Twelve Precede Gramley

by Jane Watson

It is no surprise that Dr. Gramcame all the way from Pennsylmia to assume the new responoility of Salem College president he way had already been paved four former presidents from Pennsylvania: Abraham G. Steiner, Charles A. Bleck, Benjamin G. Reihel and Edward Rondthaler. Mr. Steiner came from Bethlehem where e taught in the Moravian Boys' Day School. Before coming to Salem as the second president he made several missionary trips mong the Indians, his special interest. Mr. Steiner was the first president to live in the newly contructed president's house.

Benjamin G. Reichel followed Mr. Steiner as third president, or principal as they were then called. During the early part of his administration, Salem enjoyed great prosperity, but a period of severe depression followed. Mr. Reichel introduced several new courses of study for which he taught and rained the teachers himself.

Charles A. Bleck, the fifth principal instituted a select or advanced chool to provide for higher education at Salem. Before his arrival here he left his home in Lebanon o organize a Moravian settlement d congregation in the Camden Valley, N. Y.

The other Pennsylvania president, Edward Rondthaler, was born Schoeneck. An orphan at an

early age, he went to Europe where he made several walking trips and studied at a foreign university. In 1884 he came to Salem as its tenth principal. When he arrived, classes were being held in the living quarters. He separated them and introduced the alcove system which provided a separate, curtained nook for each girl. Along with the alcoves, he instituted cozy study parlors with easy chairs, lace curtains and pictures. While he was president, he taught the Bible classes. Four of Salem's thirteen presidents; Samuel G. Kramsch, John Jacobson, Maximilian E. Gru-

nert and Theophilus Zorn; were born in other countries. In 1802 a degree in pure science was of Reverend Kramsch left his church in Hope, N. C. to become the first principal of Salem Female Academy. When he arrived in old the 1925 catalogue states that no Salem, he found school being held credit was to be given for science



Pictured above is the artist's sketch of the new \$200,000 science building that is now being constructed on Salem campus. The cornerstone for the building will be laid tomorrow, April 22. Bishop Rondthaler, former President of Salem will make an address at this time. (The sketch of the building is by Margaret

Amoebas, Velocity, Cook Books, H2So4 Soon To Go Through New Front Door

by Polly Hartle

1 Salem College before 1917 were ewing, embroidery and cooking. n 1917 a general laboratory for chemistry and physics with facili-ties for 35 students was established on the first floor of Park Hall, which had a poor system of ventiation and was heated by a furnace and individual cook stoves for each room. The infirmary was located on the second floor.

Little expansion was made before 1920, during which organic chemistry, zoology and embryology were added, and a degree in domestic science was offered. 1922 \$2.50 to \$5.00. brought Mr. Charles Higgins and the addition of four new courses to the department. Mr. Campbell came in 1924, and by 1925 the department had four instructors and a student assistant. By this time, fered, the infirmary was moved. and expansion plans were in progress. An interesting paragraph in the Moravian congregation courses pursued, unless the student candidate for a BS. could satis-

By 1930 Salem College was called tion department.

a school of Arts and Sciences. Within the next few years the department increased to include five faculty members, a museum, a library, extra qualitative and quantitative laboratories, such courses gives the reader a clear and inas: Microscopic technique, Physio-Nature Study and Geography, and established here at Salem. the breakage fee increased from

The building itself underwent many improvements. A stock room was added with a private lab at the back. Radiators replaced the old cook stoves. A basement was added for storage and a workshop was built. A weighing room was established on the first floor, and a well-equipped dark room was placed on the third floor where room was made for bacteriology and microscopic technique laboratories. Mechanical blowers and a compressed air system were in-

There is an approximated \$100,-000 value placed on the equipment includes over \$5,000.00 of microscopes and many modern pieces of apparatus. The equipment value has doubled since 1920 and the excellence of the present collection exceeds that of most small Colleges. At present the department offers degrees in both chemistry and biology and such supplementary courses as physics, physiology, dvanced chemistries and house-

factorily pass an examination in | hold sciences. The department also The only science courses offered math given by the science instruct gives a laboratory technician traintors. A seminar in Chemistry was ing course with extensions at the required for all Seniors. This Bowman Gray School of Medicine. seminar met once a week, and a The geography courses have been thesis was required for graduation. recently placed under the Educa-

Road To Salem

(Continued from page two)

teresing understanding of how this logical Chemistry, Biochemistry, community came to be and was mere caprice should dictate in a

Petit Point Progresses To Politics

by Sis Pooser

When the prospective Salem student opens her 1950 Catalogue, she will be confronted with such things as: Pol. Phil. (i.e. Compara. Gov.), Eng. Comp. (i.e. 3 easy hours.), Intro. to Theatre (i.e. movie stars parade). Thus she can scan several pages and see which of Salem's courses will best assist her individual development.

Not so with the young miss who entered Salem in 1854—the first catalogue was published this year, but no mention was made of cur-

In 1857, however, the catalogue states in addition to board and laundry, the \$35 fee includes tuition with instruction in the three R's, grammar, history, geography, composition, natural philosophy, chemistry and botany, algebra, plain needlework and Latin. A slight additional fee would purchase such cultural advantages as guitar, melodion, and ornamental needlework-a curriculum designed to prepare young ladies "for the sober duties and solid realities of life." Since the school term extended from the latter part of July to the first of June, there was plenty of time to devote to this expanded curriculum.

We see the beginnings of physical education in the opening of the Pleasure Grounds in 1858, "for fun and frolic as well as for wholesome exercise." By 1900 this department was firmly established and the catalogue sternly proclaimed that "Experience has abundantly shown that those who are most adverse to physical exercise are precisely those who need it most. It is obviously out of the question that

(Continued on page five)

Brown, Slawter Presented In Organ and Voice Recital



SARA ANN SLAWTER

The Salem College 'School of ple orchids. Music presented Geraldine Brown, organist, and Sara Ann Slawter, soprano, in a graduating recital Fri- Chorale and Variation day evening, April 14 at 8:30 o'clock in Memorial Hall. They were assisted by Nell Folger Glenn, ac- Two Chorale Preludes ist, and Hazel Newman Slawter,

gandy formal with short sleeves, boat neckline, and a taffeta sash Fantasia in C Major, Op. 15, which tied in a large bow in back, No. 1



GERALDINE BROWN

She played: Te Deum, XV Century Richard T. Gore Louis Cauperin companist, Carolyn Lovelace, flut- Alle Menschen Mussen Sterben Bach Bach Jesu, Meine Frende Geraldine, who wore a white or- Prelude and Fugue in G Major Bach

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