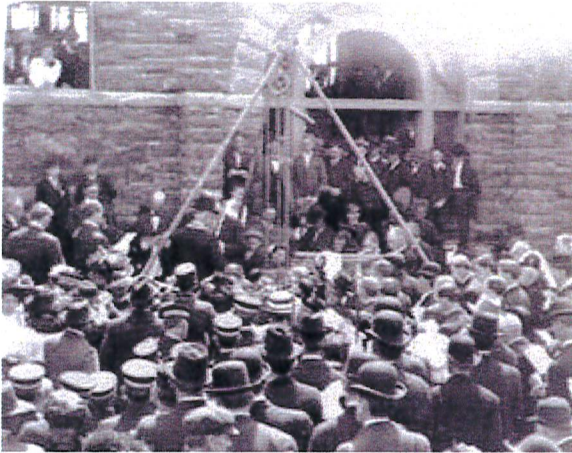


Historic School Documentary
The Daphne Normal School

- Normal Schools so named because they were supposed to set the standard or “norm” for excellence.
- A school to teach teachers. First course taught included Math, English, Latin, and Art
- Daphne Normal School founded in July 1907. State Legislature appropriated \$2,500 toward its support.
- Costs for students: Room and Board for 9 months, \$90.00; Textbooks, \$7.50; Laundry, \$9.00
- Discontinued service in September 1940 after 33 years. All records from the school were transferred to Livingston State Teachers College and incorporated into the files of that school
- The building was torn down in 1958.

BE00106.17

The Normal School Is Born



Local residents celebrate the laying of the corner stone at Science Hall (Maury Hall) in April 1908.

James Madison University was born out of a political compromise.

The events leading to the founding of the Normal School that would become JMU began in the early part of the 20th Century. At that time, interest in public education grew rapidly in Virginia and led to the call for the creation of a new normal school for the education of women teachers.

(“Normal” schools were so-named because they were supposed to set the standard – or “norm” – for excellence.)

The 1902 session of the Virginia General Assembly appointed a special committee of two state senators and three delegates to study the establishment of a normal school for women that would also offer industrial training.

There was widespread competition among Virginia cities and towns that wanted to be the site for the new school. The legislative committee visited 28 locations throughout the state – from Wytheville to Newport News, from Alexandria to Martinsville.

Citizens of Harrisonburg, along with the other cities and towns, lobbied long and hard to acquire the new school. A mass meeting of local citizens at the Rockingham County Courthouse on January 4, 1908, drew a large and enthusiastic crowd in support of the Harrisonburg site for the normal.

When the 1908 session of the General Assembly began, the state was ready to appropriate funds for the new normal.

The debate among the legislators quickly boiled down to three finalists: Fredericksburg, Harrisonburg and Radford.

State Senator George B. Keezell and Delegate P.B.F. Good of Rockingham County led the efforts for Harrisonburg in the State Senate and House of Delegates.

Radford was eliminated from the debate but the two houses of the legislature split on their choices: the State Senate backed Harrisonburg and

the House of Delegates supported Fredericksburg.

A compromise was cut allowing the creation of two new normal schools. Harrisonburg would receive start-up funding in the 1908-09 fiscal year and Fredericksburg the following year.

The bill passed both houses in March 10, 1908, with Governor Claude A. Swanson signing the bill on March 14 that created both the State and Normal School for Women at Harrisonburg and the State and Normal School for Women at Fredericksburg. Both institutions are now preparing to celebrate their 100th anniversaries.

That week, Editor Adolph H. Snyder of The Daily News – a long-time vocal supporter of the normal – wrote and printed a 20-line poem in his newspaper that began:

The Normal 's come to Harrisonburg,
And Oh! My lawsy daisy –
All the folks around this town
Are just a-runnin' crazy.
Snatch it 'way from Fredericksburg,
Knocked Manassas silly;
Good and Keezell are the men –
They got it willy-nilly.

When Senator Keezell and Delegate Good returned to Harrisonburg, they were greeted by a throng of local residents at an enthusiastic reception. The Harrisonburg Daily News said Harrisonburg had not given such a warm welcome to anyone since President William McKinley visited the city in 1899.

The welcome rally included a parade through the city and a public meeting at a packed Assembly Hall in the courthouse. At the meeting, Harrisonburg Mayor O.B. Roller called it “the proudest moment in the history of Harrisonburg.”



Freshman arriving in 1910.

The Harrisonburg school began classes on September 27, 1909, with an

enrollment of 150 and 15 faculty members in two buildings on a 50-acre campus.

Today's James Madison University has 17,000 students, some 1,000 faculty and administrators and a 631-acre campus with more than 100 buildings.

-- Fred Hilton

The Daphne Normal

The Daphne Normal School is located in a beautiful setting on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay. It was established by an act of the Legislature in 1907. Since its inception, more than 3,000 teachers have attended it for one term or more. During the scholastic year of 1926-1927, it enrolled 435 students—66 in the Training School; 4k ub tge Junior High; 15 in the Senior High; 313 in the Normal School

In the faculty are eleven instructors, including three teachers in the training schhol. All except the latter are college or university graduates with master's degrees, or qualified to receive such degrees. They are selected for their experience in teaching in their respective fields. Prof. D.R. Murphey, president, is an educator with a state reputation acquired in long and successful service. Prof. J.E. Middlebrooks heads the important department of education and teacher's training. He is a graduate of several universities and has qualified for his degree from Peabody.

The Daphne Normal School has property valued at \$75,000 with \$30,000 available for new buildings, grounds and equipment contributed by citizens of Baldwin county, \$30,000 appropriated by the state to match the amount raised by subscriptions and a further \$150,000 appropriated to cover a period o several years.

The 1927 Legislature granted additional funds so that after October 1, 1930, the school will have at its command \$40,000 per annum beside the fees it collects.

In 1938-39 the first P.T.A. was organized in Daphne with Mrs. Dan Berga as president.

In 1950-51 Belforest school was closed and the Belforest children came to Daphne completing the consolidation.

The present school has ten classrooms, a modern cafeteria, one of the best libraries in the county, a science room, a beautiful auditorium, and thanks to Mr. Sharp, a lovely 10 acre playground. We have a student body of over 300 and four bus loads of transported students daily.

The following teachers have taught at Daphne during or between the years of 1920 and the present day:

J. M. Vance
 Mattie Lambert
 Lizzie Lambert
 Lillian Deer
 Grace Ulick
 Nannie Swanson
 Lillie Belle Emmons
 Fannie Lane Emmons
 Vivienne Pettit
 J. H. Hadley
 Mrs. J. H. Hadley
 Leah Taylor
 Irene Ray
 Noah Waldrop
 Frances Till
 Mrs. Elodia Waldrop
 Marjorie Jewell
 Mrs. Katie Havard
 Eunice Harrison
 Lottie M. Butgeriet

A. R. McVay
 Jean Yuille
 Marie Pickens Herman
 Hazel McVay
 Daisy Riggins
 Mary Guarisco
 Vivian Minor
 Merle Oscar Ross
 Miller
 1942-48 (unobtainable)
 Edward J. Gay
 Maggie Carter
 Ruby Havard
 Theresa Lynch
 Frances Marco
 Mae Tuveson
 Cecile Stapleton Schock
 Emma Bailey
 Edna Sirmon
 Jean Curry

— Petty.

Respectfully,

Marie P. Herman
 Marie P. Herman

Mae H. Tuveson
 Mae H. Tuveson

Theresa G. Lynch
 Theresa G. Lynch

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ASKS...WHAT HAPPENED TO DAPHNE NORMAL SCHOOL?
 By Mrs. Kay NUZUM and contributed by Mrs. NUZUM for the Quarterly
 (Note: See Vol. IV, No. 3, pp 57-59)

A query from the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C. via Nadine RAWLINSON of the Alabama Public Library Service, was received by Mrs. A. G. ALLEGRI, Jr. of Daphne, requesting information regarding old Daphne Normal School. When the query was referred to us we found the research most interesting and thought that our readers, too, would like to know the story of the old school.

For a complete story of Daphne Normal, we should first review the history of Baldwin's county seats.

The first county government center was at McIntosh Bluff on the Tombigbee River when Baldwin was carved out of Washington County in 1809. The county seat was transferred to Blakeley in 1810 where the second courthouse was built for only \$2,000.

After Blakeley's decline, an act of the state legislature in 1888 provided for the county seat's removal to Daphne. While the courthouse was being built in Daphne, the first court session was held under the majestic oaks on the grounds of old Howard's Hotel (today's Bayside Academy).

Following the surreptitious dead-of-night move of the Baldwin County Courthouse from Daphne to Bay Minette on October 1, 1901, the people of Daphne began to visualize the courthouse building as a possible site for a "school of higher learning." According to Florence and Richard SCOTT in their book, "Daphne", it was through the astute interest of the teachers of Baldwin County, under the leadership of Superintendent J. S. LAMBERT, and the citizens of Daphne that "the Daphne Normal School was founded on July 4, 1907."

