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GEOGRAPHY AT MARSHALL UNIVERSITY, 1837-1997¹

By

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The CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1987, noted that "Every major culture has cherished geography: It passed from ancient Greek civilization to the Roman and Moslem empires to the European powers. Only in the United States is geography regarded as a subject for amateurs, and we Americans have paid a fearful price for that conceit." As a nation we have not come to understand that all human events involve an intersection of time and place, and that the 'place' where interactions between people and between people and their environments occur have geographic dimension. Geography has a special strength in its capacity to educate one about the location of place, and the physical and cultural environments of places.

Academic geography has been available to students at Marshall University for a century and half. Geography became ingrained at Marshall with courses offered at the Academy, State Normal School and College levels. A Department of Geography was created out of the Natural Science division in 1902.² It was further strengthened as an academic Department in 1911 when the State Board of Education created the position of "Head" and appointed Miss Frances Burgess to that post. Geography was a non-degree program offered as part of the teacher's training program within the Teacher's (Education) College until 1924 when the College of Arts and Sciences was established and geography became a "stand-alone" degree program. Graduate level courses were offered in 1938, and

¹The author owes a debt of gratitude to Ms. Rebecca L. Fyffe (MA 1988), "A Bird's Eye View of the Geography Department, 1914-1988," unpublished Geography 609 paper, 1988, and Ms. Karen N. Cartwright Nance (MA 1995), "Marshall University's Geography Department Tradition," unpublished Geography 609 paper, 1994.

²Robert Chase Toole, "A History of Marshall College," West Virginia History, Vol XIV (1952), p. 150.



a master's degree was authorized a decade later.³

The stature of the Geography Department at Marshall University, throughout West Virginia--particularly southern West Virginia--and the Middle Ohio Valley region justifies a presentation of its history. Moreover, since its inception the department's curriculum and staff have responded to ever-changing spatial demands. Also, many of the developments are representative of those in small-to-middle range size colleges and universities throughout the country.

THE EARLY YEARS OF GEOGRAPHY AT MARSHALL

Academy Geography:

Geography developed at Marshall University with its roots in teacher education rather than in academic education.⁴ By the time Marshall Academy was founded in 1837, geography had been removed from most curriculums in higher education, and consigned to primary and secondary schools.⁵ Even though most American colleges and universities were not offering courses in geography, "a knowledge of geography was prerequisite to entrance" into a college or university.⁶

³Leslie M. Davis and Robert L. Britton, "History of Geography at Marshall University," Unpublished, Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia, c1940, 8 pages.

⁴C. R. Dryer, "A Century of Geographic Education in the United States," Annals Of The Association Of American Geographers, Vol 14 (1924), pp. 117-149; C. E. Cooper, "The Status of Geography in the Normal Schools of the Far West," Journal Of Geography, Vol 18 (1919), pp. 300-305; C. E. Cooper, "The Status of Geography in the Normal Schools of the Middle States," Journal Of Geography, Vol 19 (1920), pp. 211-222; C. E. Cooper, "The Status of Geography in the Normal Schools of the Eastern States," Journal of Geography, Vol 20 (1921), pp. 217-224.

⁵William Warntz, "Geographia Generalis and the Earliest Development of American Academic Geography," THE ORIGINS OF ACADEMIC GEOGRAPHY IN THE UNITED STATES, edited by Brian W. Blouet. Hamden, Connecticut: Archon Books, 1981, p. 253.

⁶Placido LaValle, Recent Trends in Undergraduate Geographic Training in American Universities and Colleges," FRONTIERS IN GEOGRAPHICAL TEACHING edited by Richard J. Chorley and Peter Haggett. London: Methuen, 1970, p. 311; Preston E. James and G. J. Martin, THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS: THE FIRST SEVENTY FIVE YEARS. Association of American Geographers, 1978, p.17.

Pre-Civil War academies were organized into primary and classical departments. Marshall's niche as a pre-Civil War Virginia Academy was to provide a level of education between the Latin grammar school and the high school. When an intermediate department was added at Marshall Academy in the 1840s geography was taught,⁷ but no information about this course is available. The practice at other academies in western Virginia, however, would suggest that it was a general geography course using the book by R.C. Smith (see following sample pages) and taught by memorization to prepare students for college.⁸ Also, a practical course in surveying would have been offered.⁹

Marshall College Geography--The Post-Civil War Years:

Marshall Academy became Marshall College, the State Normal School in 1867.¹⁰ William Warntz identifies the post Civil War period as one in which geography was reappearing in college curricula.¹¹ In the early post Civil War years most curricular emphasized the principles of physical geography, but by 1910 the interest in commerce had brought commercial geography into popularity and physical geography was de-emphasized. Also, through the influence of Hermann Wagner and Alfred Hettner, an interest in regional geography emerged.¹²

⁷Charles H. Ambler, A HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN WEST VIRGINIA. Huntington, W.V.: Standard Printing & Publishing Co., 1951, pp. 66, 97; Robert Chase Toole, A HISTORY OF MARSHALL COLLEGE, 1837 TO 1915. Unpublished dissertation, 1951, p. 10.

⁸Staunton Field, "Male and Female School," GUYANDOTTE HERALD, December 23, 1853, p. 2; Edward Atkinson, "Some Lessons in Geography," NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, 16(1905), p. 93; Clyde F. Kohn, "Geography in American High Schools," FRONTIERS IN GEOGRAPHICAL TEACHING, edited by Richard J. Chorley and Peter Hagget, 2nd edition, London: Methuen, 1970, p. 298.

⁹Ambler, Op. Cit., footnote 7, pp. 104-108.

¹⁰Thomas E. Hodges, "Marshall College: The State Normal School," MARSHALL COLLEGE CATALOG: 1892-93, Huntington: Marshall College, 1893.

¹¹Warntz, Op. Cit., footnote 5, p. 261.

¹²Kohn, Op. Cit., footnote 8, p. 289; Richard Hartshorne, "The Nature of Geography: A Critical Survey of Current Thought in the Light of the Past," Annals Of The Association Of American Geographers, Vol. 24 (1939).

SMITH'S GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY

ON THE

PRODUCTIVE SYSTEM;

FOR

SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, AND FAMILIES;

REVISED AND IMPROVED

ACCOMPANIED BY A LARGE AND VALUABLE

ATLAS.



BY ROSWELL C. SMITH,
AUTHOR OF "INTRODUCTORY ARITHMETIC," "PRACTICAL AND MENTAL ARITHMETIC," "THE PRODUCTIVE GRAMMAR," &c.

HARTFORD.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN PAINE.

Sold by Booksellers throughout the United States.
1844.

PART SECOND.

GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

LINES, ANGLES, FIGURES, &c.

Q. What is a right line?

A Right Line. 341. A straight line, and the shortest that can be drawn between two points, objects or places.

Q. What is a crooked line?

A Crooked Line. 342. One that is not straight, but bends irregularly.

Q. What is a curved line?

A Curved Line. 343. One that is not straight, but bends regularly like a bow.

Q. What are Parallel Lines?

Parallel Lines. 344. Such as are equally distant from each other in all their parts.

Q. Would parallel lines meet if they were made ever so long? Why not?

345. Because parallel lines, to be such, must preserve the same distance, one from the other, throughout their whole length.



Q. What is the centre of a circle?

346. The middle point or place within it.

Q. What sort of a line encloses the centre?

347. A curved line.

Q. Is this line equally or unequally distant in all its parts from the centre?

Q. How then is a circle formed?

348. By continuing a curved line at an equal distance from a certain point round to the place where it began.

Q. What does a circle appear to be?

349. A circle is a round figure formed by a curved

PART FIRST.*

WATER.



Q. What is a Spring?

1. A Spring is the place where the water first flows out of the ground.

Q. What do Springs appear to form?

2. Brooks, Rivulets, &c.

Q. What are these?

3. Small streams of water.

Q. What do such small streams form when united?

4. Rivers.

Q. What then are Rivers?

5. Rivers are large streams of water.

Q. What is the Source of a river?

6. The place where it first flows from the ground: as, the Springs on the left.

Q. What is a branch of a river?

7. A smaller River flowing into a larger one.

Q. What is the Course of a River?

8. The direction in which it runs.

Q. Is the Course of the River which you see in the picture, towards the Springs or from them?

Q. What is the Mouth of a River?

9. The place where it flows into some other collection of water.

* PART FIRST is intended for young beginners: PART SECOND for older pupils: PART THIRD for those considerably advanced in the study.

PART THIRD.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY.

1. Geography is a description of the earth and its inhabitants. The term *geography* is derived from two Greek words, *ge*, the earth, and *grapho*, to describe.

MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. This division treats of the form, magnitude¹ and motion of the earth. It explains the method of constructing² artificial³ globes³ and of projecting⁴ maps and charts.⁵

2. It includes an illustration of the causes by which day and night are produced, as well as the seasons, tides,⁶ and eclipses.⁷

3. The earth is a globular⁸ or spherical⁸ body, though not perfectly round, being a little flattened at the poles. It is, properly speaking, an oblate⁹ spheroid. Its diameter at the equator is a little more than 26 miles greater than the diameter at the poles.

4. Though the earth is so large that its roundness cannot be perceived by the eye, it is, nevertheless, easily proved round, as will appear from the following reasons:—

GEOGRAPHY. Q. What is Geography? 1. From what is the term derived? 1. MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY. Q. What does this division treat of? 1. What does it explain? 1. What include? 2. What are Charts? [See definitions at the bottom of the page.] What are artificial Globes? Tides? Eclipses? Q. What is said of the form of the earth? 3. What of its polar diameter? 3. What is an oblate spheroid? What is the whole diameter and circumference of the earth? 135 and 136. [For some numbers refer to Parts First and Second.]

1. MAGNITUDE, size, bulk, greatness. 6. TIDES, the ebbing and flowing of the water of the ocean. 7. ECLIPSES, the darkening of the sun or moon. 8. GLOBULAR or SPHERICAL, round. 9. OBLATE SPHEROID, a sphere flattened at the poles.

Geography courses offered in the Marshall College Normal School from 1868 to 1900 included Geography (Descriptive Geography), Physical Geography, Surveying, and Geography-Map Drawing. Surveying and Map Drawing were offered only occasionally. Textbooks, important indicators of the education practice and status of geography, used in the courses included Guyot, PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, 1873, and Redway and Hinman, NATURAL ADVANCED GEOGRAPHY, 1897.

Geography was a sub-department in the Latin and Natural Science Division, headed by Lilian M. Hackney.¹³ Her primary teaching assignments included botany and mathematics, though she also likely taught geography.

In 1900-01, W. M. Meredith became head of the Natural Sciences and English Division and primarily taught geography as his teaching responsibilities. During his tenure a course in Political Geography was added in 1901. During the year 1903-04, Cordelia Orr taught the geography courses and Meredith taught the other natural science courses.

Miss Frances "Fannie" Burgess replaced Miss Orr in 1904, and almost immediately began to expand the curriculum in geography. Courses added were Physiography (texts by R. S. Tarr, ELEMENTARY PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, 1895, and Gilbert and Bringham, AN INTRODUCTION TO PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, 1911) and Industrial Geography and Commercial Geography (text by Smith, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY, 1913). Political Geography was expanded into three courses covering North America, Eurasia and South America.¹⁴ If textbooks are an indicator of the education practice and status of geography, then Frances Burgess was on the right tract. She taught these courses until 1907, when she took a leave of absence to attend the University of Chicago.

During the absence of Burgess, Geography was temporarily placed in the Department

¹³MARSHALL COLLEGE CATALOG, 1894-95.

¹⁴MARSHALL COLLEGE CATALOGS, 1871-1931; ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS OF THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, 1866-1871.

of Biology and Geology, headed by W. G. Vinal. In May, 1910, the PARTHENON published Vinal's article "The Past Geography of Our Surroundings," by which time he had left Marshall and was at the Massachusetts State Normal School. While at Massachusetts, Vinal published a Botany Manual, and in 1919 he was at Rhode Island Normal School when he published an article, "The Potato: A Study in Plant Geography," in The Journal Of Geography. Nathan Faster, with a BS degree from the College of New York, replaced W. G. Vinal as geography instructor until Miss Burgess returned in 1911. Thus, geography at Marshall had emerged with a new posture--with instructors trained in geography.

PRE-DEGREE GEOGRAPHY AT MARSHALL

The New Geography:

There were several new innovations that appeared in American geography in the late Nineteenth Century that affected the geography program at Marshall.¹⁵ The first was an attack on the traditional, descriptive physical geography. It was apparent to geographers that man was doing much to mold the environment: he had cut the forest, invaded the grasslands, and was making significant progress in non-traditional locations in new industries. Any "new" geography would not only have to describe but also compare and interpret. Hence, with greater emphasis in American education being placed on the ability to understand through cause and effect rather than the memorization of facts, the Davisian approach to geography led to major emphasis being placed on physiography. Thus, by 1914, this was reflected in Marshall's curriculum with two courses in physiography.

Along with the "compare and interpret" issue in American education a curriculum in geography would have to include the human element if it was to progress. To achieve this goal, Marshall added to its curriculum Commercial Geography in 1914.

¹⁵Preston James and Geoffrey J. Martin, ALL POSSIBLE WORLDS: A HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHICAL IDEAS, Second Edition, New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1981, p. 304.

Second, for geography to proceed to a professional level, there would have to be a staff committed to advancing the status of geography. To satisfy this condition, Marshall would have to add faculty qualified by advanced training, devoting their full time to geography, and develop a curriculum attractive to enough students to justify the program's existence. By 1914, Professors Orr, Burgess, Vinal and Faster had devoted their full time to teaching geography, though only Burgess and Vinal were on campus at the same time providing the department with two full-time instructors.

A third element of the "new" geography was the establishment of geography departments offering at least six geography courses. The geography curriculum at Marshall has maintained a contemporary posture. For example, when the NEA "Committee of Ten" in 1892 adopted William M. Davis' recommendation that physical geography be established as the basis for general science teachers it responded accordingly. Then in 1908, when the NEA and the Association of American Geographers became dissatisfied with the over dominance of physical geography, heightened by the growing interest in vocational schools, and called for more vocational economic and commercial geography to meet the needs of terminal students,¹⁶ the curriculum responded with six courses. The curriculum that emerged was as follows:

The Catalog Listings: 1914-15

Commercial Geography. This course treats of the influence of geographical features on the production and exchange of commodities and of the principles underlying and guiding commercial activities. The course is given in outline form with references. Laboratory work two hours a week in making maps, graphs, etc.

Methods. (a) The teaching of geography in the Primary Grades. This part of the course is designed to give a preparation for teaching geography in the lower grades of the public school. It is a study of materials to be presented in the primary grades with reasons for their selection, methods of presentation, subject matter of special interest to children from six to twelve years of age in the making of course of study for

¹⁶David A. Hill and Lisa A. LaPrairie, "Geography in American Education," in Gary L. Gaile and Cort J. Wilmont, editors, *GEOGRAPHY IN AMERICA*, Columbus: Merrill Publishing Co., 1989, p. 3.

primary grades - Illustrative lessons are given before the class from time to time by members of the class and by the critic teachers in the Model School. (b) A study of geography for the upper grades - designed for teachers, supervisors, or principals - including an intensive study of Europe or of North America.

Physiography II. This course supplements the students in the work in geography. The relation and relative value of the chief factors involved in the dependence of man and all life upon the physical environment are much emphasized. In connection with each topic the life side in its practical significance is made clear. Order of topics: (1) relief features of the first and second orders, subordinate topographical features; (2) work of the atmosphere; (3) work of ground water; (4) work of running water; (5) work of snow and ice; (6) lakes and shores; (7) vulcanism; (8) crustal movements. A special study of topographic maps is made with a view to the scientific interpretation of land forms and other influences upon the institutional development of a country. Laboratory two hours a week. Text: Salisbury, Advanced Physiography.

Geology I. An introductory course in geology designed to present the general principles and processes of the science, a general survey of physical and historical geology. Field work. Laboratory four a week. Text: Blackwiler and Barrows, Elements of Geology.

Geology II. A more detailed study of physical and historical geology. Laboratory work on maps and minerals with special attention to the economic formations in West Virginia. Text: Salisbury, College Geology.

Physiography I. Order of topics: (1) the earth relations; (2) the atmosphere; (3) the ocean; (4) the lithosphere. Selected types of landforms will be made a basis for intensive study, developing especially the human phase, commercial and industrial, in relation to the physical. Field work in the vicinity of the school. Laboratory work on topographic maps. Text: Salisbury, High School Physiography.

The Social Studies Issue:

Geography experienced a precipitous decline throughout the country with the rise of social studies. Social studies did not exist when the "Committee of Ten" met in 1892, but the NEA secondary-school curriculum review in 1911 played a major role in establishing social studies as a field of study without disciplinary boundaries. Geography's place in the social studies might have been strengthened at that time had not most professional

geographers held the view that the discipline was not a social study and refused to participate in the NEA curriculum development process in 1916.¹⁷ Eliminating geography from high school curriculums deprived college-level geography of a major role in teacher preparation education, but as the discipline searched for a professional niche a more balanced curriculum between physical and human geography emerged at Marshall.

Courses and Enrollments:

Physical Geography: Physical geography dominated the curriculum, in accordance with the trend in geography at that time. The course Physical Geography was short-lived: It was listed twice during 1915, and enrolled only 46 students. Geology I had a similar experience. It was listed only in 1914 with 5 students enrolled. Both were reorganized as Physiography I. Physiography I was the most popular of the physical offerings and enrolled about one-half of the students. Physiography II was a poor second.

Such courses were the trend in geography.¹⁸ Texts by Rolin Salisbury were used for all the physical geography courses, and a book by Barrows and Tower was the standard college text used in physiography.

