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# A history of the Glen Echo Elementary School

Joseph A. Hall

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**A HISTORY OF THE GLEN ECHO  
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

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**A Thesis  
Presented to  
the Graduate Faculty of  
The University of Richmond**

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**In Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for the Degree  
Master of Science in Education**

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**by  
Joseph A. Hall  
August 5, 1959**

APPROVAL SHEET

The undersigned, appointed by the Department of  
Education, have examined this thesis by

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candidate for the degree of Master of Science in Education  
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Date Aug. 5, 1959

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to record information regarding the history, organization, and the operation of the Glen Echo Elementary School located in Henrico County, in the State of Virginia. The recording of this material will provide a clear concept as to the efforts that have been and are being made to educate children living in a growing community. This study will give many evidences of hardships endured by children and parents alike, while striving for an education in one of Virginia's earliest public schools.

The study includes a sketch of the history of the many provisions made for a school through a rental plan, the purchase of a church building, and the construction of two buildings. It includes also data on the administration, the pupils, teachers, and the curriculum in the school today. The historical development of the school was studied with a view of recording those highlights that have seemed to effect the present day status of the school.

The physical layout of each of the four school plants is described as a setting for the activities discussed as the study progresses. The school board members, principals, teachers, and pupils are presented from the angle of the part each plays in contributing to the development of the school. The determination shown by the citizens of the little community and the part they contributed to the development of each of the schools is presented where their contribution was made.

The layout of the community, and the physical features are presented as they affected the development of the school.

The sources of information include interviews with many of the citizens living in the community since its beginning as well as those who spent their childhood and school days here and have moved to other localities for various reasons. Other sources have included the local newspapers, deeds recorded in Henrico County Courthouse, minutes of the Henrico County Board of Supervisors, records of the State Board of Education, and minutes and records of the Henrico County School Board. Thus the method is that of studying all available materials and interviewing all available resource people with a view to recording facts that will present an accurate account of the history of Glen Echo Elementary School.



## CHAPTER II

### LOCATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF GLEN ECHO PARK

Glen Echo Park is located in Fairfield District of Henrico County. The name "Fairfield" was a popular name for very large estates, both in Colonial Virginia and in Ancestral England. It is believed that Fairfield District was named by the Commissioner who divided Henrico County into four Townships in 1870, and that he chose the name Fairfield either from one of these estates or from the level fields which are characteristic of this section.<sup>1</sup>

The "High Meadow" tract of land of the old Dabbs Estate, is located a half mile east of Richmond, Virginia, city limits on the Nine Mile Road. It was laid off in lots and streets in 1888 by the E. A. Catlin Real Estate Company, to become a new subdivision.<sup>2</sup> According to tradition, a Mr. Glen or Glenn, one of the first settlers, used to

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<sup>1</sup>Richmond News Leader, April 14, 1942.

<sup>2</sup>Interview with Mrs. Josie Bradley, Nine Mile Road, Richmond, Virginia, April 9, 1959.

go into the woods and call to hear his echo. For this reason the name Glen Echo was chosen for this new subdivision.<sup>3</sup>

It is believed by some that the E. A. Catlin Real Estate Company purchased about six acres of the Old Dabbs Estate to make the new Glen Echo Park area. After it was divided into lots, the company constructed the first houses in 1890 and sold them to early settlers. This was the beginning of the Glen Echo settlement.<sup>4</sup> Several years had passed before Mr. Clyde Alexander, a sawmill owner from Hanover County, purchased four lots in Glen Echo Park from the E. A. Catlin Real Estate Company. He constructed two houses in the northern section of the park and rented one of the houses to the Fairfield School Board of Henrico County to be used for the sole purpose of starting an elementary school in this new subdivision. This was the beginning of the Glen Echo Elementary School.<sup>5</sup>

There are two streets in Glen Echo Park and one large circle which extends from Nine Mile Road to the northernmost side of the park and back to Nine Mile Road. Glen Street and Park Street run north and south and High Meadow Street runs east and west and is parallel to Nine Mile Road which is to the south. The building in which the first school was started

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<sup>3</sup>Richmond News Leader, loc. cit.

<sup>4</sup>Interview with Mr. Henry Bullington, Nine Mile Road, Richmond, Virginia, March 19, 1959.

<sup>5</sup>Interview with Mr. Ramon Binns, Nine Mile Road, Richmond, Virginia, January 19, 1959.

still stands on lot 39 of Section C and is located on the circle in the northern section of the park. A Presbyterian mission and four room school were located on the west side of the circle.<sup>6</sup>

The Reverend Beverley Eggleston, a Presbyterian minister from the Third Presbyterian Church located at 26th and Broad Streets, Richmond, Virginia, had several out-post missions built in areas surrounding the mother church. One of these missions was established in Glen Echo Park for the purpose of holding Sunday evening worship services.<sup>7</sup> This little mission building will play a part in the history of the Glen Echo School as this study progresses. It is believed by some that a few of the houses in Glen Echo Park were constructed from some of the used materials which remained from buildings that were torn down on 26th and East Broad Streets while making room for the enlargement of the mother church.<sup>8</sup> Several of the houses in the Park were constructed from used lumber and did not last for many years.<sup>9</sup>

On several occasions the City of Richmond has incorporated surrounding areas into the city limits. When the Park was beginning to develop in 1914, the city was considering the possible annexation of that area. Mr. Jacob L. Umlauf, a city councilman representing Clay Ward who had spent

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<sup>6</sup> See Figure #1.

<sup>7</sup> Interview with Mr. Ramon Binns, supra.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Interview with Mrs. Mary Bottoms, Nine Mile Road, Richmond, Virginia, March 19, 1959.