"The state legislature had, at a previous session, made an appropriation of \$2,500 towards its support and provided the sum of \$10,000 be raised by the people in good subscriptions." The work of raising this contribution fell upon Dr. J. S. B. LOVETT and through his untiring efforts was accomplished "to the satisfaction of Governor Braxton B. COMER, who, upon the date above written, declared the Daphne Normal School one of the state's institutions of learning.

Among the seven trustees of the school appointed by the Governor were J. R. MIXON and Dr. W. J. MASON, both of Daphne. The first meeting of the Board of Trustees was held on the 5th of July 1907 and Dr. LOVETT was unanimously elected president of the school for the ensuing year.

On October 1, 1907, the first announcement was made for the opening Daphne Normal. The catalogue - a copy of which is still owned by Florence SCOTT - gave a full description of the "village and its advantages such as natural scenery, bay breezes, pure drinking water, sea bathing, perfect drainage and charming climate." First courses offered at the school were: Mathematics, English, Latin, Expression and Art.

Expenses for the accommodations of boarding students for nine months were as follows: Room and board \$90; incidentals \$9; laundry \$9; and textbooks, about \$7.50.

Dr. LOVETT remained as head of the school for only the first nine months' term, and was succeeded by the following presidents: Professor B. B. BAKER,

1908-1915; Professor H. H. HOLMES, 1915-1924; and Professor D. R. MURPHEY, 1924-1940.

After existing for 33 years, during which time new courses were added including a two-year teacher training program above high school, Daphne Normal School was officially discontinued by the state on September 19, 1940. From a number of sources, and verified by R. L. SMITH, Supervisor of Buildings and Transportation of the Baldwin County Board of Education, all student records, records of the school, and presumably all books were transferred to Livingston State Teachers' College and incorporated into the files of that school in 1940. A ledger of early committee meetings was donated by Florence SCOTT to the Baldwin Room at Faulkner College.

Then followed a number of attempts to find a definite use for the "historic and handsome old buildings" of Daphne Normal. First of these was that a summer stock company established headquarters there during World War II. An endeavor to make it a vacation center for the teachers of Alabama was the next project, followed by an effort to make it a community center. In 1953 and 1954 the Baldwin County Theatre Arts Association used the old Normal site to present dramatic performances from Mobile, Birmingham and elsewhere. But as the SCOTTS say in their book, "Daphne", "The beloved building was living on borrowed time." It was razed in 1958.

If it is any consolation, the old bricks, wood, fine doors, spiral staircases of iron and other accouterments were used in homes built on the Eastern Shore and in Mobile.

Even though Daphne State Normal School is no more, many Baldwin Countians, Alabamians and even out-of-staters treasure fond memories of the school. If this writer may interject her own personal memories of attending Daphne Normal of "some years ago," she still remembers with nostalgia; being given the honor of ringing the old school bell -- no electronic devices then to call students to class; swimming in the bay during free periods between classes -- then attending the next class dripping from a wet swim suit underneath a dress, much to the consternation of the instructor; participating in May Day activities; meeting the bay boats with rides on the pier aboard the late Gus BERTAGNOLLI's freight and mail truck; being taught the basic rudiments of physical education by Dr. Austin MEADOWS, recently retired Superintendent of Education in Alabama; and being inspired by the great teacher, Marietta JOHNSON, into the teaching profession.

Although the Nicholson Center, built since on the site of the Old Normal School, is a fine community center, it can never take the place of Daphne Normal, which should have been preserved. We learn from past mistakes. Remaining historical buildings and sites in Baldwin County must be preserved. How else will we know "where we're going if we don't know where we've been?"

(A photo of the Daphne Normal School in 1912 appeared in the NYMPH, Book of the Senior Class of 1912 and was graciously loaned by Mrs. Evan HIGBEE at the time the above article by Mrs. NUZUM appeared in the "Courier--Onlooker--Times (Combined) Monday, April 8, 1974.)

The Sonar system of discovering objects under water was developed by Paul LANGEVIN around the end of World War I.

April 11, 1977

Directive Number 3

TO: School Principals

FROM: A. R. McVay, Superintendent

SUBJECT: Compliance with Act Number 359 and Act Number 360 of
the Alabama Legislature, Regular Session 1976

(1) Enclosed are copies of the aforementioned Acts that relate to the teaching of patriotism in public schools and the opportunity to recite the pledge of allegiance to the United States flag.

(2) Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Dr. Wayne Teague, State Superintendent of Education that relates to the above laws.

(3) You are directed to familiarize yourselves with these laws and to see that the spirit and letter of these laws are observed in the school for which you are responsible.

(4) This directive is to become a part of the school code.

Each Probate Judge, Sheriff, and the Clerk and Register of the Circuit Court is required by law to preserve this slip or pamphlet in a book kept in his office until the Act is published in permanent form.

ALABAMA LAW

(Regular Session, 1976)

Act No. 360

S. 216 Bank

AN ACT

To require the state board of education to afford all students attending public kindergarten, primary and secondary schools the opportunity each school day to voluntarily recite the pledge of allegiance to the United States flag.

WHEREAS, we are in the two hundredth year of the existence of our great nation and are celebrating our Bicentennial; and

WHEREAS, there is a need for the resurgence of the patriotic spirit of our forefathers; and

WHEREAS, our school children should participate in the spirit and growth of the American ideals which made our country great; and

WHEREAS, our school children need to be instilled with a new sense of patriotism and pride in our nation; now therefore

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of Alabama:

Section 1. The state board of education shall afford all students attending public kindergarten, primary and secondary schools the opportunity each school day to voluntarily recite the pledge of allegiance to the United States flag.

Section 2. All laws or parts of laws which conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 3. The provisions of this act are severable. If any part of the act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, such declaration shall not affect the part which remains.

Section 4. This act shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.

Approved August 23, 1976.

Time: 3:00 P.M.

DAPHNE PTA

September 16, 1980

1. Q. How does the Baldwin County Board of Education plan to deal with the projected growth of the Daphne-Spanish Fort area, specifically in the construction of physical facilities?

A. Baldwin County Board of Education in October of 1976 published a Master Plan for the Baldwin County School System. It was prepared under the direction of the Bureau of Educational Services and Research, College of Education, The University of Alabama. Two copies were provided to each school, one for the school library and one for the use of such organizations as the PTA.

The plan contained the following information relating to Daphne Schools:

- (1) Table of projected enrollment.
- (2) Recommendation for a 12 grade school to be built somewhere in the Daphne-Spanish Fort area to reduce the size of both Baldwin County High School and Fairhope High School.
- (3) A determination that Baldwin County Board of Education does not have the resources or borrowing power to do this (page 442).

2. Q. What are the future plans for cooling and/or air conditioning school buildings?

A. This same master plan (page 420) stated: "The survey team carefully investigated the possibility of air conditioning all facilities in Baldwin County, estimating that a minimum of 25 schools would need to be air conditioned. The fact that much duct work would necessarily be suspended in the corridors and that the cost would be prohibitive deterred the survey team from recommending the installation of air conditioning. The estimated cost would be \$2,250,000.00."

3. Q. Please identify the complications that kept the one percent sales tax measure from being brought to a vote. How will it benefit the Baldwin County Schools and what role can parents play in bringing it about?

- A. (1) There are two legislative bodies that could legally levy a one-cent sales tax (a) the State Legislature (b) the County Commission.
- (2) The voters can levy or remove only a constitutional tax such as ad valorem taxes by changing the state constitution.
- (3) The proposed tax would have been levied by the voters themselves. This act is not provided for in the Alabama Constitution.

(4) A one-cent sales tax could air condition every school in the county, provide the energy necessary for air conditioning, over a period of years build first class school plants in every place they are needed and upgrade the out moded bus fleet.

4. Q. Is there a dietician's weekly menu prepared? If so, is it possible to distribute this in advance, for example, through teacher hand-outs or by publishing it in the newspaper?

A. This is done from time to time in most school communities but usually dies in a short time from a lack of interest. Newspapers decide that the space can be more productively used. The cost of teacher hand-outs is prohibitive for the school to bear. It could be a PTA project. Most schools post the advance menu in the cafeteria a week in advance.

5. Q. How many days normally elapse between a time a child is recommended for testing and this testing is accomplished? What are some problems which cause delays?

A. The number of calendar days between referral and completion of all testing ranges from 25 to 53 calendar days. (Federal and state laws limit this period to a maximum of 60 calendar days.)

Some problems which cause delays:

- (1) Incomplete referrals.
- (2) The lack of current vision and hearing results or vision and hearing results which require follow up prior to assessment.
- (3) The delay or failure of some parents to return signed permission forms to school.
- (4) Inappropriate facilities for testing.
- (5) Absences or illness of the child.
- (6) The number of tests needed for some children slows the process, but is nonetheless necessary.

