent teaching certificate. "What single woman could live down three permanent certificates?" says Miss Brown, who is now a member of the faculty at Texas A & I.

That same year, 1919, Dr. C. S. Smith returned after wartime service in France, and other faces, now familiar on the Hill, were to be seen on the campus.

Miss Ruby Henderson had completed her first year of work as supervisor of the fifth and sixth grades in the Training School and started on a teaching career which was to earn her so many friends and admirers. Mrs. Gates Thomas, then Miss Lillian Johnson, was teaching her first Hill classes in art, and Miss Ethel Davis, who came to the Hill the year before, was assistant librarian.

The History Department was strengthened with the addition in 1919 of Miss Retta Murphy, whose store of knowledge and sharp humor has de-

lighted and still delights students. And Dr. Nolle, who was to do perhaps more than any other single person on the Hill to build and maintain high academic standards, not only for this college, but for other colleges and universities in the South and Southwest, joined the faculty.

### NOLLE JOINS FACULTY

Alfred H. Nolle, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1915, the first doctor on the Hill, came to San Marcos in September, 1919, as Professor of Foreign Languages. With his wife and young Wilson, only six weeks old then, Dr. Nolle combed the town for several days before finding an apartment. When he did find one it was a combination home and apartment house with a community bath out in the backyard. Footstools helped to hold down the linoleum on the floor when the north winds blew.

In 1923 Dr. Nolle was appointed Dean of the College, succeeding A. W. Birdwell, who had been elected president of Stephen F. Austin. Students, in dedicating the 1926 Pedagog to Dr. Nolle, penned this dedication: "In appreciation of his influence upon the development of the High Standards of Southwest Texas State Teachers College and of his superior scholarship and unflinching counsel. In sincere admiration for his friendly dignity of manner and his beautiful simplicity of character—for his embodiment of those qualities in our college which we hold most dear."

Dean Nolle's worth to the College and to education in general may be partly measured by the positions entrusted to him. A member of the Committee on Standards for the Association of Texas Colleges since 1924, he has been chairman of that committee since 1936. For two terms, 1944-46, he was president of the Association of Texas Colleges and in 1940 was chosen as chairman of the Conference of Academic Deans of the Southern States. He has never missed a meeting of the Texas College Association or of the Conference of Deans.

The year after the war also saw the beginning of the Bobcat band, 22 members strong under the direction of D. D. Snow. Its first great moment came on March 12, 1921, when the band broadcast over the San Antonio Light radio station, closing the program with "The Old Gray Mare." It was 1923 when director R. A. Tampke took over his duties and five years later the band received uniforms, maroon and gold with capes and caps, the band costume so many thousands of exes remember.

### THE REBELLIOUS TWENTIES

The 1920's were the rebellious years for students all over the nation. It was the day of the Charleston and "It Ain't Gonna Rain No More." Flaming youth, flappers, Red Grange, Jack Dempsey, and Bobby Jones and Rudy Valle crooning "My Time is Your Time." Sinclair Lewis was picturing American life and business in "Main Street," and "Babbitt."

Here on the Normal campus at the end of the war the use of tobacco was still forbidden for both girls and boys. Practically the entire student body was campused for three days when students, disobeying regulations, attended a dance that the Fire Department gave on the San Marcos Square. Boys and girls slipped away from the Hill to the "Blue Moon," a downtown confectionary with a victrola hidden behind a bamboo screen. A football player and his girlfriend were threatened with expulsion from school because he took the girl for an auto ride—with his family along as chaperones.

Yet these troubles were not the result so much of the administration being unwilling to make concessions as of the slowness of change of community mores. Other institutions faced the same difficulties, and Dr. Evans, when he proposed to let students dance after World War I, was cautioned to "wait a while."

To Dean of Women Mary C. Brogden went the honor of being one of the first faculty sponsors at a College dance. This first dance was held at the Boy's Gym in 1926, and students Lyons McCall and Carol Forquean led 72 couples in the Grand March. Regulations on swimming were relaxed also.

Clara Bow was the "It" girl of the movies but Hill students found time in 1928 to make a movie of their own. Called the "San Marcos Shiek", it starred Eleanor Parke as heroine and Boody Johnson as the hero. Other college students appearing in the production were Lynette Dailey, Annie Marie Barnes, Frances Parke, Lauris Serur, Cotton Brannum, "Sloppy" Shelton, Albert Harzke, and Lynn Cox. The movie was made by a Hollywood cameraman and shown to capacity crowds downtown.

A host of now-familiar faculty faces first appeared on the campus during the twenties and early thirties. With the celebration of the Golden Anniversary of the College these faculty members will all have completed 20 or more years of service on the Hill. Lack of space forbids the individual recognition they deserve.

Faculty members and the schoolyear they joined the staff are:

1920-21	Miss Irma Bruce
1922-23	Dr. Carroll L. Key, Miss Georgia Lazenby, Dr. E. O. Wiley, Fred Kaderli
1923-24	H. M. Green, H. E. Speck, Dr. R. A. Tampke
1924-25	Miss Alma Lueders
1925-26	Miss Sue Taylor, Dr. David F. Votaw, Dr. L. N. Wright, Yancy P. Yarbrough
1926-27	I. R. Buckner, Dr. Leland E. Derrick, Tom Nichols, Dr. J. Lloyd Read
1927-28	Dr. Dorus A. Snellings, Miss Elizabeth Sterry
1928-29	R. R. Rush
1929-30	Mrs. Verna L. Deckert
1930-31	Dr. Claude Elliott, Dr. Buford W. Williams

Other important things were happening during the '20's, too. The name of the College officially became Southwest Texas State Teachers College in 1923. The Science Building, costing \$150,000, was erected in 1926, taking the place of the older building which had formerly occupied that spot. The Allie Evans Demonstration Cottage was added for the benefit of the Home Economics Department which had started back in 1910 with 80 girls. The Industrial Arts Building was added to the Power Shop in 1924; the first Men's and Women's Gymnasium built, and a 40-acre Demonstration Farm for agriculture students purchased.

#### DEPRESSION YEARS

Enrollment reached a peak in this period before the crash of '29. More than 2,000 different students were registered here in the fall and spring terms of 1927 and 1928 but after that came the big decline. By 1933 only 701 students were registered the fall semester.

The National Youth Administration put out a helping hand at this time. Under the campus direction of H. E. Speck, dean of men, as many as 300 students a month were given employment. Applications poured in for jobs that paid from 25 to 30 cents an hour, and many a student worked his way through school in the depression years with the help of the nine to fifteen dollars he could earn under NYA.

Main difficulty was finding legitimate jobs for everyone. Students mowed lawns, painted houses, compiled research papers. A host of student librarians provided book-seekers with the best and most rapid service ever seen on the Hill, and almost every teacher had a secretary.

Enrollment began to climb again after the mid '30's, and Dr. Evans' building program, helped by US grants, never slackened. The Auditorium-Laboratory School was completed in 1929 at a cost of \$145,000. The Boys' Gymnasium, finished in 1932, was enlarged and remodeled in 1937. That same year the Girls' Gymnasium was completed at a cost of \$65,000.

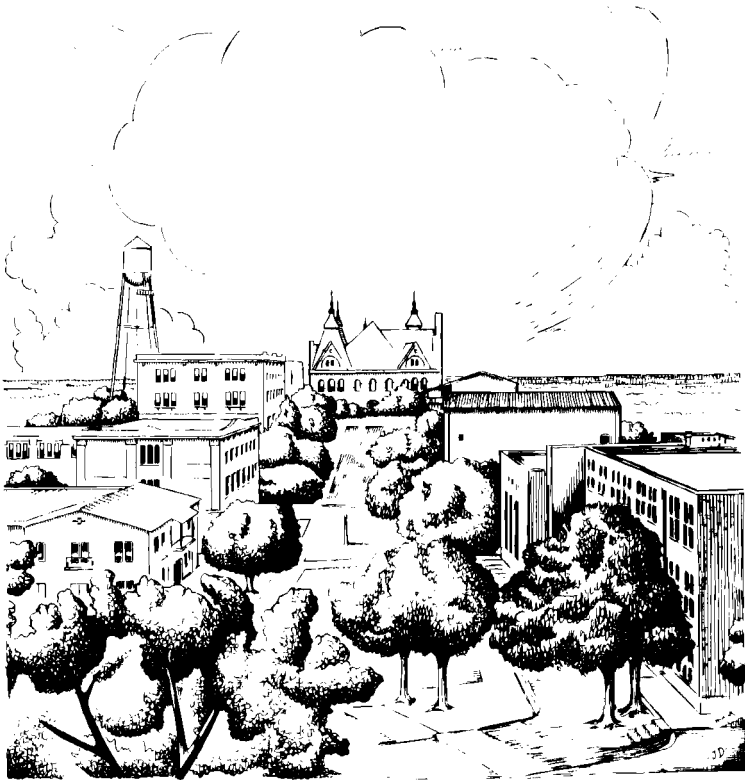
The old Music Hall building was renovated and enlarged in 1938, and Southwest Texas State Teachers College got its first dormitories during these years. Sayers Hall, first occupied in 1936, and Harris Hall, which received its first men in 1937, were added to the campus.