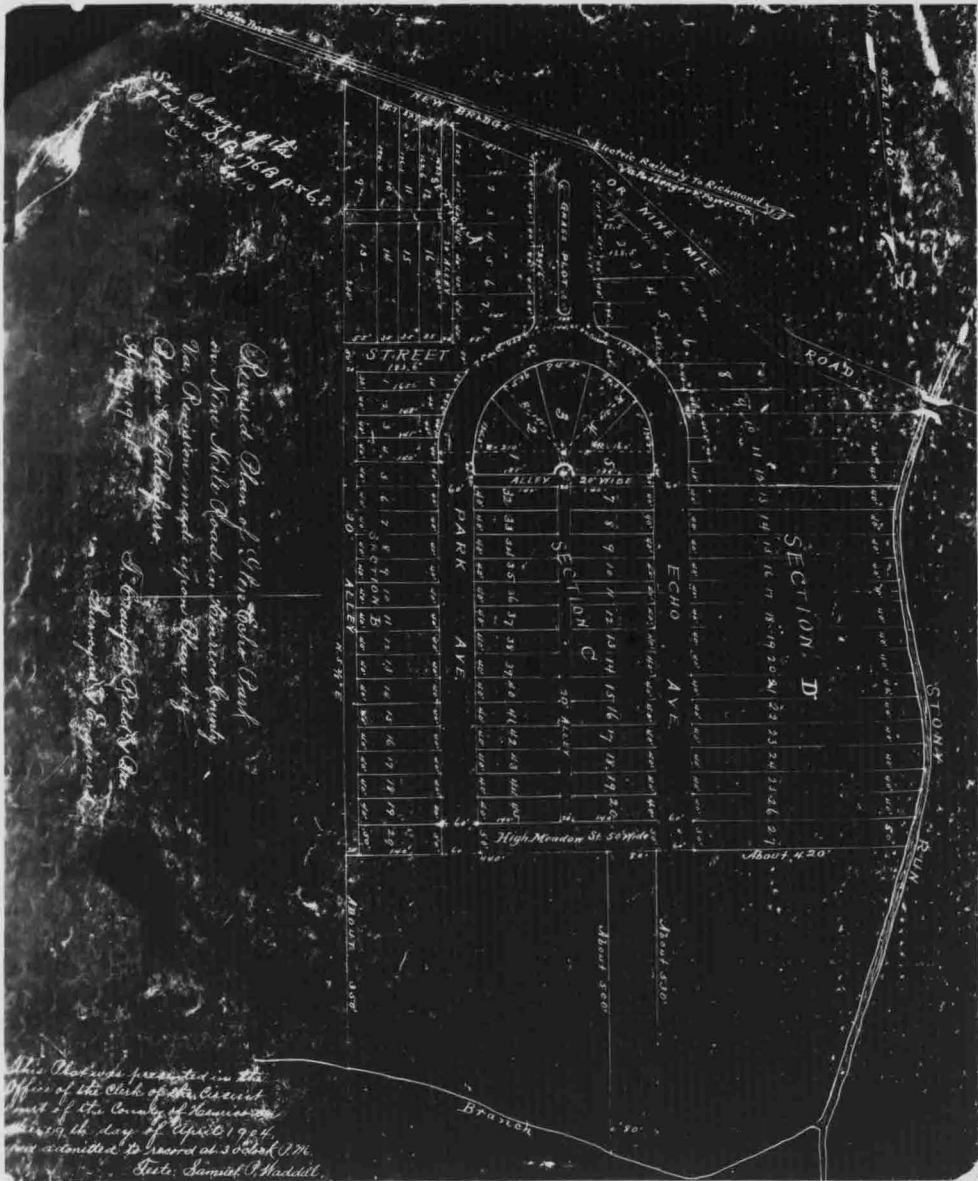


FIGURE 1

MAP OF THE GLEN ECHO PARK AREA

his boyhood days in the Park area, opposed the annexation. It is believed that this former resident, who then lived at 2500 Floyd Avenue in Richmond, was responsible for the city's failure to incorporate Glen Echo Park as he felt the city should incorporate in the other direction.<sup>10</sup> The annexation at this time extended to the corner of Fairfield Avenue and 21st Streets later to be moved to within a half mile of Glen Echo Park in the annexation of 1924.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Reports of the City of Richmond, 1904-1938.

<sup>11</sup> Henrico County Section Sheet #8.

### CHAPTER III

#### THE FIRST SCHOOL

As Glen Echo Park grew, so did the need for a school within the area. This need was brought to the attention of the School Board by the patrons of the community and provisions were made for a school. At the time a school was needed in this area, there was not enough money to be appropriated toward the building of a school. This being the case, the county rented a building from Mr. Clyde Alexander for the purpose of beginning a school. It was a two story dwelling having two rooms on each floor. Classes were held downstairs only because it was believed that the stairway would not bear the weight of children using them each day.<sup>12</sup>

This school was operated under a great many handicaps from its very beginning. There were not enough desks for each of the children and many had to sit on boxes or on the floor. Heating was furnished by

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<sup>12</sup> Interview with Mrs. Robert Saville, 1600 Monument Avenue, Richmond, Virginia, March 18, 1959.

a coal burning stove in one corner of the room. Many of the classes were held around the stove in order that all the pupils would be as comfortable as possible. Lighting was very poor as there was only one small window on each side of the room and one small drop light hanging from the center of the room. School began and continued despite many hardships experienced by the children and the teacher.<sup>13</sup>

The first teacher in this school was Miss Alma B. Grubbs who had recently finished high school and had taken several college courses towards a teaching certificate.<sup>14</sup> Teachers were permitted to teach upon graduation from high school, providing they would take courses to qualify them for a teachers certificate upon completion of this work.<sup>15</sup> As far back as 1917 the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instructions states the problem of teacher certification had been a state wide problem. According to this report, many teachers began a career of teaching the next year after their graduation from high school and were permitted to continue to teach provided they would complete courses leading toward a teaching certificate.<sup>16</sup> Hence the method of teacher certification was changed to simplify the plan and to make the standards more definite.

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<sup>13</sup> Interview with Miss Mabel Robins, Route 1, Box 157, Sandston, Virginia, February 20, 1959.

<sup>14</sup> See Figure #2

<sup>15</sup> Interview with Mrs. Katy Griggs, 3103 Griffin Avenue, Richmond, Virginia, April 6, 1959.

<sup>16</sup> Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instructions, 1917.



FIGURE 2

MISS ALMA B. GRUBBS AND THE FIRST CLASS  
OF THE GLEN ECHO SCHOOL



It was decided by the State Board of Education that teachers who have secured some form of teachers certificate or who have completed courses in part formerly required are advised that the Board will not pass retro-active measures which will nullify or reduce the credit already established by any teacher. All certificates formerly issued will be honored for the term stipulated and new courses completed or partially completed will be credited toward a new certificate.<sup>17</sup> This measure on the part of the State Board of Education made it possible for Miss Grubbs to be employed as the teacher of this new school.

Very little emphasis was placed on the particular grade level of the child as he was moved along according to the material he was able to master as the year progressed. A child could be moved up several levels during one year if his work was of justifiable quality. In a situation such as this it was not strange to find children in the primary grades much older than those in the elementary grades. Students who were able to master work on their particular level were assigned lower level students to help them grasp various concepts. The teacher used this time to help others who needed special help in other areas of learning.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Interview with Mrs. Mary Bottoms, supra.

School continued in this building for a number of years. All of the children who attended walked to school, and many of this number walked home for lunch. Several of the children who were too far away would pack a lunch. On winter days when the snow was too deep for comfortable walking, some of the children would ride draft horses to school as the schools were seldom closed because of the weather. These horses were kept during these hours by the neighbors.<sup>19</sup> Other children living within walking distance of the school could cross the Dabbs House property as a short cut to school. The fences on this property were built with stiles for travelers to use when passing through.<sup>20</sup>

The school year began about the first of September and continued through the month of May. All of the regular holidays were observed, with Christmas being the longest holiday. The hours of school were from nine in the morning through three in the afternoon. There were three recesses, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. These were about ten minutes in duration. The longest recess came in the middle of the day as time had to be provided for children to go home for lunch. It was at this period that physical education was held with the children joining in the games as they returned from lunch.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Interview with Mrs. Katy Griggs, supra.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Interview with Mrs. Robert Saville, supra.

This school continued until 1912. As the school became overcrowded, the Board of Supervisors in their meeting on March 14, 1913, authorized the County of Henrico to purchase the mission building and two plots of land 40' X 140' located in Glen Echo Park from the First Presbyterian Church. They were authorized to turn same over to the School Board of Henrico County for the use as a school house to relieve this condition.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>22</sup>Orders of the Board of Supervisors of Henrico County, Vol. 7, 1912, p. 372.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL AS A MISSION, A SCHOOL BOARD OFFICE, AND A SCHOOL

The Third Presbyterian Church located on the corner of 26th and East Broad Streets in Richmond, Virginia, planned to establish out-post missions in nearby communities for the purpose of promoting the growth of the church in that area.

To establish one such mission, the Presbyterian church under the auspices of the Reverend R. Beverley Eggleston and a Board of Trustees purchased lots 12 and 13 of Section C in Glen Echo Park, from the E. A. Catlin Company.<sup>23</sup> These lots had a frontage of forty feet and a depth of one hundred and forty feet. They were located on the inside of the circle in the Northwest side of the Park.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>23</sup>Interview with Mr. William R. Hill, Member of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church in 1908. 2206 West Grace Street, Richmond, Virginia, April 9, 1959. Mr. Hill said complete records of this church were stored at Montreat College, North Carolina, July 11, 1959.

<sup>24</sup>See Figure #1.

A small two room building was constructed on lot 12 in the year 1908 and was the beginning of a mission in the Glen Echo Park area. Services which were held in the mission for four years promoted the growth of the mother church. As the years passed, changing conditions caused the work of the church to diminish, so in February, 1913, the little mission and both lots of land, forty feet by one hundred and forty feet were sold to the Fairfield District School Board #2 of Henrico County for the sum of one thousand dollars to be paid on installments of \$100 each year for 10 years with a rate of 6 percent. The proceeds of the sale were used to pay off what was owed on this property to the E. A. Catlin Company. <sup>25</sup>

Although this structure was very small, it was much larger than the space then being used by the school, in the house rented from Mr. Clyde Alexander. Immediately after this purchase, plans were made to move the school eventually from the rented location to the chapel building.