Special Courses for Teacher Preparation: Three courses were available for those preparing to teach geography. The Methods Course was given in 1915 and 1917 with ninety students enrolled, but could not be offered more frequent because of the demand for content courses.

General Geography was taught as a review course for those poorly prepared for college. General Geography was dropped from the curriculum in 1919, after being enrolled with 352 students in the thirteen sections offered. The enrollment in this course was good, averaging 27 students per section. Probably the course was dropped as college entry requirements changed, and to make way for a more professional curriculum

Historical Geography of the United States was offered three times with 53 students

¹⁷Ibid., pp. 3-4.

¹⁸Martin and James, Op. Cit., footnote 15, pp. 179-316.

enrolled. The book by Ellen C. Semple, *AMERICAN HISTORY AND ITS GEOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS*, was used as the text. Semple was one of the most influential geographers of the time and her book was widely adopted in college-level historical geography courses. Historical Geography continues into the 1990s to be offered at about the same level of frequency.

Industrial and Commercial Geography: The course in Industrial and Commercial Geography began a long and uninterrupted career in 1914, offering to "the general student an opportunity to secure a proper appreciation of the industrial personality of the leading nations."¹⁹ One-hundred thirteen students were enrolled during this period, and great reliance was placed upon books written by Smith and Brigham.

The curriculum in 1919 was as follows:

Catalog Listings: 1919-20

21 Professional Geography. 3-hours. Required as a preparation for teaching. Important phases of geographic environment are studied in relation to their effects upon human activity and development. The adopted text for public schools of the State is given special attention. A study of methods and the most desirable materials to be used in teaching modern geography. Instruction in the use of globes, maps, and other necessary apparatus. Field work.

Text: Salisbury-Barrows-Tower, Modern Geography; Dodge, Teaching Geography in Elementary Schools; Sutherland, The Teaching of Geography.

22 Industrial and Commercial Geography. 4-hours. The influence of geographic features of the production and exchange of commodities and principles underlying the guiding commercial activities. A study of the resources, industries, markets, and trade centers of the United States and of West Virginia. The industrial personalities of the leading nations is emphasized. Museum and cabinet specimens for use in class. Laboratory and field work. Lectures and recitations.

Texts: Smith, Commerce and Industry; Brigham, Commercial Geography (revised).

23 Advanced Geography. 4-hours. Offered for teachers of Physiography, Industrial and Commercial Geography in high school. The course involves advanced study of physical

¹⁹Quoted in MARSHALL COLLEGE CATALOG, 1916-1917. See course descriptions in Geography.

processes and their results and the elements of climate and oceanography. Studies in the field and in the laboratory on topographic maps and mineral specimens.

Text: Salisbury, Advanced Physiography (revised)

24 Geographic Influences in American History. 3-hours. The aim of this course is a closer correlation of geography and American history. A study of geographical conditions which have influenced the discovery, exploration, expansion of territory, the Civil War, the distribution of immigrants, cities, industries. A comparison of geographic with non-geographic factors. Texts are supplemented with library work.

Text: Semple, American History and its Geographic Conditions; Brigham, Geographic Influence in American History.

25 General Geology. 3-hours. A course designed to present the general principles and processes of the scenic environment. A general survey of the physical and historic geology. Laboratory work on the mineral specimens with attention to the economic form of West Virginia.

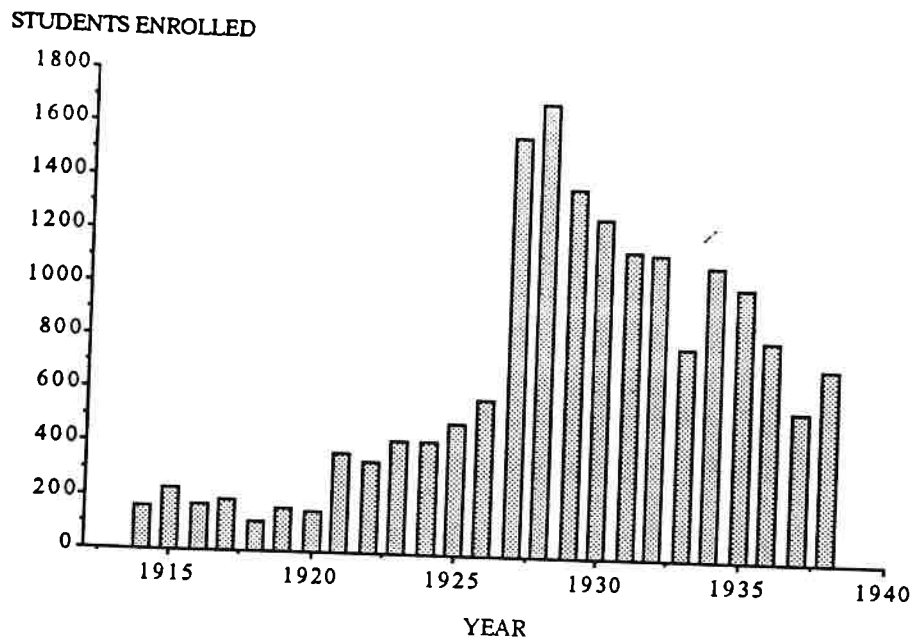
Text: Chamberlain and Salisbury, Introductory Geology.

26 Conservation of Our Natural Resources. 3-hours. A study of the natural resources of the United States and their influence upon the national development. Exploitation and conservation of soils, forests, mineral resources, reclamation of swamps and arid lands, scientific agriculture and forestry, problems of water supply, control of water power, use of inland highways, efficiency in mining and use of minerals produced.

Text: Van Hise, Conservation of Natural Resources in the United States.

Enrollment: Between 1914 and 1920, fifty-six sections were offered in geography, with 1162 students enrolled.²⁰

²⁰ Annual totals derived from un-tabulated data. Davis and Britton, Op. Cit., footnote 3.



MISS FRANCES C. BURGESS, 1904-1942

Between 1914 and 1920, 48 of the 56 sections of geography were taught by Miss Frances C. Burgess. The eight remaining sections were taught by Lucy Prichard (Latin), Virginia Cavendish (Science), W. I. Utterback (Biology), and H. F. Toothman (no information). Miss Frances C. Burgess, known affectionately as "Miss Fannie,"²¹ was an active and influential person on campus and in Huntington. Her work merited her inclusion in American Women²² and Representative Men and Women of Cabell County.²³

Miss Burgess was a native of Kanawha County, but lived most of her life in Cabell

²¹Charles H. Moffat, MARSHALL UNIVERSITY: AN INSTITUTION COMES OF AGE, 1837-1980, Huntington, West Virginia: Marshall University Alumni Association, American Yearbook Company, 1981, p. 51.

²²Durward Howes, AMERICAN WOMEN: THE STANDARD BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF NOTABLE WOMEN, Vol. III, Los Angeles, California: American Publications, Inc., 1939.

²³Mary McKendrie Johnson, REPRESENTATIVE MEN AND WOMEN OF CABELL COUNTY, Parkersburg, West Virginia: Privately Published, 1929.

County. She received a well-rounded education, attending Shelton College, West Virginia University and Marshall College, from which she received a normal diploma in 1899. Miss Burgess attended the University of Chicago (1907-1910), Columbia University (M.A. 1926) and Clark University (1928), where she studied under such prominent geographers as Wallace W. Atwood, Ellen C. Semple and Oliver Baker. Through her acquaintance with W. W. Atwood, Miss Burgess contributed the article "The State of West Virginia" to the Atwood-Frye Geographical Series.²⁴ She also wrote the text, MAJOR ECONOMIC REGIONS OF WEST VIRGINIA.²⁵

Before accepting the position at Marshall, Miss Burgess had taught one year each at a Kanawha County school and the St. Albans grammar school, three years at Huntington High School, and served for ten years as principal of Holderby School. Miss Burgess joined Marshall College as an Instructor in Geography in 1904. The position as "Head" of the department was especially created for her by the Board of Education in 1911, a post she held until her retirement in 1942. Hence, geography was recognized as a department with her appointment in 1911, giving it the distinction of being the sixteenth oldest department of geography in the nation.²⁶

Burgess was very active in the community. She was a member and office holder in several prestigious organizations: Regent of the Buford Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; President of the American Association of University Women; and President of the Daughters of 1812. She was a member of the Daughters of the Colonial Dames of the 17th Century, National Geographic Society, West Virginia Academy of Science, Fellow in American Geographical Society, The National Council for Geographic

²⁴Francess Burgess, THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, Supplement to NEW GEOGRAPHY, BOOK TWO, Frye-Atwood Geographical Series, Boston: Ginn, 1927.

²⁵Frances Burgess, MAJOR ECONOMIC REGIONS OF WEST VIRGINIA, n.p., 1928, typewritten, 72 pages.

²⁶GUIDE TO PROGRAMS IN GEOGRAPHY IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1997-98, Association of American Geographers, Washington, D.C., 1997.

Education, the League of Women Voters, and the Huntington Women's Club.

In addition to being active in the community, Professor Burgess was active in Marshall College affairs. She was "one of the moving spirits of the Alumni Association,"²⁷ and was influential in the construction of a new Student Union in 1933.²⁸ Another contribution was the establishment of a loan fund in memory of her parents, to which she donated \$1000. According to the Marshall University Foundations Office, this loan fund is no longer in existence. However, in its place is the Frances Burgess Memorial Scholarship, which was established at her death in 1960. Qualifications for the scholarship include West Virginia residency and a 3.0 minimum grade point average.

But above all, Miss Frances Burgess was an educator. She was described by two colleagues, Leslie M. Davis and Robert L. Britton, as "a great teacher who has been able to anticipate the need for courses and policy changes, and who has impressed the school officials and students alike with the need and importance of geography."²⁹

CURRICULUM EXPANSION AND EARLY DEGREE YEARS: 1920-1940

There were several developments in the Geography Department between 1920 and 1940. In 1920, the Baccalaureate Degree was authorized at Marshall, and in 1922 the A.B. degree in Education included courses in geography.³⁰ The B.A. degree in geography was started in 1924.

By 1920 college and university students throughout the country were becoming disinterested in physical geography. At Marshall, Physiography I, very popular before 1920,

²⁷Dr. James E. Allen to Judge Charles Ferguson, 30 July, 1936. Personal File of Frances Burgess, Marshall University Archives, Morrow Library, Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia.

²⁸Moffat, *Op. Cit.*, footnote 21, pp. 74-75.

²⁹Davis and Britton, *Op. Cit.* footnote 3.

³⁰MARSHALL COLLEGE BULLETIN, Vol. 7 (March, 1922), p. 22.

was only offered three times after 1920. On the other hand, Physiography II, unlike in the previous period, generated much greater interest and was offered eight times. Unlike Physiography I this course did emphasize the influence of the physical environment on man. A new course, General Geology, was introduced and offered three times.

The teaching courses experienced a general decline in student interest. Only seven sections of Physical Geography were offered, and the Methods and Review courses were dropped altogether.

Along with all the interest in national and international affairs, questions were being asked about earth and man relationships that other fields of study were not prepared to answer nor to undertake the attempt to answer. On the other hand, geographers, having placed greater emphasis on cause and effect relationships, brought together the physical and human dimensions of the world in the regional unit, thereby permitting geographers to go back to the cause and forward to the consequence without loss of confidence.³¹

By the early 1920s, the courses Industrial and Commercial Geography and Historical Geography were the only two with a physical and human dimension, but with their methodologies these two could only partly fill the void. Therefore, the most significant curriculum development during this period was the addition of two regional courses: the Geography of Europe and the Geography of South America. These two regional courses reflected the (1) interest in Europe following WW I, (2) increased trade relations with South America³², and (3) regional dimension emerging in geography. Geography was placed on a solid foundation in American colleges and universities with the region at the core of the curriculum, and events have proven that where and when curriculums have been denied that core its meritorious value as a viable discipline has been called to question.

Four topical courses were added but did not develop the popularity of the regional courses. Human Geography secured catalog listing in the first semester of 1922-23 and

³¹Nevin M. Fenneman, "The Circumference of Geography," Geographical Review, Vol. 7 (1919), pp. 168-175.

³²Davis and Britton, Op. Cit., footnote 3.

was offered four times to 135 students. The title "Human Geography" reflected the influence of two notable French geographers, Jean Brunhes and Vidal de la Blanche, in the 1910s and 1920s on American geography.

Business Geography was given one time during this period to 20 students. It was described in the 1923-24 catalog as a course which "meets the demand for a more practical type of geographic work, especially in commercial and economic departments." However, Industrial and Commercial Geography quickly absorbed Business Geography, and was the most frequently offered course with 12 sections and 366 students.

Conservation of Natural Resources was inspired by Van Hise's notable contribution to the field of the geography of natural resources. Van Hise's book, CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE UNITED STATES, was used as the text for the course. Conservation was given three times to 90 students. The "Industrial Geography of West Virginia" was offered twice with 38 students enrolled. The limited offering and enrollment reflected the nation-wide lack of interest displayed in state geographies in the 1920s. The use of the terms "industrial and commercial" in the title of the courses was due to the influence of J. Russel Smith's publications in industrial and commercial geography.

By 1924, the department was offering the student 32 hours in geography.

Catalog Listings: 1924-25

101 Advanced Physiography. 4-hours. (Same as 23 in 1919-20, except title change).

103 Industrial and Commercial Geography. 4-hours. (Same as 22 in 1919-20).

107 Human Geography. 3-hours. Development and effect of physical features upon life; the home of man as affected by climate, drainage, natural resources; man's political, industrial and social interests.

201 Professional Geography. 3-hours. (Same as 21 in 1919-20). State course of study.

206 Industrial Geography of West Virginia. 2-hours.

Every teacher should have an opportunity to study the industrial development of the State as controlled by geographic influences. Current geography in relation to trade and industrial conditions. Open to teachers, especially of normal course, and others.

302 Geography of Europe. 3-hours. A survey of the principle geographic regions of Europe with a study of the surface, climate and other factors of physical environment in relation to human activities and to present economic and political problems.

304 Geographic Influences in American History. 3-hours. (Same as 24 in 1919-20.) Open to Juniors and Seniors.

308 Political Geography. 3-hours. A study of relationships between man's political activities and his geographic environment. A brief study of the main facts of geography of the leading nations of the world..

309 Geography of South America. 3-hours. A regional study of South America based upon natural conditions with a summary of the economic resources of each region and their utilization. The effect of the World War on the trade of the various countries. A special study of the geographic factors in the trade between South America and the United States and the rest of the world. The making of maps and graphs. Open to Juniors and Seniors.

310 General Geology. 4-hours. A course designed to present the general principles and processes of the science. A general survey of physical and historical geology. Laboratory work on mineral specimens with attention to the economic formations in West Virginia. Field work. Open to Juniors and Seniors.

Geography Degree Program:

According to the 1921-1922 MARSHALL COLLEGE BULLETIN each student preparing for the A. B. Degree in Education was "required to select some subject called a major, for which he wished to prepare." Geography was listed as one of 16 subject areas available. Also, geography was offered as part of a B.A. major in Natural Sciences. Each student preparing for the degree was required to complete 32 hours in Education, 10 hours in English, 6 hours in Chemistry, 8 hours in Botany or Geography, 15 hours in Geography, 9 hours in Physics and 32 hours of electives. Commercial Geography (4-

hours), Physiography (4-hours), General Geology (4-hours), Historical Geography (3-hours), Conservation of Natural Resources (3-hours), and Professional Geography (3-hours) were required courses.

The College of Arts and Sciences was formed in 1924 with 17 departments divided into three groups. In Group B were the departments of Agriculture, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Geography, Mathematics, and Home Economics. In the 1923-24 catalogue, page 39, under the heading *Major in Geography* it is noted that students who desired to major in geography were required to take 26 of the 32 hours offered in the department. A minor in geography required Industrial and Commercial Geography, Historical Geography, Physiography, General Geology, and Geography of Europe.

In the 1924-25 catalogue, page 76, it is noted that, "The work of the department is grouped into general courses, regional courses, and special phases of Geography. Courses 101 and 103 are for students who desire an elementary cultural knowledge as well as for students who intend to specialize in the work of Geography. Students specializing in Geography should consult the instructors early in their course for a plan of electing related subjects, such as principles of Economics and Sociology and some phases of History and Biology."

In the announcements for 1927-1928, the geography major and minor was included in Group B, Natural Sciences and Mathematics, within the College of Arts and Sciences. The new courses were Elements of Geography (5-hours) and North America (3-Hours). The Geography of South America was reorganized as Latin America and included Central America and the West Indies. Elements of Geography, Economic Geography and North America were prerequisites for eight of the eleven courses offered within the department. Elements of Geography, Economic Geography, North America, Economic Geography of West Virginia, General Geology, Europe, Latin America, and Historical Geography were listed as providing the best training for prospective teachers.

Faculty Additions:

Instruction during these five years was again largely carried by Miss Burgess, with assistance given during peak demands or in emergencies as in the flu epidemic of 1918 by Edna Preston, Carl G. Cambell (Chemistry), John F. Hussell, E.V. Bowes (Psychology) and Clifford Meyers. The marked increase in student enrollment justified a second position and in 1925 Henry Becker (B.S. and M.S., University of Chicago) was placed on the faculty as a regular member. Becker left Marshall in 1926, after one year.

Earl Frances Brown joined the staff in 1927. Mr. Brown received a B.A. from Ohio State University in 1925, and M. S. from the University of Chicago in 1933. Mr. Brown had taught two years in the upper grades in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and was principal of Rushville High School for one year. Mr Brown resigned in 1938 and became a candidate for the Ph.D. at the University of Chicago. Brown was replaced by Dr. Leslie Davis.