The building of dormitories on the campus had been approved by the Legislature in March 1929, but it was not until the 1930's that money became available at a reasonable rate of interest to permit construction. During the '30's Cliffside, Pickard, Northside and Hines Halls for girls were opened, and Lowman Hall provided room for 30 members of the Hill athletic squad.

The period of expansion begun during this period has never slackened, except for wartime restrictions on building materials. In 1942 Dr. Evans retired, after 31 years of faithful service. (See "Presidents of the College").

Events of the 1940's, the war years, the decline of college enrollments and the swift rise after the war with the return of the "G. I.'s" to the campus, the inauguration of the postwar building program, the passage of Gilmer-Aikin laws and their effect upon our entire public school system are too well known to justify lengthy description here.

This story of growth will be seen by the ex-student visitor as he stands on the steps in front of historic Old Main and gazes over a hill that has suddenly sprouted new buildings its length and breadth. Here for seeing, not for reading, is the success story of fifty golden years at Southwest Texas State Teachers College.

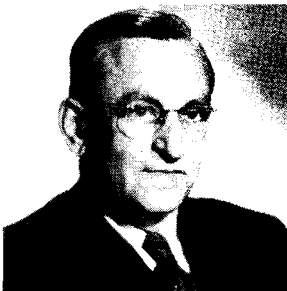
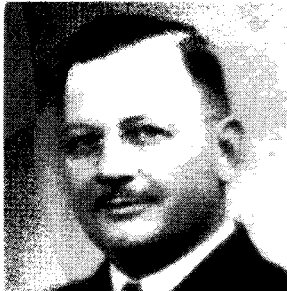
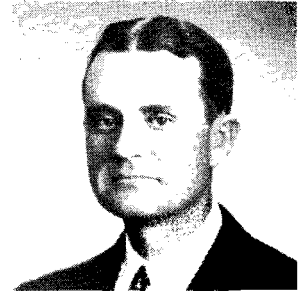


Sketch of the Hill by James Dulin

# Board of Regents



# Texas State Colleges



Charles P. McGaha  
Walter F. Woodul  
R. L. Thomas

H. L. Mills, President  
Melvin C. Eidson  
Emma Mae Brotze  
John C. Calhoun

N. S. Harrell  
W. L. Kerr  
Claude Isbell, Secretary





Above, left to right, are S. V. Daniel, Ed J. L. Green, and Dr. J. M. Hons, early members of the San Marcos Board of Normal Trustees. Not pictured are San Marcans Judge W. D. Wood and Will G. Barber.

## II. FRIENDS OF THE COLLEGE

—*The Story of the Regents*



**THE GROWTH** of Southwest State Teachers College would have been impossible without the whole-hearted support of the members of its Board of Regents and of the first Local Board of Directors.

The College bosses, and friends, were first provided for in Senate Bill 142, approved March 28, 1901. This bill, which gave final approval to plans for the Normal School, also called for the appointment of a local board of three trustees, or inspectors, to oversee the work of Principal Harris and his faculty. To this board in 1901 were appointed three San Marcos citizens, Judge W. D. Wood, president, S. V. Daniel, and Ed J. L. Green.

This board, with some changes in membership, conducted the business of the Normal School until the end of 1911, when House Bill No. 17, passed on August 30, provided for the creation of "a State Normal School Board of Regents for the State Normal Schools for White Teachers." This bill directed the governor to appoint "four persons of good education and of high moral character" who, together with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, would constitute the Board of Regents for all the state normal schools.

Members were appointed to this first state board for two-year terms and were required to visit each school at least once a year. Legislators wisely gave the Regents broad general powers, decreeing that they should "have authority to erect, equip, and repair buildings; to purchase libraries, furniture, apparatus, fuel and other necessary supplies; to employ and discharge presidents or principals, teachers, treasurers and other employees; and to fix the salaries of the persons so employed . . ."

Two later bills, Senate Bill No. 203, 33rd Legislature, 1931, and Senate Bill No. 130, 41st Legislature, 1939, increased the number of Regents from four members to six and then to nine. At the present time members are appointed by the governor with the approval of the Senate for six-year overlapping terms.

Since the members are delegated by the government of the State of Texas with exceedingly broad powers their responsibility is a heavy one. Members must give considerable portions of their own valuable time, sacrificing business life and private affairs, to overseeing the operation of the College. Both President Emeritus Evans and President Flowers have often commended the members of the Board of Regents for the diligence with which they perform their tasks and for the spirit of cooperation with which all members work toward the solving of College problems.



Mrs. Sallie Beretta

Some of the Regents have been generous in their gifts to the College. Most recently Mrs. Sallie Beretta, a life long friend of the College and a member of the Board of Regents for 18 years, donated a 125-acre Wimberley ranch to Southwest Texas State Teachers College. The ranch, which has been rated as one of the beauty spots of Texas, will be used as a campsite for educational and recreational facilities.

An outstanding civic leader, Mrs. Beretta was appointed by Woodrow Wilson during World War I as president of the Housewives League, an organization designed to combat the high cost of living. She was in charge of bond sales over five counties during the second World War. Because she took a great interest in preserving and planting bluebonnets, which were then being destroyed, Mrs. Beretta is known to many persons as the "Bluebonnet Lady of Texas." Along with her husband, the late J. K. Beretta, she helped to establish a girls' camp at Comfort. She has headed many civic and social organizations and as a part of a long career of distinguished service to her state Mrs. Beretta served on the Board of Regents from 1933 to 1951.

This mere history of the control of the College is simple. The complete history of favors done, of good deeds rendered by the Regents, would occupy many books. Since it is obviously impossible to include a sketch of each Regent and a statement of gratitude for his services, members and the years of their service are simply listed below.

Without their generous cooperation and splendid leadership there could be no College today.

#### San Marcos Board of Normal Trustees (1903-1912)

W. D. Wood	1901-06	San Marcos
S. V. Daniel	1901-11	San Marcos
Ed J. L. Green	1901-12	San Marcos
J. M. Hons	1906-12	San Marcos
Will G. Barber	1911-12	San Marcos

#### Members of the State Board of Regents for the Teachers Colleges of Texas

F. M. Bralley	1912-14	Austin	President, 1912-14
Walter J. Crawford	1912-19	Beaumont	
W. H. Fuqua	1912-15	Amarillo	
A. C. Goeth	1912-22	Austin	Vice-president, 1914-17 President, 1917-22

Peter J. Radford	1912-15	Fort Worth	
Sam Sparks	1914-17	Austin	President, 1914-17
	1923-25		
J. S. Kendall	1914-19	Dallas	
A. B. Martin	1915-21	Plainview	
	1925-28		
Robert J. Eckhardt	1915-25	Taylor	Vice-president, 1923-25
M. O. Flowers	1917-29	Lockhart	President, 1922-29
A. B. Watkins	1919-24	Athens	Vice-president 1922-23
J. A. Elkins	1919-21	Houston	
John Marshall	1920-22	Sherman	
J. J. Bennett	1921-27	Stephenville	
Miss Margie Neal	1921-27	Carthage	
M. C. Parrish	1922-24	Austin	
Fred A. Martin	1923-25	Fort Worth	
	1927-32		Vice-president, 1930-32
H. T. Musselman	1924-26	Dallas	
A. B. Mayhew	1925-35	Uvalde	President, 1929-35
			Vice-president, 1928-29
Henry Paulus	1925-37	Yoakum	Vice-president, 1932-36
			President, 1935-37
W. Z. Hayes	1927-33	Dallas	
J. O. Guleke	1928-30	Amarillo	
J. W. Fitzgerald	1929-33	Tyler	
W. H. Frey	1929-30	Stephenville	
E. H. Krohn	1929-30	El Paso	
T. H. Ball	1929-37	Houston	Vice-president, 1936-37
J. E. Hill	1930-43	Amarillo	Vice-president, 1939-42
			President, 1942-43
H. L. Kokernot	1930-35	Alpine	
W. C. Crane	1931-34	Franklin	
Webb <del>Walker</del>	1932-34	Fort Worth	
J. E. Josey	1933-41	Houston	
	1942-46		
T. C. Andrews	1933-35	McKinney	
J. G. Ulmer	1933-46	Tyler	President, 1939-42
			Vice-president 1937-39
Ward Templeman	1933-35	Navasota	
Mrs. J. K. Beretta	1934-51	San Antonio	Vice-president, 1943-46
R. A. Stuart	1935-41	Fort Worth	President, 1937-39
J. D. Jackson	1935-41	Alpine	
V. A. Collins	1935-50	Livingston	President, 1946-47
W. B. Bates	1937-43	Houston	
A. H. Eubanks	1937-41	McKinney	
Mrs. Oveta C. Hobby	1941-43	Houston	
R. L. Thomas	1941-	Dallas	President, 1943-45
			Vice-president, 1942-43
M. C. Eidson	1941-	Laredo	
R. T. Craig	1941-43	Athens	
H. L. Mills	1943-	Houston	President, 1951
S. A. Kerr	1943-49	Jacksonville	Vice-president, 1946-47
N. S. Harrell	1943-	Claude	Vice-president, 1947-49
			President, 1949-51
W. L. Kerr	1946-	Midland	President, 1947-49
Walter F. Woodul	1946-	Houston	Vice-president, 1949-50
Miss Emma Mae Brotze	1948-	Marshall	
Charles P. McGaha	1951-	Wichita Falls	Vice-president, 1951-
John C. Calhoun	1951-	Corsicana	
<b>SECRETARIES:</b>			
T. H. Shelby	1912-14	Austin	
H. A. Turner	1915-48	Austin	
Claude Isbell	1948-	Austin	