6. Q. What is the current policy regarding competency testing? Are any future changes being considered?

A. We believe that prospective teachers should be carefully screened before they are allowed to begin their teacher education and that this should be done by the teacher training institution. We have long noted that the success of new teachers bears little relation to their college grades or the scores they make on the National Teachers Examination. We know of no test that will tell us how hard a teacher will work or how they will relate to pupils, parents, fellow teachers, and administrators. These qualities, in our opinion, come close to outweighing academic ability. We feel that any teacher who has sufficient academic ability to obtain a

teaching certificate from a recognized institution can be a success if he has these other qualities. We plan no teacher competency testing independent of what the State Board of Education may require.

7. Q. It has been stated in several parent and teacher questionnaires that general conditions within boy and girl middle school restrooms are not remaining wholesome in appearance, cleanliness and atmosphere shortly after school opens. What constructive measures might parents and school personnel cooperate in to resolve this problem?
- A. The Alabama State Building Commission has adopted standards relating to the number and types of plumbing fixtures installed in school restrooms. The number, age, and sex of pupils in the school are used to determine plumbing needs in restrooms and elsewhere in the schools.

Without exception these numerical standards are met and exceeded in every Baldwin County school. Some restrooms are inconveniently placed, some are poorly constructed and many are very old. Many are constructed of materials that are most difficult to clean. Because pupils are comparatively unsupervised during their use, vandalism places many school plumbing fixtures temporarily out of use. The mechanical problem of confining water under pressure and releasing it upon demand using worn out equipment which is constantly abused is great.

However, Baldwin County school restrooms more adequately serve their function in meeting pupil needs in a safe and healthy manner than do most other specialized areas of school buildings such as cafeterias, libraries, gymnasiums or even classrooms.

Baldwin County Board of Education allocates janitorial personnel on an equitable basis and provides unlimited janitorial supplies. We believe that there is no satisfactory excuse for odors in restrooms. We know of no way to keep pupils from writing on restroom walls. However, if this graffiti remains there for more than one day we believe that fault lies with the faculty and administrator of the school who are either not offended by this practice or who are choosing to place their time and energy on other phases of school operation.

8. Q. Has consideration been given to grouping of children with similar skills or ability levels within the same grade? Please expand on any positions which may be held.
- A. One of the most important and challenging responsibilities of the school administrator is the grouping of students for instructional purposes.

On the surface, this task appears to be a routine administrative procedure. In essence, however, the patterns of grouping which result from careful planning contribute largely to the school's general climate for learning. Grouping patterns affect the teacher's ability to motivate students; classroom composition affects the level of morale among teachers and students, and affects the manner in which students perceive themselves as members of the school community.

Since a school's philosophy of grouping for instruction is such a vital factor, the various methods used are highly controversial among parents as well as educators. Unfortunately, the demands of overzealous parents at times result not only in the placement of students in classes beyond their capability but also in determining the patterns of grouping throughout the school.

Although elementary schools have traditionally maintained heterogeneous self-contained classrooms, many modifications have taken place in recent years throughout the country. These changes range from departmentalizing elementary grades to more innovative practices such as team teaching and the open classroom concept.

All of these efforts have emerged as a means of meeting individual needs of students. It is difficult to locate unbiased research that supports a consistent pattern of academic success based on any given pattern of grouping.

Experimentation is essential to progress, but many costly mistakes can be avoided by examining the efforts of "pioneers" before proceeding with costly construction and acquisition of materials and equipment for use in programs which have not produced anticipated results. A lesson can be learned from the many teachers in open classrooms across the country who are devising makeshift walls.

Baldwin County recognizes the importance of responsible experimentation and the encouragement of innovative practices. In the matter of grouping of students, certain guidelines have been established based on many years of observation and results of various practices attempted.

Little can be said which has not already been recorded in the professional literature regarding homogeneous and heterogeneous grouping. Baldwin County bases its preference for self-contained heterogeneous classes, in the primary grades particularly, on the potential for harm to students in the homogeneous environment.

The adverse effects of homogeneous grouping on low achievers can be cited as follows:

- (1) Placement of students in a low group carries with it a certain social stigma.
- (2) The student's self-concept is diminished.
- (3) Students in these classes are prone to lose motivation.
- (4) The positive effects high achievers can have on low achievers are eliminated.
- (5) Discipline problems tend to emerge when low achievers are grouped.
- (6) The morale factor among students and teachers becomes significant.

On the other hand, the top, "elite" group becomes insensitive to the needs and feelings of other students. Equally important, high achievers are eliminated from interaction with a cross section of peers, an overriding advantage of public education.

We have seen no evidence that significant differences in achievement can be realized solely on the basis of a specific grouping pattern. It is interesting to note that Baldwin County schools whose test scores are consistently high maintain self-contained heterogeneously grouped classes.

Although it can be seen that heterogeneous grouping is favored in Baldwin County, modifications to meet unusual individual student needs is permitted. Evidence of such efforts can be seen in blocks of time allocated to language arts and grouping for math in the elementary grades.

Heterogeneous grouping, as it is practiced in the Baldwin County schools, places students in classes according to a general cross section rather than by ability or achievement. The teacher provides for the individual needs of students in this setting by grouping for instruction in the skills areas within the class. In this way, students enjoy the dual advantage of receiving instruction on their functional level and at the same time benefit from interaction with a cross section of their peers in appropriate areas of study.

Experience points out clearly that the single most important factor in the educational process is the classroom teacher on whose shoulders fall the awesome responsibility of providing a quality program regardless of the organizational pattern the school chooses to adopt.

9. Q. Please discuss the current kindergarten expansion.

A. The members of the Baldwin County Board of Education and the Superintendent of the Baldwin County Schools are greatly concerned about the large number of five year old children who cannot be accommodated in presently existing kindergarten classes. The state of Alabama presently furnishes twenty kindergarten teacher units to Baldwin County to serve a school population that requires an estimated fifty teachers. The 1980 legislature furnished no new units. At the beginning of this school year this number was augmented by six Title I teachers assigned by the Superintendent to the kindergarten program.

On September 3, 1980, at the Superintendent's request, the Board gave him authority to hire as many more Title I kindergarten teachers and teacher aides as the budget will allow. Using some unexpended Title I funds that would have been earmarked for the 1981 Title I elementary summer school, the superintendent has determined that he can hire four additional teachers and five teacher aides. These teachers and aides have been hired and will be in classrooms at an early date. The addition of the four teachers will bring the total number of kindergarten teachers to thirty. Each can handle a total of twenty pupils and the teachers to whom the aides have been assigned can enroll an additional five pupils. If every class can enroll the maximum number of pupils, a total of 625 pupils can be served this year. Though this number is far short of the total number of five-year old pupils who are eligible for kindergarten it will substantially reduce the waiting list of those who have not been able to enroll in private kindergartens.

In some of the years past, including the last one, Baldwin County Board of Education received small supplemental Title I appropriations usually in the Spring. For this reason the superintendent does not, at this time, entirely rule out the possibility of operating a Title I summer school during the summer of 1981.

On September 3, 1980, Baldwin County Board of Education also directed the superintendent to allow pupils to cross school zone lines for a period of one year in order to fill kindergarten vacancies that may exist in some schools. Transportation routes will not be changed to serve such pupils though existing routes may be utilized to the extent possible.

Principals of schools shall continuously apprise Mrs. Mae Myrick, Supervisor of Early Childhood Education, of vacancies that exist in their kindergarten classes and furnish to Mrs. Myrick lists of pupils who have participated in a lottery and are waiting to be served. They shall also furnish to Mrs. Myrick a list of applicants who are waiting to be served but who have not participated in a lottery.

The principal of the school in the school zone in which the pupil resides will make application on behalf of the parent who wishes to transport his kindergarten child across school zone lines to a school where a vacancy exists. Mrs. Myrick will issue a permit for the 1980-81 school year to the parent through that principal.

10. Q. Are there any plans for purchase of playground equipment for the Daphne Elementary School?
- A. Baldwin County Board of Education does not purchase playground equipment except that which teachers choose to purchase with their allocation for expendable teaching materials. (\$250 and \$300 per teacher).

We discourage the purchase of slides, see-saws, swings, merry-go-rounds, and the like. We feel that such equipment poses a danger on school campuses. It also promotes individual play which is perfectly suitable for public play grounds. A good school physical education program promotes group interaction. We want to teach pupils to play together. A well stocked playground with material of the first mentioned type guarantees a poor school Physical Education program.

11. Q. What is the position our teachers and administrators are urged to take regarding patriotism, specifically the pledge to the flag?
- A. See Insert.

12. Q. Is a maximum limit determined by the school system for numbers of persons occupying buses and are all buses in compliance with this limit?

A. The manufacturers of school bus bodies themselves determine the capacities of the bodies they build. Neither the state nor the Baldwin County Board of Education impose any limit on the number of pupils placed on a bus.

