

Historical Pageant
Jacksonville State Teachers College
Prologue

The Heralds announce arrival of Miss Jacksonville.

Miss Jacksonville enters, preceded by the Guards of Honor and follow by her attendants,

Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, and Senior college girls. Address of welcome-- by Miss Jacksonville.

"Friends, citizens of Jacksonville, and of the State of Ala.

"In the name of Jacksonville State Teachers College and in the honor of our celebration of this afternoon, Miss Jacksonville bids you all a most cordial welcome. She welcomes you to this institution to its hospitality and to its noble and sacred traditions. She is glad you are here to celebrate the heroic and educational development of Jacksonville. While you are present she wishes to remind you with a brief pageant of some of the things that make her schools and college interesting and unique in history.

"Again she bids you welcome to the sacred precincts of this institution, to this historic hill, and to this Educational Pageant of Jacksonville!" Miss Alabama, attended by her court, arrives and is greeted by Miss Jacksonville:

"Welcome: Welcome: Alabama; and you, her daughters, fair Alabama: Welcome to Jacksonville and to this Educational Pageant".

IN the name of these sixteen counties, Miss Alabama acknowledges Miss Jacksonville's words of welcome. She says that she and her lovely attendants are happy this afternoon to receive a welcome to this gathering in remembrance and honor of those worthy men and women who here began a march of educational progress, the direction of which has been "forward": Nay "Forward" ever be your watchword.

Miss Jacksonville and Miss Alabama together with their attendants, are escorted by the Guard of Honor from to the Court of Honor from which

they will review the Pageant in state.

Pageant Master Recorder of all deeds, steadily pressing forward, the stark old man--Father Time--

Interlude One

Prophecy: Father Time says:

"I came, I know not whence,

I go, I know not whither.

Eye of things created never upon my coming looked

Nor shall it see my passing.

First and last of all things I,

For I am time!"

Episode One

When this land was first explored it was inhabited by the Red Man.

Where they came from in the beginning, how long they dwelt in North America, what peoples they replaced, is a matter of much dispute.

In a spacious and fruitful valley, sheltered by the high hills of Northeastern Alabama, Trader Green, first white man to settle among and make friends with the Indians, has established a small, roughly built, but satisfactory cabin known far and wide among the copper-colored natives as "Green's Trading Post". Not many yards away--near the crystal springs--nestles the Indian camp of Ladiga, mightiest chieftan of the Cherokees, and his beautiful daughter, the Princess Sathah. Through kindness, generosity, and "square shootin" Trader Green has won the confidence and love of the Indians. Various tribes have made the "Trading Post" their headquarters-- here the skins of wild animals are exchanged for the common necessities of frontier life; here the Indians come for their tobacco and "fire-water". Other than Trader Green the Indians of Ladiga's tribe have seen few white men. To them he ever remains the White Father. Today as Chief Ladiga and the worthy Trader Green talk and smoke the peace-pipe before the door of the "Trading Post", the rumble and creaks

of wagons, and the indistinct rumble of voices are heard in the distance. As the noises grow louder, Ladiga and Green cease talking and gaze into each other's faces--puzzled by the thunder-like sounds in the east. Ladiga moves first, He saunters out to the rugged, rock-strewn road that fringes the yard of the "Post", gazes hungrily--motions to Green, who has, up to now, peacefully smoked his pipe, and the latter slowly joins him in the road. Together they view the approach of the caravan. Quickly, as if out of nowhere, a man on horseback dashes up, dismounts, and rushes to greet Green, the first white man he has seen since they left the Carolinas. Green, too, is delighted to have a white visitor. Then the stranger announces himself and his companions: he is James Crow, in the wagons that follow are the Grant, Woodward, Crow, Harris, and Scott families, all travelling together in search of an ideal place to settle. Green introduces Crow to Ladiga, who gives him the sign of peace. Meantime, other Indians, including Princess Satoah, attracted by the approaching noises, come out of their wigwams and stare blankly into the faces of the new arrived. The wagons draw nearer, and, as the group talks arrive and come to a halt in front of the "Trading Post". Little Indians, warriors, and squaws with their papooses come out to see the strange sight. The occupants of the wagons dismount, greet Trader Green, and jubilantly express their delight in meeting a white man in these Indian hills. Green beckons to Ladiga, who greets the settlers in most friendly terms. *Interlude Three.* Grouped about the "Post" in a semi-circle, the men tell Green and Ladiga their plans; they want to settle, to build a town, homes, stores, and churches. Crow, Grant, and Woodward express their opinions. Green gesticulates, explaining the excellence of the water, the abundance of game in the forest, the fertility of the soil- and the general beauty of the locality. Scott asks doubtfully about the Indians: are they warlike? To this Ladiga replies in broken English that the yellow man will not