College students enjoy one of the scenic views at the Campsite, 125-acre Wimberley ranch given to the College by former Regent Mrs. Sallie Beretta.

The aerial view and pictures of the new buildings which follow will give you some idea of the Fiftieth Anniversary appearance of Southwest Texas State Teachers College. But even pictures cannot tell enough. We invite you to visit our campus and inspect the buildings yourself.



Fine Arts Doorway (Before Completion)



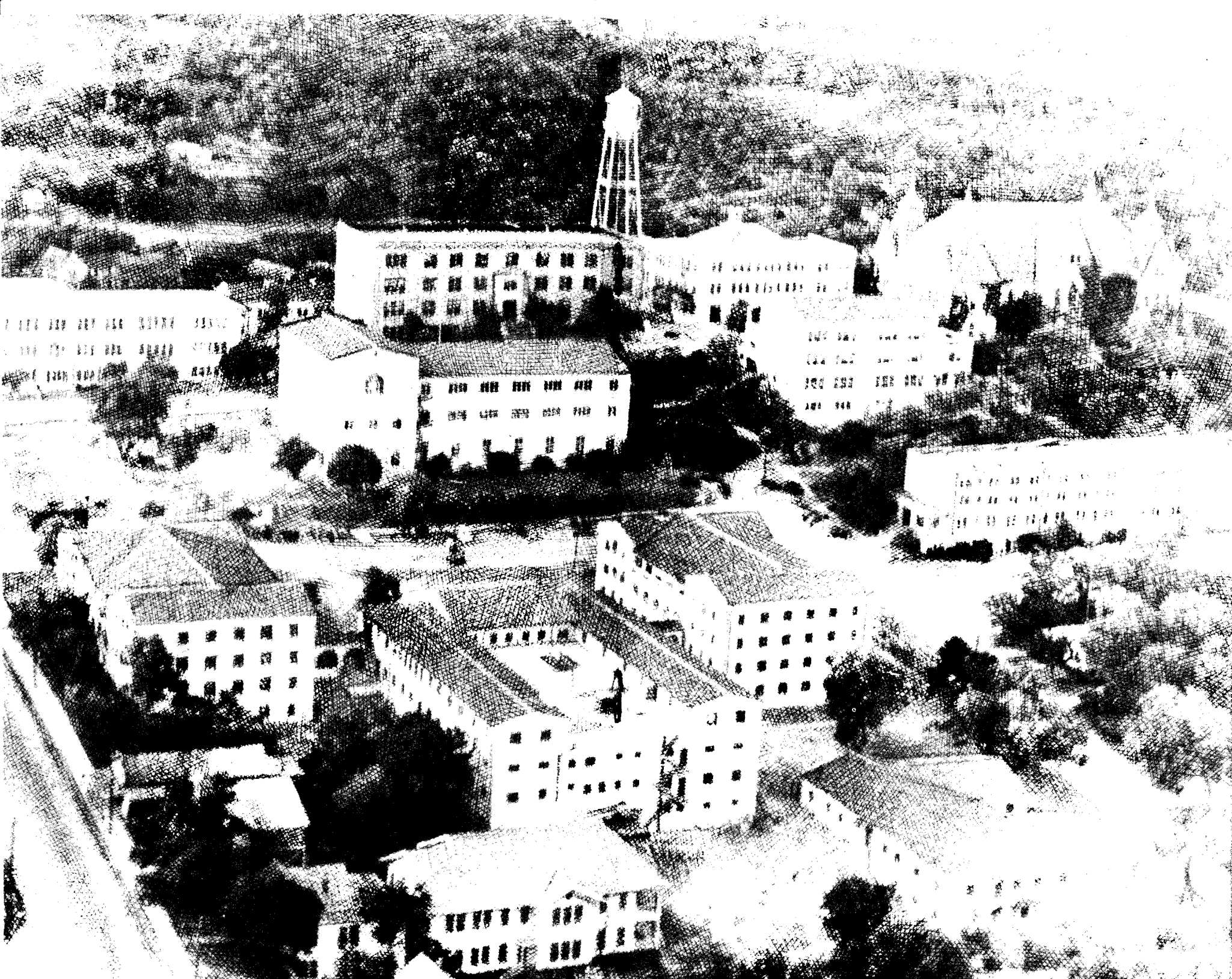
Patio of the Fine Arts Building



View of the Commons from the Library



New Women's Co-Op



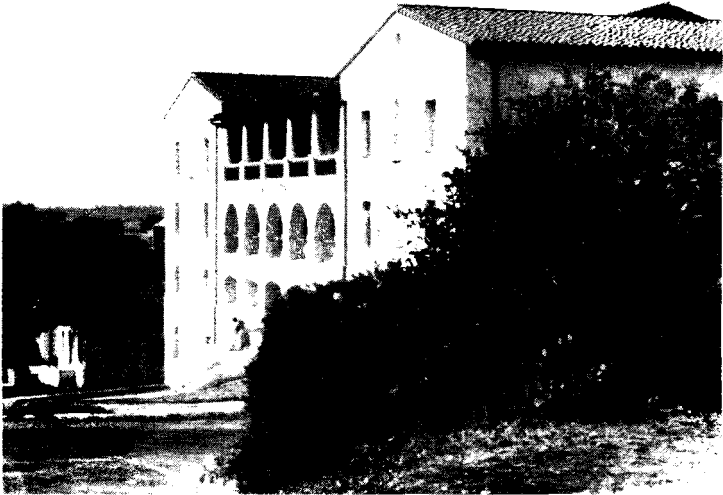




Main Entrance to Library



The College Infirmary



New Dormitory



President J. G. Flowers



President C. E. Evans



President T. G. Harris

### III. PRESIDENTS OF THE COLLEGE

#### —*Three Men - One Goal*

"You who desire to qualify yourselves to teach in the schools of Texas, and who have resolved to be real students, will meet a hearty welcome . . . Our mission is to prepare worthy teachers for the schools of Texas."

— Thomas G. Harris, president, 1903-11.

"The Legislature of Texas established the Southwest Texas State Teachers College to prepare teachers for the public schools of the state. The entire machinery of the institution is organized in harmony with this purpose."

— C. E. Evans, president, 1911-42.

"This college must continue to train men and women teachers . . . who will go into the communities of Texas to free the minds of boys and girls, to inspire in them a love of the highest virtues and a devotion to Christian democracy as a way of life. In so doing this college can and will bear its share in preserving and extending American democracy."

— J. G. Flowers, president, 1942

Three presidents with but one single goal, the advancement of teacher education. That is the story back of the steady growth, the recognition and honor that comes to Southwest Texas State Teachers College this fiftieth anniversary from fellow educational institutions all over the United States.

THOMAS GREEN HARRIS, a native of Tennessee, was elected by the State Board of Education to head the one-building Normal School that lonesomely perched atop Chautauqua Hill in San Marcos at its opening in September, 1903.

Harris had received his training at Carson-Newman College, Jefferson City, Tennessee, earning his A. B. degree in 1876 and his A. M. degree in 1880.

No stranger to his adopted Texas, Harris had been superintendent of the Austin public schools for six years. Before that he had worked as a classroom teacher and administrator in Weatherford, Dallas, Houston, and Plano, Texas. His wife, whom he met in Plano, still resides in San Marcos.