A third position was added in 1928, and Harold Addicot was appointed. He received a B.A. degree from Ohio University and a M.A. degree from Clark University. He was recommended for the position by Miss Burgess, who was studying at Clark University.³³ Mr. Addicot served one year and left. The position was filled by Dr. Prator.

Dr. Moina Prator, had degrees from the University of Chicago (B.S. and M.S.) and Clark University (Ph.D.). She was the first Ph.D. in geography at Marshall University. Dr. Prator taught two semesters and died in the summer of 1930 of a heart attack following an operation for appendicitis.³⁴ Dr. Prator left a \$1000 bequest to Marshall as the Moina Martha Prator Student Loan Fund to provide money for girls in need of assistance. The fund was listed in the catalogs until the 1970s but according to the University Foundation is no longer active.

³³Frances Burgess to President Shawkey, 14 July, 1928. Personal File of Frances Burgess, Marshall University Archives, Morrow Library, Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia.

³⁴"Deaths: Dr. Moina Prator." HERALD-ADVERTISER, 5 July, 1930, Section 1. p. 2; "Dr. Moina Prator Claimed By Death," HUNTINGTON-ADVERTISER, 5 July, 1930, Section 1, p. 1.

Professor Robert L. Britton (M.A. University of Chicago) joined the staff in 1930. He served the department and University until his retirement in 1972. Economic Geography and Latin America were Professor Britton's specialties.

The Olympic Tour:

In the summer of 1932, Frances Burgess and Dr. Alfred T. Navarre of the Geology Department conducted a two month's study of the West, dubbed the "Olympic Tour." States visited during the tour included Tennessee, Louisiana, Colorado, California, Utah and Arizona. The tour received much coverage by the press³⁵ and the college was kept well-informed of the party's progress with a steady stream of cards and letters.³⁶

Approximately 30 students were involved in the tour, and registered for six hours credit. They received nine days of class room instruction to prepare for the six weeks field observation. The cost per student was approximately \$285.³⁷

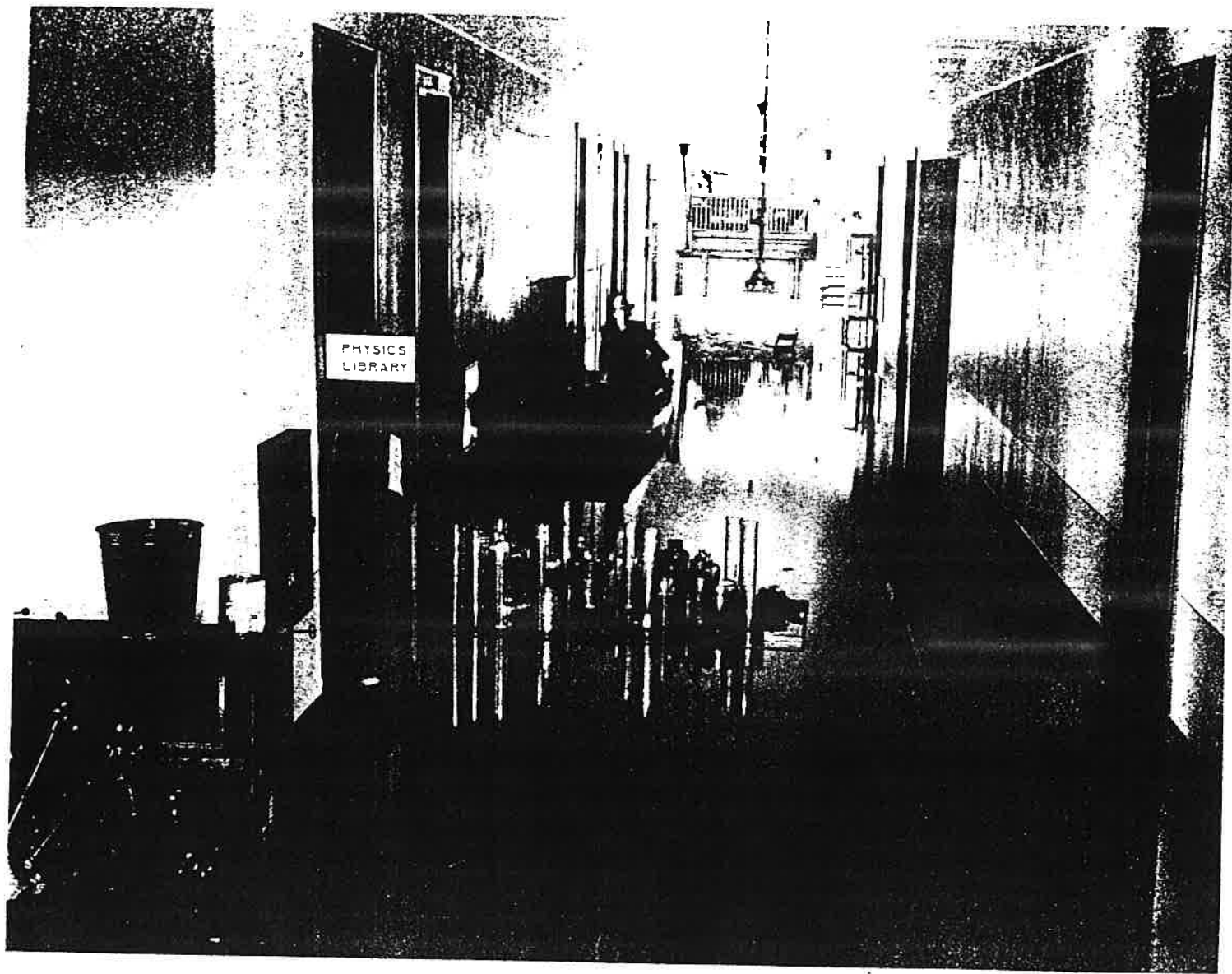
The Depression Years: 1925-40:

Four courses were added to the curriculum during this period. Two were regional courses: Geography of North America--added in 1926, and Geography of Asia--added in 1928. By the end of the decade the Geography of North America was running three to five sections each semester. With Europe (1924), Latin America (1924) and West Virginia (1924) already in the curriculum, the number of regional courses totalled five. The other two courses added were Principles of Geography (1926-27) and Political Geography (1924-25). Principles of Geography was the most popular course, and as many as six sections were offered in some semesters. One section of Political Geography was offered each school year.

³⁵"College Students Leave for Geologic Tour of West." HUNTINGTON-ADVERTISER, 12 June, 1932, Section 1, p. 7; "College Tour Leaves Today." HERALD DISPATCH, 10 June, 1930, Section 2, p. 3; "Students Depart on Tour of West." HUNTINGTON ADVERTISER, 10 June, 1932, Section 1, p. 3.

³⁶President M.B. Shawkey to Frances Burgess, 5 July, 1932. Personal File, Marshall University Archives, Morrow Library, Marshall University, Huntington, WV.

³⁷Moffat, Op. Cit., footnote 21, p. 52.



Dr. Robert L. Britton, professor of geography, rode through Northcott Hall in a rowboat.

700²/₆ 37'

In 1929, the Department of Geology was formed and the courses in physical geography and geology were given to the new department. The reasons for the separation were:

(1) college administrators desired a separate department which might expand the field of Geology; (2) the Department of Geography because of its large enrollment was unable to give satisfactory treatment to the physical courses even after a third member was added to the geography teaching staff, and (3) emphasis had been given to the human side of the work even when called physiography or geology.³⁸

Miss Burgess also believed it was necessary to separate geography and geology because of philosophical and methodological differences. Thus, at Marshall geography spawned geology rather than vice versa as most commonly was the case throughout the United States. Dropping physical geography from geography curriculums across the country was a common practice at that time.³⁹ Also, the teacher training in geography was discontinued in 1927, and the courses were given over to the Department of Education.

The Industrial and Commercial Geography course was reorganized as Economic Geography and multiple sections were offered each semester. The Europe and Latin America courses were offered on a fairly regular basis, with the Geography of Europe offered slightly more often. Interest in state geography increased enough so that the Industrial Geography of West Virginia was offered each term. Conservation of Natural Resources was re-introduced in 1939, after a lapse of fifteen years, in response to the conservation movement during President F. D. Roosevelt's administration.

In 1940, the new courses and title changes in existing courses included the following:

100 Principles of Geography. 3-hours. Relationship between man and elements of the natural environment, such as location, size, accessibility, soils, minerals, natural vegetation and animals, oceans, surface and underground waters, and climate, emphasizing the most important human adjustments made to these elements in various continents.

203 General Economic Geography. 3-hours. Study of

³⁸Davis and Britton, *Op. Cit.*, footnote 3.

³⁹James and Martin, *Op. Cit.*, footnote 15, p. 317.

world geography with units built and specific products of agriculture, manufacturing, and mining, as related to soil, climate, geology, etc..

205 Economic Geography of North America. 3-hours. Study of North America by natural regions with specific emphasis on the nature of man's activity to such natural factors as soil, geology, climate, etc. Prerequisite: 3 hours of geography, or special permission.

206 Economic Geography of West Virginia. 3-hours. Study of agricultural and industrial development as influenced by geographic conditions. Regional treatment. Current geography.

302 Economic Geography of Europe. 3-hours. A study of activities as related to the natural environment, with special attention to the four leading countries. Current geography. Prerequisite: 3 hours geography or European History.

309 Economic Geography of Latin America. 3-hours. Study of economic regions with countries or political divisions of South and Central America and the West Indies in relation to natural factors in the environment. Prerequisite: 3 hours geography.

312 Geography of Asia. 3-hours. Particular attention is given to the study of India, China and Japan. A brief survey is made of the continent. Prerequisite: 3 hours of geography.

320 Conservation of Our Natural Resources. 3-hours. A study of the natural resources of the United States and their influence upon the national development. Exploitation and conservation of soils, forests, mineral resources, reclamation of swamps and arid lands, scientific agriculture and forestry, problems of water supply, control of water power, use of inland highways, efficiency in mining and use of minerals produced.

401 Historical Geography of the United States. 3-hours. The geography of the United States in the past, the evolution of the environmental relationship. Prerequisite: 3 hours of geography or American History.

405 World Political Geography. 3-hours. Study of the political problems of the leading countries in relation to the natural environment. Prerequisite: 3 hours of geography, or special permission.

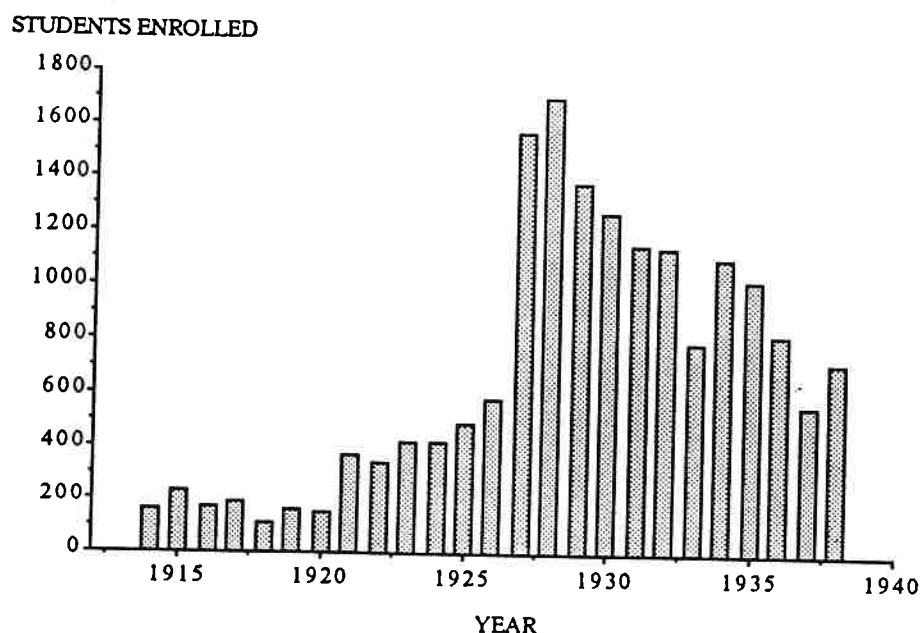
Physical geography had disappeared from the curriculum.

Instructors and Enrollments:

Instructions during this period were carried out largely by Burgess, Brown, Britton and Prator. Part-time instructors included W. N. Beetham (Education), I. B. Philips, B. M. Thompson, Dr. Navarre, M. D. West and Dr. Leslie Davis.

During the last years of Miss Burgess' tenure as chair, the department continued adding to the curriculum, although courses were in no small measure due to the addition of Leslie M. Davis on the staff.⁴⁰ Miss Burgess suffered an accident in the winter of 1941 and retired in 1942.⁴¹ Miss Burgess lived to the age of ninety-five, dying on February 22, 1960. Succeeding her as chair was Dr. Leslie M. Davis.

The dividends of hard work, excellent instructors and a functional curriculum are evident by the number of students (15,836) enrolled in 532 sections between 1921 and 1939.⁴² The annual enrollments were as follows:



⁴⁰Leslie M. Davis to Dean Otis G. Wilson, 22 October, 1938. Personal File, Marshall University Archives, Morrow Library, Marshall University, Huntington, WV.

⁴¹Dr. James E. Allen to Frances Burgess, 3 December, 1941. Personal File of Frances Burgess Marshall University Archives, Morrow Library, Marshall University, Huntington, WV.

⁴²Davis and Britton, *Op. Cit.*, footnote 3.

DR. LESLIE M. DAVIS: THE WAR AND POST WAR ERA

Dr. Leslie M. Davis joined the Department of Geography in December, 1938, upon the resignation of Earl Frances Brown. Davis received the A.B. degree from Indiana University in 1920, the M.B.A. degree from Northwestern University in 1926, and the Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. Davis had an extensive background in the education field. He taught in high schools for five years and was an Instructor of Commerce at Syracuse University (1926-29), a Professor and Dean of Men at Kanawha College (1933-34), and Dean of the College of Business at Rider College (1935-39).

Dr. Davis had taught two summers terms at Marshall while working on his doctorate, so he was personally acquainted with both Miss Burgess and Mr. Britton. Davis was interested in the position even though initially it would be a step down for him from his position as Dean at Rider College. Davis must have had an eye toward the future, because he was very candid in asking Dean Otis G. Wilson if he would be next in line for the position of chair upon the retirement of Miss Burgess. Dean Wilson replied that the issue would be settled when the time came.⁴³

A big draw to Marshall was the opportunity for research and writing. Dr. Davis expressed in a letter to the Dean that he would look forward to writing with Mr. Britton. They would later co-author a book, *GEOGRAPHY OF WEST VIRGINIA*.⁴⁴ Separately, each published an article in the *Journal of Economic Geography*.⁴⁵

Dr. Davis was a member of several national organizations. He joined the local Kiwanis Club, and was later elected president. For a period of time, Dr. Davis served as

⁴³Dean Otis G. Wilson to Leslie Davis, 15 February, 1939. Personal File, Marshall University Archives, Morrow Library, Marshall University, Huntington, WV.

⁴⁴Robert L. Britton and Leslie M. Davis, *GEOGRAPHY OF WEST VIRGINIA*. New York: Rand McNally and Company, 1948.

⁴⁵Robert L. Britton, "Population Distribution in West Virginia," *Economic Geography*, Vol. 20 (1944), pp. 31-36, and Leslie M. Davis, "Economic Development of West Virginia," *Economic Geography*, Vol. 22 (1946), pp. 255-67.

Dean of Men, and during the war years was the military co-ordinator for the 47th Army Air Force College Training program. As military co-ordinator for the program, Davis was responsible for ten sections of forty men, or four hundred men total. The men were put on strict academic programs of:⁴⁶

Mathematics	80 hours
Physics	60 hours lecture & 120 hours laboratory
Geography	60 hours
History	60 hours
English	60 hours
Civil Air Regulations	24 hours
Medical Aid	20 hours
Physical Training	120 hours

Professors Robert L. Britton and Frances Grimm supervised the instructions in geography, stressing critical war-time courses in Physical Geography, Map Intelligence, Cartography and Political Geography.

Curriculum and Degree Additions:

The following were added to the curriculum in the 1941-42 academic year:

Catalog Listing: 1941-42

315 Geography of Africa and Australia. 2-hours. The geography of the low latitudes and lower middle latitude regions located in Africa, Australia, New Zealand, the lower East Indies, and the oceanic island groupings of the Indian Ocean and the southern Pacific Ocean. Colonial problems relating to possession of natural resources are stressed, and economic activities in these areas are studied with reference to natural and human relations.

325 Climatology. 2-hours. A review of the climatic factors and a detailed study of the climatic regions of the world, following Koeppen's classification. The climatic regions of the United States receive special emphasis. Detailed climatic data studied whenever possible.

410 Urban Geography. 3-hours. A study of the geography of cities with special attention given to the larger cities of the United States. Cultural points relating to city grouping, transportation network layout, and industrial center planning, are studied in checking the natural-cultural

⁴⁶Leslie M. Davis, "Annual Report: 1942-43". Personal File, Marshall University Archives, Morrow Library, Marshall University, Huntington, WV.

relationships observed in each urban setting. Theory and practice are recognized in a test study made in or near Huntington.

420 Field Geography (of West Virginia). 3-hours. Type areas are studied intensively for the purpose of understanding how industries such as lumbering, mining, agriculture, and transportation have made adaptations to these areas. Students registering for this course will spend at least two weeks in the field under the direction of the instructor. To be offered in the summer of 1943.

World Geography Problems was added in 1945 and required of all social studies majors. Also appearing in the 1945-46 catalog were graduate courses in the Geography of the Far East, Geography of Europe, World Political Geography, and Problems in the Geography of the Tri-State. The graduate courses were open to seniors at the 400-level, as well as to graduates at the 500-level. The Far East, Europe and World Geography Problems were offered about once each year, and Political Geography was offered about every two years.