These plans were completed after Mr. J. D. Harris was appointed as the new Superintendent of Schools in Henrico County. Prior to this appointment, Mr. J. B. Dowden, an employe of the American Locomotive Company, and Chairman of the School Board, while acting as Superintendent,

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<sup>25</sup> Deeds of Henrico County, Vol. 195 A, p. 270.

had moved the School Board office from its location on 22nd and East Main Streets to this Chapel building in Glen Echo Park. Since his home was located across the street from the old mission building, it was believed by some that he made this move thinking he might be appointed as the next Superintendent of Schools. With such an appointment this new location of the office would be very convenient for him.<sup>26</sup> Mr. Dowden was not appointed as superintendent because it was believed he lacked the educational qualifications required by the State Board of Education to hold the office of superintendent in the State of Virginia.<sup>27</sup>

Within a month after his appointment as the new Superintendent of Schools, Mr. J. D. Harris moved the School Board Office to its original location at 22nd and East Main Street where it has remained since that time.<sup>28</sup>

Desks, books, and all other teaching materials were moved from the old school to the new location in the mission building. Classes were held here from 1912 until a new four room school, which was being constructed on an adjoining lot, was completed in 1913.

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<sup>26</sup> Interview with Mr. Ramon Binns, supra.

<sup>27</sup> Interview with Miss Mabel Robins, supra.

<sup>28</sup> Interview with Mrs. Mary Bottoms, supra.

Teaching conditions in the Chapel building were somewhat the same as those experienced in the first school with lighting, heating, and overcrowded conditions being the major problems.<sup>29</sup>

When the mission was in use by the Presbyterians, all services were held in the afternoon, thus the colored window panes and the small light bulb which hung from the center of the room provided enough light for their purpose. These lighting provisions were not adequate when this building was used as a school which requires more light. The same lighting conditions remained, however, and created a hardship on the teacher as well as those who sought an education.

In the corner of each room remained a large stove which served as a means for heating with the county continuing to furnish coal and wood as fuel. The building of fires was left to the individual teacher or to a student living near the school who might have volunteered to help the teacher.<sup>30</sup>

The course of study followed the same pattern as in the first school with learning experiences centered around the text books which served as a teaching guide.

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<sup>29</sup> Interview with Miss Mabel Robins, *supra*.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

Six grades were divided equally between two teachers. The first three grades were called the primary, and the fourth, fifth, and sixth were called the elementary grades. The first and second grades were dismissed at two-thirty as it was felt that they would not benefit from being at school after that time. This policy also relieved the overcrowded conditions as one of the other grades could be moved into the primary for the rest of the day.<sup>31</sup>

The subjects which were given the most consideration in the elementary curriculum were civil government, arithmetic, drawing, geography, grammar, history, language, hygiene, reading, spelling, and writing. Arithmetic, reading, spelling, and writing were the only subjects taught in the primary grades.<sup>32</sup>

There were eight report periods during each school year and all grading was expressed by numbers based on the scale of one hundred, with the exception of conduct which was graded by a letter. Satisfactory was marked with an "S" which was the highest obtainable grade, and the lowest was unsatisfactory which was marked with the "U". An unsatisfactory grade on conduct usually meant a visit to the home by the teacher, or a visit to the school by the parent.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>31</sup> Interview with Mrs. Robert Saville, supra.

<sup>32</sup> See Figure #3.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.



FIGURE 3

REPORT CARD OF MRS. A. V. GRIGGS (NEE' KATY MCKINNEY) 1911-12

REGULATIONS OF HENRICO COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD FOR PROMOTION OF PUPILS

- The same plan for promotion shall be observed in all of schools of the county.
- Reports shall be given to the pupils on the 15th of October, November, December and January and the 20th of February, March April and May, denoting in figures, on a basis of 100 being perfect, the work done in each subject since the last previous report.
- Conduct shall be marked "S." meaning "Satisfactory" or "Uns." meaning "Unsatisfactory."
- All marks shall be entire marks only, as 87, and not 87.6.
- The total marks for the first four months in any subject, divided by the number of months attended, will be the average for the first half session, and the total marks for the last four months in any subject, divided by the number of months attended, will be the average for the last half year. The combined average in any subject or for all subjects is to be found by averaging the two half-session averages with the two examination marks.
- Pupils to be promoted shall make a grand combined average of not less than 75 and a combined average on each subject of not less than 65, except in the Seventh Grade where the combined average on no subject shall fall below 75.
- Examinations shall be held in January and May and shall be prepared under the direction of the Superintendent of Schools in such subjects in each grade as he may see fit, except that no examination shall be given in Primary Grades One and Two.
- In grades or subjects in which no examinations are given the combined average for each subject shall be the average of the two half-year averages and such subjects shall have equal weight in making the grand combined average as those subjects in which examinations were given.
- Schools promoting semi-annually shall average the half-year average with the examination mark to find the combined average.
- The "ROLL OF HONOR" for each month shall consist of those pupils whose grand average for that month shall not be less than 90, whose conduct has been "Satisfactory" and who have been neither absent nor tardy. The "ROLL OF HONOR" for the session shall consist of those pupils making a grand combined average of not less than 90, whose conduct has not been "Unsatisfactory" more than one month, and who have not been absent or tardy more than five times.

*Glen Echo* School,  
HENRICO COUNTY, VA.

REPORT OF

*Katy M. McKinney*  
for the Session 1911-1912

*II A* Grade

TO THE PARENT OR GUARDIAN

If your child attends school irregularly or does not come promptly each day, do not expect him to be promoted. Teachers cannot teach absent children!

Teachers will give as little home work as possible, but the amount given depends upon local conditions at each school. Ask your child if he has home work to do and if he says that he has, PLEASE SEE THAT HE DOES IT. When home work is given it ought to be of such a nature that the child can do it without assistance and DO IT AT HOME.

Parents are urged to freely consult with teachers and principals in regard to the work of their children.

The office of the Superintendent of Schools is on the Third Floor of the Henrico County Court House. He may be reached there by Phone Madison 6420, and will be glad to consult with the patrons of the schools during his office hours—Wednesdays from 9 A. M. to 12, and 2 to 6 P. M.; and Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

	1st Mo.	2nd Mo.	3rd Mo.	4th Mo.	5th Mo.	6th Mo.	7th Mo.	8th Mo.	Av. 1st 1/2 Yr.	Av. 2d 1/2 Yr.	Int. Ex.	Final Ex.	Comb. Aver.
No. DAYS PRESENT	14	20	20	13	19	18	20	20					
No. DAYS ABSENT	1	0	0	7	1	2	0	0					
No. TIMES TARDY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
CONDUCT	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.					
ARITHMETIC	90	92	93	65	90	80	95	95	85	90			88
CIVIL GOVERNMENT													
DRAWING													
GEOGRAPHY													
GRAMMAR													
HISTORY													
HYGIENE													
LANGUAGE													
READING	95	96	96	65	93	90	90	90	88	91			89
SPELLING	90	92	95	68	94	88	96	98	87	94			90
WRITING	95	98	95	75	85	85	90	90	91	85			88
GRAND AVERAGE	92	94	94	68	91	80	93	93					84

Parents' Signatures

FIRST MONTH  
*Katy McKinney*

SECOND MONTH  
*Katy McKinney*

THIRD MONTH  
*Katy McKinney*

FOURTH MONTH  
*Katy McKinney*

FIFTH MONTH  
*Katy McKinney*

SIXTH MONTH  
*Katy McKinney*

SEVENTH MONTH  
*Katy McKinney*

EIGHTH MONTH  
*Katy McKinney*

*A. B. Grubbs* PRINCIPAL  
*A. B. Grubbs* TEACHER

The holder of this report is promoted from Grade *II B* to Grade *II A*.  
*May 31, 1912* *A. B. Grubbs* TEACHER

This school continued until the middle of the term of the school year of 1912-13 when a four room school being constructed in the park was completed and opened as the next school.<sup>34</sup>

As the years passed, the four room school became very overcrowded and one of the classes had to be moved into the old vacated chapel building to meet this condition. No additional funds were expended on the building to put in order to begin a school as all the physical conditions of the plant remained the same. The teacher who had taught in this building previously was reassigned to it as it was felt that she could more readily adjust to conditions existing there since they had been experienced years before.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> Interview with Mrs. Josie Bradley, supra.