When Mr. and Mrs. Harris moved to San Marcos in 1903 they rented a home on the Hill at the spot where the new Infirmary now stands. Upon Mr. Harris' shoulders fell the entire responsibility for organizing the new school, picking its faculty, planning its courses, writing the catalog, making sure the coal-burning stoves were properly installed in the classrooms and trying to plug the leaks that plagued the roof of Old Main in its early years.

Principal Harris, "he was too modest to let himself be called president," says Mrs. Harris, set an exacting path for faculty and students. "If indolent or frivolous," he advised in his first catalog, "you are advised not to enter the Normal school. Only true men and women, who welcome hard work, and whose course is ever onward and upward, are worthy to be admitted to the ranks of the great brotherhood of teachers."

Students sometimes chafed at his restrictions, at the spelling lesson he made them take during daily chapel, and especially at being kept in after school if they missed the proper diacritical marking of a word. One apocryphal legend claims that Mr. Harris dismissed on the spot a faculty member who misspelled a word on the blackboard.

Behind his back they sometimes joked and called him "Old Tige." Early annuals are filled with remarks concerning Mr. Harris' statement that students were not sent to the Normal School "to fall in love and get married." He was a large, stern-faced man with a drooping mustache, and students who missed a class or were tardy waited in his office with fear. But not one student can be found today who remembers anything but good about the first president.

Says A. W. Birdwell, president emeritus of Stephen F. Austin State College and one-time San Marcos faculty member: "I have never worked with a finer character. I have never known a man who was more absolutely honest, both mentally and morally, and who exercised more courage in the discharge of his administrative duties."

Weathering the troubles attendant to a school's first years (see History), Principal Harris rapidly established a good reputation for his new Normal. Enrollment increased from 300 to almost 600. New faculty members were added and a Science Building completed.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris designed the present president's home, modeling it after their former Austin home, and took up their residence there in 1908. Principal Harris conducted the affairs of the young Normal with deftness and efficiency until 1911, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the San Marcos Baptist Academy. He died in 1934.

A casual visitor to the Hill in 1903, who had remained in Texas to spearhead the fight for better schools, became the second president of Southwest Texas State Normal.

CECIL EUGENE EVANS in 1911 was chosen to succeed Harris. A native of Alabama Dr. Evans received his education at Oxford College, Alabama (B. A. — 1888, when he was only 17) and the University of Texas (M. A. — 1906). In recognition of Mr. Evans' work as an educator, Southwestern University conferred upon him the honorary degree of L.L.D. in 1923.

Like Harris, Dr. Evans began his career as a classroom teacher. He taught four years in Alabama, moved to Texas and was employed for one year as a teacher at Mexia, worked as superintendent of the Anson public schools from 1895 to 1902, was superintendent at Merkel until 1905 and then served as superintendent of Abilene schools until 1908.

At the time Dr. Evans moved to this state, the Texas school system ranked 38th in the United States. It was to remedy this that a group of educators met to organize the Conference of Education in Texas. The purpose of the conference was the study of educational conditions and needs throughout the state, both for elementary and high schools, the diffusion of information, and the promotion of better standards and more adequate facilities.

For three years beginning in 1908, Dr. Evans worked as General Agent for this conference, helping to pass legislation to improve Texas schools. Upon accepting the position as president of Southwest Texas State Normal School, Dr. Evans immediately began working with the legislature to improve not only the schools but the entire teacher education system in Texas.

During his 31 years as president Dr. Evans helped the Normal School develop into a five-year college. The College plant expanded from an original eleven acres to more than double that size. From a three-building school in 1911 the College, by the time of Dr. Evans' retirement in 1942, had grown to 15 classroom and administration buildings, 8 dormitories and co-op houses, a 40-acre farm, and a swimming pool and recreation park. Enrollment jumped from 600 to approximately 1,600.

President Evans acquired a reputation as a builder during his term of office. One story, probably apocryphal, states that it became customary at the opening of each meeting of the Board of Regents for some member to ask: "Well, Evans. What piece of land do you want to buy now?"

Dr. Evans is largely responsible for setting up the co-operative college-public school system of teacher training, a system which has been taken up by many other colleges. For 19 years, from 1923 until his retirement, he was president of the Council of Texas Teachers College Presidents.

"Shep," as the second president is known to old friends and fellow Rotary Club members, mingled with students, took the lead in dressing in old clothes for annual "Hobo Day," and went for his first ride in an airplane when the College instituted CAA flight training prior to World War II, remarking that: "I don't want my students doing anything I haven't tried." His "little Red Book," has become a legend among thousands of Hill students, who know that Dr. Evans is ready on a moment's notice to whip out the correct quotation or idea for a speech. His prodigious memory, which permits him to recall not only the names but something of the history of almost every student who entered his office during his 31-year presidency, amazes and delights everyone. During his years he missed only one meeting of the Board of Regents.

A host of friends, ex-students and fellow educators paid tribute to "Prexy" Evans at his retirement in August, 1942. Senator Lyndon Johnson, at one time secretary to Dr. Evans, came from Washington to speak at the ceremonies.

Even in retirement Dr. Evans never neglects the school he helped to build. Preserving many of the characteristics that made nieces and nephews nickname him "Uncle Boy," he is seen around the campus daily, chatting with friends, working in the Library at the book he is writing on the history of Texas education and keeping a watchful eye over his College.

An ex-student returned to his old campus in 1942 to become the third president and to bring national recognition to Southwest Texas State Teachers College.

Native Texan JOHN GARLAND FLOWERS was reared on a ranch near Pearsall, completed work on a teacher's certificate at Southwest Texas State Normal School before degrees were granted here, then earned his B. A. at East Texas in 1924, his M. A. in 1925 and his Ph. D. in 1932 at Columbia University.

While on the Hill freshman Flowers in 1912 sang bass in the Mendelssohn Club choir and debated with fellow members of the Chautauqua Literary Society. Beneath his name in the 1913 Pedagog is this legend: "His thunder (ous voice) shook the mighty deep."

Here on the Hill he also met, for the first time since they were children, and courted Lora Hogan, taking her for picnics in the Fish Hatchery, row-boating on the river, and Kodaking on Sunday afternoons. The Hogans owned a boarding house located on the site of the present Library. The two were married on December 24, 1916.

Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Flowers moved to Premont, where the bridegroom was teaching in the public schools. For the next 21 years the two worked and taught together, in the elementary grades, in high school, and then in college. Mrs. Flowers continued to teach, along with the job of raising their two children, John Garland and Mary, until Dr. Flowers was elected to the presidency of State Teachers College, Lock Haven, Pa., in 1937.

An excerpt from "Who's Who in America" best reveals the extent of educational experience Dr. Flowers brought with him to his new job.

"Teacher and principal of public schools, Texas, 1912-17; principal, Cooper, Tex. 1919-21; principal, Demonstration School, State Teachers College, Commerce, 1921-24; director of training, 1925-28; director integration and professor of education, New Jersey State Teachers College, Montclair, 1928-37; president, State Teachers College, Lock Haven, Pa. 1937-42; president, Southwest Texas State Teachers College since 1942.

"Educational secretary, Army YMCA, 1917-19; chairman Adult Education Activity, Montclair, 1934-36; member National Research Committee of Boy Scouts of America; member of National Education Association, New Jersey Council of Education, New Jersey State Teachers Association, National Society of College Teachers of Education, Phi Delta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi, Pi Gamma Mu, Mason."

During the dark years of World War II, when enrollment dropped to less than 500 and students and faculty alike trooped off to war, President Flowers began to make plans and buy land for his dream, a Greater College Building Program. Now in the tenth year of his presidency he has seen much of that dream come true.

Since the ending of the war seven new buildings have been added to the campus, six of them to be dedicated at the Golden Anniversary Homecoming. A 388-acre experimental farm and ranch has been acquired. The College Agricultural Department has been certified for benefits under the Smith-Hughes Act. The faculty has increased to more than 100, with almost a third holding doctor's degrees and all possessing at least the master's degree. A 125-acre College ranch in Wimberley, a gift of former regent Mrs. Sallie Beretta, provides a recreation and camping spot for College students. An examination of the master building plan approved by the Board of Regents indicates that nine more buildings, including another wing to the Library, a building for the Industrial Arts and Agriculture Departments, and a number of dorms and co-ops, are also planned for the Hill.

Not only in building, however, has Dr. Flowers attracted attention to the College.

A life-long goal of the President has been the raising, not only of standards of teaching, but also the raising of teachers' standings in the eyes of the community. "We must build a teaching profession that is as jealous of its high standards as the medical profession," says Dr. Flowers. It was such a feeling that led to the formation of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, of which this college is a charter member.

Dr. Flowers was elected president of this organization in 1950 and in January, 1951, this College had the honor of being picked as one of the first four colleges in the US to be evaluated by an AACTE committee which plans to use the results partly gained here as a yardstick to inspect other teachers colleges over a 4-year period.