It is the goal of the Supervisor of Transportation to have loads no greater than the manufacturer's rated capacity. Most overloads occur on the first two or three days of school and are reduced by shifting and rearranging routes.

13. Q. How are needs determined in the elementary school, specifically the physical education program? Is it possible to provide more supervision on the playground?

A. There are no special teachers of physical education in the elementary schools of Baldwin County. Each elementary teacher is expected to teach Physical Education in the same manner that the teacher is expected to teach other subjects. It is not possible to provide any more supervision on the playground than in the classroom unless the principal can assist as he makes his rounds.

14. Q. When problems arise that seem to defy resolution at the teacher and principal level what other provisions are provided for parents to deal with these, hopefully rare, situations?

A. The next step is the office of the Superintendent. After that arrangements can be made to speak to the Board of Education at their scheduled meetings.

15. Q. Is the new gym floor multi-purpose and can the gym be made available for community-wide as well as school functions? Will any special care regarding footwear have to be taken by the public or students using this building?

A. The new gym floor is far more resistant to damage than the old. It can be walked on with street shoes but the company recommends that only tennis shoes be used in games because of the possibility of scuffing. The cleaning schedule is about as rigorous as was the old. The trustees of the school are, by law, charged with the responsibility for deciding how school buildings are to be used by the public after they have served their regular function. We have never seen a successful program in which non-school groups are allowed to use gymnasiums and like facilities. Most such groups are loosely organized and soon there is a breakdown in the plan for assuming responsibility for the property. The only chance for success is when a principal or a teacher is a part of the group and who agrees to be present each time the group meets. If the trustees ask our advice in the matter we shall counsel them to protect that which they have by confining its use in large measure to school use.

16. Q. How is constructive criticism presently received and acted upon with regards to performance of school board employees?
- A. The proper channel is through the principal of the school to the Superintendent and through him to the Board of Education. The written word is more effective than the spoken word.
17. Q. Illustrate the difference between parent's active interest and support and interference or meddling in teacher's activities.
- A. The line between displaying an active interest and support of your child and meddling in a teacher's affairs is indeed a thin one. The parent who keeps up with his child's required homework, who sets aside a time and a place the child is to do his homework and even the parent who expresses disapproval to the teacher about the amount of homework required at a given time is displaying a proper interest and support of his child. The parent who tells the teacher what homework to assign is meddling.
18. Q. Describe in-service training for faculty and administrators of Baldwin County Schools. How does it compare with other school systems?
- A. The State Department of Education requires every system to develop and implement a professional development program which affords inservice opportunities for all professional personnel. The State Department does not, however, provide release time for teachers to participate in such activities. Hence, it is necessary for the local system to arrange the school calendar in such a way that some time is provided during school hours for inservice activities. Since we are required to teach 175 days, frequently only one day, or a maximum of two days, can be scheduled for professional growth activities.

Teachers are required to attend the full-day inservice programs which are worked into the school calendar. In addition to these required meetings, many activities are arranged during the summer months at the Instructional Resource Center, on weekends, and after school hours which teachers attend on a voluntary basis.

The excellent attendance at these meetings reflect the interest that Baldwin County teachers have always had in keeping abreast of trends in their respective fields. During the past summer, for example, approximately 500 teachers and administrators attended programs designed to enhance their skills.

19. Q. What is school policy regarding parental participation or observation in classrooms?
- A. Individual parents are always welcome in our classrooms if their visits are reasonable in frequency and duration. There is always a certain amount of distraction to both pupils and teacher but on special occasions visitors can brighten up an otherwise dull day. When we were school principals we made sure that the teacher knew of the visit in advance and did not feel uncomfortable at the prospect.

20. Q. How can parents constructively participate in annual teacher performance evaluations? Can parents influence the administration's decision on retention procedures?

A. The law provides that school administrators conduct teacher performance evaluations. This year, for the first time, these evaluations must be in written form. Parents have a right to express to their school administrators and to their Superintendent and School Board either orally or in writing their opinion of the performance of teachers.

The responsibility for promoting a pupil rests upon the teachers and principal of the school and should be a joint decision. We have rarely seen a child benefit from retention which the parent adamantly opposed. To this extent parents may but should not attempt to influence this decision.

21. Q. How are capital improvement items identified, adopted and placed in the county school budget?

A. In most cases it is a question of cutting the garment to fit the cloth. This is the only way when the Board of Education does not itself have the right to levy taxes. The Superintendent and his Staff provide the necessary information and make recommendations to the Board of Education about building needs. The Board then exercises its independent judgement of priorities.

22. Q. Addressing the subject of discipline, what (actions) can parents and staff take to effectively eliminate campus related misbehavior as it manifests itself in subsequent abuse of staff, student abuse of other students and student abuse of school property?

~~TO OUR KNOWLEDGE ONLY ONE TEACHER HAS BEEN STRUCK BY A PUPIL IN RECENT YEARS~~
A. ~~We have no record in recent years of a pupil striking a teacher.~~ We have had numerous instances of teachers being harassed at their homes by the throwing of eggs and other litter and by annoying telephone calls. One principal and one teacher were physically attacked at school by irate parents last year. We must rely upon law enforcement agencies in matters such as this. The school faculties must prevent abuse of pupils by other pupils in our schools. We believe this is under control.

Vandalism after school hours increases each year and the theft of gasoline and batteries from school buses has reached frightening proportions.

We do not have an answer to parents for this ill of our society. If we had had the opportunity to pose a list of questions to you, the parents, this question would have headed our list.

EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BALDWIN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION RELATIVE TO
DAPHNE SCHOOL

August 27, 1907

On investigation it was found that the Board had no authority to grant a petition of the Citizens of Daphne District number 14 for the removal of the district school from its present location to the Daphne Normal, and the question was referred as required by law to a vote of the citizens of said district interested in the school for final disposition.

(Apparently the vote was favorable. See 7/26/10)

★ July 5, 1916

The question of a principal for the Daphne Model School was taken up. Supt. J. S. Lambert submitted for the consideration of the Board the following applications for said position: B. F. Bates, Fred Stewart, Mrs. Cammie Foreman, Miss Eva Bruce and Mrs. Maude R. Yuille; he also read for the information and intelligence of the Board all petitions, testimonials and communications in behalf of and with reference to the several applicants, which had been submitted for the Board's consideration through the County Superintendent's office. Mr. N. G. McKenzie, trustee of Daphne District No. 14, also, submitted for the consideration of the Board a tally sheet and written ballots showing the results of a trustee and patrons meeting in said district on June 23, 1916, for the purpose of selecting a principal for said Daphne Model School for the ensuing term. After a thorough consideration of all the facts in the case, in the judgment of the Board, it was deemed wisest and for the best interests of the school to elect Mrs. Maude R. Yuille principal of said Model School for the ensuing term. On motion of W. R. White, seconded by Frank F. Earle, Mrs. Maude R. Yuille was, therefore, duly elected principal and Miss Marion A. Hunt assistant, teacher of Daphne Model School, No. 14, for the session of 1916-17.

EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BALDWIN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION RELATIVE TO
DAPHNE SCHOOL

July 26, 1910

W. D. Randall presented a written request from the authorities of the Daphne State Normal School, in whose building the Daphne Public School is being taught, for the Board of Education to authorize the levy of an incidental fee of \$1.00 a head on the pupils of said public school to defray the incidental expenses thereof, said fee to be payable 25¢ per term. On motion of C. A. Swift the levy was authorized, provided it be found legal, for the defrayment of all incidental expenses named in the following schedule except insurance. The Board being advised that the insurance had been paid out of a fund provided by the patrons of the school, deemed it unjust to impose the same tax a second time.

(Note: A space was left at the end of this entry, perhaps for the insertion of a schedule. No such schedule is found.)

March 20, 1913

On motion of J. S. Lambert, seconded by W. D. Randall an increase ~~at~~ ^{of} \$5.00 a month on salary was voted Miss Lilla Simmons, Principal of Daphne Model School #14.

October 6, 1915

A committee from Daphne appeared before the Board asking for an appropriation from the public school funds of the county for the benefit of the Daphne State Normal School. Messrs. H. H. Holmes, President of the Daphne State Normal School and Judge J. H. H. Smith spoke earnestly in favor of an appropriation of a part or all of the \$1,000 provided by the recent legislature for the encouragement of public education in Baldwin County for the benefit of the Daphne State Normal School.

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After due consideration of the petition of the aforementioned committee from Daphne in the interest of an appropriation for the Daphne State Normal School a vote on the motion of G. I. Weatherly, seconded by F. F. Earle, that no appropriation be allowed the Daphne Normal School resulted as follows:

Ayes: G. I. Weatherly
F. F. Earle
J. S. Lambert

Nay: W. D. Randall

It was moved by J. S. Lambert, seconded by G. I. Weatherly that a statement defining the position taken by the Board with regard to an appropriation

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from the public school funds of the county to the Daphne State Normal School be prepared and given to the county press for the information of the public. It was then moved and carried that the secretary of the Board and his assistant be authorized and empowered to prepare said statement.