<sup>35</sup> Interview with Miss Mabel Robins, supra.

## CHAPTER V

### THE FOUR ROOM SCHOOL

The population of Glen Echo Park grew as did the need for a larger school in the area. The citizens now realized that the old mission building could no longer accommodate the increasing number of children seeking an elementary education. These facts were presented to the Fairfield School Board of Henrico County and to the Board of Supervisors. Mr. H. B. Dowden, Chairman of the School Board, being familiar with current problems, understood this need and promised the citizens immediate action. Many of the citizens, however, felt that as time went on and no provisions for a school were in sight, unnecessary delay was present. Meetings in private homes in the community began to take place, where the problem was discussed and further plans to take before the School Board were made.<sup>36</sup>

As far back as April 29, 1909, Glen Echo Park was represented with fifteen members at a School Board meeting. They were notified at this

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<sup>36</sup> Interview with Mr. Henry Bullington, supra.

meeting that the Board of Supervisors had passed a resolution at their meeting held on the 23rd of April providing for a new school building in their area. This news was received with applause by the citizens of the community. They felt a victory had been won for the children of their community through combined efforts. They listened with pleasure as the following report was read them by Mr. H. B. Dowden, Chairman of the Board.<sup>37</sup> The following resolution was entered on the records of the Board of Supervisors on the 23rd day of April, 1909.

**Resolved:**

Resolution of the School Board of the Fairfield District Number Two, of the County of Henrico, State of Virginia, adopted by the said Board on the 17th day of April, 1909, was presented to the said Board of Supervisors for its confirmation and approval, which resolution declared that three additional school houses, one to be erected at Fulton Hill, one erected at a place between East Richmond and Glen Echo, and another at Glen Lea, within the said District of Fairfield, are necessary to provide additional public school facilities for the children of school age in the said District, and that the school funds of said District will not be sufficient, three years from the date of said resolution, to provide such additional school buildings and to furnish the same, and recommending bonds for the amount of Twenty-five Thousand (25,000) Dollars be issued to raise the necessary funds for the purpose of erecting and furnishing the school houses, which resolution contain the signatures of the Trustees, properly certified to by the Secretary of the Board.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

<sup>38</sup> Orders of the Board of Supervisors, Henrico County, Virginia, Vol. #4, 1905, p. 268.

The resolution was passed and provisions were made to begin the buildings in the three areas.

A natural site for the new building would be on the property which had been purchased from the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. John Fergusson was chosen to construct the new school on this property which was partially occupied by the mission building. Mr. Fergusson used as much local labor as was available to complete the construction. Mr. S. N. Howard and others in the community worked daily on the project.<sup>39</sup>

One of the land marks that played an important part in the new construction was a spring that is located in the northern section of the park. This spring provided a very prolific stream of water which flowed by pipe to a stone watering trough located under a tree on the Nine Mile Road. Not only was this trough used by travelers as a social meeting spot and a watering place for their horses, but it was from this source that the water was obtained to mix the mortar used in the foundation of this new school building. Bucket after bucket was carried by the workmen during the entire construction. Water from this spring was used for drinking as well as for mixing mortar.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>39</sup> Interview with Mr. Henry Bullington, supra.

<sup>40</sup> Interview with Mr. William R. Hill, supra.

The construction progressed very slowly under the direction of Mr. Fergusson. It was completed during the middle of the year of 1913.<sup>41</sup>

Dedication ceremonies were held for the new school at the same hour President Woodrow Wilson was being inaugurated as president of the United States on March 4, 1913. A very colorful flag raising ceremony called "Liberty" highlighted the dedication program. This program was under the direction of Miss Belle Pierce and Miss Mary Stoneburner who were teachers assigned to the school that year. The theme of the play was to show that all nations could live together in peace under one God. Flags from many nations had been made by the students and were on display as Katy Griggs (nee' McKinney) reigned as Miss Liberty. During the ceremonies a flag was presented to Miss Margaret I. Henderson, the principal, by the Daughters of Liberty. Two small students, Mabel Binns and Mary Paints, raised the flag slowly as the audience gathered for the affair sang the Star Spangled Banner. Those participating in the program then marched into the school as Miss Belle Pierce played General Grant's Grand March on the piano. The program was continued on the second floor of the building where sliding doors could be moved to make an auditorium from two classrooms.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> Interview with Miss Mabel Robins, supra.

<sup>42</sup> Interview with Mrs. Katy Griggs, supra.

Near the end of the program, Mr. Jacob L. Umiauf, a member of the English Lutheran Church, presented Miss Margaret Henderson with four Bibles given by the Daughters of Liberty, with a suggestion that the students use them daily. Following many recitations by members of different classes, the program was closed with the theme song of the play with words, as follows:

Raise your flag, the flag of every nation,  
 Raise your flag, the best in all creation.  
 Praise in song, in story, and oration,  
 Each banner floated proud and free.<sup>43</sup>

Many pictures were taken of different performers and then school was dismissed for the day.<sup>44</sup>

Classes resumed the following day in the new school with four teachers. Three of the teachers had combination classes while Miss Henderson, the principal, taught the seventh grade as was the custom of teaching principals in Henrico County.<sup>45</sup>

Since no specific teachers' guide was given the teachers, most of the work was planned closely around the text books. Major emphasis was placed on reading, writing, spelling, English, and arithmetic. A class

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<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

<sup>44</sup> See Figure #4.

<sup>45</sup> Interview with Mrs. Robert Saville, supra.