In recognition of his achievements as an educator, Dr. Flowers at the end of World War II was asked to serve on the staff of the occupying forces in Japan as director of teacher training. Pressure of work at the College prevented his acceptance. In the summer of 1949 Dr. Flowers traveled to Germany as a member of an 11-man American educational commission to make a study of German educational needs for the American Military Government. An active worker in the cause of better international understanding as a means of promoting world peace, Dr. Flowers has initiated on the Southwest Texas State Teachers College campus a foreign exchange program which each year brings a number of foreign students to San Marcos.

One of the first to foresee the tremendous shortages of teachers that would trouble this country after the war, he did everything in his power to induce capable people to prepare themselves for the profession. Great gains have been made at the College, particularly in the field of elementary education, during Dr. Flowers' presidency. Now the number of elementary teachers being trained at the College in San Marcos is steadily increasing.

Faculty members often marvel at their president, at the way in which his office door stands open to all visitors, great and small, at his interest in all problems, at the manner in which he keeps informed on all College happenings, and at his unflinching humor and willingness to cooperate on any project.

Actually there's no reason for faculty amazement. When Dr. Evans decided to retire faculty members were asked to submit a list of qualifications they would like to have in their next president. Members of the Board of Regents searched until they found a man to fit the list of qualifications.

The faculty should like the College's third president. They helped the Board of Regents select him.

## IV. THE FIRST SEVENTEEN

—*The Story of the 1903 Faculty*

"I was frightened to death of everyone of them. It took me years to realize just what wonderful teachers and friends they really were." (Statement of ex-student)



SEVENTEEN faculty members, counting Principal Thomas G. Harris (Professional Work), greeted students in the Main auditorium on September 9, 1903, when South-west Texas State Normal School opened its doors. Several of the faculty members, one of them Miss Helen Hornsby, came to San Marcos from the Austin public schools where they had worked with Mr. Harris. Others came from Texas, Missouri, California. One, John E. Pritchett, simply moved over from Coronal Institute.

Of that original seventeen, four held master's degrees, three bachelor's degrees, two were graduates of a normal school, and eight held neither degrees or certificates from a normal school. "I selected the faculty from the standpoint of their ability to teach, and not for the degrees they held," Principal Harris once explained.

Townpeople welcomed the newly-arrived pedagogues. Faculty members were invited to all San Marcos weddings, even though they might know none of the participants, to all social meetings, and were often guests of honor in the homes of San Marcans.

Two of these first faculty members Miss Helen Hornsby, now Mrs. Charles Crawford, and Miss Maude M. Shipe, now Mrs. A. W. Birdwell, are still alive. Their reminiscences, plus descriptions by ex-students help to recreate a nostalgic scene of amateur plays and musicals and leisure time for reading or buggy riding or strolling by the river.

Students recall J. S. Brown, "keen on mathematics," with his somewhat sarcastic wit and his soft Tennessee drawl as he gave unprepared students his favorite advice: "Go home and soak your head in rainwater." Quiet, genteel J. E. Blair with his love of literature. Miss Helen Hornsby, kind, intellectual, fun-loving, whose tuneful accordion usually led the parade to the annual all-girls' picnic at the head of the San Marcos River. Mr. Pritchett, former Coronal Institute president, a lover of the Greek and Latin classics, a short, chubby scholar whose fierce-looking mustache failed to hide the humor in his eyes.

None of her students will forget Miss Jessie A. Sayers, witty, keen, alert, exhibiting a thoroughness in scholarship and expecting in return perfect recitations. Students remember Mrs. Shaver, who was forever getting up plays and entertainments and who scoured town and countryside for flowers to decorate the auditorium. Miss Pearsall inspired students with her love of art. No musical event could have been scheduled in the early days of the Normal without the inclusion of Miss Mary Stuart Butler.

Faculty members were more than teachers, too. S. W. Stanfield, Biological Science and Penmanship, met all the trains at registration time to direct students to their proper houses and to help them secure proper lodging. Others doubled as treasurers, deans, secretaries, chaperones and librarians. Practically every teacher taught Sunday school.

These faculty members were serious about their jobs. H. E. Speck, who joined the faculty as dean of men in 1923, recalls a midnight phone call from Miss Lula Hines, acting dean of women during a summer absence of Miss Mary C. Brogdon. Horrified, Miss Hines reported that a co-ed and a male student had gone to San Antonio together and had not come back.

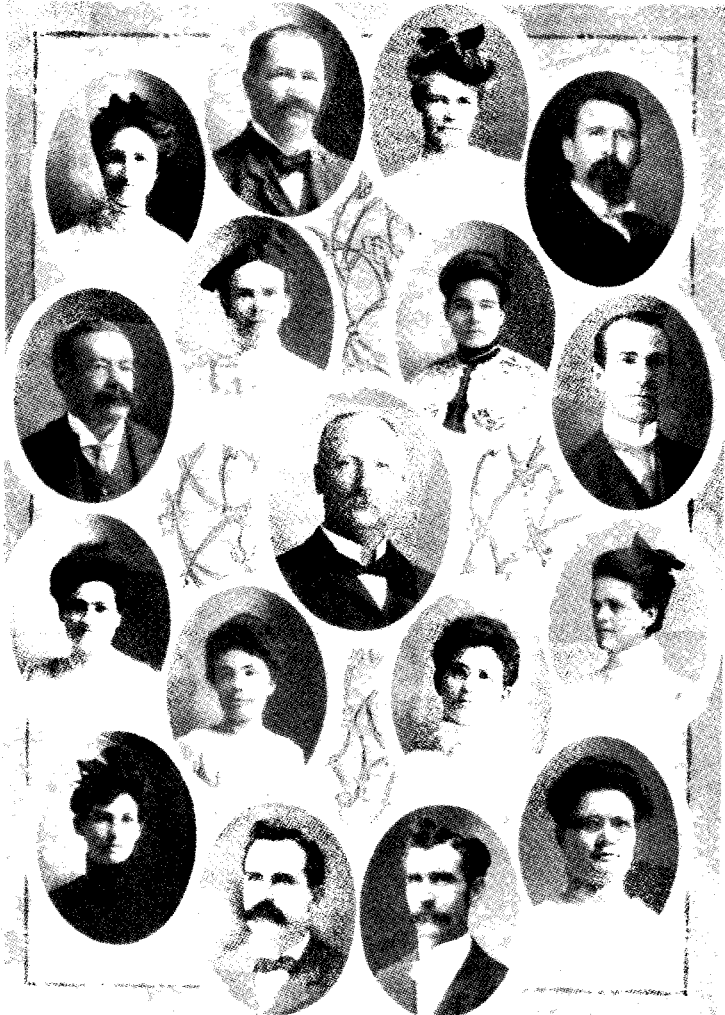
Deeply concerned, Dean Speck tried to obtain more information. "Have they been going together?" he asked.

"Oh, yes," replied the acting dean of women. "I understand they are married."



Some of the early faculty members taught for many years on the Hill and are remembered by thousands of ex-students. Two of them, Miss Hines and Miss Sayers, continued to teach until 1933. Three were honored in the naming of Hines, Sayers, and Hornsby Halls. All will be remembered forever by grateful students.

Two San Marcans who remember them well, Miss May and Miss Jenny Garth, voiced the sentiment of many when they said recently: "It's those teachers who built the college."



White  
Freshney

Pritchett  
Pearsall

Sayers  
Shipe

Brown  
Palmer

Hornsby  
Foster

Hines  
Stanfield

Harris

Burleson  
Blair

Butler  
Shaver

## V. IN TIME OF NEED

*—The College Serves Its Country*



PERIODS OF national crises have always found Southwest Texas State Teachers College cooperating with or anticipating the help that it can furnish government and citizens. Defense courses have been devised and training time shortened to meet the demands of war, faculty members have enlisted for war service both on and off the campus, training units for the armed forces instituted on the Hill, and the College has put more than its share of students, men and women, into uniform.

The Student Army Training Corps. That was the first, and Miss Grace Berry, former head of the Home Economics Department and now the wife of Dr. C. S. Smith, remembers it well.

Dr. Evans called Miss Berry into his office early in September, 1918. Said the president: "We got that training unit, Miss Berry. About 80 men. They'll be here in a few days. I want you to plan the meals. Buy the food. Oversee the cooking. I've arranged for George and his wife to help you as cooks."

Stunned, Miss Berry walked from the president's office. The boys were to be quartered in the empty Coronal Institute Building, since that school had closed. To think of cooking for 80 men on the old wood ranges which had been left there, their flues clogged with soot, was enough. But George!