The Graduate Degree:⁴⁷

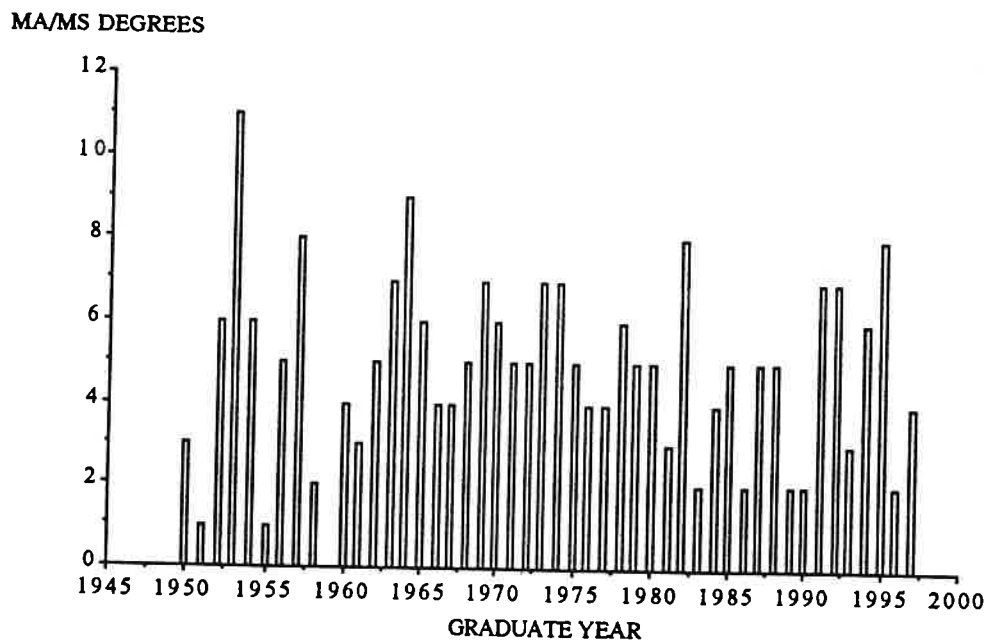
As early as the mid 1920s, a limited number of graduate courses were taught on the Marshall College campus by professors from West Virginia University. In 1930, the Marshall Alumni Association passed a resolution favoring a University of Southern West Virginia, but the Great Depression slowed all such possibilities. Interest for a graduate program in southern West Virginia resurfaced in 1938, when the State Board of Education required that all principals and superintendents have a master's degree. Thus, the State Board authorized Marshall College to offer the Master's degree in six academic fields. Graduate work was administered by a Graduate Council, which required that graduate faculty possess a doctorate and candidates to earn a B-grade in every course.

Interest in graduate studies waned during World War II. Then in 1948 the State Board of Education authorized Marshall to replace the Graduate Council with a Graduate

⁴⁷Several of the following statements referring specifically to the Graduate School are taken from, Dr. Charles H. Moffat, "A Brief History of the Graduate School at Marshall University," issued by the Graduate School, 1988.

School and to expand the degree programs to nine disciplines. The first graduate level courses in geography were offered in 1938, and the department was authorized of grant the M.A. degree in October, 1948. Dr. Moffat notes in his "Brief History of the Graduate School," that "Marshall University's Graduate School was unique in West Virginia in that it offered a Master's degree (M.A. and M.S.) in geography..."

The first degree was awarded in 1950. More than 200 students have received a master's degree in geography, averaging almost 5 degrees annually. The annual distribution is noted in the following:



From 1950 to 1966, all were Master of Arts degrees; from 1966 to 1974, all were Master of Science degrees; and, since 1974, the department has awarded both the Master of Arts and Master of Science degrees.

Students in the graduate program have a thesis or non-thesis option. Twenty-one thesis have been written, of which nineteen were written by 1965. Professor Britton directed twelve thesis between 1950 and 1965, Dr. Davis seven thesis between 1952 and 1962, Dr. Clagg one thesis in 1971, and Dr. Adkins one thesis in 1994. The non-thesis

option is selected by students because the thesis normally requires one-to-two semesters to complete.

With only two full time faculty members (Britton and Davis) until 1948, the department could offered only two graduate courses per semester. The staff was heavily committed to a service role offering multiple sections of undergraduate Economic Geography, Geography of North America, and World Geography Problems courses. Statistically, the number of geography graduate students increase proportional to the number of graduate faculty.

Regional Geography:

The 'new geography' that swept through American colleges and universities in the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s placed much emphasis upon the region, the areal unit with the maximum expression of the intimate connection between man and environment. World War II had brought to light the fact that there were limited numbers of area specialists available and that the American public was geographically illiterate about places and regions of the world. Geographers, especially those knowledgeable in the regions, were in great demand during the war.⁴⁸ Hence, the region came to be perceived as the mission of geography, and regional courses proliferated. However, the first regional courses had been added to Marshall's curriculum in the early 1920s, and by the end of the 1920s the core of the curriculum was regional.

Thirteen new courses were listed in the 1948-49 catalog, and all but three were regional. At the senior/graduate (400/500) level were the following: Geography of Brazil, Geography of Argentina, Geography of Mexico, Geography of Canada, Geography of Soviet Lands, Geography of the British Isles, and Geography of India. At the upper graduate (600) level were Problems in the Geography of North America, Problems in the

⁴⁸James and Martin, Op. Cit., footnote 15, pp. 359-62; James and Martin, Op. Cit., footnote 6, pp. 89-90.

Geography of Latin America, Geographical Research, Thesis, and Problem Report. The course, Principles of Geography, which appeared in the catalog in 1937 was dropped from the curriculum. The surge in regional courses was typical of what was happening at other colleges and universities.

The new courses and increases in enrollment justified a third faculty position, and Sam E. Clagg was added to the staff in 1948.⁴⁹ The department was now in a position to further expand its program. By the mid-1950s, Climatology, Map Intelligence and Projections, Cartography, World Economic Geography, Problems in the Geography of Africa and Australia and Conservation Education were added at the graduate level. The courses in cartography were taught by Clagg, who had worked for the Army Map Service and was certified in applied cartography. Approximately three courses were offered at the graduate level each semester, along with Thesis and Problem Report. Multiple sections of undergraduate Economic Geography and World Geography Problems were offered each term, and the other courses were cycled on a regular basis.

Catalog Listings: 1960-62

Undergraduate Courses

- 203 General Economic Geography
- 206 Geography of West Virginia
- 302 Economic Geography of Europe
- 305 Economic Geography of North America
- 309 Economic Geography of Latin America
- 315 Economic Geography of Africa and Australia
- 317 World Geography Problems
- 318 Geography for Teachers
- 320 Conservation of Natural Resources
- 401 Historical Geography of the United States
- 402 Economic Geography of Asia
- 405 World Political Geography
- 406 Geography of Brazil
- 407 Geography of Argentina
- 408 Geography of Mexico

Graduate Courses

- 501 Historical Geography of the United States
- 502 Economic Geography of Asia
- 505 World Political Geography
- 506 Geography of Brazil
- 507 Geography of Argentina
- 508 Geography of Mexico
- 509 Geography of Canada
- 510 Urban Geography
- 512 Geography of Soviet Lands
- 601 Problems of Geography of the Far East
- 602 Problems in Geography of Europe
- 603 Problems in the Geography of North America
- 604 Problems in Geography of Latin America
- 605 Problems in World Political Affairs

⁴⁹Leslie M. Davis to Dean D. Banks Wilburn, 13 June, 1949. Personal File, Marshall University Archives, Morrow Library, Marshall University, Huntington, WV.

409 Geography of Canada
 410 Urban Geography
 412 Geography of Soviet
 Lands
 413 Geography of British
 Isles
 415 Geography of India
 420 Field Geography of West
 Virginia
 425 Climatology
 429 Map Intelligence and Projections
 430 Applied Cartography
 495H-496H Readings for Honors
 in Geography

606 Field Problems in Geography
 of the Tri-State Area
 607 Problems in World Economic
 Geography
 608 Problems in Geography of
 Africa and Australia
 609 Geographical Research
 620 Conservation Education
 680-681 Thesis of Problem
 Report, I and II

National Honor Society:

The Beta Nu Chapter of Gamma Theta Upsilon, the national professional fraternity in geography, was established in 1955 with forty charter members. The chapter has been active ever since, and sponsors social and professional functions throughout the year. Marshall College became Marshall University in 1961. The following year Dr. Leslie Davis retired as chair of the department, although he remained on the staff until 1966. Davis died in 1971 at seventy-five years of age.

DR. SAM E. CLAGG, 1948-1986

Dr. Sam Clagg joined the staff as an Instructor in 1948. Clagg received an A.B. in 1942 and the M.S. in 1947 from Marshall College. He later attended the University of Kentucky and he received a Doctorate of Education degree. Dr. Clagg became well-known throughout the state as a cartographer. He produced a WEST VIRGINIA ATLAS with Mr. Robert Britton in 1955, and later atlases for Ohio, Virginia and West Virginia. For the states of Virginia and West Virginia he developed informational packages to accompany the atlases.⁵⁰ Dr. Clagg also edited an edition of the West Virginia wall map published by

⁵⁰Sam E. Clagg, OHIO ATLAS, Huntington, WV, copyright by the author, 1959; Sam E. Clagg, VIRGINIA CONCEPTUAL ATLAS. Chicago: Rand McNally and Company, 1981; Sam E. Clagg, VIRGINIA FACT BANK. Chicago: Rand McNally and Company, 1975; Sam E. Clagg, WEST VIRGINIA AND APPALACHIA SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHING GUIDE. revised edition, Marshall University, Huntington, WV, 1971; Sam E. Clagg, WEST VIRGINIA CONCEPTUAL ATLAS. Chicago:

Gamma Theta Upsilon

National Professional Fraternity in

Geography



In accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws of Gamma Theta Upsilon, a National Professional Fraternity in Geography, by the power reposing in its Executive Committee, the persons whose names are listed below are granted the rights and privileges of Charter Members in

Beta Nu Chapter

located at

Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto affixed our signatures and the seal of the Fraternity, this twentieth day of May 1955

National Executive Committee

B.K. Barton
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

Edna M. Buffery
NATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER



Bernie L. Willis

Willis B. Morrison

Neva Mc Davitt

Eldon H. Atkins
Mary Jewell Bowen
Blanche S. Bowers
Gerald R. Britton
Robert L. Britton
Estil S. Brumfield
Clarence S. Burdette
Robert L. Childress
Sam E. Clagg
William Clark, Jr.
Ernest W. Cole
Robert C. Conard
Anthony P. Cook

Elsie S. Davis
James L. Davis
Leslie M. Davis
Earl Dorsey, Jr.
Marguerite Marie Grimm
John Churchill Hodges
Elsa C. Honaker
Dorothy Marie Joseph
Austin Lycan
Jess K. McClure
Katheryn E. McCoy
Alba Miller
Robert E. Munley
Harold M. Pockrose

Frank R. Serrisa
Olivia Skute
Charles R. Stephen
Jack W. Tkaurer
Merlin D. Thompson
George W. Tope
Robert W. Townsend
Robert Waddell, Jr.
Crate Ward
Lettie B. Watkeys
Freeman H. White
Dorothy Mae Wilson
Dorothy Rife Wright



Denoyer-Geppert. Over the years several editions of the campus map were through the efforts of Clagg. Other publications include THE CAM HENDERSON STORY, a novel based on the exploits of the Marine Corps, West Virginia Town and County Place Name Lists, and a Vegetation Study of Five Sites in the Greenup-Gallipolis Navigation Pool for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Clagg was heavily involved in Marshall administrative affairs. His role in administration was capped by an eight-months period as interim president of Marshall, serving between presidents Hayes and Nitschke. Dr. Clagg retired in 1986, but continues to be active in the affairs of the university.

Staff Changes:

As enrollment in the nation's colleges and universities increased significantly in the 1960s and 1970s, the department marked Marshall's enrollment with an increase to five full-time staff. Charles Stephen joined the staff in 1966, replacing the retiring Dr. Davis. Stephen was a Marshall graduate (MA 1957) with a speciality in world regions. In 1968 Stephen resigned to take a position at Stetson University in Florida; however, he returned to Marshall in 1972 to replace Mr. Britton who retired after 42 years of service to the department. Stephen received the Ph.D. from Ohio State in 1984.

The primary teaching areas of Dr. Stephen included World Geography Problems, Europe, Latin America and Field Geography of West Virginia and the Tri-State. During the Summer, 1968, Stephen conducted a group of students, for North American Geography and Conservation Education credit, on a 7,000 mile trip to the west coast of the United States via a central route and returned along a southern route that included a visit to Mexico. Dr. Stephen was a compulsive world traveler, visiting China in 1977, the Soviet Union and

University, Huntington, WV, 1971; Sam E. Clagg, WEST VIRGINIA CONCEPTUAL ATLAS. Chicago: Rand McNally and Company, 1970; Sam E. Clagg, WEST VIRGINIA FACT BANK CONCEPT CENTERED PROGRAM TO BE USED WITH THE WEST VIRGINIA CONCEPTUAL ATLAS. Chicago: Rand McNally and Company, 1973.

Europe in 1978, Greece and Italy in 1981, Africa in 1983, and Australia and New Zealand in 1984. From the China visit, Dr. Stephen published "Conservation in the People's Republic of China" in Theory Into Practice in 1978.

Dr. Mack Gillenwater joined the staff in 1968. Gillenwater received an A. B. degree (1957) and M. A. degree (1958) in Geography from Marshall and the Ph.D. from the University of Tennessee in 1972. He has held teaching assignments at Man Junior High School, Ben Dunman Junior High School, Pembroke State College, East Carolina University, and part-time positions at Ohio University and Shawnee State. His areas of expertise include Cultural, Political, Conservation, the Soviet Union and Appalachia.

Gillenwater has published extensively, including "The Role of the Geography Supervisor," The Journal of Geography, "Outdoor Education: A Coat of Many Colors," Peabody Journal of Education, "Mining Settlements of Southern West Virginia," WEST VIRGINIA AND APPALACHIA, and "Briquetting: The Best Fuel You Could Find," Golden Seal. His book reviews have appeared in the Journal of Geography, The Professional Geographer and Geographical Review. His dissertation, "Cultural and Historical Geography of Mining Settlements in the Pocahontas Coal Fields of Southern West Virginia, 1880 to 1930" has a prominent place in literature citations and bibliographies. In recent years, Gillenwater has become actively involved in Historic Preservation and in promoting tourism related to coal. He has authored or co-authored more than two-dozen technical and consultant reports funded by such agencies as the West Virginia Humanities Foundation, Corps of Engineers, Federal Highway Administration, and Economic Development Administration. Gillenwater served as interim chair of the department while Sam Clagg was acting president in 1983-84 and while Howard Adkins was on sabbatical in 1992. During the 1995-96 academic year, Dr. Gillenwater was appointed to the Drinko Chair Distinguished Professor in the College of Liberal Arts, and completed research on the "Historical Geography of the Underground Railroad in the Tri-State Area."

Dr. Gillenwater has travelled extensively in the Soviet Union, Europe, Spain and China. In 1984, he was a visiting professor during the summer in Spain. While in China, he gave many lectures in cultural geography.

Mr. Paul Messersmith (M.S. 1968) and Mr. Richard Booth (M.S. 1969) had three year appointments. They also were Marshall products.

Dr. Howard G. Adkins accepted a position in 1970. Adkins is the first and only non Marshall alumni appointment to the department since 1938, and to the present (1997). Adkins received the B.S. degree in history in 1960 and the M.Ed. in 1963 from the University of Southern Mississippi, and the Ph.D. from the University of Tennessee in 1972. His specialties included Economic, Historical, Regional, and Planning.

Mr. Jimmy Rogers was added to the staff in 1971. Rogers received the bachelor's and master's (M.S. 1970) from Marshall. His teaching specialty is Physical Geography. Prior to the appointment to Marshall, Rogers taught at St. Joseph High School and at Concord College.

Curriculum Change--A New Focus:

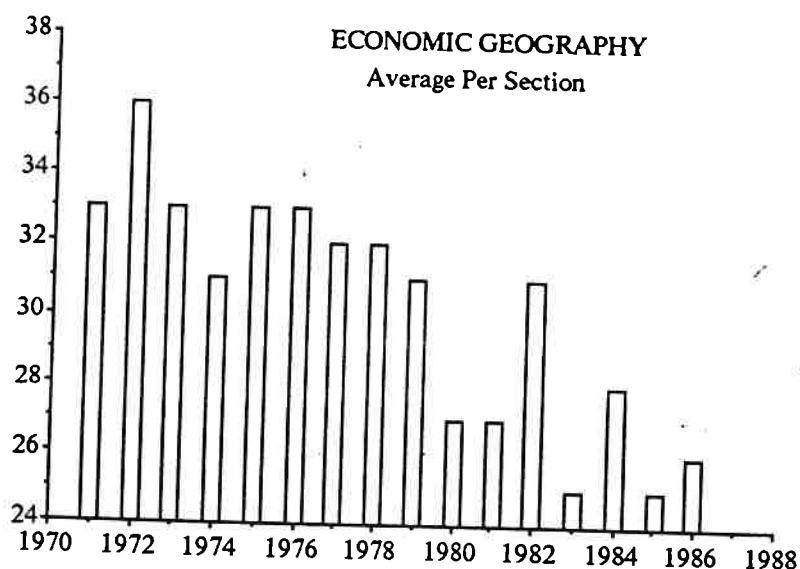
Beginning in the mid-1960s, academic versus applied geography became a major issue. Also, environmental issues and cultural conflicts throughout the world revived an interest in physical and cultural geography. Since the early 1970s it has been the goal of the department to maintain a proper balance between geography as a field of inquiry and applied geography. We hold that by maintaining geography as a field of inquiry we can contribute, perhaps in a small measure, to reducing the problem of geographic illiteracy, and although applied geography is usually short term, problem oriented and perhaps holistically motivated, we can provide some good and useful training for our students.