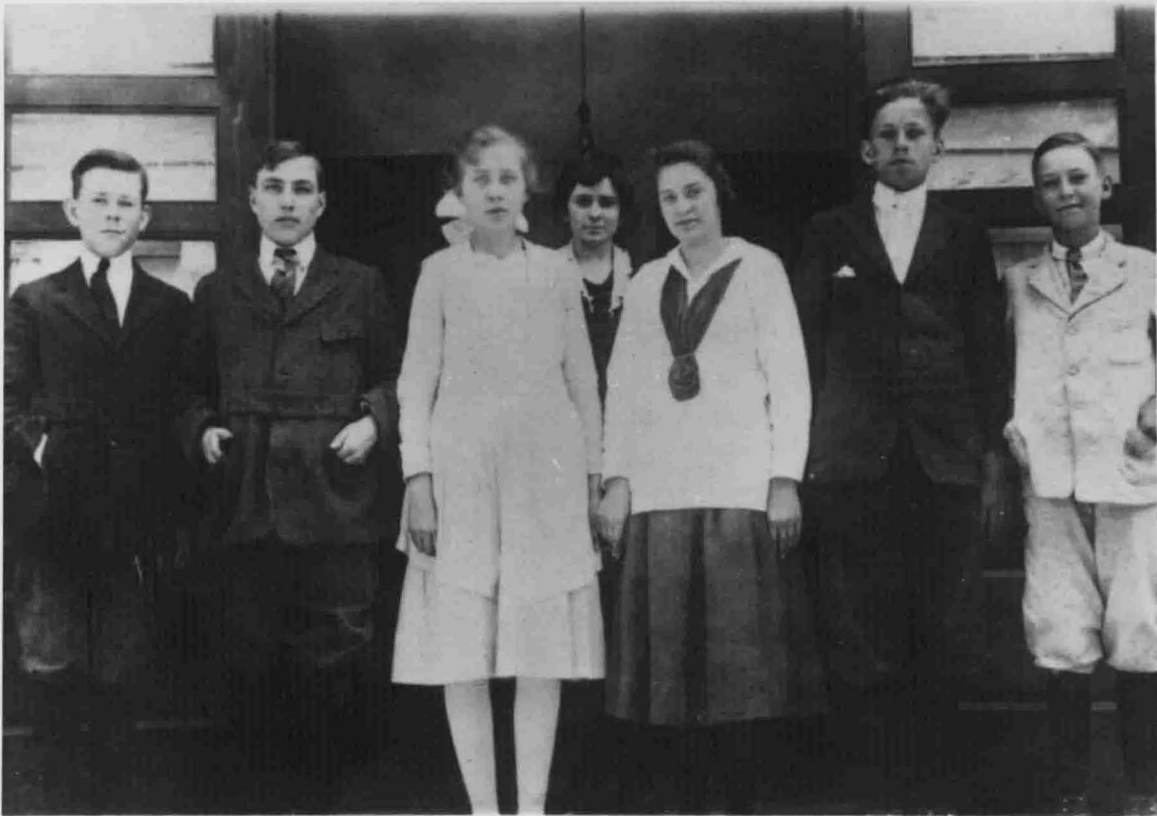


FIGURE 4

PARTICIPANTS IN THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES AT THE  
OPENING OF THE FOUR ROOM SCHOOL IN 1913.



called Home Making was offered to the girls in a small room in the rear of the school. They were taught to sew and cook. All of the cooking was done on an oil stove which was also used in the soup program in the school.<sup>46</sup> Teachers were left with the responsibility of presenting material to the students in the manner they felt would net the most effective learning experiences. This was considered a good practice as teachers were now required to have a collegiate or collegiate professional certificate when coming in the county to teach, not including incumbent teachers. The officials of the Superintendent's office also worked very closely with each teacher during this era.

Although the building was still relatively new, it had become both crowded and unsafe. These conditions became more prevalent when the school in Highland Springs burned in 1915. Glen Echo being one of the nearest schools, the School Board assigned all the elementary children from Stop 18 on the Nine Mile Road to the Glen Echo School, providing they furnished their own transportation to and from the school. Many pupils welcomed this opportunity and began school here as soon as the ruling was passed. Others came later and some of the early beginners dropped out creating a very unstable enrollment for this period. This

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<sup>46</sup> Interview with Mrs. Mary Bottoms, SUPRA.

practice continued until provisions were made at Highland Springs to accommodate their children.<sup>47</sup>

The Seven Pines Trolley Line operated by a branch of the Virginia Electric and Power Company which passed just below the Glen Echo School, sold tickets to these children for half fare in order that their education could be continued during this crisis. Many times the trolley would be so overcrowded that children would have to cling to the outside.<sup>48</sup> The ride over the high trestle just below the school created many thrills because of its height. Many passengers would not cross this part of the track. There was no record of any accident on this section of the line.<sup>49</sup>

Even though crowded conditions existed, the patrons of the school continued to show interest in the school by carrying on many activities in the school to raise funds for soup and other needed materials for the school.

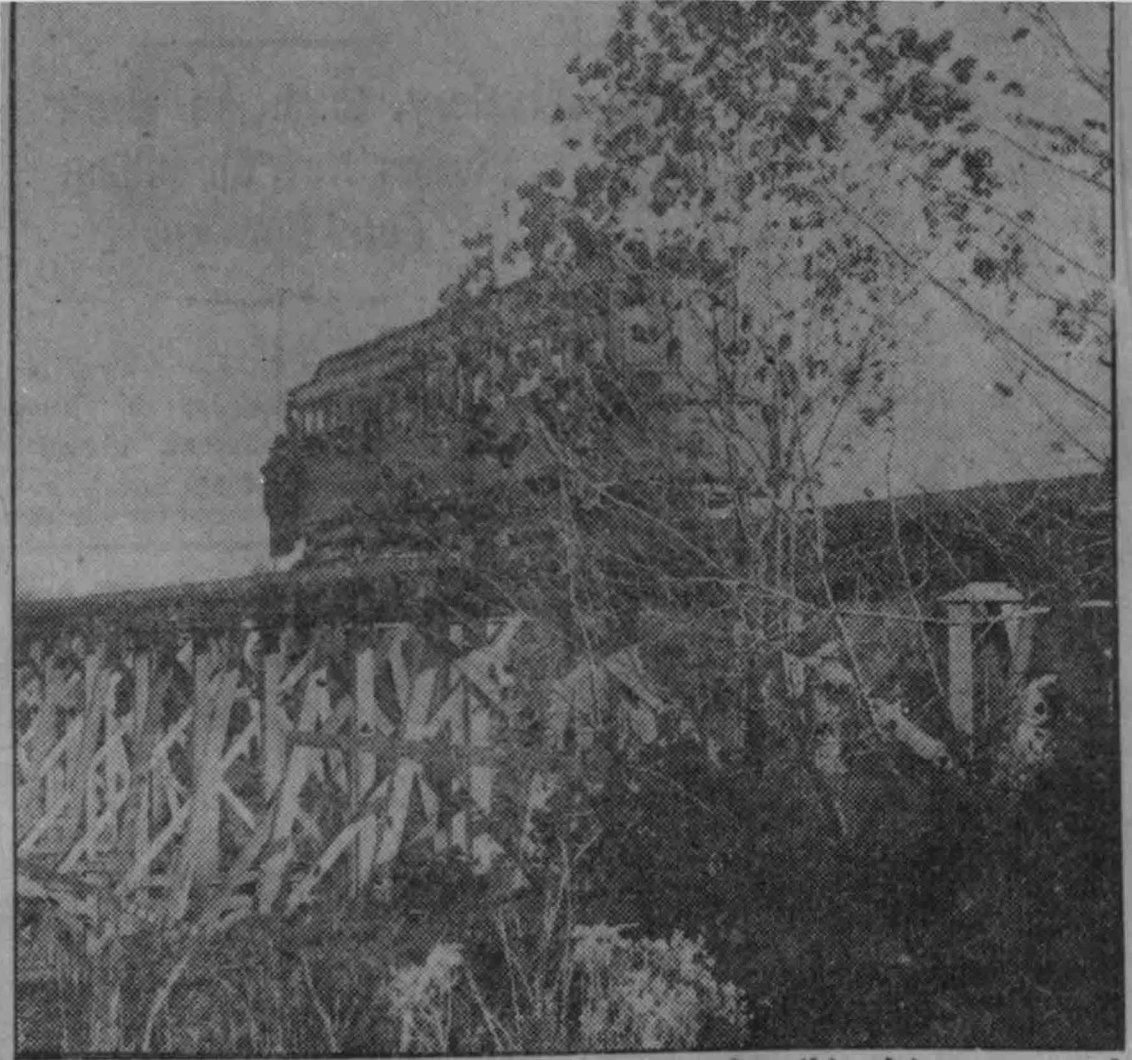
The "Mothers League" composed entirely of mothers, created a soup program in the school where soup was served to the children for three cents per bowl. It was given to others who could not afford to buy it. Mrs. J. A. McKinney and Mrs. Josie Bradley were in charge of this program for many years. This work was done without charge to the school as

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<sup>47</sup> Interview with Mr. William R. Hill, supra.

<sup>48</sup> See Figure #5.

<sup>49</sup> See Figure #6.



Passenger traffic was heavy back in 1907, when this picture was made of a crowded Seven Pines car going over the trestle, last remaining evidence of the traction line which has been in operation for over forty years. Note the gentlemen in the derbies clinging outside the doors.