It was true that George McNeil had once been elected president of the freshman class when a number of sophomores secretly invaded that group's first meeting. But his only other known qualification for cook was the fact that he had been school janitor for longer than most faculty members could remember.

In spite of these and other difficulties Miss Berry and everyone else did their jobs. The old Coronal Institute was transformed into a dining hall and dormitory by the time men arrived. Trainees, clad in their snug-fitting olive drab uniforms with the tight collars and the tighter-wound puttees, marched back and forth from Coronal for classes, formed and disbanded military marching formations on the Quad, and occasionally lent themselves as "patients" for the co-eds who were patriotically studying first aid.

Management was somewhat complicated by the fact that the War Department inadvertently sent two commanding officers for the unit. Before this could be straightened out the war ended and the unit was disbanded.

The record of College war service in World War II is a much longer one. Anticipating the need for aviators the College in the fall of 1939 began to cooperate with the Civil Aeronautics Authority in its program of Civilian Pilot Training.

Dr. J. Lloyd Read was picked by President Evans to head the program, under which at first 20 boys could enroll each semester for courses pertaining to aviation and secure actual flight training. The first students were able to qualify only for a private pilot's license, but gradually the program was extended until students could work toward commercial flier's and air instructor's ratings. Dr. John M. Roady headed the program for some time.

Members on Nov. 15, 1939, formed the CAA Club with Santry "Pete" Green as president. The son of "Prof" Green, Santry was later to win a flight cap full of medals flying bombers against the Japs, and other CAA students from here did the same. In all, counting students sent here under later Navy and Air Corps training plans, approximately 700 boys received their first flight training on the Hill and most of them received commissions in the armed forces.

Thirty members of the faculty, under the leadership first of Dr. Read and then of Bill Deck, who performed a notable job in organizing and offering ground school courses, taught military courses in mathematics, physics, geography, meteorology, physical training, civil air regulations, and military science.

After the beginning of World War II, both Navy and Air Corps enlistees were sent here for CAA training until on March 1, 1943, the College was declared an Air Corps training center and the 94th College Training Detachment (Aircraft) activated here. This detachment provided its own training personnel.

A quota of 500 trainees was set for each 5-months school and Harris Hall became a military barracks with a white-washed rock outline of a propeller and the name of the detachment displayed on the lawn. Other boys were quartered in the gymnasiums or wherever room could be found. The unit was finally disbanded in June, 1944.

This College was the first in the United States to receive a citation of merit from the War Department for its part in the war effort. College war dead are remembered in the huge bronze plaque bearing their names and by the Memorial Organ, gift of the Ex-Students Association. The organ and plaque are located in Evans Auditorium.

Still cooperating with national needs the College applied for and was accepted in the spring of 1951 as a member college of the Air Force's Reserve Officers Training Corps Program.

The Air Force Training unit, under the command of Lt. Col. Earl W. Lewis, professor of Air Science and Tactics, was activated on July 1, 1951, but actual training was not begun until September. A military staff of four officers and four non-commissioned officers is assisting Col. Lewis in instruction.

## VI. THE WHOLE HILL FAMILY

—Fifty Thousand Ex-Students



PROPOSALS that a section of this booklet contain a list of some of the more prominent of the 50,000 members of our ex-student family met with instant approval. Eager volunteers scanned old STARS, drew names and memories from PEDAGOGS of the past and studied the front pages of today's newspapers. Everywhere we looked our favorite exes were there.

And all the names mean so much to the College.

There was the 1913 PEDAGOG ad telling the world that Roy J. Beard and R. H. Montgomery were campus agents for "Hollands's," "Ladies Home Journal," and the "Texas School Magazine." Now Roy's head of the Star Engraving Company and Dr. Montgomery, whose picture we also found as a member of the Hill track team, is a member of the University of Texas faculty along with Doctors Hob Gray, Clarence Alton Wiley, Auline Raymond Schrank, and Alfred Wilson Nolle.

Certainly the Gaillardians must be mentioned, declared the PEDAGOG searchers, and they hauled out the 1926 PEDAGOG, first year the annual favorites were picked. There were the pictures, Ray Dickson, Janie Ivey, Ben Brite, Vera Lee Cook, Geneva Lancaster, Carrol Stevens, Lela Stulting, Ella Sorrell and Vance Terrell. But we didn't have room to congratulate all those favorites.

His fiery editorials "gained wide comment," said the 1928 PEDAGOG of one STAR writer. That same editorial writer and his partner, Elmer Graham, under the coaching of M. L. Arnold and H. M. Green, won a hard-fought debate decision over a Huntsville team in 1928. And that same writer and debator, who was also to gain fame as the painter of the president's garage, is, of course, ex-social science major, now Texas Senator Lyndon Johnson. His remembrances are here with us—and so many others.

Try it and see. There are nostalgic memories on every page of those old PEDAGOGS. His highest ambition "is to edit the Normal STAR," said the PEDAGOG in 1911 of Fred Adams, now a successful Austin businessman. There's the cryptic notice "I want a Smith but not a blacksmith," on the Chautauqua Literary Society roll beside the name of Henderson Coquat, now an eminent Texas citizen.

Just to mention all the favorite sons and daughters of the Hill who can be remembered from PEDAGOG pictures and inscriptions would require a sizable chunk of the Encyclopedia Britannica. The same with listing those who have become prominent after graduation.

There are all the men and women of the armed forces of two wars. Edward Gary, first ex-student to die, killed as Jap bombers swarmed over unprotected Clark Field on December 7, 1941. So many others.

We can't even begin to thank all those exes who so graciously contributed time, help, and money to the College. The Student Union, the Evans Field Bleachers, the Memorial Organ are memorials to the generosity of members of the Ex-Students Association.

Should we concentrate this section on noted educators? A surprising number have come from Hill classes. Dr. Joe Roberts of the University of Rochester Medical School, president of the National Heart Association; Dr. David Votaw of Yale; Dr. Joe L. Berry, chairman of the Biology Department at Bryn Mawr; Carroll Key, director of Electronic Research at Pennsylvania State; Sadie Ray Powell, classroom teacher and former president of the Alamo District TSTA; Dr. Paul Milam, dean of the School of Business Administration, University of Arkansas, and . . . .

There are even a group of college presidents, Dr. Harmon Lowman,

president of Sam Houston State College; John F. Barron, president of Texas Southmost College, Brownsville; J. O. Loftin, president of San Antonio College; Dr. Bryan Wildenthal, president of San Angelo College; R. P. Ward, president of Edinburg Regional College; R. S. Von Roeder, president of Southwest Texas Junior College; H. F. Springfield, president of Southern School of Fine Arts; Dr. Raymond M. Cavness, former president of Corpus Christi College, and of course the Hill's own Dr. J. G. Flowers.



Ex-student  
Senator Lyndon Johnson

In government service you'll find C. H. Cavness, state auditor; legislator Judge J. Martin Combs, a 1912 diploma graduate, Senator Lyndon Johnson, Henry F. Alves, director of the Division of School Education of the US Office of Education.

In every profession, business, calling, trade, there are exes who have made good. Add your own friends to this random sampling.

Sciences — Dr. Burnard S. Briggs, organic research, Bell Telephone Company . . . Dr. Ben P. Dailey, professor of chemistry, Columbia University . . . Dr. Harris H. Goodman, research chemist, DuPont . . . Dr. Jack Brown, professor of physics, Cornell . . . Dr. James B. McBryde, professor of biology, North Texas State . . .

Dr. Darwin D. Davies, professor of chemistry, University of Houston . . .

Dr. Iben Browning, research biologist, Washington, D. C. . . . Dr. Herschel W. Hopson, research chemist, Stanolind Oil Company . . . Dr. Joe Horeczy, research chemist, Humble Oil Company . . . Dr. Elsie Bodeman, chairman of Biology Department at East Texas State . . . Dr. George Turner, prominent physician of El Paso.

Law — Edwin Smith, Houston . . . Alexis Brian, Marshall . . . scores of others.

Home Economics — Miss Lenora Walters, Area Supervisor, Homemaking Education, Texas Education Agency, Houston . . . Miss Bess Barnes, assistant professor of Home Economics at this College . . . Mrs. Vivian Johnson Adams, chairman of Home Economics Education, School of Home Economics, Texas Tech . . . Miss Rhita Jean Sullivan, Area Home Economist, Production Marketing Administration of US Department of Agriculture . . . Miss Nell Krueger, homemaking teacher, South San Antonio Schools . . . Mrs. Marion Underwood, city supervisor Home and Family Life Education, Corpus Christi Public Schools . . . Dr. Marjorie Brown, head of Home Economics Education, Colorado State College, Fort Collins, Colorado . . . Miss Laura Jim Alkire, Home Economist, Consumer Home Appliance Division, General Electric Company, Bridgeport, Conn . . .