In the 1970s, several regional courses were dropped from the curriculum: Brazil, Argentina, Canada, India, British Isles and Mexico. Each of these areas was incorporated into larger regional studies. Cultural Geography and Physical Geography were re-

introduced to the curriculum as 100-level courses. Three new courses--Methods and Techniques of Regional Planning, Regional Planning and Development, and Urban and Rural Land Use--were added at the 400-500 level, reflecting a trend in applied professional geography. The Urban Geography course was re-directed toward a more applied approach, addressing the patterns, processes and policies of urban places. The additions to the curriculum and changes in course contents gave the department a plural focus.

The most frequently offered courses in the department were Economic Geography, World Geography Problems, Cultural and Physical Geography. Other undergraduate courses were offered on a two-year cycle. At the graduate level, approximately three-to-four courses were offered each term, on a two year cycle.

One course, Economic Geography, is used to reveal the effects that changes within the university may have. Under the title of Industrial and Commercial Geography, Economic Geography (203) was added to the curriculum shortly after Professor Burgess arrived on the campus in 1904. Until the early 1920s enrollment was rather low, but by that time it became one of the more heavily enrolled courses. Between 1964 and 1978 the College of Business required that all business majors take economic geography. Then between 1978 and 1982 it was recommended along with several other courses from other departments. In 1982, the College of Business accepted Cultural Geography (100) as an equal to Economic Geography, as well as others from throughout the university in satisfying the international relations block of their majors. As shown in the following, these changes are revealed in the average enrollment per section tracked between 1971 and 1986.



Department Relocation:

In 1975, the department moved from the first floor of the Science Building to the second floor of Harris Hall into facilities partially designed for geography. Included among the facilities are a physical geography and cartography laboratories, map library, models lab, map-o-graph and dark room, and individual offices.

Administrative Change--Teachers College to the College of Liberal Arts:

The department was administratively a part of the Teachers College (College of Education) from the formation of that branch of the institution in 1914 to July, 1985, when it transferred to the College of Liberal Arts.⁵¹ The move in 1985 was precipitated when the College of Education was reorganized into four divisions. As a non-degree teaching field under the reorganization scheme Geography would have lost department autonomy that gives the discipline the degree of freedom necessary to respond effectively to an ever-changing spatial environment. Geography is not as structured as many disciplines, but must walk a 'tight rope' stretched between man and nature while contributing courses to a liberal education as well as for a technical, professional career.

⁵¹Department of Geography "Brochure", Marshall College, circa. 1950.

Ashland contributes to Yeager Society

The Ashland Oil Foundation Inc. is the first corporate contributor to Marshall University's major new academic program, the Society of Yeager Scholars, according to MU Vice President for Institutional Advancement Keith L. Scott.

Scott said Mrs. Judy B. Thomas, president of the Ashland Oil Foundation had presented the Marshall Foundation \$25,000 to be used as "start-up" money for the Yeager Scholars program. "Since this amount is an addition to \$88,000 Ashland had already committed to

Marshall for 1986, it is especially significant," Scott said. "As is so often the case, Ashland Oil Inc. and its Foundation are in the forefront of those supporting efforts to improve educational quality and opportunities." MU President Dale F. Nitzsche said, "This has been particularly true for many years in the case of Marshall University and I am gratified for the outstanding cooperation we have received from Ashland Oil Chairman John R. Hall and Foundation President Thomas in launching this exciting new program at Marshall."

The Yeager Scholars program, named in honor of famed West Virginian test pilot Charles E. "Chuck" Yeager, is designed to attract 20 of the nation's most outstanding students to Marshall each year, provide them a challenging academic program, and develop their full potential.

Scott said another \$50,000 of Ashland's \$113,000 in contributions for 1986 was earmarked for the "University's Greatest Needs" account and the remainder was designated for various scholarships and departmental programs.

Clagg retiring, but will continue service

Dr. Sam Clagg, a member of the Marshall University faculty since 1948 and chairman of the Department of Geography for the past 25 years, will retire from his teaching career June 1.

However, Clagg's association with Marshall, which dates back to 1939 and includes nearly a year as acting president, will continue, MU President Dale F. Nitzsche said today.

"I'm very pleased that Sam Clagg, who has served this university in so many ways, has agreed to maintain an office on campus and work with us in a voluntary capacity following his retirement," Nitzsche said. "Of utmost importance, he will continue to be chairman of the Sesquicentennial Committee which is arranging the 1987 observance of Marshall's 150th anniversary. In addition, he will retain his leadership role in the Athletic Department's Hall of Fame activities and has agreed to accept various other assignments as his time permits."

Nitzsche also announced that Dr. Howard G. Adkins, professor of geography, has been selected to succeed Clagg as Department of Geography chairman.

Clagg began his long relationship with Marshall as a student athlete in 1939, playing guard, end and blocking back on the Cam Henderson-coached football team. He was co-captain of the 1942 team.

In other highlights of his Marshall career, Clagg has been:

—Acting president following the resignation of Robert B. Hayes in May 1983 until Nitzsche's arrival in March 1984.

—A member of University Council, the ranking faculty committee, for 20 years and its chairman for 16 years.

—The first faculty member on the West Virginia Board

(Continued on page 3)

Clagg plans to continue Marshall work

(Continued from page 1)

of Regents as chairman of the board's Advisory Council of Faculty.

—The author of numerous books, highlighted by "The Cam Henderson Story."

—The founder and first coach of the intercollegiate wrestling team.

Clagg also left a tangible mark on the MU campus in tributes to Henderson, the longtime football and basketball coach at Marshall. He personally arranged for a large portrait of Henderson to be painted and displayed in Henderson Center. He also is responsible for the arena's clock and the large sign at the north entrance to the building.

He lists as his most enjoyable assignment serving as Santa Claus at the annual Christmas party for university

employees and their families, a role he plans to continue.

A native Huntingtonian, Clagg is the son of Mrs. Louise Clagg and the late Frank Clagg, a city fireman. He has been married since 1948 to the former Frances ("Punky") Steorts, whom he met on the Marshall campus. Their daughter, Mrs. Carmen Sue Watts, also earned her degree at Marshall and is a Cabell County teacher.

Clagg earned both his bachelor's and master's degrees from Marshall and received his doctorate from the University of Kentucky. He retired from the U.S. Marine Corps in 1970 as a lieutenant colonel after 28 years of service, including three years of combat in the Pacific and China theater of operations in World War II.

In his retirement letter to Nitzsche, Clagg said his career at Marshall enabled him to achieve his one aspiration: to be a "standup classroom school teacher." He added, "Not many people have the opportunity to pursue in a professional lifetime of 40 years their only interest. I have been blessed in this."

Clagg's successor as Department of Geography chairman, Dr. Adkins, has been a member of the Marshall faculty since 1970. A native of Neshoba County, Miss., he earned his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Southern Mississippi and his doctorate from the University of Tennessee.

A veteran of four years' service with the U.S. Navy, Adkins taught five years at the University of Tennessee before joining the Marshall faculty. Prior to that, he taught at the University of Southern Mississippi and at Meridian (Miss.) Junior College.

He is married to the former Dorothy Wells and they are the parents of three children, Steve, Gail and Clark.

University Dance Company plans performance Feb. 27

The Marshall University Dance Company will perform on Thursday, Feb. 27, at 7 p.m. in the Cullickson Hall Dance Studio, Room 206.

According to Dr. Mary Marshall, company director, the lecture-demonstration will take dance from the idea of daily movement through the art of choreography, investigating the concept of creativity in terms of time space, force, energy and dynamics.

Dancers will include Karen Williams, Douglas McCure, Sherri Lovely, Missy Dalton, Mary Beth Castle and Janie Pavlis.

The presentation is open to the public free of charge. To obtain further details contact the Marshall University Department of Theatre/Dance, 696-6442.

Lunchbag seminar set

The Marshall University Women's Center will present a lunchbag seminar entitled "Intimate Relationships" on Wednesday, Feb. 26, from noon to 1 p.m. in Prichard Hall Room 143.

Jody Gottlieb, assistant professor of sociology, will lead the session and discuss how to develop honesty and intimacy in a partnership.

To obtain further details contact the MU Women's Center, 696-3112.

"String-A-Long" Feb. 22

Marshall University's fourth annual "String-A-Long Day" for string students in elementary school through the sixth grade will be held Saturday, Feb. 22, in Smith Hall, according to Patricia Green, associate professor of music, who is directing the activities.

Two "String-A-Long Day" alumni, Noel Sayre, a ninth-grade student at Cammack Junior High School, and Beth Jackson, a seventh-grade student at Barboursville Junior High School, will perform solos for the participants, who will receive instruction from various Cabell County musicians and teachers.

"The day provides young string students the opportunity to perform and meet their peers from throughout the Tri-State region," said Green.

There will be a free concert open to the public at 3 p.m. in Smith Recital Hall. To obtain further details contact the Marshall Music Department, 696-3117.

Exhibition continues

An exhibition of drawings and watercolors by Milton Glaser, a major pioneer in illustration during the 1950s, will be on display in Birke Art Gallery through Feb. 27.

According to Phil Meggs in "A History of Graphic Design," Glaser has been a restless explorer of innovative drawing and design and has been widely imitated.

A taped interview with Glaser accompanies the exhibition.

The gallery in Smith Hall is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturday from 1 to 4 p.m. and Monday evening from 7 to 9 p.m. It is also open in conjunction with activities in Smith Recital Hall.

Auditions scheduled

The Marshall University Theatre will hold auditions for "Amadeus" on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 3:30 and 7 p.m. in Smith Hall Room 154.

No experience is necessary and all Marshall University students, faculty and staff members are welcome to audition. To obtain further details contact Dr. Elaine Novak, 696-6442.

Appeals Committee set

The membership of the newly formed University Appeals Committee has been announced, according to Edwin C. Wipple, assistant director of personnel.

The committee, which will serve as a formal review group for reclassification appeals, includes representatives from each of the six vice presidential areas, the Affirmative Action officer and the president of the Staff Council.

Committee members are: John Morton, chairman (Student Affairs); William Burdette (Institutional Advancement); Cheryl Connelly (Affirmative Action); Russell Doran (Support Services); Ken Reiffitt (Academic Affairs); Gloria Rickman (Staff Council); Marsha Simmons (Financial Affairs); and Peggy Theis (School of Medicine).

Parking payments due

Second half payments for parking permits which expire Feb. 28 may be made in the Parking Office in the Public Safety Building, 1819 5th Ave., according to Bonnie J. Lytle, assistant director of public safety.

Upon payment of the second half fee, a small sticker will be issued to validate the expired permit. This validation sticker must be placed next to the original decal in order for the permit to be valid during the second half.

Payment also may be made through campus mail, with the validation returned through the mail. Checks should be made payable to Marshall University and sent to the Parking Office. If you renew through campus mail, indicate your assigned parking area.

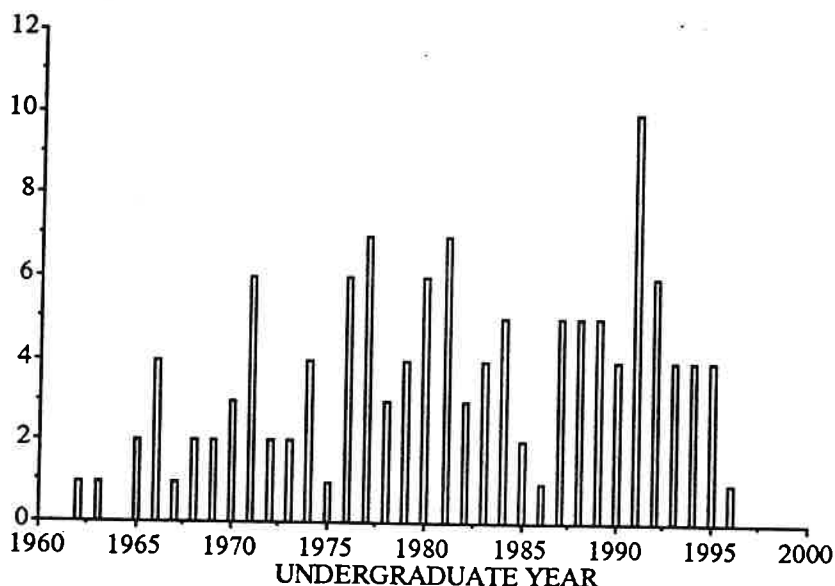
The rate is \$20 for the second half for all areas except area H, which is \$30 per half.



Dr. Sam Clagg

While in Teachers College (1914-1985) the department provided general education courses for teachers but did not grant an academic major in the teaching field. The B.A. and B.S. degrees in Geography were offered in the College of Arts and Sciences, and later in the College of Liberal Arts. Since 1961, 121 baccalaureate degrees have been granted. Ten degrees were awarded in 1991, the largest number in a single year. An average of about five degrees per year has been normal.

BA/BS DEGREES



DR. HOWARD G. ADKINS, 1986-1995

Dr. Howard G. Adkins assumed the duties as chair in 1986. Prior to accepting the appointment at Marshall University in 1970, Adkins had taught three years in the public school system of Perry County, two years in higher education in Mississippi, and was a Graduate Assistant (one year) and Instructor of Geography (four years) at the University of Tennessee while working on the Ph.D. degree. Adkins has also served as a part time instructor with Ohio University.

Professional contributions of Adkins include more than a dozen papers read at Professional conferences. Included among his publications are "The Imported Fire Ants of the Southeastern United States", Annals Of The Association Of American Geographers;

"The Geographic Base of Urban Retardation in Mississippi," Studies in the Social Sciences; "Functional Areas in West Virginia" and "An Introductory Framework to an Urban Analysis: A Case Study of Ceredo-Kenova, West Virginia," WEST VIRGINIA AND APPALACHIA, co-editor; "The Historical Geography of Extinct Towns in Mississippi," The Southern Quarterly; and, "Business Displacement in Huntington, West Virginia," The East Lakes Geographer. Included among other publications are those which appear in SENSE OF PLACE: MISSISSIPPI with the University Press of Mississippi and the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Interagency Archeological Services. Dr. Adkins has served as consultant, co-author and author of more than thirty technical publications and feasibility studies funded by such agencies as the Federal Highway Administration, Urban Renewal Authority, Corps of Engineers, Economic Development Administration, West Virginia Department of Culture and History, and the Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Forestry. Adkins holds membership in the Association of American Geographers, The American Geographical Society, the Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, and Mississippi Historical Society.

Staff Changes:

Dr. Allen Arbogast joined the staff in 1986 and assumed the responsibilities of the Cartography and Regional Planning courses. Arbogast completed the B.S. degree (1972) at Concord College, the M.S. degree (1973) at Marshall University, and the Ph.D. degree (1980) at the University of Tennessee. His work related experiences included college level teaching at Valdosta State College in Georgia and at Glenville State College, and applied planning in East Tennessee.

Included among his publications and technical reports are "Nonmetropolitan Viability in the East South Central Census Division and its Appalachian Subregion" in Proceedings, 3rd Annual Conference on Appalachian Geography, "Economic Base, Population Study, and Land Use Plan, Jefferson County, Tennessee," co-authored with Adkins "Social and

Economic Analysis of Clay County, West Virginia," and "Commercial Water Heater Market Characterization." Dr. Arbogast became chair to the department in the Fall of 1995.

Dr. Margaret Gripshover joined the staff in 1989. She completed the undergraduate (1979) and master's (1985) degrees in geography at Marshall University and the Ph.D. degree at the University of Tennessee in 1995. Her teaching areas include cultural, economic, physical geography, urban geography, land use, and Africa. She is active in the professional organizations and the faculty advisor for the department's Gamma Theta Upsilon chapter. Dr. Gripshover has recently completed "Leslie County, KY, Historic Resources Survey" for the Leslie County Tourism & Convention Commission, and "Environmental Impact Statement, Mercer County, Kentucky" for Earthmetrics of California.

A sixth full time position was added to the department in 1994, and filled with the appointment of Mr. Larry Jarrett. Professor Jarrett received the M.A. degree from Marshall in 1965. Professor Jarrett's career was mostly in the Foreign Service with the Federal Government. His teaching areas include culture, economic, Africa and the Middle East.

Since 1986 four full-time secretaries have served the department. Ms. Stella Reed retired in 1987 after ten years of service. She was replaced by Mrs. Bonnie Neibergall, who served two years, then resigned to accept a position with the Wayne County School Board. Mrs. Mary Ofori was added to the staff in 1989, when Mrs. Neibergall resigned, and remained the department secretary until 1992. Mrs. Ofori was replaced by Mrs. Joyce Ellis, who continues in the position of secretary.

Part-time instructors in the department since July 1986 included the following: Robert Escherman (M.A. 1986), Jim Case (M.S. 1973), Victoria Berry (M.S. 1985), Criss Miller-Smith (M.A. 1990), Dr. Charles Lieble (Ph.D. 1974), Nick Miller (M.A. 1994), Donald Kleppe (M.S. 1991), David Wiley (M.S. 1974), Richard Dixon (M.S. 1986), Scott



Burgess (M.S. 1980), Tom O'Neal (M.S. 1974), Karl Epps (M.S. 1992), Craig Laing (M.A. 1988), Brian Cole (M.A. 1995) and Eric Spears (M.S. London School of Economics, 1993).