FIGURE 5

OVERCROWDED SEVEN PINES TROLLEY PASSING GLEN ECHO SCHOOL

they felt it their duty while showing their appreciation of the school in the community.<sup>50</sup>

The soup program was supported by benefit parties at the school and plays with school board members and parents taking the leading roles. The school was the main place of interest in Glen Echo Park from 1913 until the construction of the next school in 1939.<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>50</sup> Interview with Mrs. Josie Bradley, supra.

<sup>51</sup> Interview with Mrs. Razon Binns, Stop 8, Nine Mile Road, Richmond, Virginia, February 19, 1959.

## CHAPTER VI

### THE SCHOOL TODAY

As far back as 1929, land had been conveyed to the Henrico County School Board for the construction of a large school within the area. The following provision was made by the Board of Supervisors:

**RESOLVED:**

That the Board of Supervisors of Henrico County convey by deed to the School Board of Henrico County, five acres of ground, more or less as shown by the plot to be attached to the deed of the Alms House Tract for the purpose of erecting a school building, said property to be used for the purpose of constructing a school building only, and upon abandonment for school purposes same to revert back to the county.<sup>52</sup>

Once again the citizens of the Glen Echo Park area were willing and did fight for the improvement of the school facilities in the park area. Committees made their appearance again before both the School Board and members of the Board of Supervisors with their wishes for a new school.

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<sup>52</sup>Orders of the Supervisor, Henrico County, Vol. 7, p. 311, 1929.

Mr. George F. Franck, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors during this era stated, "the people put up such a fight for the new school that I headed an investigation to see the exact need for a school." Because of the poor initial construction and wear through usage, this four room structure was found to be unsafe for school purposes.

Since the county was already in debt, the Board of Supervisors was unable to sell bonds to raise the necessary money for the schools needed in the county. The Board decided to borrow the money from the Literary Fund to build this school and one in Sandston, Virginia. A sum of \$130,000 was borrowed from this fund and the rest was given as a gift from the National Government. The gift from the Government had work requirements attached if accepted by any county, that being top prices had to be paid for any labor that was used on the construction. It was believed that the County through the employment of cheaper labor could have saved money without the gift from the Federal Government since the price paid for the labor amounted to about as much as the original gift.<sup>53</sup>

The following provisions were made by the Board of Supervisors at their meeting held November 17, 1937.

**RESOLVED:**

Upon motion of Mr. W. H. Fergusson, seconded by Mr. J. W. Wilber, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

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<sup>53</sup> Interview with Mr. George F. Franck, Nine Mile Road, Richmond, Virginia, April 19, 1959.

Be it resolved: That the School Board of Henrico County be authorized to award contract to the low bidder on the Glen Echo School Building for the sum of \$62,966.00.<sup>54</sup>

The problem arose as to the exact location of the new building. Different citizens in the Park had varying opinions as to the location of the new school. Upon receiving this information, the Board of Supervisors made the following resolution:

**RESOLVED:**

That members of the Board of Supervisors, with a representative of the Henrico County School Board, do view the lot of land, a portion of the Alms House Property, as proposed to be deeded by the former Board as a site for a school building, in order that they may determine the site of said building.<sup>55</sup>

On an extremely cold day, March 15, 1938, Mr. P. P. Lipscomb, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Mr. Milton Shue, Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Gordon Hatley, Supervisor of Varina District, and Mr. George F. Franck, Supervisor of the Fairfield District, met on the lot at two o'clock in the afternoon to decide the location of the proposed school.<sup>56</sup> They decided to build the school facing Nine Mile Road and leave approximately an acre of land in front of the school as an area of beauty and to

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<sup>54</sup> Orders of Supervisors, Henrico County, Vol. 8, p. 257.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid., p. 318.

<sup>56</sup> Interview with Mr. Ramon Binns, supra.

make the school a safe distance from the highway. This was a natural location, however, a considerable amount of grading was necessary to get the proper drainage.

The building was completed in the fall of 1939 and was opened for school that same year, however the debt to the Literary Fund was still outstanding. This was repaid by borrowing from local banks and insurance companies at a low rate of interest and using the school buildings as collateral. The money borrowed to repay the Literary Fund was borrowed at a cheaper rate than the original loan from the Literary Fund.<sup>57</sup>

Mr. James C. A. Thompson was the first principal of Glen Echo School which continued in the new building the fall of 1939. There were eight teachers holding classes in the first seven grades.<sup>58</sup>

The Parent-Teachers Association which used to be the Mothers League was organized. Fathers as well as mothers were now permitted to join this newly created organization. Mrs. Floyd C. Binns was elected the first president. There is a holly bush on the left side of the entrance to the school which was planted in memory of Mrs. Binns and her services to the school.<sup>59</sup>

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<sup>57</sup> Interview with Mr. George F. Franck, supra.

<sup>58</sup> Interview with Miss Ethel Milan, 1535 West Avenue, Richmond, Virginia. July 8, 1959.

<sup>59</sup> Interview with Mr. Ramon Binns, supra.



One fourth mile east on the Nine Mile Road from the school is the Masonic Home of Virginia created in 1890 through the efforts of Mr. George Potts and Mr. Alexander Babcock. Since its foundation, there had been an elementary school operated within the home. Upon completion of the work here the pupils were sent to Highland Springs for their high school education.

There had been several substantial ventures in the field of education and charity by the Masonic Lodge in the City of Richmond and surrounding areas prior to the establishment of the Masonic Home of Virginia by the Grand Lodge of Virginia. Such ventures were in keeping with the promotion of public education in Virginia which the Masonic Lodges have always advocated.<sup>60</sup>

A careful study of the progress of the Home children in all areas of high school training was carried on by Home officials. It was found that the children from the Home formed a clan when they reached the high school. The only social life they had experienced had been within the Home and hardly any contact with outside children had been made during their elementary training. This had made it very hard for the children to adjust to high school and the decline in the quality of their work was

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<sup>60</sup> Interview with Mr. Fred Troy, Masonic Home, Nine Mile Road, Richmond, Virginia, May 15, 1939.

noticeable. Although the children who completed their elementary work in the Home school were recognized as other children whose work had been in the public schools, their social lag convinced the committee that other arrangements had to be made.

As previously mentioned, the Masonic Lodge has always advocated public schools in Virginia and has played a large part in the origin of the first public schools in Virginia. This being true, the members of the Grand Lodge did not feel that operating a semi-private school within the Home was consistent with their policy. For these two reasons the school at the Masonic Home of Virginia was discontinued in 1946 and the children were sent to Glen Echo Elementary School which is in walking distance of the Home.<sup>61</sup>

Mr. James Thompson continued as principal of the Glen Echo Park School until the fall of 1941, at which time he took another position and was replaced by Mr. W. Murrie Bates who served as principal for only one year. In the fall of 1942 he was called to the Army and Mrs. Josephine Stone (nee' Head), one of the first women to be appointed principal in Henrico County, was placed at Glen Echo by the Henrico County School Board. Mrs. Stone served as principal until her death in the summer of 1958 during

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<sup>61</sup> Interview with Mr. Fred W. Troy, supra.

which time she was considered by her fellow teachers and the patrons of the school as a very kind and efficient person.<sup>62</sup> A memorial to her memory hangs in the corridor in the present school which expresses the feelings of her many friends. This plaque is reprinted on the following page.

At the School Board meeting held July 17, 1958, Mr. Joseph A. Hall was appointed to serve as principal of the school for the session of 1958-59.<sup>63</sup> There were seven teachers teaching in the first seven grades. This number of classes continued until the Fairfield Junior High School opened in March when the seventh moved to that school. Other personnel were a part-time librarian, choral director, and band instructor. The lunch program was in charge of the cafeteria manager and one cook. There was one custodian and a maid. All personnel were employed on a ten month contract.

The enrollment for the session of 1958-59 was two hundred at its highest point with a 94.3 percent attendance for the year. Most cases of absences were attributed to the common childhood diseases.<sup>64</sup>

The curriculum of the school as in previous ones was centered for the most part around the text books. Along with the text were such learning experiences as field trips to many points of interest by all

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<sup>62</sup> Interview with Miss Ethel Milan, supra.