May 31, 1916

The application of Mr. B. F. Bates for the principalship of the Daphne Model School was submitted to the Board for its consideration by Supt. J. S. Lambert and, on motion of W. D. Randall, seconded by Chas. Barklay, his appointment to said position was deferred until Mr. Randall could confer with Prof. H. H. Holmes, who had asked for and been granted the courtesy of nominating teachers for appointment of the Board of Education, to know if he endorsed the appointment of Mr. Bates to said position.

★
May 9, 1917

A communication from President H. H. Holmes of the Daphne State Normal School, asking that Board "allow the Normal School Board to select the model school teachers, assign their work and fix their salary" was read and postponed for future consideration.

May 23, 1917

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Concerning the request of President H. H. Holmes of the Daphne State Normal School to allow "the Normal School Board to select the Model school teachers, assign their work and fix their salary," the secretary submitted questionnaires explicitly filled out by Presidents H. J. Willingham, E. M. Shackelford and G. W. Brock of the Florence, Troy and Livingston State Normal Schools, respectively, showing the relation of the public schools in the localities where the said Normal Schools are located to the Normal Schools, and how "model" schools for practice teaching are maintained. The secretary also reported that questionnaires had been sent to Presidents C. W. Dugette of the Jacksonville Normal and Raleigh W. Greene of the Moundville Normal, but that no replies had been received.

After due deliberation, on motion of Frank F. Earle, seconded by Chas. R. Weekley, the Board unanimously resolved,

(1) That the petition of President Holmes be disallowed, the Board deeming it inadvisable, if lawful, to delegate its authority to others, or relinquish its control of any public school, or of any part of the public school system of the county over which it has been elected to preside.

(2) That the privilege of nominating suitable teachers for the public school of Daphne, known as the "Model School," for appointment by the Board of Education, be continued as heretofore, provided that such nominations be made and filed in the office of the Board of Education not later than Wednesday before the second Saturday in July of each year.

(3) That the supervision of the so-called "model" school be exercised by the President of the Daphne Normal School, as heretofore, provided he may not have the power to terminate a contract, but may report to the Board, for its due

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consideration and final disposition, any neglect of duty, incompetency, inefficiency or other objection to teachers under his supervision.

August 6, 1917

The regular order of business was resumed and the following communications were read by the secretary:

1. A communication from the Superintendent, under date of July 19, 1917, to President H. H. Holmes of the Daphne State Normal School with reference to the Board's action of July 11, 1917, regarding the assignment of work to the teachers of the Daphne Public School for the session of 1917-18, and President Holmes' reply thereto as follows, to wit: "Princeton, Indiana. 7-21-17. Superintendent J. S. Lambert, Bay Minette, Alabama, Dear Sir: - Before I incur any additional expense to the State or any further inconvenience to the Normal, I will await to call a mass meeting early in September and ask you and Van Iderstine over to see one of two things. 1. Whether the Public School be turned over to the Supervision of the president of S.N.S., or 2. County Board pay reasonable upkeep as it has both the funds and authority now. H. H. Holmes, President." "Mrs. Rouse and Miss Key notified by me."

The reply was considered and, on motion of R. Van Iderstine, seconded by Frank F. Earle, the Superintendent was instructed to inform President Holmes that his notification of Mrs. Rouse and Miss Key of their appointment by the Board of Education as teachers of the Model School for the coming session was without the authority of the Board of Education and in nowise binding upon it.

September 5, 1917

President H. H. Holmes, of the Daphne Normal School, and Prof. J. M. Vance, of the Daphne Normal School appeared before the Board insisting upon the assignment of only the seventh grade work to the Principal of the Daphne Public School #14, otherwise known as the "Model School" and upon her work being done in the Normal School building instead of in the building which has heretofore been accommodated. Action was deferred for further consideration.

September 18, 1917

Apropos of the application of President H. H. Holmes for the seventh grade of the Daphne Public School to be allowed to occupy a room in the Normal School building and that only seventh grade work be assigned the principal teacher of said public school, the following resolution was on motion of Frank F. Earle, seconded by Chas. R. Weekley, unanimously adopted:

Whereas, President H. H. Holmes of the Daphne State Normal School has assured the Board of Education that the building in which the public school in Daphne District No. 14 has heretofore been taught is insufficient to accommodate three teachers, on account of having only two rooms available and,

Whereas, President Holmes has assured the Board of Education that, if such arrangement be permitted and only seventh grade work be assigned the principal teacher of the Public School, the teachers of English, history, science, etc., of the Daphne State Normal School will give free instruction in the said branches to the seventh grade pupils of the public school as regularly as to the students of the Normal School, and

- 4 -

Whereas, President Holmes further assures the Board of Education that the seventh grade teacher of the public school shall devote all the time necessary to the planning of work for all the teachers of the public school and for the practice work of the students of the Daphne Normal School, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the Board of Education accepts the proposals of President H. H. Holmes; provided, that he commit to writing an exact schedule of the work proposed to be done by the Normal School teachers in the Public School grades and of the work to be done by the teacher of the seventh grade in the Normal School and submit it to the Board of Education for consideration and approval at its next session; provided further, that such an arrangement shall be entered into only for the session of 1917-18.

July 31, 1918

The following resolution was adopted:

That in view of the fact that the seventh grade examination of the pupils of the Daphne Public School does not give evidence sufficient to justify a continuance of the arrangement with regard to the teaching of the seventh grade in connection with the Normal School, the arrangement be discontinued and the entire seventh grade be taught in the public school. It was furthermore ordered that, in view of the shortage of teachers for the coming year that only two teachers be employed in the Daphne Public School to teach the seven grades at a salary of not more than \$90 each.

February 25, 1921

The question of locating a suitable school site for a public school building at Daphne was again brought up before the Board for action. The Board decided to go in a body to Daphne and look over the suggested sites before making a final decision.

May 27, 1921

The question of locating a proper school site for a public school building at Daphne was again brought up. The Superintendent was authorized to make necessary arrangements to secure a five acre tract just across the street from, and in front of the home of Prof. H. H. Holmes, Daphne, Alabama. He was authorized to pay out so much of the three mill tax as is necessary to pay for the said five acres of land.

September 30, 1921

Prof. J. M. Vance, Daphne, Alabama, came before the Board in the interest of the new school building to be erected at Daphne, Alabama. The Superintendent was authorized to place an advertisement in the Mobile Register for bids on the new school building to be erected at Daphne.

November 25, 1921

The question of erecting a new building at Daphne was again brought up and the Board decided to postpone letting a contract until sufficient funds were in the hands of the building committee, and a suitable contract could be made.

February 24, 1922

The Superintendent informed the Board that several bids had been received for the erection of a public school building at Daphne, Alabama but that some contractors had not yet sent to the Superintendent their bids. The Superintendent was authorized to inform all contractors that bids would be opened on the Daphne School building at 11:30 Saturday morning, March 4.

March 4, 1922

The following bids were received by the Board on the erection of the Daphne Public School building, District #14:

N. G. McKenzie	\$7,435	Southern Contract Co., by	
Dyson & Lawrence	8,100	T. H. Wainwright	\$12,790
		Henry H. Godwin	11,467

The contract was awarded to Mr. N. G. McKenzie for \$7,435 on condition that he could make proper bond to satisfy the Board of Education and the Department of Education, Montgomery, Alabama and also on condition that warrants could be sold on the three mill district tax levy, sufficient funds not being already on hand.

November 24, 1922

A letter was read addressed to the County Board of Education of Baldwin County, Alabama from the State Board of Education, in this letter, Superintendent Jno. W. Abercrombie, informed the County Board of Education, that the State Board had passed a resolution recommending to the State Budget Commission the discontinuance of the annual appropriation to the Normal School at Daphne, the abolishment of the school and the tender of the use of the property at Daphne to the Baldwin County Board of Education for educational purposes. The Superintendent was requested to make no further plans for the erection of an elementary school building until after the Legislature had acted upon the above recommendation.

February 12, 1923

Dr. R. Van Iderstine and J. R. Hammett came before the Board and requested that the Board rescind its action of November 24, 1922, with reference to the construction of a public school building at Daphne, and authorize the Superintendent to proceed with plans for the construction of the said school building. After the Board had been fully convinced that it was the will of the majority of the people in the District to have a new school building, the Board unanimously authorized the Superintendent to proceed with the construction of the said school building.

Messrs. Hammett and Van Iderstine presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted by the Board of Education: "We, the Board of Education of Baldwin County, respectfully petition our State Board of Education to rescind its action of October 19, 1922, and to recommend to our present Administration and Legislature the full development of the State Normal School at Daphne into a class "A" institution."