harm the white man. His desire is for peace. In the meantime, the younger Indians rush and romp about, looking at the strange wagons, pulling at the skirts of the white ladies. Satoah, the gracious princess, welcomes the ladies with eagerness.

AS the conversation of the men becomes enthusiastic, Mrs. Crow interrupts to say that she will not consider settling here unless there can be a school for her children. Education, she explains, must go hand in hand with religion; churches and schools must follow immediately the erection of their crude cabins. The men, upon hearing this statement, nod in acceptance of the idea. They will, they say, build a schoolhouse as soon as their homes are completed. The women express their joy, and the settlers decide they have reached their destination.

Drivers mount the wagons, and lead the horses away. The women follow Satoah into the wigwams, and the men, with Chief Ladiga and worthy trader Green, start out in search of a suitable spot for their homes and their schools.

Interlude Two.

Prophecy of Father Time:

"The Pioneers first built their humble cabins,
From forest logs hewn with simple tools,
And next they followed education's guidance
And for their children built Alabama's schools."

Interlude Three.

An Early school in Jacksonville.

Alabama's educational history begins with Governor Bienville's efforts to set up a school in "Old Mobile". Despite his efforts, neither the French nor Spanish nor the English succeeded in setting up a school on Alabama soil. All evidence attests the illiteracy of colonist during the period of foreign domination.

The first school in Jacksonville was taught soon after the Crows, Scotts,

Woodwards, Grants, Hokes, Harrises, Abernathys, Forneys, and others families prominent in Jacksonville history had settled here. This "Blab school" functioned in a rude log cabin with furniture to match. within its log walls, seated upon "puncheon" benches, Jacksonville's first "pupils" began to learn to read, write, and "cipher."

Interlude Two

Scene From Pioneer School

Children are seated on split seats. Quill pens, slates and pencils. One child is reciting ABC's. Several are singing the multiplication tables. Several are singing Ab--eb--ob--ub.

The teacher calls spelling class. Others continue to study aloud. School master begins "giving out words" from a Blue Back Speller. Finally he gives out "geography". One little fellow calls out, "Geography. I say geography. My brother Solomon calls that 'geography'".

The teacher reaches over with a switch to punish "back talk".

Boy runs out; others spell on.

Finally, the teacher bangs on his desk with a stick, and the children rush out ;ell mell.

They play "London Bridge is falling Down" for a few minutes.

The school master reprimandsthem. Calls "Books".

The children return to their seats and resume drawing lessons aloud

The school master again bangs on his desk. Children run out whooping and scatter in all directions calling gleefully "School's out".

Interlude Four

Academy Days

The Legislature of Mississippi Territory chartered two Academies, Washington Academy at St. Stephens, 1811, and Green Academy,

Huntsville, 1812. The chartering of these Academies by the Mississippi Legislature constitutes the first legislation on Education

in what is now the State of Alabama. As early as 1837 "Father McAlpine" a Presbyterian minister had "kept" school in Jacksonville. By 1848 the cultured families of Jacksonville had established two academies, the Jacksonville Male Academy located on the site where Hanes Hall now stands and the Female Academy on Church Street, the site now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Julia Howle, which thrived until 1871.