<sup>63</sup> Minutes of Henrico County School Board, July 17, 1958.

<sup>64</sup> Principals Report to Superintendent, June 13, 1959.

IN MEMORIAM sic.

Mrs. Josephine Head Stone of Henrico County, having completed her sixteenth year as Principal of Glen Echo Elementary School, died on July 1, 1958.

A native of Richmond, Mrs. Stone prior to her professional career in Henrico County taught in Chesterfield County, John Marshall High School in Richmond and was principal in Urbanna, Virginia. She served as a classroom teacher five years before her appointment to the principalship of Glen Echo Elementary School. Mrs. Stone was educated in the Richmond schools and received her Bachelor of Science degree from Farmville State Teachers College and her Master's degree from Columbia University.

The Principal's Association of Henrico County adopted resolutions concerning Mrs. Stone in which they recognized the invaluable contributions she made over a period of twenty-one years to the intellectual, moral, and spiritual development of young people. They expressed sorrow at her passing, admiring for her character and Christian influence and appreciation for her life of unselfish service.<sup>65</sup>

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<sup>65</sup>Henrico County Principals Association, 1958.

grade levels. Resource persons were brought to the classroom whenever they could aid the teacher with a specific unit. Films from the County and State libraries were used frequently in the instructional program. The construction of puppets with papier-mache' and posting bulletin boards of subjects studied was a common practice of all grades. A program of safety was presented by the local police department and a small safety patrol to carry on this program was organized in the school.

An enriched music program was provided for each grade. The first grade learned to play the rhythm band instruments in time with regular band music. The second grade had the same experience using more difficult music than used by the first grade. Grade three concentrated on group singing with the piano, with special emphasis being placed on story telling songs, many having solo parts. Grade four were taught to play the tonnet following notes of the scale. These children and the teacher were taught by the band instructor with the teacher taking over after several weeks. Grades five and six were given the choice of taking band or special chorus. Many participated in one of these activities. This music curriculum was climaxed by a music program given to the Parent-Teachers Association at the April meeting with all grades participating. Members of the band who had made the most progress were selected by the band instructor to take part in a program called the All-County Band which was the climax of the band program for the year. Grade six

presented a program of folk dances learned while studying early American folk ways in social studies. A similar program in music is planned for the 1959-60 session. Repairs are being made on all record players and new purchases of records are being made. A new keyboard is being installed on the piano, which is the same piano that was used in the opening ceremonies of the four room school in 1913. Since music is considered an important factor in the elementary grades, the school is making preparations for a continuation of the music program.

The present eight classroom school has seldom experienced an overcrowded condition as the enrollment has always ranged from one hundred and ten to one hundred sixty-five.<sup>66</sup> The population of the area is steadily increasing as new subdivisions are growing on the southeast and north sides. It is very possible that the session of 1959-60 will show the largest enrollment ever at this school.

The Henrico County School Board at the meeting held March 19, 1959, reappointed Mr. Joseph A. Hall as principal for the session of 1959-60. It also reappointed the same faculty with the replacement of one teacher who will not return. The cafeteria workers and custodians will remain the same, with schedules for the librarian, music, and band teachers being incomplete at the present.

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<sup>66</sup> Interview with Miss Elsie Makley, 2704 Northumberland Avenue, Richmond, Virginia, July 8, 1959.

The future plans of this school are those which are designed to prepare the students for the continuation of their education in the Junior High School and enhance their growth toward better citizenship.

## CHAPTER VII

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Schools have personalities or similar qualities that stand out in the community as those of individuals in a group of people. Many of their behavior patterns are set in the early days of their establishment just as people take into maturity the patterns of their youths. The personality of Glen Echo Elementary School expresses itself in its simple beginning in what was built for a dwelling house, moving later to an abandoned mission building. The processes of two building programs and the spirit of a group of interested citizens of the little community whose undying efforts resulted in their attained goal, is related step by step.

In this study, the development of a community from its beginning and growth to justify a school within its area, is traced from the earliest school to the present. The presence of four different school plants are presented as they came on the scene.

It was very significant how the citizens of the community joined forces toward a definite goal, namely one of providing better facilities



for the education of their children. Their plans and the presenting of their wishes to the School Board is an example of successful group action toward a definite goal. The response of the School Board to the request of these citizens indicates that the School Board was not unmindful of the needs of this community.

As the years progressed the enrollment of the school doubled several times, requiring additional facilities which the community never failed to meet. During the years, attitudes toward progress and development of the community was shown by both community groups and professional leaders.

This study has concentrated on the Glen Echo Elementary School dealing with each school plant as it was developed and the many problems incurred during its operation. With this in view, the part this school played in the historical ventures of this district of Henrico County has been traced through the years. This development brings to the fore the fact that this little school progressed slowly toward its initial aim, that of meeting the educational needs of the children in this area. Paralleling this effort being made by the public schools in the area was the school operated at the Masonic Home across the road, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of the Masons of Virginia. We saw these efforts joined in 1946 to the one common cause, that of making our youth ready to assume the duties of the citizens of tomorrow.

New subdivisions can be seen growing on either side of this school and in the light of this fact we find ourselves confronted with some interesting questions.

How will this school be able to accommodate the increasing number of children? Will an addition be built to this school to make the necessary room to house the children? Will a new campus type school be constructed on some of the acreage now owned by the county and this school be vacated as the previous ones have been?

Such questions as these seem to reveal the need for a future study, however, the future of any school in the county is in the hands of the County School Board and the Board of Supervisors.

The administration of the school, for which the writer is directly responsible, has definite plans for future improvement. Many extension classes are being held within the county to keep the teachers informed of the latest methods of teaching. Workshops are being attended by the faculty of the school and new methods are filtering back into the school. The County of Henrico is in the process of a curriculum study and revision under the direction of the top administrative staff, with the help of a specialist, Mr. Rodney Brittin from William and Mary College. All of these factors will strengthen the school to meet the needs of the children of today.

Thus the course of the school has been traced through many years of usefulness to Glen Echo Park and surrounding areas. The future of the school has the education of the growing children as the main goal. Those who plan for children must recognize the fact that the children of today must deal with the vicissitudes of the world of tomorrow. Only by participation in trends of today can we hope to fit them for their tasks of tomorrow.

## **A P P E N D I C E S**

**APPENDIX A**

## APPENDIX A

EXPENSES INCURRED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE  
PRESENT SCHOOL (1938-39)

GLEN ECHO SCHOOL

Building .....	\$ 68,225.08
Equipment .....	4,000.00
Grading .....	<u>13,342.18</u>
TOTAL .....	\$ 85,567.26

ADDITIONAL EXPENSES INCURRED NOT INCLUDED  
IN INITIAL CONSTRUCTION

Well drilled by the Mitchell Well and Pump Company .....	\$ 888.89
Extra painting in auditorium, cafe, and corridor walls.....	75.00
Grading on surrounding grounds.....	2,750.00
Two additional rooms added.....	<u>8,500.00</u>
TOTAL.....	\$ 12,213.89

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Minutes of Henrico School Board, Vol. II, p. 711 (1938-39).

**APPENDIX B**

## APPENDIX B

## GLEN ECHO TEACHERS

Two methods of listing teachers were used in the Henrico County School Board minutes. From 1908 to 1926 teachers who were hired for those years were listed in a master list for each year. There was one exception in 1922 when Mrs. S. N. DuVal, having expressed a desire not to return to Glen Echo or serve as a principal, left this place vacant. The Superintendent was authorized by the Board to look for a principal and make appointment subject to approval by the Fairfield District School Board. Miss Lucy D. Ballard was appointed to teach first and second grades, Miss Robbie Pugh was to teach the third and fourth, and Miss Laura Martin was assigned to the fifth and sixth grades.