November 30, 1923

A committee consisting of Mr. R. E. Tidwell, Assistant State Super-

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intendent of Education, and Messrs. J. R. Hammett, W. C. Beebe, J. S. Lambert, and Dr. Hodgson, Representative, came before the Board and requested the Board of Education to make an appropriation for the maintenance of the Daphne Normal School at Daphne, Alabama, as the Normal School at Daphne is giving instruction to the high school students, though not required to do so by law. After considering the matter carefully the Board authorized the County Superintendent S. M. Tharp, to inform Mr. Tidwell, Assistant State Superintendent of Education, that for the year 1923-24, the services of one teacher in the elementary school would be discontinued and that her salary \$90.00 per month, for the remainder of the year, would be turned over to the Normal School, the amount being \$450.00. It was further agreed that for the year 1924-25 the Board would turn over to the Normal School, Daphne, Alabama, \$1,000.00 with the understanding that the services of only three teachers would be required for the elementary school at Daphne.

July 31, 1924

The president of the State Normal School at Daphne was given authority to select the teachers for the Model School at Daphne, said selections to be approved by the County Superintendent of Education. The Superintendent was also authorized to turn over to the treasurer of the Normal School at Daphne each month the amount due said school from special appropriation, teachers salaries, and transportation, the teachers and truck driver to be paid by the President of the Normal School instead of being paid direct on county payroll.

August 3, 1925

The Board authorized an appropriation of \$3,200 to the State Normal School at Daphne to be used as follows: (a) \$500 to the salary of D. R. Murphy, President (b) \$400 to W. C. Bowers for transportation (c) the balance of \$2,300 for teachers salaries in the elementary and high school grades.

November 27, 1925

President D. R. Murphy informed the Board that Miss Lillian Deer had resigned as teacher in the Daphne Model School and that Miss Mary Owen had been appointed to take her place. The appointment was approved.

July 30, 1926

The Board authorized an appropriation of \$3,320 to the State Normal School at Daphne to be used as follows: (A) \$500 to the salary of D. R. Murphy, President, (B) \$520 to D. H. Brantley for transportation (C) the balance of \$2,300 for teachers' salaries in the elementary and high school grades.

May 27, 1927

Board of Education purchased a lot and building from Daphne May Day Association for \$19,000 to be paid from sale of warrants (Minutes are quite long).

July 29, 1927

\$500 to D. R. Murphy, \$520 Transportation, \$2,420 Teachers Salaries
Total \$3440

May 1, 1928

A request was received from the Normal School at Daphne for an allowance

of \$100 to be used for transporting children to the Model School conducted at Daphne during the summer months. The Board authorized the transfer of \$100 to be used for that purpose since the school was being conducted as a public school.

December 11, 1928

Board passed a resolution promising to consolidate the schools surrounding Daphne in order to produce at least 300 children for practice teaching purposes. This move was to satisfy requirements of a legislative act.

August 1, 1930

President D. R. Murphy of the State Teachers College, Daphne, came before the Board and requested that the Board of Education present the following to the Attorney General for opinions on questions involved:

An Act passed by the Legislature of 1927, known as the Unified Educational Program, and printed on pages 291-308 inclusive of the Alabama School Code of 1927, makes appropriations for the support and maintenance of the Daphne State Normal School, and also for buildings, grounds, etc. These appropriations were made subject to release by a commission consisting of the Governor, the State Superintendent of Education, and the Chairman of the State Board of Administration, when Daphne, in the judgment of said Commission, shall have met certain specified conditions.

1. Should said Commission refuse or fail to release said appropriations will the appropriation for maintenance of the Daphne Normal School remain to its credit, or will it go back into the general fund or any other fund, and be lost to the Daphne Normal School?
2. If the failure of this Commission to release the appropriation for the maintenance of the Daphne Normal School will forfeit this appropriation, on what date will said appropriation be lost to the Daphne Normal School?
3. Should said Commission refuse or fail to release the appropriations made in said Act for the purchase of grounds, buildings and equipment for the Daphne Normal School, will said appropriations remain in the Treasury to the credit of the Daphne Normal School, or will it become subject to use for some other purpose than the purchase of grounds, buildings and equipment for the Daphne Normal School?
4. If refusal or failure of said Commission to release said appropriations for the purchase of grounds, buildings and equipment for the Daphne State Normal School forfeits said appropriations, when will the Daphne State Normal School lose said appropriations by such forfeiture?
5. Under the provisions of said Act, if the Daphne School District should be enlarged to include other towns and communities; viz, Loxley, Robertsedale, Foley, and Fairhope, and said Commission should select a site for the Daphne State Normal School in another town than Daphne, but within the enlarged Daphne School District, could the appropriations for the Daphne Normal School provided in said Act be applied to the Daphne State Normal School located in another town or community, but within the enlarged Daphne District?

Board authorized Superintendent to present the above questions to the Attorney General for his opinion.

August 28, 1931

S. M. Tharp informed the Board that Mr. J. E. Middlebrook was due \$68.00 for transportation of children during the summer school session of the Normal School at Daphne in the summer of 1927. The Board authorized S. M. Tharp, Superintendent, to inform President D. R. Murphy that the Board of Education would pay half the amount due if he would pay half from Normal School funds.

May 26, 1933

Superintendent Tharp read a letter from Mrs. R. Van Iderstine, Secretary-Treasurer of the Daphne May Day Association relative to the condition of the gymnasium, and asking that the gymnasium be turned over to the May Day Association. Mr. Hodgson moved that the May Day Association be permitted to tear down that part of the gymnasium building which lies on land belonging to the Board of Education. Motion was seconded by G. V. Stelzemiller and carried.

August 1, 1936

The question of erecting a new school building at Daphne was discussed at length. Superintendent Tharp was requested to secure plans and get an approximate cost for the proposed new building at Daphne.

September 25, 1936

Superintendent Tharp reported that he had secured plans suitable for a school building consisting of six class rooms or brick and hollow tile could be erected at a cost of approximately \$14,000. No auditorium is to be included. A committee consisting of Messrs. Cleverdon, Mason and Tharp were appointed to look out for suitable sites on which to erect the building. President Earle is ex-officio chairman of the committee. Superintendent Tharp was authorized to transfer the balance belonging to the Board of Education in the liquidation fund to the erection, repair and equipment fund, and to the credit of the Daphne School building fund. He was also authorized to transfer any balances on hand at close of the year in the general fund to the erection, repair and equipment fund, and to be credited to the Daphne School Building fund.

February 26, 1937

Superintendent Tharp informed the Board that he had written Dr. Keller about the Daphne School situation and had requested him to urge the Governor to place the matter before the State Board of Education at the earliest possible date. Dr. Keller informed Superintendent Tharp that he felt sure that the Governor would take under consideration the Daphne School proposition just as soon as the special session of the Legislature had adjourned. Superintendent Tharp also requested to get prices on the Shonts property at Daphne since it was the opinion of those present that this would be a most suitable location for the school.

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March 1, 1937

Superintendent Tharp reported that Dr. W. C. Holmes, Rep. A. B. McPhaul and himself had gone before the State Board of Education in the interest of Daphne School. He reported that the State Board had approved the release of \$30,000 to be used in erecting an elementary and junior high school at Daphne.

April 24, 1937

The Daphne School building program was discussed at length, and Superintendent Tharp was urged to do everything he could to hasten the matter along.

May 28, 1937

Superintendent Tharp reported that nothing definite had been done about the Daphne School building, but that he was making every effort possible to get things in readiness for the new building.

July 30, 1937

The Board was informed that nothing definite had been done about the release of State funds to erect a school building at Daphne. Superintendent Tharp was urged to continue his efforts to secure an audience with the Governor to find out just what the status of the appropriation for Daphne is at this time.

September 29, 1938

The Board discussed at length the work which had been done under PWA Project, 1308-F Baldwin County Alabama and also the new building at Daphne. The Board seemed highly pleased with the work which had been done under the Supervision of Dittmar and Roberts, Architects, Montgomery, Alabama. The following resolution was made by J. G. Garrett, seconded by W. I. Cleverdon and unanimously carried:

A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Dittmar and Roberts, Architects, have been in charge of the Baldwin County School Project # 1308-F and of the first unit of the school building at Daphne, Alabama, and

WHEREAS, their services have been most satisfactory to the Board of Education, Baldwin County, now therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that Dr. A. H. Collins, State Superintendent of Education, be urged to retain their services to complete the building already under construction at Daphne, and to draw plans and supervise the construction of the contemplated Junior College buildings at Daphne.

May 31, 1940

Superintendent Tharp reported that an additional \$26,000 had been made available for the Daphne School to be used for additional equipment,

library books, walks, fences, etc.

July 10, 1940

Superintendent Tharp informed the Board that \$15,000 had been allotted for a library at Daphne and that it would be necessary to have additional help to set it up. Superintendent Tharp was authorized to continue Mrs. Hayes on the payroll for an additional month in order to help make up orders for the books and to help get the project in operation. He also informed the Board that it would most likely be necessary to have some special library service in getting the books properly cataloged and ready for use.