Curriculum Development:

The major changes in the department's curriculum since the mid-1980s include the additions of the Geography of the Middle East 314), Coal Industry Studies (417/517), and Internship in Geography (690). The Coal Industry Studies course is cross-listed with Social Studies 410/510. Other changes involve course titles: Introduction to Cultural Geography to Cultural Geography, General Economic Geography to Economic Geography, Geography of Latin America to Geography of South America; World Political Geography to Political Geography, Geography of Mexico to Geography of Mexico and Central America, Map Intelligence and Projections to Cartography, Applied Cartography to Cartography and Geographic Information Systems, and Geography of Soviet Lands to Geography of the Soviet Union to Geography of Russia

The curriculum in 1995 was as follows:

Catalog Listings: 1995

Systematic Courses:

No., Title & Credit Hours

Undergraduate

100 Cultural Geography 3
 101 Physical Geography 4
 203 Economic Geography 3
 317 World Geography Problems 3
 320 Conservation of Natural Resources 3
 401 Hist. Geo. of the U.S. 3
 405 Political Geography 3
 410 Urban Geography 3
 414 Methods and Tech. of Reg. Planning 3
 415 Reg. Planning and Development 3
 416 Urban and Rural Land Use 3
 417 Coal Industries Studies 3
 418 Geography for Teachers 3
 420 Field Geography of West Virginia 3
 425 Climatology 3

Regional Courses:

No., Title & Credit Hours

Undergraduate

206 Geography West Virginia 3
 302 Geography of Europe 3
 305 Geography North America 3
 309 Geography of South America 3
 314 Geography of Middle East 3
 315 Geography of Africa 3
 402 Geography of Appalachia 3
 403 Geography of Asia 3
 408 Mexico and Central America 3
 412 Russia and CIS

Graduate

502 Geography of Appalachia 3
 503 Geography of Asia 3
 508 Mexico and Central America 3

- 429 Cartography 3
- 430 Cart. & Geo. Info. Systems 3

Graduate

- 501 Historical Geography of U.S. 3
- 505 Political Geography 3
- 510 Urban Geography 3
- 512 Russia and CIS 3
- 514 Methods & Tech. of Reg. Planning 3
- 515 Reg. Planning and Development 3
- 516 Urban and Rural Land Use 3
- 517 Coal Industries Studies 3
- 518 Geography for Teachers 3
- 520 Field Geography of West Virginia 3
- 525 Climatology 3
- 529 Cartography 3
- 530 Cart. & Geo. Info. Systems 3
- 605 Geo. in World Political Affairs 3
- 607 Prob. in World Economic Geography 3
- 609 Geographical Research 3
- 620 Conservation Education 3
- 679 Problems Report 3
- 681 Thesis 6
- 690 Internship in Geography 3

- 512 Russia and CIS 3
- 520 Field Geo. of West Virginia 3
- 601 Prob. in Geo. of Far East 3
- 602 Prob. in Geo. of Europe 3
- 603 Prob. in Geo. of North America 3
- 604 Prob. in Geography of Latin Am. 3
- 606 Field Geography of Tri-State 3

TBA Courses

Special Topics
Independent Studies
Reading for Honors in Geography

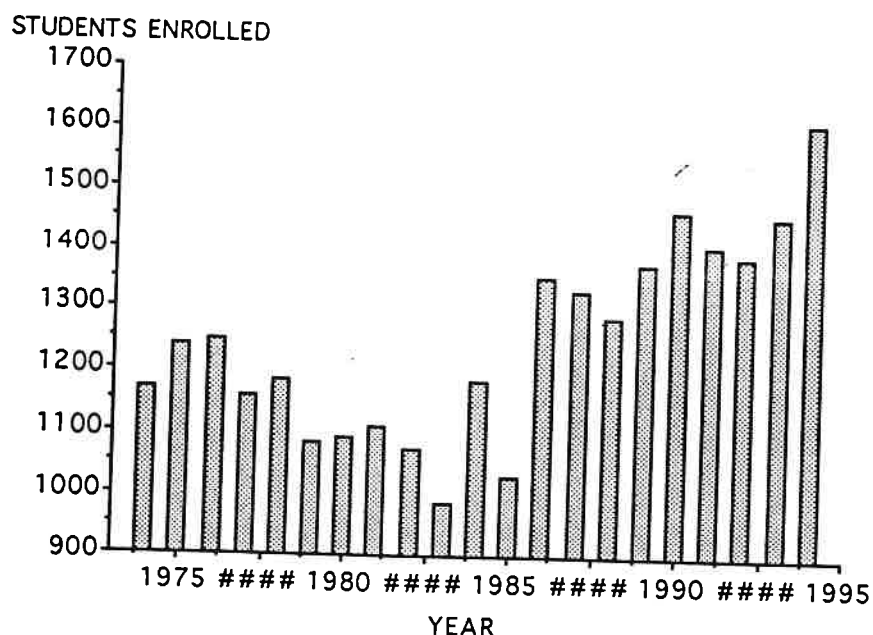
The longest continually offered courses have been Economic Geography (1914), Historical Geography (1919), Geography of Europe (1920), Geography of South America (1920), Geography of West Virginia (1924) and Political Geography (1924). Conservation of Natural Resources had a more chequered history: It appeared in 1919, dropped in 1924, and re-introduced in 1939.

The department was successful in increasing the number of course options from two to seventeen for College of Liberal Arts students in meeting the 15-hours required in the Social Science block. The Internship in Geography provides professional related work experiences. Interns have served with local county and city planning departments, as well as with the Center for Regional Progress. Students in the internship program have received a stipend equal to the assistantship, a tuition waiver and work experience related to professional geography.

Enrollment:

Enrollment over the past several years has been limited by the size of class rooms,

and the number of sections offered. The annual student enrollment since 1974 has been as follows:



No university can be expected to cover all course areas and specialties recognized in geography, but within a three year cycle the department is able to cover about one-third of the annual offerings listed in SCHWENDEMAN'S DIRECTORY OF COLLEGE GEOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES. The comparisons are as follows:

ENROLLMENT IN GEOGRAPHY: MARSHALL UNIVERSITY
AND THE UNITED STATES

<u>Courses</u>	<u>Marshall University</u>			<u>United States</u>
	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1989</u>
<u>Introductory or Service Courses</u>				
Introductory Principles	0	0	0	42,546
Physical	218	200	196	103,135
Cultural/Human	427	449	388	57,195
World Regional	277	253	219	94,587
Economic	152	162	175	10,290
Earth Science	0	0	0	21,390
Environmental/Conservation	0	0	0	16,343
Weather/Climate	0	0	0	20,237
Physical Geology/Landforms	0	0	0	17,814
Maps/AirPhoto	0	0	0	5,157
Urban	0	0	0	4,751
Travel and Tourism	0	0	0	3,024
World Affairs	0	0	0	3,479

Miscellaneous	0	0	0	6,034
Total	1,074	1,064	1,013	405,991
Percent	84	82	82	77

Regional, Historical, Philosophical, and Political Courses

Home State	41	42	38	11,464
Home Region	9	0	29	2,313
Home City	0	0	0	1,146
North America	38	52	46	16,279
Central America	0	42	12	2,568
South America	0	0	0	3,051
Europe	10	0	46	4,794
Middle East	0	0	0	1,495
Africa	0	9	0	2,944
Soviet Union	0	8	0	3,745
Asia	5	0	6	3,361
Australia	0	0	0	361
Pacific Islands	0	0	0	322
National Parks	0	0	0	1,151
Third World	0	0	0	2,460
Wine Regions	0	0	0	1,103
Historical	11	11	8	2,239
Geographic Thought	0	0	0	1,560
Political	9	27	7	4,892
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	1,832
Total	123	191	192	69,080
Percent	10	15	16	13

Technique Courses

Air Photo	0	0	0	2,209
Cartography	39	21	9	6,574
Computer Applications	0	0	0	1,911
Computer Mapping	0	0	0	2,408
Field Methods	0	6	0	2,288
Quantitative Methods	0	0	0	3,077
Remote Sensing	0	0	0	2,649
Research Methods	9	7	3	2,541
Teaching Methods	9	0	9	1,432
Miscellaneous	0	9	4	2,300
Total	57	43	25	27,389
Percent	4	3	2	5

Physical Courses

Advanced Physical	0	0	0	909
Biogeography	0	0	0	1,566
Climatology	19	0	0	4,088
Geomorphology	0	0	0	2,850
Hydrology	0	0	0	814
Meteorology	0	0	0	5,177

Oceanography	0	0	0	3,323
Regional Geomorphology	0	0	0	406
Soils	0	0	0	948
Natural Hazards	0	0	0	1,691
Water Resources	0	0	0	1,005
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	1,410
Total	19	0	0	24,187
Percent	0.5	0	0	5
Total	1273	1298	1230	526647

About eighty percent of the department's enrollment, and that at the national level, is in Introductory or Service Courses. The major differences between the two is that one-third of the department's enrollment is in cultural geography compared to ten percent of the national enrollment, and thirteen percent of the department's enrollment is in economic geography compared to a national enrollment of only two percent.

Professional Activities:

The professional activities of the department are numerous. (For a listing of individual faculty activities, refer to earlier sections on Adkins, Arbogast, Gillenwater and Gripshover.) In the Fall of 1987, Dr. Gillenwater organized The Ohio River Odyssey Symposium, held at the Huntington Museum of Art, with approximately 250 people in attendance. To observe Geography Awareness Week, the department frequently holds an open house in November, providing refreshments and prizes.

In the early 1980s, the West Virginia Council for Geographic Education through leadership from within the department petitioned the Association of American Geographers (AAG) and the Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers (SEDAAG) for transfer from the East Lakes Division of the Association of American Geographers (ELDAAG) to the Southeastern Division. The petition was successful, and shortly thereafter SEDAAG was invited to hold the annual meeting in Charleston, WV, in November, 1989. SEDAAG accepted, and ELDAAG was invited for a combined meeting. The Host Committee was chaired by Howard G. Adkins, assisted by members of the West Virginia Council for Geographic Education and Ohio University. More than 450

professional geographers attended.

Since 1986 the department has increased its involvement in community services, research, applied geography and consulting. The staff has served on the Cabell County Planning Commission (Adkins), Historic Landmarks Commission (Gillenwater), Board of Directors of MainStreet (Adkins and Gripshover), and Coal Ways, Inc. (Gillenwater), among others. Several staff members are active in professional geography, serving on elected and appointed committees within the association, presenting papers at annual meetings and publishing research papers.

The department is also strongly committed to the University's mission to Social and Economic Development of Southern West Virginia through research productivity. In research and grant production since 1986, the department has ranked 1st or 2nd among departments in the College of Liberal Arts and 10th among departments in the University. The following are representative research topics funded by private and local, state, and federal agencies between 1986 and 1994.

"Access Map: Cabell Huntington Hospital," 1986.

"A Survey of Downtown Huntington, WV, Phase II, Historic Preservation Study," 1986 (Gillenwater).

"Barboursville, Historical and Architectural Survey," 1986 (Gillenwater).

"Milton, Historical and Architectural Survey," 1986 (Gillenwater).

"Matewan Historical and Architectural Survey," 1986 (Gillenwater).

"Video One: A Feasibility Study," 1986 (Adkins).

"Market Survey and Feasibility Analysis: Discount Drug Purchase Plan for Fort Gay, WV," 1986 (Adkins).

"Clay County, West Virginia: Economic and Development Survey," 1987 (Adkins and Arbogast).

"Trail Map of the Huntington Museum of Art," 1987 (Stephen).

11/1/87

MU geographers receive \$10,400 grant

Marshall University geographers Margaret Gripshover and Christa A. Smith have been awarded a \$10,400 historic preservation research grant from the Kentucky Heritage Council.

Ms. Gripshover, an assistant professor in the MU Geography Department, and Ms. Smith, a graduate assistant in the department, will serve as co-consultants for the project which will fund research for the Leslie County

(Ky.) Tourism and Convention Commission and consist of an historic preservation survey of the Hyden, Ky., area.

The survey will provide historic contexts identifying the patterns and trends which will prove important in understanding the history and architecture of the Leslie County landscape, according to Ms. Gripshover.

When completed in February 1990, the report will include a list of documented properties suitable for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and recommendations for future preservation efforts.

Ms. Gripshover is a doctoral candidate at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, with specializations in historical and rural geography.

She received her bachelor of science degree and master's degree in geography from Marshall.

Ms. Smith received her bachelor's degree in history from Marshall. She currently is a candidate for a master's degree in the MU Geography Department.

She is president of Gamma Theta Upsilon geography honorary society at Marshall and plans to pursue a doctoral degree in geography.

Both women have been actively involved in several historic preservation planning and economic development projects in West Virginia and Kentucky.

"The awarding of this grant is representative of the strong research commitment in the Department of Geography at Marshall University to historic preservation planning and economic development in the Tri-State area," said Dr. Howard G. Adkins, chairman of the Geography Department.

Employee achievements

Dr. WAYNE ELMORE, professor of biological sciences, presented an invited seminar titled "Control mechanism regulating developmental patterns in the fern life cycle" to the Department of Biological Sciences at Western Kentucky University at Bowling Green on Sept. 22.

Dr. ROBERT ALEXANDER, dean of the College of Business, spoke before more than 60 members of the Bluefield Rotary Club on Oct. 24. His topic was "Business/Economic Education in West Virginia."

VICKIE S. HENSLEY and LESA PASCAVIS-SMITH, educational specialists for the West Virginia Autism Training Center at Marshall, presented an inservice workshop at FMRS Mental Health Center in Beckley Oct. 12. They also presented a workshop at Seneca Mental Health Center in Summersville Oct. 26. Their topics included "Introduction to Autism," "Preparing Autistic Students for Community Living," and "Behavior Management."

D. GREG DEATON, educational specialist for the West Virginia Autism Training Center at Marshall, made a presentation titled "An Overview of Autism: the Role of

5/5/88

Center gets grant to study tourism

Marshall University's Center for Regional Progress has received a \$28,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Agency to research the feasibility of coal mining related tourism in southern West Virginia.

The state of West Virginia supplemented the grant with \$5,000 to make the total grant funding for the project \$33,000, according to Dr. John R. Spears, director of the Center for Regional Progress.

Spears said research will be conducted by the Marshall University Department of Geography, with Dr. Mack H. Gillenwater and Dr. Howard G. Adkins, professors of geography, serving as the principal researchers

for the project.

Gillenwater said the primary objective of the research will be to determine methods of improving the economy in parts of southern West Virginia by upgrading dilapidated mining towns and sites into public visitation areas.

"Several southern West Virginia counties have been designated by federal and state agencies as economically depressed areas," said Spears, "and new forms of entrepreneurial activities will be essential if these former mining counties are to improve their economies."

Mining culture, mine towns, tipples, company stores and other mining related artifacts and subjects will be investigated in order to determine tourism possibilities in the counties of Mingo, Boone, McDowell, Mercer, Wyoming, Raleigh, Fayette and Logan.

Spears said the the project is related to the "Coal Road" proposal designed to spur tourism and economic development in southern West Virginia.

The project will be completed in three phases and will be conducted over a 10-month period.

Gillenwater said during the research, restored mining towns in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Pennsylvania also will be studied to assist in the development of models and ideas for southern West Virginia.

MU programs accredited

(Continued from page 1)

getting the programs accredited and noted that the accreditation report was in excellent form," said Dr. John E. Smith, associate professor in the Specialized Allied Studies Division.

"Everyone in the department worked very hard to get the programs accredited and Dr. Nitzschke and the administration deserve a lot of credit," said Smith. "It is a real accomplishment to receive this accreditation and it says something good about the quality of our programs."

Smith said there are obvious advantages of accreditation to both the institution and the students.

"Students will seek out accredited programs, particularly now that more and more states are adopting licensing laws, and people know that if you graduate from an

Bond to get degree

(Continued from page 1)

Folsom, a Huntington native he met at Marshall. They have lived in Roanoke since 1939.

Following his long successful career as a freelance writer, Bond "retired" in the 1960s, but soon became

- "An Assessment of the Historical Trends, Demographics and Existing Economic Conditions of Huntington, WV," 1988 (Adkins and Arbogast).
- "A Transportation Accessibility Study of the Upper Kanawha Valley of West Virginia," 1988 (Adkins).
- "The Way of Coal in Southern West Virginia," a video, 1989 (Adkins and Gillenwater).
- "Economic and Cultural Impact of Eight State-Supported Museums," 1989 (Arbogast).
- "The Coal Road: A Survey of Southern West Virginia Mining Tourism," 1989 (Adkins and Gillenwater).
- "Historic Resource Survey of the Huntington Highlawn-University and Non-Municipal Cabell County, West Virginia," 1989 (Adkins and Gillenwater).
- "Ohio River Navigation Lights," 1989 (Adkins and Gillenwater).
- "A Survey of Significant Historical and Architectural Buildings in Welch, West Virginia," 1990 (Adkins and Gillenwater).
- "A Historic Resources Survey of Hyden and Leslie County, Kentucky," 1990 (Gripshover and Smith).
- "Environmental Impact Study for Historic Resources in Mercer County, Kentucky," 1990 (Gripshover and Smith).
- "A Proposed Coal Heritage Road and Scenic ByWay in Southern West Virginia," 1990 (Adkins and Gillenwater).
- "River Transportation in West Virginia: An Historic Context," 1990 (Adkins and Gillenwater).
- "West Virginia Navigable Rivers: Navigation Relics," 1991 (Adkins and Gillenwater).
- "Redistricting--Delegate, Magisterial and Voting Precincts--Cabell County, WV," 1992 (Adkins, Gillenwater and Gripshover).

In 1990, the department's nominee, Dr. Harm J. de Blij, was selected to occupy the John Deaver and Elizabeth G. Drinko Distinguished Chair in Liberal Arts. During the fall term, Dr. de Blij taught one section of Cultural Geography, gave public lectures and



NEWSLETTER

MARSHALL UNIVERSITY • OFFICE OF UNIVERSITY RELATIONS • HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA 25755 • July 19, 1990

Geographer will fill Drinko Chair in fall

One of the nation's foremost geographers, Dr. Harm J. de Blij, has been selected to occupy Marshall University's John Deaver and Elizabeth G. Drinko Distinguished Chair in Liberal Arts, MU Provost Alan B. Gould announced today.