During these early days boys and girls were not allowed to receive instructions in the same school. At times the same teachers did teach in both schools. English, Arithmetic, Grammar, Latin, and French were the principal subjects taught. Among the outstanding teachers who helped during this period to establish an intense interest in education were Miss

Clem Snow, Mrs. Parsons, Col. John H. Caldwell and wife, Mrs. Mary D. Caldwell, father and mother of Col. Ed. Caldwell, an esteemed citizen of Jacksonville today. Miss Carrie Woodward, who later became the wife of Rev. F. T. J. Brandon, and the mother of Ex-Governor Wm. W. Brandon, taught with Mrs. Caldwell in the Female Academy. Col. Lockett, a West Point graduate, and Mr. S. Fouche were famous among Jacksonville's early teachers. Since there was little progress made in the state at large with public school education before 1854, the academy remained the essential educational factor until after the War Between the States.

All the young men and women of the town attended these schools. (In those days strangers in Jacksonville were regarded as strangers until they proved themselves to be somebody.) Many of these academy boys and girls are numbered among our beloved citizens of today. We are fortunate and happy to recognize in our audience today Miss Dora Crook, Miss Sally Hoke, Mr. Ed. Caldwell, Mrs. Nannie Linder Douthit, Mrs. Florence Hinds, Mrs. Sue Frances Martin, Mrs. Mary A. Steyhanson, and Mrs. Sue Hayden Carpenter.

In 1871 the Male Academy was merged into the newly established Calhoun College, while the Female Academy continued until the establishment of the State Normal School in 1883.

Episode Two

Organization of Calhoun College. Introduction of First Faculty.

The first session of Calhoun College began on August 28, 1871. This was made possible by thirty-two progressive citizens whose 216 shares of stock resulted in the incorporation of the College, and the purchase of land, a building, and equipment. Among these subscribers were: Thomas A. Walker, E. L. Woodward, Maj. Peyton Rowan, Wm. Henry Forney, Sam W. Crook, John H. Caldwell, H. L. Stevenson, John Nisbet, Wm. M. Hames, Judge Wood, and James Douthit.

The first trustees were General William Henry Forney, President, E. L. Woodward, Thomas A. Walker, James Crook, Col. John H. Caldwell, G. B. Douthit, Maj. Peyton Rowan, and Wm. M. Hames, Secretary. General Forney was made ex-officio President of the College while S. Fouch and A. W. Richardson were elected as the first professors.

Calhoun College continued until it was transferred to the Jacksonville State Normal School in 1883.

Many men of distinction in the War Between States had received all or part of their early education in the Jacksonville Male Academy. Among them were Generals Wm. H. Forney, John T. Morgan, Hindman, Major Pelham, Col. Peter Forney, Col. H. L. Stevenson, and Col. James B. Martin. In the foreground the trustees are assembled in a meeting, Col. Caldwell retires, returning soon and introduces Professor Fouch and Richardson.

Interlude Five

Prophecy of Father Time

"And then the need for teachers trained for service
Was felt so keenly, that to meet this need,
The Jacksonville Normal was established
And set high standards for a teaching creed,
The Jacksonville Normal like the Phoenix famous
Expired to give the world a greater life,

And from the ashes of its noble bosom
The Jacksonville Normal rose to vanquish strife."

Tableau One

Jacksonville Normal Created

When William F. Perry, a prominent teacher was elected first superintendent of Education in Alabama by the Legislature of 1854, he was impressed with the incompetency that prevailed among public school teachers. "They were deplorably ignorant", he said, and stressed the necessity for normal schools to give them professional training, as a "consumation most devoutly to be wished". Supt. Perry was denied substantial aid in training his teachers, but strove with admirable courage and foresight to produce among them a professional spirit and desire for improvement. By 1880, teaching had not yet become a profession. Teachers were generally lacking in professional spirit. It could be nothing more than an avocation as long as the average pay for teachers out of the state funds averaged from \$20.00 to \$22.00 Per month for four months. Between 1880 and 1900, teachers training was one of the most important educational developments in the state. The need for training teachers in the art of teaching was recognized by educators in Alabama in ante-Bellum days. This movement for normals which terminated abruptly by the war was revived during Reconstruction. Florence State Normal was established in 1873, and in 1883 two more teacher training institutions, Jacksonville and Livingston, were provided for by the Legislature. Troy Normal was established two years later. Accordingly, through the influence of L.W. Grant, in the Senate, and J.D. Harmon, in the House, a bill was passed in 1883 providing for the establishment of Jacksonville State Normal School. Governor Edward A. O'Neil signed this bill on Feb. 22, 1883. The first annual appropriation for the Normal was \$2500.00. The Normal School board elected James G. Ryals, a University of Virginia

graduate, as Normal School president who served from the time it opened in September 1883 to 1885. Other members of the first normal faculty were J.W. Borden, Mathematics, Miss Eliza Bowen, English, and Mrs. Ida J. Woodward, Primary Department.