DAPHNE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

ALUMNI

Contributed by Mrs. Eloise WILSON, Fairhope, Alabama

(Note: Year of publication of these Alumni is not known. Occupations shown would indicate the year of publication.)

Class of 1908

Mary SMITH	Probate Clerk	Bay Minette, Alabama
Louise GOLDSBY	Teacher	Mobile, Alabama

Class of 1909

Ethel WEEKLEY	Perdido, Ala.	Deceased
George A. STRONG	Banker	Robertsdale, Ala.
Lamora (STRONG) EDMUNDSON		Mobile, Ala.
Blanche TISDALE		Bluff Springs, Fla.
Victor GENTILE	c.o. Jos. Gentile & Sons	Cincinnati, O.
Arthur PIERCE	Dentist	Uriah, Ala.
Minnie (PEARCE) GARRETT		Uriah, Ala.

Class of 1910

Annie Mae OSWALT	Postmistress	Fairhope, Ala.
Agnes JOHNSON		Silver Hill, Ala.

Class of 1911

Wilbur SHRINER		Foley, Ala.
William RANDALL		Atlanta, Georgia
Isabelle GOLDSBY		Mobile, Ala.
Elouise (NELSON) LOWELL		Point Clear, Ala.
Marion HUNT	Government Employee	Washington, D. C.

Class of 1912

Lorena (HODGSON) McLEOD		Decatur, Ala.
Florence DOLIVE	Stenographer	Mobile, Ala.
Hudson TAPIA, M.D.	Bryce Hospital	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
William W. HUNT	Montgomery Advertiser	Montgomery, Ala.
Aubrey CHUTE	Supt. Consolidated Fruit Co.	Tela, Spanish Honduras
Dan J. LONG, Jr.	M.D.	Fairfield, Ala.
Ival (GREGGS) GUILLEY		Youngstown, O.

Class of 1913

Edna (CHILDRRESS) CLEVERDON		Summerdale, Ala.
Leroy CLEVERDON	Reverend	Summerdale, Ala.
Bertie THOMPSON	Stenographer	Mobile, Ala.
Ellen STAGG	Teacher	Citronelle, Ala.
Marjorie (PILCHER) McGEHEE		Fairhope, Ala.
Mary STELZENMULLER	Teacher	Fairhope, Ala.
John DINGS		Sharrard, Ill.
Gus GENTILE		California
Ray MATSON		Citronelle, Ala.

Class of 1914

Gladys MAJOR		Chicago, Ill.
Pauline THOMPSON	Teacher	Daphne, Ala.
Gladys (SHRINER) DRYER		Daphne, Ala.
William DRYER		Daphne, Ala.

Helena (ROST) WILSON
H. G. OSWALT
Marjorie MATHEWS
W. O. BURDESHAW
George LAWTON

Proprietor Laundry
Teacher
Teacher

Blacksher, Ala.
Fairhope, Ala.
Bay Minette, Ala.
Coffeeville, Ala.
Chicago, Ill.

Class of 1915

Sarah (STREET) YENNE
Blanche (STELZNEMULLER) WARD
Mary BLAIR
Louise JOHNSON
Laura Bell (TROUPE) DUNSEN
Luna HALL
Jean (FOREMAN) FITZGERALD
Theresa OSWALT
Bessie Mae STAPLETON
Elizabeth (ROACH) HARRIS
P. D. FANCHER
William LAWTON
Fred STEWART

Teacher
Teacher
Nurse
Teacher

Postal Clerk

Bookkeeper

Point Clear, Ala.
Fairhope, Ala.
Herbert, Ala.
Silver Hill, Ala.
Fairhope, Ala.
Boston, Mass.
Mobile, Ala.
Fairhope, Ala.
Daphne, Ala.
Mobile, Ala.
Montevallo, Ala.
Chicago, Ill.
Mobile, Ala.

Class of 1916

Jessie SCOTT
Ruth (SCOTT) KERSH
Vonceil BRAZIL
Leota (OWEN) HOLLOWAY
Willie Grace STEWART
Willie (GLOVER) TAYLOR
Ralph ERIKSON
Ross FOREMAN
Robert SWENSON
Carlos SHRINER
John BLISS, Jr.
Mae (MCKENZIE) HURLEY
James J. COGHLIN

Teacher

Teacher

Teacher
Teacher

Salesman
Farmer
Teacher
Railroad employee

Captain U. S. Army

Cantonment, Fla.
Camp Gordon, Georgia
Wheeling, West Virginia
Robertsdale, Ala.
Daphne, Ala.
Bay Minette, Ala.
Fairfield, Ala.
Mobile, Ala.
Silver Hill, Ala.
Daphne, Ala.
Chicago, Ill.
Foley, Ala.
Camp Meade, Md.

Class of 1917

Helen (THOMPSON) HIGBEE
Grace (STIMPSON) MOORE
Mattie Lee LAMBERT
Lizzie C. LAMBERT
Sadie BRYANT
Howard G. HOLLAND

Teacher
Teacher
Teacher

Daphne, Ala.
Clinton, Tenn.
Mt. Pleasant, Ala.
Mt. Pleasant, Ala.
Stockton, Ala.
Blakley, Georgia

Class of 1918

Blanche (HAMMET) BROWN
Nellie CURRAN
Daisy (LAWRENCE) FEASTER
Gertrude MCKENZIE
Lucile TROUP
Orpha FOREMAN
William C. HOLMES
J. B. STEWART
Emmet S. WELDON
Mae ROUSE

Teacher
Teacher
Nurse
Stenographer
Medical student
Farmer
Teacher
Teacher

Fairfield, Ala.
Mobile, Ala.
Jones Mill, Ala.
Daphne, Ala.
Fairhope, Ala.
Mobile, Ala.
Foley, Ala.
Daphne, Ala.
Boaz, Ala.
Washington, D.C.

Class of 1919

Beatrice M. ALFORD
 George C. TUNSTALL
 Tom Payton TUNSTALL
 Anna Leigh ANDERSON
 Irene STAPLETON
 B. J. COSTER
 Ellen (HARRISON) HANSON

Stenographer
 Student in Pharmacy
 Lawyer
 Teacher
 Stenographer

Chicago, Ill.
 Tensaw, Ala.
 Bay Minette, Ala.
 Robertsedale, Ala.
 Daphne, Ala.
 Daphne, Ala.
 Daphne, Ala.

Class of 1920

Millcent BEST
 Mary Ann BRADLEY
 Ida (CLEVERDON) GREEN
 Rosa (DOYLE) MIDDLETON
 Mary GLOVER
 Lillian STEWART
 Glenna MILLS
 Addie MILLS
 Adele (MAHLER) FULLER
 Essie OWEN

Teacher
 Teacher

Deer Park, Ala.
 Century, Fla.
 Summerdale, Ala.
 Mobile, Ala.
 Montgomery, Ala.
 Daphne, Ala.
 Silas, Ala.
 Silas, Ala.
 Loxley, Ala.
 Summerdale, Ala.

Class of 1921

Violet BLACKMON
 Angelo D. BERTAGNOLLI
 Ida Belle (HARRISON) BERTAGNOLLI
 Elizabeth WILBOURNE
 Violet MARSHALL
 Conchita W. HAMMET
 Helen C. HAMMET
 Gertrude (LAWRENCE) BURROUGHS

Merchant

 College Student

Daphne, Ala.
 Daphne, Ala.
 Daphne, Ala.
 Daphne, Ala.
 Loxley, Ala.
 University, Ala.
 Daphne, Ala.
 Daphne, Ala.

rites HONOR MOTHER OF RED EAGLE

Copied from The Atmore Advance, June 14, 1973

A marker honoring Sehoy (TAIT) WEATHERFORD, mother of William WEATHERFORD (The Red Eagle) was dedicated June 3 by the Baldwin County Historical Society.

The site of the David TAIT Plantation and the burial place of William WEATHERFORD and his mother, Sehoy, is in Little River, a short distance from the banks of the Alabama River.

The descendants of the WEATHERFORDS, MIMS and TAIT families were present for the dedication.

Mrs. Hope N. BOKOS from Mobile, working out of The University of South Alabama with the archaeology survey at Fort Mims, gave a talk on "Sehoy Tait Weatherford, third and last princess of the Wind Clan." Mrs. BOKOS presented historical facts about hardships to both the settlers of this area and to the Creek peoples through their "Trail of Tears."

SUMMER SCHOOL

OF THE

DAPHNE STATE NORMAL

At Daphne by the Sea

SIX WEEKS---MAY 25 TO JULY 2

For Teachers of All Grades



BAY SHORE FROM PRIVATE WHARF.

E

XPRIENCED instructors will conduct reviews in all subjects leading to State Certificates of any grade. The July examinations will be conducted in the Normal Auditorium by Hon. J. S. Lambert, Superintendent of Education for Baldwin County.