In music, math, agriculture, journalism, social studies, the list of names is just as long.

And even if we mentioned all the people in these fields we could never hope to print all the names and pay appropriate honor to the ex-students who are working at the profession for which this college was established, the classroom teachers and public school administrators.

A large majority of the 50,000 students who have studied at this College have been or are now, public school teachers. This College can envision no persons of whom it is more proud than those students who have gone forth to a life of teaching.

It's impossible for us to attempt a listing of all the exes we are proud of. We're proud of you all.

## VII. THE LIGHTER SIDE

### —Take Me Out To The Ball Game



THE STORY of sports and recreation at Southwest Texas State Teachers College for the last 32 years has been largely the story of Oscar W. Strahan.

Not that Coach Strahan, as some persons have inferred, actually invented Hill athletics. The Gypsies, a girls' basketball team captained by Vernon Laughter, organized soon after the opening of the Normal in 1903, and before the end of the school year the Gypsies were battling with the Nymphs and Sprites in intramurals.

Men were slower in organizing athletics, but by the second year of the Normal they had organized basketball and baseball teams. Early faculty members doubled as coaches. Jimmy Coxen, head of the Manual Training Department, coached football for several years before 1913 when Charles Spurgeon Smith came to the Hill as combination science teacher and coach. Spanish teacher George Marsh coached baseball and H. A. Nelson of the Agriculture Department coached girl's basketball.

Strahan came to Texas in 1919 after a year in France as a First Lieutenant with the Signal Corps. His pre-war experiences as a football and track star at Drake University hadn't equipped him for the Normal. Meeting Dr. Evans in Union Station, St. Louis, to discuss the athletic position the young coach asked if the Normal School had a gymnasium. Dr. Evans grunted: "Gym? We don't need gyms in Texas. Weather's too good to play indoors."

Lack of a gym the coach found was not the only hindrance at the Normal. Athletes changed clothes under the baseball bleachers until Strahan gained permission to use a vacant room in the Old Power House. Basketball, a "sissy sport" which drew 7 or 8 players and fewer spectators, was played outdoors until Strahan received permission to use the old auditorium at Coronal Institute.

Undaunted by the fact that the auditorium had three supporting columns running down its center, Strahan's men padded the columns and played around them. Spectators perched on old-fashioned school benches. For showers team members installed an old stove and a washtub in a deserted Coronal classroom. At the beginning of each game the tub was filled and placed on top of the stove. By the end of the game the water would be hot and each player took his turn stepping into the tub and rinsing himself off.

With the moving of basketball indoors more people became interested. At the last game played in the Coronal Auditorium players had to lock doors and hold down the windows to keep more people from crowding into the auditorium and out on the floor. President Evans decided the Normal needed a gymnasium.

Since no money was available, students and faculty members built the first two gyms, one for boys and one for girls, at the Normal. Summer school students, at a special meeting, pledged \$2,000 toward the first boys' gym. Additional funds were raised from San Marcos businessmen. Everyone hauled lumber, sawed and nailed and painted. The floor and walls of the boys' gym were built first. Unfortunately the roof was not completed in time for the first basketball game scheduled and a rain storm almost turned the building into a swimming pool.

The first gymnasium, a one-story building with dressing rooms underneath, was finally completed in the winter of 1921, and the girls' gym begun and completed in the same cooperative manner by 1924.



Coach O. W. Strahan

Football was not very popular when Strahan came to the Normal, and many of his players had never watched a game. His first game was scheduled against the 1921 A & M "wonder" team, a team that Aggies are still bragging about. The A & M eleven took on two opponents in the same afternoon, beating Sam Houston Normal 79-0 and then eking out a 28-0 victory over Southwest Texas.

Strahan recalls that at one of the first games, a hotly contested battle with neither team able to score, a Bobcat player pulled him to one side during the halftime rest period. The puzzled player, who had never seen a game before, whispered into the coach's ear: "Coach, I like this game fine. But what's the score?"

When Strahan came to the Hill the football field was a bare, rocky pasture. Ex-Bobcat Captain Walter Howard recalls that players had to fill a helmet with rocks before they could leave the field after practice.

Early lettermen won sweaters with a big "N" for Normal. This was changed to a "T" in 1917, with Miss Grace Berry, now Mrs. C. S. Smith, making the first "T" as a model. In 1919 the letters "SWN" were placed at the bottom of the "T." This remained the official letter through several changes in the school's name until 1951 when members of the "T" Association voted to drop the "N." "After 32 years," says Strahan, a boyish grin streaking across his broad face, "we decided that it was going to be a college after all."

The success of sports at Southwest Texas State Teachers College may be seen in the trophies that jam the display case at the entrance to the Men's Gym and in the growth and strength of the "T" Association. Included in the case is the first Bobcat trophy, a loving cup that was won by the track team in 1911 at the Hays County Fair. The first Bobcat letter awarded, a crumbling felt "N", is also in the case, the gift of ex-student Henry Martin.

With the exception of these trophies most of the case has been filled during Strahan's days on the Hill. As athletic director he has been fortunate in securing an able coaching staff. Frank Gensberg, former Bobcat star and now first assistant coach, has been a member of the department since 1933. George Vest, who retired last year from coaching, will long be remembered, especially for his championship football team of 1948. Milton Jowers' basketball champions of 1951 contributed more than their share of trophies to the case.

Since an accurate record of all coaches before 1919 is not available the following listing of football and basketball coaches includes only those since that date. Strahan has been track coach since he came here in 1919.

#### FOOTBALL COACHES

Oscar W. Strahan	1919-1934
Joe Bailey Cheaney	1935-1942
George Vest	1946-1950
Milton Jowers	1951-

## BASKETBALL COACHES

Oscar W. Strahan	1919-1924
Pete Shands	1924-1935
Joe Bailey Cheaney	1935-1939
George Vest	1939-1942
Joe Bailey Cheaney	1942-1943
Oscar W. Strahan	1944-1946
Milton Jowers	1946-

Helping to build better teams are the members of the "T" Association, which was organized in the spring of 1920. All men who have lettered in one or more of the major sports are eligible for membership.

Coach Strahan's record with male athletic teams is matched among the women's teams by the work of Hiawatha Crosslin.

Miss Crosslin, like several other faculty members, came to visit and stayed to teach. In 1923 she came to San Marcos to help initiate Red Cross Life Saving classes. In 1934 Miss Crosslin returned as a member of the P. E. faculty and in 1943 was made chairman of the women's department.

A noted athlete, Miss Crosslin has won numerous trophies in archery. When Miss Crosslin, who later received her doctorate at the University of Texas, came to the Hill she was given charge of the Women's Recreation Association. Under her direction all sorts of games were instituted for students, who were then moneyless along with other persons in the middle of the depression. Date nights and "Dance Hour," every evening in the gym from 6-7 p. m. became popular. Girls outnumbered boys by almost 3 to 1, and all-girl dances were sponsored at the gym each semester. More entertainment was sponsored at Sewell Park.

Girls' teams, though not so highly-publicized, have achieved remarkable successes, both in intramurals and in intercollegiate competition. Under the sponsorship of the Women's Recreation Association, the annual Sports Day draws teams from colleges and universities all over the state.



1921 Undeafated Normal College Champions



## VIII. BUILDING TEACHER STANDARDS

—*The College Expands Its Services*



THE STORY of Southwest Texas State Teachers College is a record of continual growth in anticipating and meeting the advancing needs of an education-minded citizenry. Early Texas legislators who planned a simple Normal school where young people could in two years qualify for a lifetime teaching certificate would be surprised at the expansion of that college and the advantages now offered students.

Increased demand for professional training of teachers lengthened the curriculum from two to three and then to four years. Recognition of need for graduate study brought about the adoption of a fifth year and the Board of Regents on June 15, 1935, authorized work leading to the Master of Arts in teacher education.

Graduate work, under the direction of a council made up of Dean of the College Alfred H. Nolle and Professors E. O. Wiley, C. S. Smith, Gates Thomas, M. L. Arnold, C. L. Key, J. Lloyd Rogers, and J. Lloyd Read, was offered for the first time in the summer of 1936. The graduate program is designed to stress particularly advanced training for administration, supervision, and more effective classroom teaching. Majors are offered in Business Administration, Education, Health and Physical Education, Home Economics, Industrial Arts, the Social Sciences, Science and Mathematics, Language and Literature, and Music.

In 1937 the first Master of Arts degree was awarded to Margaret McClung Walker. By the summer of 1950 under the impetus of increased salaries from the Gilmer-Aikin law and the requirements of the Texas Education Agency in regard to elementary education, 876 graduate students were enrolled.