Episode Three

Calhoun College Transfers Property to State Normal School.

The career of Calhoun College terminated when the Normal School was established by the Legislature of 1883. Accordingly, Calhoun College transferred its property consisting of twelve acres of land and a small two-story brick building 62x62 ft. with eight rooms, to the State for the use of the Jacksonville Normal. The committee of Calhoun College trustees consisting of Thomas A. Walker, chairman, G. B. Douthitt, and Peyton Rowan, presented the deed and other papers to the State Normal Board of trustees on June 5, 1883. Capt Wm. M. Hames, President of the Board of trustees for the Normal School accepted the deed, etc. The other Normal trustees include L.W. Grant, John D. Hammond, Wm M. Nisbet, James Crook, S. K. McSpadden, H. L. Stevenson, Capt. W. P. Howell and Mr. Alexander. Two hundred forty seven students attended the first year. For seventeen years the old Calhoun College building was adequate.

Interlude Six of teacher training was stressed.

First Graduating Class 1886

The first year of work was completed in 1884, although no students completed the course of study for graduation until 1886. Professor J. Harris Chappel, President of the Jacksonville State Normal School, soon to become President of the Girls Industrial School at Milledgeville, Ga. delivers diplomas to the class of 1886, the first graduating class, nine in number. The members of this historical class are as follows: Mrs. L.J. Bishop, Miss Fannie Crow, Mr. J. Flournoy Crook, Miss May Cunningham, Mr Jacob Forney, Mr L.G. Hames, Miss Addie Hammond,

Miss Willie Hutchinson, and Miss Nannie Williams.

This was indeed a happy occasion in the little town of Jacksonville.

The school for which her forward-looking citizens had worked so hard to obtain was at last a tangible reality. It had trained nine teachers for the schools of ~~Jacksonville~~ Alabama. The citizens of the town and the surrounding country-side manifested their pride by attending in large numbers this, the first commencement of the State Normal School.

Interlude Seven

Early Physical Education

In the early days of teacher training, normal schools did not offer a broad and liberal education to the teachers of the state. Nor was the need of such education evident. Most people had little leisure time, hence little or any time for wholesome outdoor recreation activities which had any carry over value into life. Along with a course of study including such subjects as higher mathematics, physics, foreign languages, English, and normal studies, went games like rooster fighting, crack the whip, shinny, anty over, hop scotch, leap frog, and finally baseball and Indian wrestle.

Episode Four

Calhoun County Gives Court House to State Normal School

From its opening in 1882 the need of teacher training was stressed. During the administration of Presidents Ryals, Chappel, Gibson, Jarrett, and Forney, the school had grown slowly. By 1900 the old Calhoun College building was too small to house the Normal School that was growing so rapidly. The enrollment had increased during the year from 80 to 176. The court house at Jacksonville had been abandoned since the removal of the county seat from Jacksonville to Anniston in 1899. Why couldn't the Court of County Commissioners make it possible for the Normal to use this building?

The Calhoun Court of County Commissioners of 1900 was made up of the following

following commissioners: W. M. Whitesides, T. A. Smith, L. M. Downing and J. W. Chitwood, and presided over by Judge Emmett F. Crook. The youthful president of the Normal School, C. W. Daugette, appeared before this Court and secured the transfer of the building to the State as property of the Jacksonville Normal School. The old Iron Hotel adjacent was rented and used as the first dormitory for boarding students.