Teachers and principals were listed by schools beginning in 1926 until 1934. A master list resumed until 1933. A list of the teachers may be found in the registers which are stored in each school.

1926

Mrs. Phillip Freeman, Principal  
Miss Mabel Robins  
Miss Mary Ryder  
Miss Helen Rickman

1926-29

Mrs. Phillip Freeman, Principal  
Miss Lena Adams  
Miss Mabel Robins  
Miss Pattie Jeter

1927

All reappointed



1929-30

Miss Lena Adams, Principal  
 Miss Mabel Robins  
 Mrs. Raymond C. Caster  
 Miss Helen Turner  
 Miss Pattie Jeter

1930-31

Miss Lena Adams, Principal  
 Miss Mabel Robins  
 Miss Ellen Turner  
 Miss Pattie Jeter

1932-33

Miss Lena Adams, Principal  
 Miss Mabel Robins  
 Miss Ellen Turner  
 Miss Dorothy Van Deroef

1936-37

Mr. Caleb B. Dodsworth, Principal  
 Miss Rebecca Lockett  
 Miss Mabel Robins  
 Miss Ruth Vaughan

1937-38

Mr. Caleb B. Dodsworth, Principal  
 Miss Perdita Arnett  
 Miss Rebecca Lockett  
 Miss Mabel Robins

1938-39

Mrs. Nellie F. Davis, Principal  
 Miss Mabel Robins  
 Mrs. Perdita Arnett  
 Miss Ruth Vaughan

1939-40

Mr. James C. A. Thompson, Principal  
 Miss Josephine Head  
 Miss Mabel Robins  
 Miss Ethel Milan  
 Miss Beatrice Bland  
 Miss Ruth Vaughan  
 Miss Elsie Makley  
 O. M. Hope

1940-41

Mr. James C. A. Thompson, Principal  
 Miss Beatrice Bland  
 Miss Ethel Milan  
 Ruth V. Beasley  
 O. M. Hope  
 Miss Elsie Makley  
 Miss Mabel Robins  
 Miss Josephine Head

1941-42

Mr. W. Murrie Bates, Principal  
 Josephine Head  
 Ruth V. Beasley  
 O. M. Hope  
 Miss Mabel Robins  
 Miss Elsie Makley  
 Miss Ethel Milan  
 Miss Beatrice Bland

1942-43

Miss Josephine Head, Principal  
 Miss Elsie Makley  
 Miss Ethel Milan  
 Miss Ruth Beasley  
 Miss Beatrice Bland  
 Miss Mabel Robins  
 George C. Wood  
 Louise Southall

1943-44

Miss Josephine Head, Principal  
 Miss Mabel Robins  
 Miss Ethel Milan  
 Louise Creeger  
 Carol Castillo  
 Miss Elsie Makley  
 Amelia Hatchett  
 Louise Southall

1944-45

Miss Josephine Head, Principal  
 Miss Ethel Milan  
 Miss Mabel Robins  
 Miss Elsie Makley  
 Gaylord Bowman  
 Amelia Hatchett  
 Edith M. Anderson  
 Louise Southall

1945-46

Miss Josephine Head, Principal  
 Ruth Thomas  
 Miss Ethel Milan  
 Amelia Hatchett  
 Gaylord Bowman  
 Miss Mabel Robins  
 Miss Elsie Makley  
 Louise Southall

1946-47

Miss Josephine Head, Principal  
 Miss Elsie Makley  
 Gaylord Bowman  
 Pearl Loftis  
 Miss Mabel Robins  
 Miss Sue Parsons  
 Miss Ethel Milan  
 Louise Southall

1947-48

Miss Josephine Head, Principal  
 Miss Ethel Milan  
 Pearl Loftis  
 Sue Parsons  
 Miss Elsie Makley  
 Gaylord Bowman  
 Miss Mabel Robins  
 Louise Southall

1948-49

Miss Josephine Head, Principal  
 Sue Parsons  
 Mary E. Blackwell  
 Miss Ethel Milan  
 Gaylord Bowman  
 Miss Mabel Robins  
 Miss Elsie Makley  
 Louise Southall

1949-50

Mrs. Josephine H. Stone, Principal  
 Miss Elsie Makley  
 Gaylord Bowman  
 Sue Parsons  
 Mary E. Blackwell  
 Ethel Milan  
 Louise Southall  
 Miss Mabel Robins

1950-51

Mrs. Josephine Stone, Principal  
 Mrs. Louise Southall  
 Miss Elsie Makley  
 Sue Parsons  
 Miss Mabel Robins  
 Miss Ethel Milan  
 Barbara Coleman  
 Gaylord Bowman  
 Mary B. Blackwell

1951-52

Mrs. Josephine Stone, Principal  
 Miss Mabel Robins  
 Miss Ethel Milan  
 Miss Elsie Makley  
 Sue Parsons  
 Jane Edmonds  
 Lilli Ottesen  
 Virginia Rooke  
 Mrs. Louise Southall

1952-53

Mrs. Josephine Stone, Principal  
 Sue Parsons  
 Lucy Driskill  
 Miss Ethel Milan  
 Miss Elsie Makley  
 John Pool  
 Jane Edmonds  
 Mrs. Louise Southall

1953-54

Mrs. Josephine Stone, Principal  
 John Pool  
 Lucy Driskill  
 Sue Parsons  
 Jane Edmonds  
 Miss Elsie Makley  
 Miss Mabel Robins  
 Miss Ethel Milan  
 Mrs. Louise Southall

1954-55

Mrs. Josephine H. Stone, Principal  
 Miss Ethel Milan  
 Jane Edmonds  
 Miss Mabel Robins  
 Miss Elsie Makley  
 Sue Parsons  
 Mrs. Louise Southall  
 Lucy Driskill

1955-56

Mrs. Josephine H. Stone, Principal  
 Owen Baird  
 Sue Parsons  
 Lucy Driskill  
 Jane Edmonds  
 Miss Ethel Milan  
 Miss Mabel Robins  
 Mrs. Louise Southall

1956-57

Mrs. Josephine H. Stone, Principal  
 Mrs. Louise Southall  
 Miss Mabel Robins  
 Miss Ethel Milan  
 Miss Elsie Makley  
 Shirley Mantlo  
 Gwendolyn Keeley  
 Lucy Driskill

1957-58

Mrs. Josephine H. Stone, Principal  
 Mrs. Louise Southall  
 Miss Ethel Milan  
 Miss Mabel Robins  
 Shirley Mantlo  
 Nancy Dickson  
 Sue Parsons  
 Lucy Driskill

1958-59

Mr. Joseph A. Hall, Principal

Mrs. Emily Chapman

Miss Mabel Robins

Mrs. Lucy Driskill

Miss Ethel Milan

Mrs. Rachel Allison

Mrs. Louise Southall

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- Hill, Mr. William R., 2206 West Grace Street, Richmond, Virginia.
- Makley, Miss Elsie, 2704 Northumberland Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.
- Milam, Miss Ethel, 1535 West Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.
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- Saville, Mrs. Robert, 1600 Monument Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.
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## VITA

Joseph Alvin Hall, the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. George Hall, was born in Boonesville, Virginia, April 26, 1925, and received his elementary and high school education in Albemarle County Public Schools.

After serving in the army in World War II, he attended Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia, where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1951.

His experience in the field of education began in the Rockingham County Public School system where he taught two years and served for two years as principal of Mt. Crawford Elementary School. Since 1954 he has been with the Henrico County Public Schools where he taught one year at the Glen Allen Elementary School and three years at the Highland Springs Elementary School. He is at present the principal of Glen Echo Elementary School.

He married Laura L. Lambert of Charlottesville, Virginia, May 16, 1959. They make their home at 4921 Clivebrook Road, Sandston, Virginia.

The writer enrolled in the graduate school of the University of Richmond in the summer of 1957. He plans to complete his graduate program in the summer of 1959.