Now under the direction of Dr. Claude Elliott, dean of Graduate Studies, the Graduate Council continues to search for better ways to help prepare better teachers. Recently, to solve the critical teacher shortage in elementary education, the Graduate Council pioneered in producing a plan whereby graduate students with a high school teaching certificate might work toward an advanced degree in elementary education. Following a trend set by many other colleges and universities the college has abandoned the idea of a compulsory thesis for each master's degree candidate.

In explaining this action Dean Elliott stated: "In view of the hundreds of millions of dollars which the State of Texas is now spending to bring the public schools up to a higher level of efficiency, the Graduate Council feels that it has even greater responsibility in seeing to it that the Graduate School offers a functional degree and that all non-functional courses are eliminated . . . Obviously, one pattern would not meet the needs of every student."

Other phases of work also find the College serving Texas educationally. For a quarter of a century the Extension Division has been carrying the campus to the public school teacher.

Since 1939, when the division came under the control of Dr. Pat Norwood, director of Public Service, the Extension Division has served an average of 500 students a year, with teachers driving as far as Carrizo Springs each week, a distance of 182 miles to teach classes. Gonzales, Waelder, Elgin, Lytle, Pleasanton, Uvalde, San Antonio, practically all towns within possible driving distance of the campus have been served by the College.

During the 1948 spring semester 608 off-campus students registered, more than one-third as many students as were studying in San Marcos. Yet this was only a portion of the classes that could have been organized if instructors had been available.

Since September, 1945, the College has also offered courses by correspondence. It was first estimated that the demand for these would be negligible but the Correspondence Division now serves approximately 400 students each year.

Correspondence courses are offered in Agriculture, Business Administration, Education, English, Physical Education, Social Sciences, and Spanish.

## IX.      GUIDEPOSTS OF PROGRESS

### *—Fifty Years of Growth*

In such a brief recital of history it is impossible to give in detail any record of achievements. The following list, however, gives a few of the guideposts on the chart of progress of this College.

- 1901 Funds appropriated and final approval given for the establishment of Southwest Texas Normal School in San Marcos.
- 1913 Normal School raised to Junior College rank by addition of two years of college work.
- 1914 Training school for practice teachers opened on campus.
- 1916 Normal Schools given right to grant degrees.
- 1916 Board of Regents authorized two extra years of work of college rank, making Southwest Texas State Normal School a senior college.
- 1918 Education Building training school, "to afford opportunity for Seniors to obtain practical experience in teaching," opened on campus.
- 1919 Board of Regents designated the Normal as the only teacher training institution in Texas to offer courses in Vocational Home Economics under the Smith-Hughes Law.
- 1919 Miss Mamie E. Brown awarded first bachelor's degree given by the College.
- 1922 Texas Iota Chapter of Alpha Chi (Nolle Scholarship Society of Southwest Texas State Normal School) organized.
- 1923 Thirty-eighth Legislature changed name of Normal to Southwest Texas State Teachers College.
- 1928 Texas Eta Chapter of Pi Gamma Mu, national social science honor society, organized at college.
- 1934 Texas Lambda Chapter of Pi Kappa Delta, national speech society, organized on campus.
- 1936 Graduate work offered for first time.
- 1937 First Master's Degree awarded to Margaret McClung Walker.

- 1946 Alpha Pi Chapter of Kappa Pi, National Art Fraternity organized on campus.
- 1947 Gamma Phi Chapter of Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia Fraternity, national music society, organized on campus.
- 1948 Alpha Kappa Chapter of Delta Psi Kappa, national physical education scholarship society, organized on campus.
- 1950 President Flowers elected president of American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education.
- 1950 Agriculture Department certified for work under the Smith-Hughes Act by the State Board of Education.
- 1951 Alpha Mu Chapter of Epsilon Pi Tau, international honor society in Industrial Arts, established on campus.
- 1951 Kappa Delta Phi, national education fraternity, installed on campus.
- 1951 College celebrated its Golden Anniversary.

This College is fully accredited by all the important agencies of state, region and nation, and its graduates have been accepted by the leading universities in every section of the country.

- 1916 Southwest Texas State Normal School became a charter member of the Association of Texas Colleges.
- 1921 College admitted to membership in American Association of Teachers Colleges.
- 1925 College admitted to membership in Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.
- 1949 College elected as charter member of American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education.
- 1950 Women graduates of College approved for membership in the American Association of University Women.

## X. OBJECTIVES OF THE COLLEGE

### —*The Upgrading of Teacher Education*

"This is a Normal School, established for the education of teachers. Its distinctive purpose is to fit young men and women for the profession of teaching. Scholarship is an essential element in the preparation. Hence the purpose will be to conduct such educational processes as will result in scholarship. But, in addition to scholarship, the teacher needs such special training as will give insight into the problems of education and efficiency in the art of teaching. This school will aim to meet this demand."  
—Normal Catalogue, 1903.



FOR FIFTY golden years this purpose, stated in the first catalogue, has remained the great goal of this college. At the same time to meet demand the College has expanded its once-limited services to care for those students who desire a general education, who wish to study pre-engineering, pre-law, pre-medical and pre-nursing courses, or who want to prepare themselves for business or agriculture.

All these students may secure the courses they need. Yet it is significant that an estimated 85 per cent of all Southwest Texas State Teachers College graduates become teachers.

In 1947 the faculty under the supervision of President J. G. Flowers published a self-study entitled "A College Looks At Its Program." Eight fundamental principals and policies listed in that analysis which serve as the objectives of Southwest Texas State Teachers College are listed below:

1. The College should have clearly defined objectives which should limit and control its offerings and activities.
2. In order that students may gain a unified body of knowledge, with breadth and depth of information, the ultimate goal, the program of studies, and the extra-class activities of the College should be progressive, sequential and integrated.
3. The College should be so organized and administered as to promote the welfare and interest of prospective teachers and of those students pursuing pre-professional and vocational courses.
4. In order that scholarly attitudes, habits and achievements may be attained, the College seeks to provide adequate facilities, a differentiated curriculum allowing for choices, and approved methods.

5. The College accepts the principle that teaching should be considered a privilege, and only those qualified should prepare themselves for the profession.
6. The teacher education division should be differentiated and expanded in accordance with the aims and organizations of the public schools served by the College.
7. The curricula patterns for teacher education are so designed that the student attains competence in the knowledges, ideals, attitudes, and skills required by the profession of teaching.
8. In order that the democratic way of life may be realized, the College, through its administrative, instructional and personnel organizations, seeks to exemplify this concept, in spirit and in act.

It is to attain these goals that the plant is being constantly improved, the faculty enlarged and strengthened, and that president and staff alike continually study their own objectives to make certain they dovetail.

Practices, methods, courses, buildings, personnel. All these things have changed since that first declaration of intentions in the first catalogue. What has not changed is the major objective—to build a better teaching profession for the people of Texas.

## XI. LOOKING FORWARD

### —*The Next Fifty Years*

From 303 students to an average semester enrollment of more than 1600.

From a struggling Normal school to a fully accredited, five-year college.

From a campus plant consisting of one building on 11 acres of hill-side to a campus and outlying grounds containing more than 600 acres and several dozen buildings.

From a faculty of 17 members to a staff that now contains more than 100.



THESE COMPARISONS and many more tell the story of fifty years of steady progress.

What will be most apparent to visitors during the Golden Anniversary Homecoming will be the tremendous growth in buildings. Yet buildings, grounds, offices, are but the necessary equipment of any college.

What really builds a college is its faculty. Throughout its first half century Southwest Texas State Teachers College has been fortunate in obtaining educators and humanitarians who have been eager and unselfish in serving the goals of teacher education. The present faculty is no exception.

Thirty-three members of the College staff now hold doctor's degrees. Another 21 are on the eve of completing their doctorates. This means that within a few years almost fifty per cent of the college faculty will hold the doctor's degree, an academic record that ranks among the best in the nation.

On the practical side this educational study is implemented by a vast amount of research and publications by the faculty. Space forbids any listing of individual faculty accomplishments, but several staff members, such as Dr. David F. Votaw in the field of research testing, are nationally known authorities in their field.

What does this mean? Faculty members realize that building a better teaching profession means becoming better teachers themselves. It means constant work and study and examination and evaluation of work already done. The record of this faculty shows that it will not shirk the job.

What, then, are our resources for the next fifty years? Here we have:

A four million dollar plant.

A choice student body of 1600 on campus, 500 off campus.

The best-equipped staff in the history of the College.

An appreciative Ex-student and Alumni group, with more than 50,000 members.

A cooperative spirit, dedicated to the advancement of the teaching profession and to the welfare of state and nation.

These are the necessary ingredients for progress. These are the qualities which will continue to advance Southwest Texas State Teachers College during the next fifty years.

SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE  
San Marcos, Texas