Episode Five

Laying Corner Stone of Hanes Hall 1908. Removal to Remodelled Build. In 1900 Supt. John W. Abercrombie recommended that all State Normal School receive the same amount of appropriation from the State of Ala. for maintenance- \$7500.00. This was recommendation was carried out by the Legislature during the first administration of Gov. Wm. D. Jelks. During Gov. Jelks' second administration, the annual maintenance appropriation for each of the Normal Schools was increased to \$10,000.00, since there had been consistent growth in numbers at all the schools and an increasing demand for trained teachers. In 1907, during the administration of Gov. B. B. Comer, with Supt. H. C. Gunnels, this maintenance appropriation was raised to \$15,000.00 annually for each of the Normal Schools. The enrollment at Jacksonville had increased from 176 to 608. The Normal at Jacksonville had outgrown its quarters in the spacious Court house donated by the County, and in 1908 the City of Jacksonville donated \$10,000.00 for additions to old Calhoun College. At that time Rad Wilkinson was Mayor, Gus Stewart, George Rowan, Mr. Robbins, C. D. Martin, and Ed. Caldwell were councilmen. The corner stone of the remodelled building was laid by H. S. D. Mallory, Grand Master of the Masons of Alabama. The "Normal moved from the old Court House to this remodelled building in 1908 and it remained on this site until 1929. All the Normals continued to grow Jacksonville's enrollment had in-

reased to 677. During the terms of H.J.Willingham, who resigned the superintendency in 1913 to become president of the Florence Normal, and Wm.F.Feagin, his successor, Gov.Emmett O'Neil signed a bill passed by Legislature increasing the annual maintenance appropriation to \$20,000.00 for each of the four Normals. The Legislature during Gov.O'Neils administration made the first appropriation for buildings to the Jacksonville Normal amounting to \$60,000.00, \$15,000.00. of this to be applied on the debt for remodelling old Calhoun College, and \$45,000.00 for building and equipping a new dormitory for women, known today as Florence Weatherly Hall. The bill was presented to the House by C.D.Martin and Joe Arnold, and Thomas E.Kilby introduced the bill in the Senate. By 1915, when the total enrollment of the Jacksonville Normal School had increased to 688, under the patriotic Supts. Wm.F.Feagin, and Spright Dowell, who succeeded him, and Gov. Chas.Henderson, the Legislature was brought to face with the needs of Jacksonville and the other Normals and the growing demand for trained teachers. Gov. Henderson signed a bill increasing the maintenance appropriation to \$25,000.00 annually for each of the four schools.

Interlude Eight

World War Days

During the World War, President C.W.Daugette succeeded in locating a unit of the S.A.T.C. here which prepared 206 of the patriotic boys enrolled here to become officers in the Army. After the war a company of Ala. National Guards was organized here. In honor of those brave boys who trained for service in the Great War, we now see Company H, the Jacksonville unit of National Guard under the direction of Capt.C.W.Daugette, Jr. who was one of the trainees though only fifteen years of age at the time.

Tableau Two

Governor Kilby Signing Appropriation Bill

In 1919 the total enrollment of the Jacksonville Normal School had in-

reased to 890 students. The training school, which had no adequate facilities, was housed in the east end of what is now James Hall. Fortunately for this institution, Gov. Tjos. E. Kilby and his able co-worker, Supt. John W. Abercrombie saw the needs of the Normal Schools and the need of trained teachers. As a result the Legislature presented a bill to Gov. Kilby for his signature providing for an increase in the annual maintenance fund to \$40,000.00, along with a bill providing for a \$30,000.00 appropriation for the erection of a training school, now known as the Kilby Hall Training School. One of the most significant events during that fifty years of this institution's growth has been the completion of a building program independent of state aid. This includes Forney Hall, dormitory for men, a \$100,000.00 building financed and built during Gov. Kilby's administration by President C.W. Daugette without cost to the State of Alabama. A little later Kilby Hall Training School and the gymnasium were more than doubled in size, and a wing was added to Weatherly Hall without cost to the State by the same efficient business management.