De Blij is professor of geography at the University of Miami (Fla.) and holds a professional appointment with the National Geographic Society. At Marshall, he will teach a course in "Cultural Geography," present public lectures and conduct seminars during the fall semester.

Born in The Netherlands de Blij received his undergraduate education at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa, and his doctorate in physical geography from Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

He has written, co-authored or edited 32 books, including several widely adopted college textbooks in the fields of cultural, physical and political geography. He also has written more than 80 articles for professional publications and journals.

De Blij serves as editor for the National Geographic Society's "National Geographic Research: A Scientific Journal" and has served on the editorial boards of various publications.

He was a central figure in the so-called "Miami Exposure" of geographic illiteracy in America which led to Senate hearings and a joint resolution of Congress designating Nov. 15-21 as "Geography Awareness Week."

In November 1989, he appeared on "Good Morning America" every day for one week to discuss geography

(Continued on page 3)



Harm J. de Blij

Drinko Chair filled

(Continued from page 1)

and geographic illiteracy in America.

De Blij has received many awards and honors for his work, including the Outstanding Service Award from the Association of American Geographers. He is an Honorary Fellow of the American Geographical Society and a life member of the Royal Geographical Society of Australia. De Blij also is an accomplished musician and a past board member of the Chamber Music Society of Greater Miami.

He has given more than 60 invited lectures at universities throughout the United States and has held many prestigious offices in professional geography societies.

At the University of Miami, de Blij has served as chairman of the Geography Department and associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

"We are very pleased Dr. de Blij was able to accept the Drinko chair during the fall semester," said Gould "He is one of the foremost geographers in the world and is internationally recognized in the field. Our students and faculty will benefit from Dr. de Blij's experience and expertise."

The university's distinguished liberal arts chair was made possible through a \$1 million contribution from Marshall alumnus John D. Drinko and his wife, Elizabeth, who reside in Lyndhurst, Ohio.

A native of St. Marys, W.Va., Drinko is senior managing partner of Baker and Hostettler, one of the nation's largest law firms, headquartered in Cleveland.

Previous occupants of the Drinko chair at Marshall have been Dr. Norman A. Graebner, one of America's leading historians; Dr. C. Anthony Broh, a Marshall alumnus and well-known political scientist; former United States Senator George McGovern, and historian Dr. Trevor Wilson.

De Blij will be on the Marshall campus from Aug. 27 through Oct. 19.

conducted seminars. Dr. de Blij, one of the nation's foremost geographers, has written extensively on a range of geographic subjects, served the profession with distinction, and received numerous honors and awards for his professional achievements. Dr. de Blij was awarded an Honorary Degree and gave the commencement address at the 154th graduation in 1990.

Two members of the department have been awarded sabbaticals. In the Fall of 1980, Dr. Mack H. Gillenwater received a sabbatical to study mining communities in the west. Dr. Howard G. Adkins received a sabbatical in the Spring of 1992 to study central places in the Little Kanawha River Basin. A third member, Professor Robert L. Britton, had received a sabbatical in the 1960s and toured the western states.

Full-Time Faculty:

The department had direct ties with the University of Chicago and Clark University through Burgess, Britton, Davis, Brown and Becker, but since the late 1960s the swing has been south to the University of Kentucky, with Clagg, and the University of Tennessee, with Gillenwater, Adkins, Arbogast and Gripshover. The following are known to have served in full-time geography faculty positions for at least one academic year:

Addicot, Harold 1928-29

A.B., Ohio University; A.M., Clark University.

Adkins, Howard G. 1970-continuing

B.S., 1960; M.Ed., 1963, University of Southern Mississippi;
Ph.D., 1972, University of Tennessee.

Arbogast, Allen R. 1986-continuing

B.S., Concord College; M.S., 1974, Marshall University;
Ph.D., 1986, University of Tennessee.

Becker, Henry 1925-26

B.S.; M.S., University of Chicago.

Booth, Richard M. 1969-72

B.S.; M.S., 1969, Marshall University.

Britton, Robert M. 1930-72

M.S., University of Chicago; Post-graduate studies at

University of Chicago and Ohio State University.

Brown, Earl Frances 1927-38
B.A.; M.S., University of Chicago.

Burgess, Frances Corrie 1904-42
Ph.B., 1910, University of Chicago; M.A., 1927, Columbia
University; Post-graduate studies at Clark University.

Clagg, Samuel E. 1948-86
A.B., 1942; M.S., 1947, Marshall University; Ed.D, 1955,
University of Kentucky.

Davis, Leslie 1939-66
A.B., 1920, Indiana University; M.B.A., 1926, North Western
University; Ph.D., 1935, University of Chicago.

Faster, Nathan, 1910-11
B.S., College of New York

Gillenwater, Mack H. 1968-continuing
B.A., 1957; M.A., 1958, Marshall University; Ph.D., 1972,
University of Tennessee.

Grimm, Frances 1942-43
No Information Found.

Gripshover, Margaret 1988-continuing
B.S.; M.S., 1985, Marshall University; Ph.D., 1995,
University of Tennessee.

Holderby, Irma 1935-39 (Lab School/Geography)
No Information Found.

Jarrett, Larry, 1994-continuing
B.S., M.A., 1965, Marshall University

Messersmith, Paul 1969-70
M.S., 1967, Marshall University.

Orr, Cordelia, 1903-04
No Information Found

Prator, Moina 1929-30
B.S.; M.S., University of Chicago; Ph.D., Clark University.

Rogers, Jimmy D. 1972-continuing
B.S.; M.S., 1970, Marshall University; Post-graduate studies
at Ohio University.

Smith, James L. 1967-70
M.A., 1965, Marshall



NEWSLETTER

MARSHALL UNIVERSITY • OFFICE OF UNIVERSITY RELATIONS • HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA 25755 • February 18, 1993

Committee approves geography programs

(The following report on the Feb. 2 meeting of the Marshall University Academic Standards and Curricular Review Committee was submitted by Denecia Merritt-Damron, secretary.)

The special meeting was called to order by Earl Damewood, chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting were accepted.

Damewood had received a memo from committee member Jody Gottlieb. She stated that the new spring schedule for ASCR was in conflict with her schedule and she would be unable to attend the meetings.

The chairman advised the Academic Planning and Standards Subcommittee that the M.S. in sociology had been removed from the planned program deletion list.

Damewood asked Dean Adkins if he had received any more written comments from the deans from each college regarding the undergraduate program deletions. Damewood gave the written comments he had received to Adkins. They will meet prior to the next ASCR

Subcommittee meeting to discuss the findings.

The purpose of the special meeting was to discuss the Geography B.S. and B.A. degrees. Howard Adkins, chair of the Geography Department, was present to address this issue.

Adkins presented the committee a handout illustrating the Geography Department's opinion that the B.A. and B.S. degrees should continue to be offered.

The handout contained information on similar geography programs in the United States and Canada. Eighty-eight programs were surveyed, including those that offered a combination of arts and sciences degrees at the undergraduate and/or graduate levels.

Based on this survey, geography programs fell into one of four general categories: (1) those which have no special course work requirements (80%) for B.A. and B.S. degrees with no special requirements; (2) programs (3%) which required B.S. degree majors to enroll in additional courses; (3) programs (15%) which required majors to select core studies or specialized tracts appropriate to a B.A. or B.S. degree; (4) programs (2%) which granted degrees in both the College of Liberal Arts and the College of Science.

Marshall has offered both B.A. and B.S. degrees in geography since the 1960s. There is approximately a 50/50 split and the choice of the degree is left up to the student depending on his/her background.

Adkins asked that the ASCR recommend that both degrees continue to be offered. He stated that offering both degrees gave the graduates better recognition and increased their chances to be admitted in a master's program. He also added that there was not additional cost to Marshall University to offer both degrees.

It was stated that the administration of Marshall University had been asked to delete programs that would have the least amount of damage to all concerned. Marshall is trying to comply with this request from the Board of Trustees.

Ben Miller made the motion that the ASCR recommend that both the B.A. and B.S. degrees in geography continue to be offered because it is common practice in other institutions and it also assists the students who want to do graduate work. John Mead seconded the motion. The motion passed by voice vote.

The meeting adjourned at 12:45 p.m.

Communication program developed for students

Staff members in Marshall University's International Students and Scholars Program will provide an opportunity for students to practice their communication skills with other students every weekday afternoon at 3 p.m. in the ISSP Office, Prichard Hall Room 119.

The program, which will start Feb. 24, has been designed to help improve conversational English skills and provide help in taking notes from lectures.

Steve Hensley, assistant dean of student affairs, said that higher education requires extensive note-taking and class participation, which requires proficiency in English.

He said this new program was developed for international students who might have problems with language but will be helpful for all students who have language problems or lack confidence in their spoken English and hesitate to participate in class discussions.

To obtain further details about the program contact the International Students and Scholars Program Office, 696-2379.

Stephen, Charles R. 1966-88
 B.S., 1949; M.A., 1957, Marshall University; Ph.D., 1984,
 Ohio State University.

Vinal, W.G., 1907-10
 No Information Found

Geography in a Service Role:

The department has a long-standing role as a service department. However, this is not an unusual role for geography, for few departments nation-wide generate the number of majors necessary to sustain a program. In some ways a service role is good for the discipline for quite possibly more students are exposed to professional geography than would otherwise be the case. But in the role as a service department it is often more difficult to convince university administration of staff, budget and space needs. The service role is revealed in the following:

Service Role-Geography
Students by College--Spring, 1991

<u>College</u>	<u>Courses</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>100</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>412</u>	<u>429</u>	
Liberal Arts	46	73	22	16	7	13	10	8	195
Business	108	19	30	17	6	2	0	0	182
Education	31	8	9	3	98	0	2	3	154
Science	33	1	14	7	4	2	2	1	64
Fine Arts	6	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	9
Regency	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	5
Nursing	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Medicine	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Graduate Sch.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
Not Listed	13	4	15	4	9	4	1	0	50
Total	244	111	93	50	124	22	15	12	671

In any given semester almost all undergraduate level courses are enrolled to capacity. The demand is greatest for Cultural Geography (100), Economic Geography (203), Physical Geography (101), World Geography Problems (317), Geography of West Virginia (206), and Geography of North America (305). A sixth position added in 1994 allowed the department to increase the number of sections offered each semester to four but the enrollment demands remain.

Budget:

A critical area in the department is budget allocation. Geography is an equipment driven discipline. Several items of equipment that are on-going include wall maps of world regions and special purpose maps, cartography supplies, physical geography labs, field geography courses, maps for map quizzes administered in all lower level classes, and computers. What is most critical is the amount allocated, which over the past several years has been declining:

<u>Annual Budget Allocations Since 1976</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1976-77	\$10,000.00
1977-78	10,300.00
1978-79	8,300.00
1979-80	6,587.00
1980-81	6,287.00
1981-82	7,670.00
1982-83	7,850.00
1983-84	10,325.00
1984-85	10,725.00
1985-86	11,325.00
1986-87	9,123.21
1987-88	5,893.94
1988-89	6,332.13
1989-90	6,926.86
1990-91	9,517.26
1991-92	6,948.13

Within the College of Liberal Arts, geography normally ranks 10th in current expense allocation, 9th in the number of faculty, 7th in total SCHs, 7th in BS/BA degrees produced, 9th in MS/MA degrees produced, and 6th in SCH/FTE. The budget allocation is even more appalling when compared to geography departments of comparable size, as shown in the following:

<u>University</u>	<u>Total Enrollment</u>	<u>MA/MS Degrees Granted</u>	<u>Faculty</u>	<u>Budget* (1988-89)</u>
Marshall	1,333	5	5	6,332.13
East Tennessee	847	3	4	71,940.00
U. of Toledo	2,456	4	13	49,486.00
Appalachian State	1,223	7	8	50,340.00
East Carolina U.	3,213	5	14	24,716.00
SW Texas St. U.	4,487	4	11	23,364.00
U. of Florida	ND	7	20	23,000.00
U. of S. Mississippi	1,238	3	10	17,033.00
Ohio Univ.	2,065	5	8	22,300.00

So. Illinois	1,923	4	18	22,945.00
Bowling Green (OH)	3,697	6	14	20,257.00
MS State	1,105	3	9	15,742.00
Wayne State U.	ND	4	13	12,000.00
U. of Missouri-Col.	2,205	4	6	7,000.00
Temple Univ.	ND	8	8	35,000.00
Western KY U.	3,003	8	18	33,953.79
Towson State U.	2,313	12	20	22,719.00
U. of NC at Charol.	3,456	12	20	57,591.00
Eastern KY U.	1,663	2	7	9,997.90
Murray State U.	663	3	9	9,269.00
U. of Akron	1,184	7	12	64,000.00
West Virginia U.	ND	2	7	44,128.00
Miami U. (OH)	1,500	5	12	22,588.00

<u>Average</u>	<u>2.081</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>11.17</u>	<u>28,943.56</u>
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*Non-personnel allocation.

East Tennessee State budget is combined with Geology, with additional faculty.

Source: Data provided by Chairpersons of Geography Departments at Universities listed, January, 1989.

Defending the Department:

A department may have a competent staff, high enrollment, research productivity, and be cost effective, but from time to time will have to defend its practices and justify its existence against those who remain unconvinced of the value of geography to the American and world society. Since 1986, several critical incidents have occurred. First, Physical Geography (101) was threatened with removal from a 4-hour science requirement for students in the College of Education. The course was successfully defended by meeting with the committee and submitting a position paper detailing the qualities of physical geography. Second, a strong move to combine Geography and Geology was pending until the attributes and philosophy of geography as a free standing department convincingly proved otherwise. A 1998 re-organization plan in the College of Liberal Arts has placed geography in a Division with history and political science. At this time, we can only speculate as to the effect on the department. Third, the department defended the proposed deletion of granting dual BA/BS and MA/MS degrees to the Academic Standards and Curriculum Review Committee, the Provost, the President and the Board of Trustee Review Committee. Fourth, the department was scheduled to lose a position 1992, but

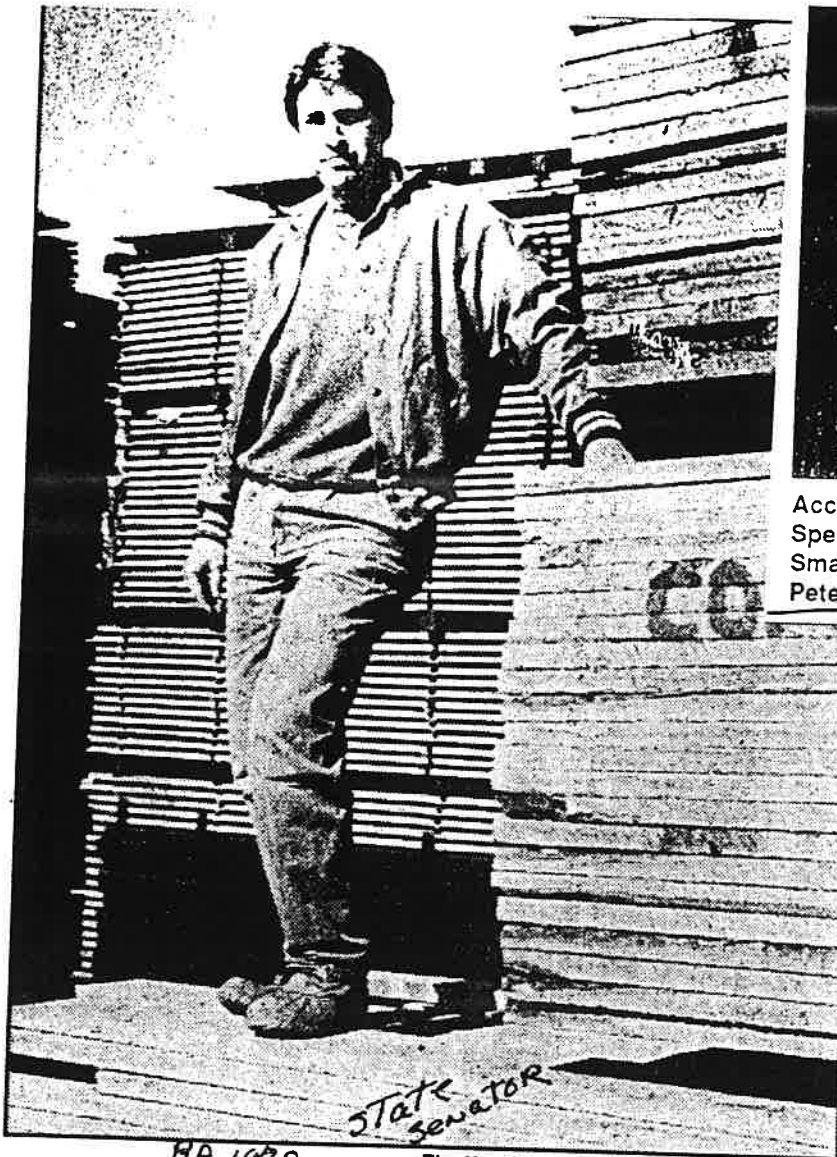
justification and defense was successful and Dr. Gripshover now holds the Ph.D. and tenure in that position. Furthermore, the department has been able to increase the number of faculty to six, with Professor Jarrett. Fifth, on several occasions the financial conditions within the university have threatened the department with a reduction in the summer offerings but through 1995 no course was dropped from the normal summer schedule. Sixth, each year the budget is problematic, but no solution has been found. Seventh, almost annually the department was confronted with the probable loss of one of its two graduate assistantships, but the department continues to hold two positions.

