

Dedication Program

UGA 85-1035:1

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Folder 1

Family & Consumer

Sciences - Events

1946-1980

(UGA Archives)

for

The Margaret E. McPhaul

Child and Family Development Center

and

The Dawson Hall Annex

May 4, 1973

Two-thirty o'clock

Dawson Hall Auditorium

School of Home Economics

University of Georgia

PROGRAM

Presiding: Dr. Fred C. Davison
President, University of Georgia

Invocation: Mr. J. Mac Barber
Public Service Commissioner

Presentation of Distinguished Guests: President Davison

Presentation of Building: President Davison

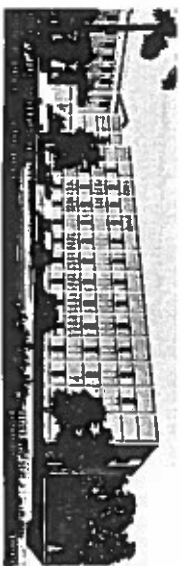
Acceptance of Building: Dr. Emily H. Quinn
Dean, School of Home Economics

Dedication Address: Dr. H. F. Robinson
Provost, Purdue University

Remarks: President Davison

Reception

Rooms 162-164 Dawson Hall Annex
Tours of Home Economic Buildings



Dawson Hall Annex

History of the School of Home Economics

The School of Home Economics at the University of Georgia had its beginning on February 23, 1918 when the first degree program for women was approved. The degree, Bachelor of Science in Home Economics, was established under the Division of Home Economics in September, 1918, in several of the existing facilities. The Dairy Division gave space for food laboratories; a cafeteria was located on the ground floor of Connor Hall. Space for a clothing laboratory and a room for rest and study was found on the second floor of Lumpkin Hall. Miss Mary E. Creswell was the head of the new division and had her office in Conner Hall.

During the Spring of 1918, as the Lumpkin family furniture was being moved to make room for the Home Economics laboratory, Chancellor David Crenshaw Barrow gave Home Economics its first gift - the spinning wheel of Martha Alalanta Lumpkin, Chancellor Barrow's Aunt Matie.

For two years while laboratories and lectures in Home Economics were being conducted in Connor and Lumpkin Halls, women students were housed in "The Student Cottage" a rented house on Lumpkin Street at the Cedar Street entrance to the campus. It was here, that the first twelve students began their co-ed careers. During the second year the Woman's Building, Soule Hall, was begun. Chancellor Barrow, President Andrew M. Soule, friendly men professors, the new women of the faculty and the "First Twelve" co-eds (who by request were dressed in white) and a fringe of R.O.T.C. boys held a ground breaking ceremony at which Chancellor Barrow turned the first spade of earth.

On June 13, 1919, the cornerstone laying for Soule Hall took place with appropriate ceremonies. The inscription read, "Commemorating the Admission of Women to the University of Georgia 1918." In a stout metal box were placed: the poem written for the Red and Black by Edith Robertson featuring the first attendance of women at a University faculty meeting; a co-ed chemistry examination paper graded 100% by a professor, his first in eleven years; a copy of the Red and Black with an editorial "Give Us Back Our University!"; the college catalogue of the year; and a crisp new one dollar bill added by President Hardeman of the Board of Trustees. College editor Henry Haddox distributed a leaflet on Co-education and wrote a special version of "Glory to Old Georgia" which was sung at the ground breaking ceremony.

Since no state appropriation was available to equip and furnish the new Women's Building, gifts were sought for equipping the expensive laboratories. Mrs. M. E. Judd of Dalton, Georgia gave \$3,000 in memory of her late husband to equip the Morton Ellis Judd Nutrition Laboratory.

When the Division of Home Economics was twelve years old in 1930, there were 304 students enrolled and laboratories had been expanded. In addition to laboratories in the Women's Building (now Soule Hall) there were a nine-room Home Management House, a cottage Nursery School, and a small art building especially equipped for pottery. Borrowed space provided a cafeteria in Connor Hall, a nutrition research laboratory in Hardman Hall, an art laboratory in the Physical Education Building, and in Barrow Hall a laboratory for electrical household equipment.

In 1931, President Soule responded to the need for increased facilities and new equipment for the Division of Home Economics, by making available a part of the gift of The Dawson Trust of 1925. Dr. William Terrell Dawson had bequeathed his estate of \$150,000 to the College of Agriculture to be available in 1927. The fund was named for Dr. Dawson's father, Edgar Gilmer Dawson, an 1849 graduate of the University of Georgia.

Dawson Hall was first occupied in the Spring of 1932. As a part of the Dawson bequest, the Division of Home Economics received the Dawson silver and china collection. The move into Dawson Hall gathered together all of Home Economics with the exception of the Electrical Household Equipment Laboratory and Home Management. Dawson Hall also contained a cafeteria seating 350 people, a banquet room seating 50, and an assembly room accommodating 350 people. There were Fine Arts Studios for design, weaving, pottery, metal work, and other crafts. Soule Hall continued to be the residence hall for women.

The School of Home Economics was established in 1933 when the Household Arts Department of the State Teachers College was merged with the Division of Home Economics of the Georgia State College of Agriculture. In 1933, the School of Home Economics offered preparation for vocations in General Home Economics, Institutional Management, Home Demonstration Work, and Teacher Training. Preparation for additional professional opportunities was provided in the General Home Economics Curriculum by the choice of six additional courses from fields of specialization selected by the student. Those included homemaking, textiles, clothing, and related art; foods and nutrition; home management and equipment; or child development and family life. Also, a Master of Science degree in Home Economics was offered with 10 graduate courses in Home Economics listed.