Based on the report of Tableau Three, the Alabama Legislature appropriated

Gov. Brandon Holds Conference with Educators

In 1923 Wm. W. Brandon held a conference in his office with the presidents of the institutions of higher learning, consisting of Drs. George H. Eddy, Spright Dowell, O. C. Carmichael, H. J. Willingham, E. M. Shackelford, G. W. Brock, C. W. Daugette, and Supt John W. Abercrombie. At this meeting Gov. Brandon discussed the advisability of submitting to the people of Alabama a plan already followed with success in some states for the improvement of education. Gov. Brandon proposed that a constitutional amendment setting aside four mills for the support of all public education including the normal schools be submitted to the people. Although the suggestion was accepted by the conference, for some other

ns were proposed in the Legislature which were not carried through.

Interlude Six

Father Time's Prophecy

"The call for higher training still resounding

The school no longer could remain the same

The Jacksonville Normal grew in strength and beauty

Till soon the Jacksonville Teachers College it became."

Tableau Four

Gov. Graves Signing the Appropriation Bill

v. Graves, Supt. R.E.Tidwell, and the Legislature made a lasting contri-
tion to the educational interests of their state when a bill was passed
n 1927 raising the maintenance appropriations to each of the four
rmal schools to \$75,000.00 annually. In that year the total enrollment
all departments of the Jacksonville College had increased to 2278.
w occasions make new demands. The state wide interest in education led
Supt. R.E.Tidwell caused an Educational Survey to be made by Dr.
essler of Peabody and Drs. Strayer and Englehard of Columbia University
ased on the report of this committee, the Alabama Legislature appropria-
ed to Jacksonville for buildings and equipment \$300,000.00 during the
Graves administration. Out of this appropriation, the High School build-
ng of the City of Jacksonville was transfered to the State Teachers
college for training school purposes. Eighty acres of land was purchased
nd two buildings, Bibb Graves Hall and Daugette Hall, were built, Teacher
training has at last become a profession throughout the world. Ala.
has endeavored to keep pace with this world-wide movement. Under the
guidance of Supt. R.E.Tidwell, and Gov. Bibb Graves, the State Board
of Education resolved in 1930 to change the two-year Normal Schools to
four-year Teachers College with authority to grant the Bachelor of
Science degree. A greater field of service was Offered

Jacksonville and the others Teachers Colleges by this resolution.

Tableau Five

Income Tax and Warrent Amendment in Gov. Miller's Administration.

In 1931 when the shadow of the world wide economic depression began to fall heavily on Alabama's most valuable asset. They forgot that Ala's. children of today are their citizens of tomorrow. Many of Alabama's leading citizens urged drastic retrenchment in educational expenditures. Alabama's children of today were actually about to become the burnt offerings upon the altar of selfishness. Our present Gov. Hon. Benj. M. Miller, proposed a plan which he believed would save Alabama today, and at the same time build a more enduring state for tomorrow. Alabama's debt had to be paid, and her schools must not close. It required more than two years of Gov. Miller's conviction, courage, consistent reasoning, and able leadership before the Legislature of Alabama was convinced that an income tax would not lead the state to utter destruction. During these dark days in Alabama's educational history, Supt. A. F. Harman gave his most earnest support and wise leadership to the cause of Education and contributed largely toward securing federal aid for schools. His efforts were ably and valiantly seconded by the incoming State Supt. of Education J. A. Keller, the then president of the Alabama Education Association. Finally, after many violent arguments through three stormy sessions of the Legislature, the income tax and warrent amendment for the payment of debts of the state and the schools was presented to Gov. Miller in 1933.

Interlude Ten

Father Time's Prophecy

Now that the Book of Records is closed,

And in the deeds old reposed

Let us then turn to our enlightened day

And the wonders of this age display".

Interlude Eleven

Modern School

The modern school must help to fit children for life in a changing modern world, a world which they themselves will help to change. This school, if it is to function, must provide situations in which will be much freedom of choice, and activities which will develop initiative, resourcefulness, and dependability. Such a school and such a program make it possible for the talents and abilities of each child to find expression. The teacher, instead of being a stern dictator, is an understanding guide and adviser.

This scene shows a work period of a group who are studying the countries of Europe. During class discussion they have planned an exhibit of work which they are doing. At a latter class meeting they will check on their list what they are doing now and plan further work periods.

At the long table a boy is making a graph showing the importance of Europe in the production of foodstuffs. Others at this table are working on their part of a product map of Europe, which is a class project.