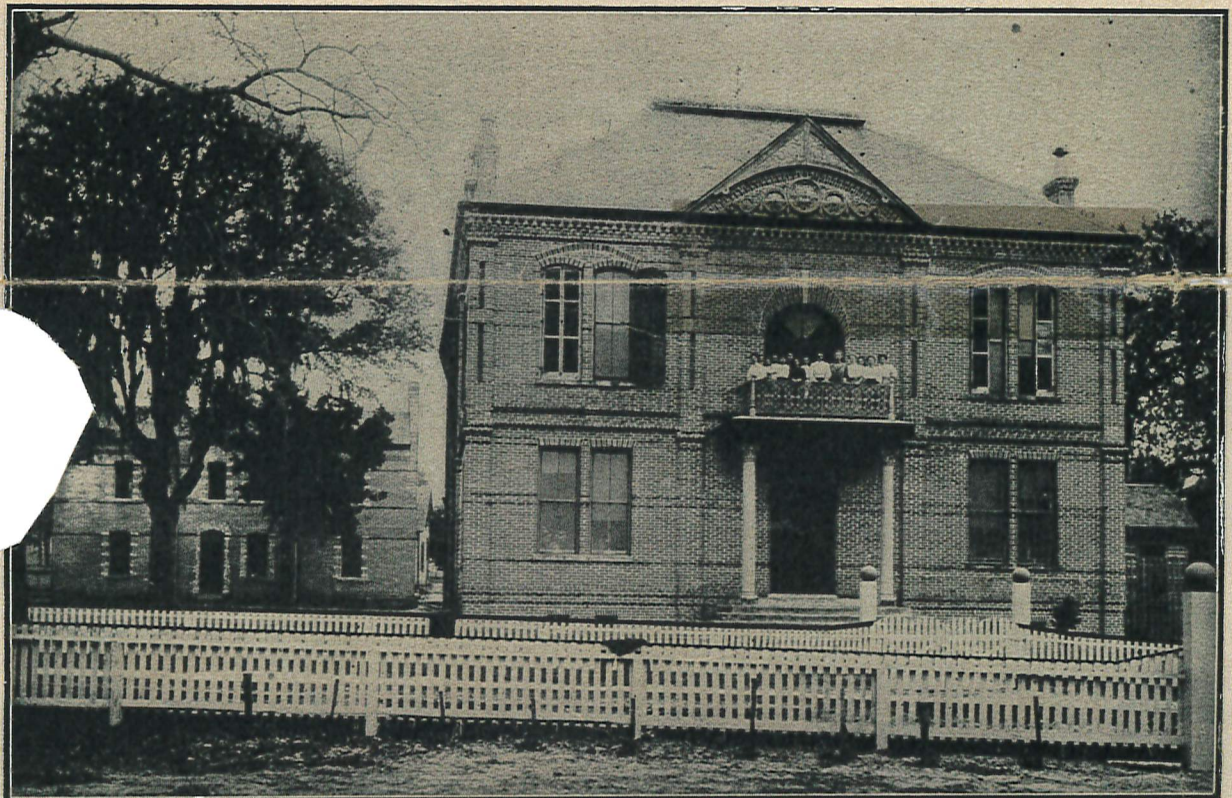
Courses in Public School Music, Art, Expression, Book-keeping, Stenography, Primary Methods, Kindergarten, Manual Training and School Gymnastics will also be offered if there is a demand for them. The regular music teacher of the College will give private lessons in Music if desired.

Library of the Normal will be at the service of the Summer School students. Lectures by prominent Educators are being arranged for and will be one of the best features of the term.

Religious services will be held in the local churches on Sundays or a gasoline launch will convey those to Mobile who wish to attend the city churches.

A Teachers' Bureau

will be conducted by the College free of all charge to the Summer School students. This Bureau will endeavor to secure positions for capable teachers.

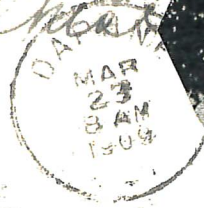


MAIN BUILDING AND ANNEX. VIEW FROM CAMPUS.

Advantages of Location

BE0010617

B. You had better put these
papers up.



Postmaster,
Mt Sterling
Ala.

Health here is perfect. No typhoid conditions, no excessive heat, as the Gulf breezes cool the air. Air as purest water, chemical analysis of which shows it to be entirely free from all organic substances. Salt water bath, prized for its therapeutic effects, may here be indulged in to the heart's content. The gradual slope of the shore makes bathing conditions perfect and numerous bath houses will be at the disposal of the students. The Athletic Field of the College will give opportunity for lawn tennis, base ball, basket ball, etc.

Daphne is situated in a region rich in historic associations. The place was the scene of severe skirmishing during the Civil War, and was shelled by Farragut on his way to Mobile. The famous Jackson Oak and Grapevine are within walking distance of the town. Spanish Fort is a few miles north, while Fort Morgan is a little farther south. Excursions to these and other places of interest will be the order on Saturdays.

Two lines of steamers have daily boats from Mobile to Daphne. Students will be met in Mobile if desired. Arrangements can be made at any time for board and room. For further particulars address

B. B. BAKER,
President Daphne State Normal,
DAPHNE, ALA.

EXPENSES

Board, six weeks, @ \$3.50	\$21.00
Entrance Fee	6.00

RESULTS

A higher grade certificate giving 20 per cent. increased earning capacity, thus leaving a net gain financially.

More enthusiasm and better teaching ability.

Better health resulting from a six weeks' visit to the seashore.

(NOTE.—Those wishing to do light housekeeping may be accommodated and thus reduce expenses considerably below the above amount.)

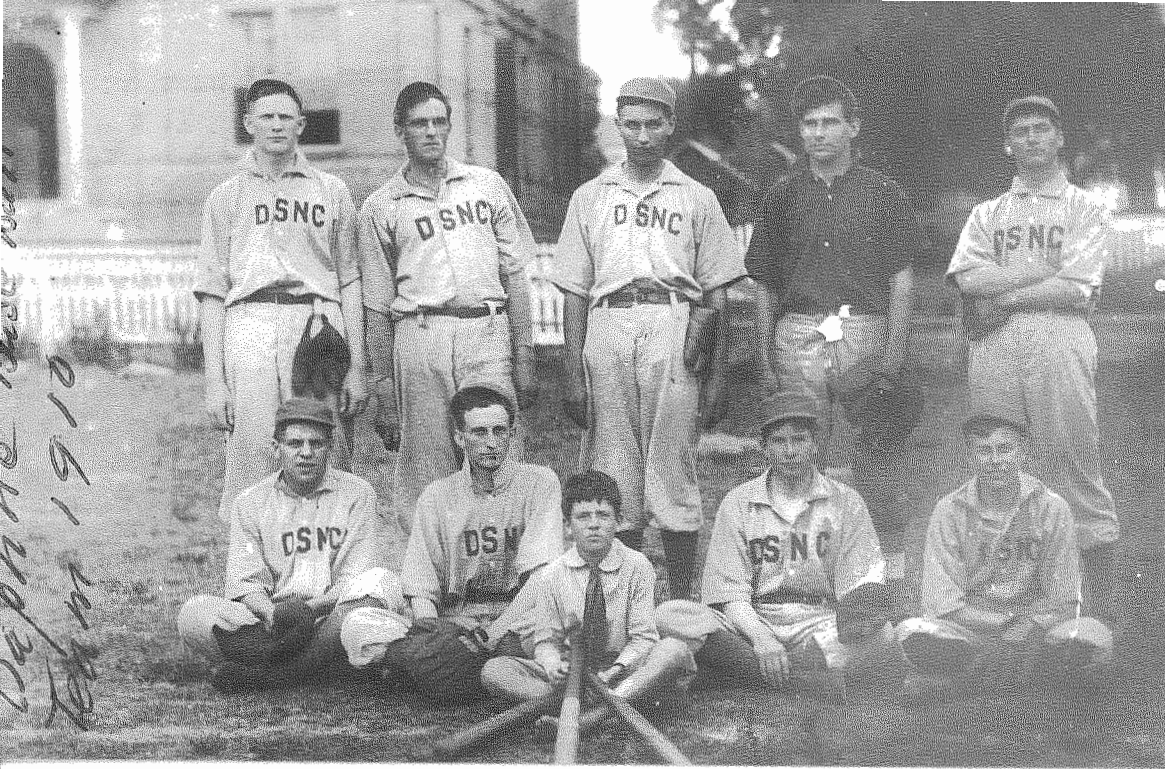


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One of Many Homes for Students.

Please Post in a Conspicuous Place for Teachers.

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Daphne, Alabama, is ideally located
for permanant residence. Good
farming land, agreeable climate and
splendid educational opportunities.
For further particulars, adress,
Commercial Club, Daphne, Ala.



Wapiti 1910
Team 1910



Appreciative Friends, State Normal School, Daphne, Ala.