In 1939 four new red brick Home Management houses were added to the facilities of the School of Home Economics. Each house, being two stories with a full basement, had four bedrooms and two baths upstairs, a living room, dining room, kitchen, study, faculty adviser's bedroom and bath on first floor and laundry facilities and bath in the

basement. Each house was designed to provide laboratory housing in Home Management for eight students and an adviser. On January 2, 1940 the Nursery School opened for the Winter Quarter in a new red brick three story building. The Nursery School was especially designed and equipped for young children and contained many of the latest features for the convenience of students, such as screened booths for observation and a two-way mirror in the testing room. All four of the buildings were built under the Federal Works Agency Public Works Administration.

The School of Home Economics continued to grow in number of students and in program innovations until World War II, when Dawson Hall was shared with Navy Pre Flight School. In order to make room for the Navy, all of the Clothing and Textiles classes were moved into borrowed space in Hardman Hall and the Forestry Building. After the war was over, Dawson Hall was restored to Home Economics and has continued to serve as the major structure of the school housing classrooms, laboratories and faculty offices.

In 1965, the Child and Family Development Faculty worked with the staff of the Program for Exceptional Children and faculty from several other programs in developing the grant proposal that led to the securing of federal funds to build the Athens Branch of the Georgia Retardation Center. This facility opened in September, 1969, thus adding another capability to the School of Home Economics. The School of Home Economics is in charge of the classroom program for the Trainable Mentally Retarded and has four faculty members there.

On July 17, 1970, the Child and Family Development Center was completed and the following year on February 10, 1971, Dawson Hall Annex became a reality. With these two new facilities, the laboratory and classroom space was doubled providing room for growth in programs and in the number of students who could be accommodated.

Since 1918, Home Economics in the University of Georgia has been under the leadership of four deans and three acting deans: Miss Mary E. Creswell, Dean, 1918-1945; Miss Catherine Newton, Acting Dean, September 1, 1945-September 1, 1946; Dr. Pauline Park Wilson Knapp, Dean, September 1, 1946-February 1, 1952; Dr. Maude Pye Hood, Acting Dean, February 1, 1952-July 1, 1954; Dr. Mary Speirs, Dean, July 1, 1954-July 1, 1971; Dr. Elizabeth T. Sheerer, Acting Dean, July 1-August 15, 1971; Dr. Emily H. Quinn, Dean, August 16, 1971 to the present.

Currently, there are 45 faculty members in the school. The School offers thirteen majors and has an enrollment of 624 students pursuing the Bachelor of Science, Master of Home Economics and Master of Science Degrees.

Prepared by:

Mrs. Dorothea A. Edwards
Assistant to the Dean



Child and Family Development Center

Nursery School History

In late October 1927, a grant from the Laura Spellman Rockefeller foundation was received for a nursery school on the Georgia State College of Agriculture campus. With funds provided by the college, a nine room cottage on a two-acre lot on Sanford Drive was purchased and extensively remodeled.

The opening of the Fall term, September 1928, at the Georgia State College of Agriculture at the University of Georgia, saw the beginning of an entirely new type of work from any other heretofore undertaken at the institution. A program of child training and development, and a nursery school for pre-school age children was opened on the campus to meet a three-fold purpose: to develop the child along the lines of correct behavior and habit formation; to show the parents through demonstration, visits, and talks, the best methods for rearing their children; and to give the college students an opportunity to actually work with and gain an understanding of children, preparing them for future leadership as teachers and homemakers. Miss Pauline Park (Mrs. Pauline Park Wilson Knapp), who later became Dean of the School of Home Economics, was its first director. Miss Margaret E. McPhaul and Mrs. O. C. Aderhold (Bessie Parr) were part-time student assistants.

The Nursery School was a very charming and attractive place. This was not only the opinion of the staff and students, but it was the expressed opinion of the more than two thousand visitors from nineteen states and three foreign countries who visited the school during the first two years it was in operation. The school was equipped and staffed to take children between the ages of two and four years of age, and it operated year-round except the month of August and the first half of September.

The Nursery School which was established in the Division of Home Economics in 1928 has the distinction of being the first permanent school of this nature to be established at a southern university, and the fourth in the nation.

In 1934, while the state was still struggling due to the economic depression, the college felt that it would be impossible to continue financing the Nursery School. Fortunately, funds were made available through the Works Progress Administration. At the close of this program in 1937, the Nursery School was taken over financially by

the School of Home Economics. Miss Margaret E. McPhaul came to the University at this time as director of the Nursery School and she remained here until her retirement in 1964.

On January 2, 1940, the Nursery School opened for the Winter Quarter in a new three-story red brick building built under WPA provisions. The building was especially designed and equipped for young children and contained many of the latest features such as screened booths for observation and a two-way glass in the testing room. It also served as a demonstration and teaching center for students in many fields of learning at the University.

The Family Development Department was established in 1946 and the nursery school program became a part of this department. In the fall of 1947, the Infant Center was opened for children between 3 months and 2 years to provide the student an opportunity to observe children under two years of age. The addition of a third group of children in 1963 in the nursery school provided observation and practical experience with kindergarten aged children.

In 1967, the U.S. Office of Education and the Georgia Education Authority allocated funds for the addition to Dawson Hall and the Nursery School-Kindergarten building, now known as the Child and Family Development Center. Plans for these additions were approved and building was begun. The Nursery School moved into its new wing in the summer of 1971.

The new Child and Family Development Center houses laboratory facilities designed for children in the ages of infancy, toddlers, three, four and five year olds. Students in the School of Home Economics engage in observation and supervised practicum experiences in applying the areas of study encompassed in child and family development.

Prepared by:

Miss Martha L. LaBoon
Assistant Professor
Child Development