The pupils at the reference table are preparing reports on various phases of their work. One little girl is drawing and coloring a Dutch boy and girl in native costumes. Other drawings are on the bulletin board. The children at the Teacher's desk are in Danish costumes. The girl has just taken the last stitches in her cap. They announce that the costumes are completed, and the other pupils gather around to admire the costumes. It is suggested that they all dance the Ace of Diamonds, a Danish folk dance which they have learned in their physical education class. They ask the other sections of their class to join them in the dance.

Today, Jacksonville State Teachers College with its seven college buildings covering more than 110 acres in the campus offers to its 2391 student college, highschool, Training school, and extension division, represen—

ing forty-two counties, opportunities that rival many better supported schools in this county. Today Jacksonville State College is a member of the American Association of Teachers Colleges with a rating of A and with no deficiency whatever. Graduates from this institution and the other teachers colleges of Alabama are accepted for post graduate work without condition at Peabody College, University of Chicago, University of Virginia, University of Texas, Leland Stanford, and Columbia University. Jacksonville State Teachers College, during its fifty years of life and service, has given instructions to 45,672 people, an average of more than 913 students each year since it opened its doors in 1883.

The faculty has grown from four during the first year to thirty-two today. The first faculty boasted only one member, President Ryals, with a recognized degree, while the present faculty has one member without a degree, or its equivalent. One LL.D, seven PH.D's, fifteen Masters, and eight Bachelors, make up the degrees held by the faculty of 1934.

Eighty-three percent of the work done at Jacksonville is done to raise the students standards of those teachers already in service. Only seventeen percent is for boys and girls just entering the teaching profession. The same is true of all the Teachers Colleges of Alabama.

Large numbers of Jacksonville graduates have become county superintendents, City superintendents, high school principals, high school teachers and public school teachers.

Although the growth has been sure and steady all along, the phenomenal decade was 1922-1932, when the gain in enrollment was 22% as shown by the report of the Bookings Institute. The alumni of Jacksonville have gone forward. Among their number are prominent educators, lawyers, Doctors, Statesmen, publishers, writers, ministers, and business men.

Episode Six

Introduction of all Departments, Clubs and Organizations

The Spirit of Education presents the following twelve college departments now functioning at Jacksonville State Teachers College: The English Department consisting of four instructors, The History Department, three, The Biology Department, two, The Education Department, five, The Psychology Department, one, The French Department, one, The Mathematics Department, one, The School and Applied Art Department, three, The High School Department, seven, The Physical Education Department, two, and the Extension Department. Besides the twelve Departments there are twelve educational organizations on the campus. The Morgan Literary Society, The Calhoun Literary Society, The Young Men's Christian Association, The Young Women's Christian Association, The International Relation Club, The History Club, The "J" Club, The Girls Glee Club, and The Achaean, The Dorian, The Ionian, and The Aeolian athletic clubs for Girls.

Interlude Twelve

Graduating Class of 1934

Epilogue

Miss Jacksonville receives graduates and then presents them to Miss Alabama and counties. Miss Jacksonville graciously presents the graduation classes of 1934 consisting of 129 fine young men and women, to Miss Ala. for service in her schools. Miss Jacksonville is deeply grateful to Miss Alabama for the privilege of helping in the noble work of training her teachers.

Miss Alabama proudly receives the classes and signifies her intention of distributing them through her sixty-seven counties to serve in the public schools. She believes that Miss Jacksonville, true to her promise, has done the job well.

May these boys and girls make Alabama's schools better schools. May they

reflect credit and honor on their Alma Mater. May they make Alabama proud of them and of Jacksonville.

Alma Mater

The Pageant Master reads Miss Jacksonville's greetings to the President. You have received with us these scenes portraying fifty years of this institution's history. Miss Jacksonville feels that this pageant would be incomplete without a few words from the man who has contributed most to its growth. Miss Jacksonville greets Dr. C.W. Doughtette, her intrepid leader for thirty-four years, the leader under whose wise and fearless guidance the Jacksonville State Teachers College has gone forward with phenomenal progress.

Last Verse and Chorus of College Song

President's Address

The Star Spangled Banner

The End.