The demands on a small department as geography are capable of taxing the ingenuity of all staff members. The best defense for a program, and existence, is enthusiasm and quality teaching, maintaining a relevant curriculum, productive research and department harmony. A positive attitude which works with rather than attacks the administration is essential. Also, any defense of a program requires the skillful presentation of justifiable data.

No successful department is ever remote to students enrolled and who have graduated. They are the sum of staff, curricula and budgets, and their success or lack of it will impact a department. The one area that requires no defense is the achievement of those having received degrees. As cases in point, Jim Call (M.A. 1963) and Clair Merrick (M.S. 1967) received the Distinguished Graduate Student alumni award in 1994 and 1995, respectively.⁵²

For any department, tracking students is difficult, if not next to impossible. Based on extant records, which are at best exiguous, the entry occupation of students graduating with geography degrees from Marshall is 45 percent unknown, 30 percent went into public school and college teaching, 16 percent into government service and planning, and 7 percent into business. A list of known BA/BS and MA/MS graduates is attached.

⁵² MU Newsletter, April 1994 and 1995, Marshall University, Office of University Relations.



BA 1978
The Herald-Dispatch/Michael D. Kennedy
Robert C. Plymale, President of River Cities Lumber Co., Kenova, stands amid stacks of hardwoods slated for shipment to Japan.



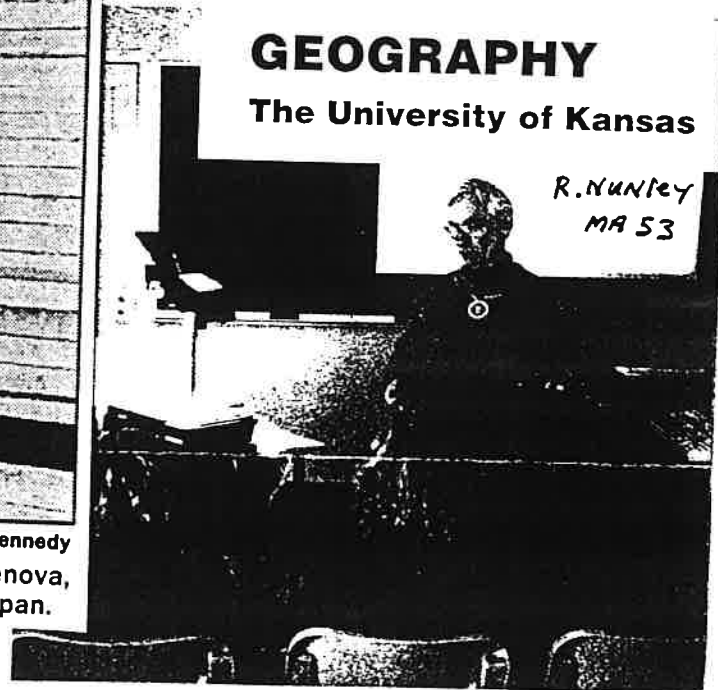
Accepting the award for Keyser Main Street from Speaker Chuck Chambers are Sharon Butner, Rural & Small Business Development Center, and Chuck Peterson, Program Manager.

MA, 1988

GEOGRAPHY

The University of Kansas

R. NUNLEY
MA 53



Feaganes Main Street director

The Herald-Dispatch

Jodi Feaganes, who only a few months ago was volunteering at Huntington Main Street, has been hired as that group's executive director.

Feaganes is the daughter of Marshall University golf coach Joe Feaganes. She is a graduate of Huntington High School and Mar-



Feaganes

shall.

She replaces Carolyn Capelli, who resigned late last year.

Feaganes earned her master's degree in geography from Marshall in August 1997. Her class work steered her to the Main Street job, she said.

"This job is really one I wanted," she said.

"My classes in geography led me toward urban planning and economic development. I also focused on downtown for a lot of my research papers. It was only natural that I came to Main Street.

"I had been talking to Carolyn and attending meetings as a volunteer. When they found out Carolyn was going to resign, (Main Street board members) called me in to talk to me about being on staff until they decided what to do. Luckily, they allowed me to submit my resume for the position."

Huntington Main Street is a non-profit group which promotes the downtown area to shoppers and new businesses.

It has been in operation since 1987. Feaganes is the group's fifth executive director.

CONCLUSION

A university department is comprised of three essential elements: faculty, students and curriculum. Each is affected by the other, and superimposed on the three are university mission and enrollments, local and national events, and financial support. Additionally, the discipline geography has a dual role of studying man and environment, though from time to time the emphasis may have concentrated on one or the other or have walked a tightrope balanced between the two.

Change, with continuity a detectable theme, characterizes the history of geography at Marshall University. Geography has been a part of Marshall University's history since its founding as an Academy in 1837, continuing with the Marshall College, State Normal School, program from 1867, with a department level in 1911, with a baccalaureate degree in 1924 and master's degree in 1948, and with the university level since 1961. The department's faculty has always placed a high value on providing a timely curriculum and quality instructions for all students.

There is no single measure of the status of an academic field. Departments of geography are faced with opportunities, tasks, and challenges in geographic education, in research, and in convincing others that it is a worthy and rewarding discipline.⁵³ Geography at Marshall University has a rich heritage but in the final analysis it will be judged on what it contributes to knowledge and society, its ability to help students understand questions in which they are interested and achievements of its degree recipients.

⁵³R. F. Abler, "What Shall We Say? To Whom Shall We Speak?" Annals Of The Association Of American Geographers, Vol. 77 (1987), pp. 511-24.

The Power of Geography

By the year 2000, planet Earth will be more crowded, the physical environment more threatened, natural resources more depleted, the global economy more competitive, and world events more interconnected. Dealing with these challenges requires an understanding of geography.

Geography is the science of space and place on Earth's surface. Its subject matter is the physical and human phenomena that make up the world's environments and places.

Geography asks us to look at the world as a whole, to understand the connections between places, to recognize that the local affects the global and vice versa.

The power and beauty of geography lie in seeing, understanding, and appreciating the web of relationships among people, places, and environments.



*"I must study politics and war
that my [children] may have
liberty to study mathematics
and philosophy. My [children]
ought to study mathematics
and philosophy, geography,
natural history, naval architec-
ture, navigation, commerce,
and agriculture, in order to
give their children a right to
study painting, poetry, music,
architecture, statuary, tapestry,
and porcelain."*

JOHN ADAMS
letter to Abigail Adams,
12 May 1780

*By the year 2000, all students
will leave grades 4, 8, and 12
having demonstrated compet-
ency over challenging subject
matter including... geography,
and every school in America
will ensure that all students
learn to use their minds well,
so they may be prepared for
responsible citizenship, further
learning, and productive
employment in our Nation's
modern economy.*

GOALS 2000:
EDUCATE AMERICA ACT
Section 102, 1994

Geography Baccalaureate Degrees
(all are BS unless otherwise noted)

1962

John D. Kincaid (BA)	Huntington WV	Graduate
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1963

Anthony E. Blades (BA)	Baltimore, MD	
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1965

James B. Hart (BA)
Michael L. Hinkle (BA)

1966

Paul Messersmith (BA)	Berwick, PA	Graduate
Thomas A. Russell (BA)	Huntington, WV	Graduate
Thomas C. Ullum (BA)		
Robert B. Vensel (BA)	Canton, OH	

1967

Mary H. Midkiff (BA)

1968

Richard M. Booth (BA)	Huntington, WV	Graduate
James E. Young (BA)	Lookout, WV	Graduate/College Teaching

1969

Stephen D. Trail (BA)
Leonard W. Veid (BA)

1970

James W. McNeer (BA)
Thomas M. Reed (BA)
Warren Rose (BA)

1971

Richard Hartman (BA)		
Mary Holderby (BA)		
Daniel Gallagher (BA)		
Thomas S. Johnson (BA)		
Donald B. Smith (BA)		
Barry A. Sysak (BA)	Johnstown, PA	Graduate/Military

1972

Samuel M. Bergin (BA)
Dennis Ferrell (BA)

Prince Frederick, MD
Gilbert, WV

1973

Fred Offutt (BA)
Victor Pratt (BA)

Williamson, WV
Kenova, WV

1974

Roger D. Carter (BA)
Patrick A. Docherty (BA)
Randall Midkiff (BA)
Thomas Pletka (BA)

Huntington, WV
Johnston, PA
Huntington, WV
Huntington, WV

1975

Danny Myers (BA)

Huntington, WV

1976

Allen Ladd
Joseph Peck
Randall Robertson
William Roderick (BA)
Scott Smith
George Younger

Huntington, WV
Huntington, WV
Hurricane, WV
Point Pleasant, OH
Huntington, WV
Williamson, WV

Graduate

Planning

1977

Elizabeth Abraham
Timothy Bocook
Harold Bunch
Floyd L. Mays
Carter Johnson
Phillip Johnston (BA)
Gilbert Rickmar (BA)

Logan, WV
Huntington, WV
Madison, WV
Huntington, WV
Ashland, KY
Logan, WV
Washington DC

Banking-Logan
Carpenter
Graduate/Planning
Ashland Oil
Graduate/Ashland Steel

1978

Margaret M. Gripshover
John W. Hunter (BA)
Robert H. Plymale (BA)

King of Prussia, PA
Huntington, WV
Ceredo, WV

Graduate/Ph.D. Program
Forest Industries

1979

Thomas E. Beaty
Mark S. Burgess

Parkersburg, WV
Blair, WV

Graduate/State Tax
Division

Kim C. Hallam (BA)
Dean R. Neal

Huntington, WV
Huntington, WV

Graduate/Planning
Graduate

1980

William T. Bare
Bruce D. Chesne
Joseph D. Enoch
George W. Fannin
Donald H. Porter
Thomas E. Shreves

South Charleston, WV
Hinton, WV
Parkersburg, WV
Huntington, WV
Branchland, WV
Bridgeport, WV

WV Dept. of Highways
Military
Planning
Insurance
Army Map Service

1981

Kirk Bowie (BA)
Mark A. Felton
Alex C. Ikefuna

Hillcrest Heights, MD
Parsons, WV
Huntington, WV

Graduate/Planning
Graduate School in
California
Post Office
Graduate/Grocery
Graduate/State Gov.
Graduate/Planning

Glen Lewis
Russell Lewis
James W. Merritt
Fred L. Rader

Huntington, WV
Huntington, WV
Kenova, WV
Elizabeth, WV

1982

William R. Brown
S. Okamura-Johnson
Roberta L. Woolfolk

South Point, OH
Huntington, WV
Huntington, WV

Graduate/Planning
Graduate/Planning
Planning

1983

Carl W. Barbour
John S. Johnson

Huntington, WV
Midkiff, WV

Graduate/College
Teaching

Albert I. Moore
Joseph M. Veazey

Huntington, WV
Huntington, WV

Law School

1984

George A. Bradley
Cynthia L. Callison
Richard Dixon
Michael D. Martin
Brian Miracle

Spencer, WV
Renick, WV
Saulsville, WV
Elkview, WV
Pennsboro, WV

National Park Service
Graduate

Sales-Parkersburg

1985

Charles F. Cotton

Huntington, WV

Graduate/Planning

1986

Jackson L. Carper

Kenova, WV

Graduate

1987

Paul L. Beach
James M. Boyd
Rebecca L. Fyffe
Craig R. Laing
Dirk G. Vanderkraats

Huntington, WV
Barboursville, WV
Portsmouth, OH
Barboursville, WV
Huntington, WV

Private Business
Military
Graduate/US Gov.
Graduate
Graduate

1988

Jon T. Blatt
Scott R. Ferry
Daniel T. Kennedy Jr.
Raymond N. Tackett

Huntington, WV
Willoughby, WV
Huntington, WV
Bridgeport, WV

Military
Urban Planning
Bank
County Gov. Tax
Accessors Office
Management

Brian E. West

Hurricane, WV

1989

Beth L. Adkins
Ronald R. Adkins Jr.
Robert S. Burks
Joseph F. Florian (BA)
Donald C. Kleppe

Wayne, WV
Huntington, WV
Huntington, WV
Salem, WV
East Lynn, WV

Graduate
Private Business
International Trade
Physically Challenged
Graduate/State Tax
Division

1990

Scott E. Bennett
Melissa F. Nida
Brian K. Raddish

Plymouth, NC
Salt Rock, WV
Farmington, WV

Graduate
Sales/Graduate
Defense Mapping
Service
Education

Jeffrey V. Varney (BA)

Peach Creek, WV

1991

Fred Combs
Jonathan H. Derbyshire
Patricia A. Goad
Sharyn C. Goodpaster
Brandon T. Kuehne
Allan S. Oddenino
Bart Thompson (BA)
Brian M. Thompson

Huntington, WV
Huntington, WV
Greenup, KY
Sisterville, WV
Arlington, VA

Management
Graduate
Graduate
Sales-Radio Shack
Military
Graduate
EPA/Travel Agency/
School
Graduate
Graduate

Randall S. Urian (BA)
Donald V. Williams

Washington, WV
Huntington, WV
Chapmanville, WV

1992

Brooks L. Blevins

Scott Mullens (BA)
Russell D. Hefner
Michael Miller
Roy L. Ramey (BA)
Eric K. Spears (BA)

Huntington, WV

Military
Graduate School of
London School of
Economics

1993

Laura L. Chester
Jeffrey C. Moore (BA)
Niles V. Riddle
Randall S. Summerfield

Huntington, WV

1994

Brian K. Cole (BA)
Sarah D. Davis
Pat Moore
Scott Shellenberger

Huntington, WV
Kenova, WV

Graduate School
Graduate School
Military

MA/MS GRADUATE DEGREES IN GEOGRAPHY

1950

Opal Farley Hines, MA Huntington, WV
Olive Burroughs Shute, MA Ashland, KY
Don Thomas, MA Peach Creek, WV

Thesis: "Geographical Factors in the Modern Industrial Expansion of Brazil," Advisor: Professor Britton.

1951

Dorothy Mae Wilson, MA Huntington, WV

1952

Ruben L. Adkins, MA Albemarle, NC
Blanche Shafer Bowers, MA Huntington, WV

Thesis: "Education of the Indians in the United States: A Geographic Problem," Advisor: Professor Britton.

Alda Haught Miller, MA Logan, WV
Elsie Gannon Davis, MA Bloomington, IN

Thesis: "Agriculture in the Netherlands," Advisor: Dr. Davis.

Louisa M. Norbery Hilenski, MA Worcester, MA

Thesis: "The Geography of the Arabian Peninsula," Advisor: Dr. Davis.

Crete Pyles Ward, MA Huntington, WV

1953

Mary J. Peyton Bowen, MA West Hamlin, WV
Gerald R. Britton, MA Huntington, WV U.S. Government

Thesis: "Agriculture in Mexico," Advisor: Professor Britton

Geaneous Eugene Cline, MA Baisden, WV

Ernest Walter Cole, MA Detroit, MI University Professor

Thesis: "A Study of the Development of the Interior Resources of Brazil," Advisor: Professor Britton.

Jack Wallace Cook, MA Huntington, WV University Professor

James Lewis Gore, MA Princeton, WV

John Churchill Hodges, MA Huntington, WV.

Jess K. McClure, MA	Hamlin, WV	
Robert Edward Nunley, MA	Lake, WV	University Professor

Thesis: "A Geographical Study of Costa Rica," Advisor: Professor Britton.

Harold Pockrose, MA	Plainfield, NJ
Robert Waddell, MA	Franklin Furnace, OH

1954

Eldon H. Atkins, MA	
Carl Chadwick, Jr., MA	Kenova, WV
William Clark, Jr., MA	Hamlin, WV
Austin Lycan, MA	Prichard, WV
Clara Anna Nichols, MA	Huntington, WV
Merlin Dale Thompson, MA	Huntington, WV

1955

George William Tope, MA	Gallipolis, OH
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1956

Lewis Garrett Ball, MA	Milton, WV
Clarence E. Burdette, MA	Nitro, WV
Robert L. Childress, MA	South Charleston, WV
Elizabeth White, MA	Man, WV

Thesis: "Development of the Bituminous Coal Mining Industry in Logan, West Virginia," Advisor: Dr. Davis.

Frank Richard Senise, MA	Huntington, WV
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1957

Robert Carlton Conrad, MA	South Charleston, WV	Ohio Public Schools
Robert Lee Farmer, MA	Ashland, KY	
James L. Davis, MA	West Hamlin, WV	University Professor

Thesis: "Geographical Study of Industrial Plant Location Along the Middle Ohio River Valley," Advisor: Dr. Davis.

Charles R. Stephen, MA	South Point, OH	University Professor
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Thesis: Geographical Factors of Population Distribution in Ohio," Advisor: Professor Britton.

Dorothy Rife Wright, MA	Huntington WV
Anthony Paul Cook, MA	Oak Park, MI
Earl Dorsey, MA	
Robert Keith Wensley, MA	Huntington, WV

1958

John Edward Galloway, MA	Huntington, WV	Public Schools
Mack H. Gillenwater, MA	Crumpler, WV	University Professor

Thesis: "The Development of the Iron Industry in the Ashland, Kentucky Area of the Hanging Rock Iron Region," Advisor: Dr. Davis.

1960

Alda Eskridge Cecil, MA	Huntington, WV	
Lydell Vernon Douthat, MA	Huntington, WV	University Professor
Forest F. Underwood, MA	Barboursville, WV	County Commissioner
George Richard Nisbet, MA	Dehue, WV	

1961

John Barr Bates, MA	Huntington, WV
Moody James Goff, MA	Hinton, WV
John Wade Milhoan, MA	Gallipolis, WV

1962

James Edward Conrad, MA	Huntington, WV	Private Business
Revada Franklin Dingess, MA	West Hamlin, WV	

Thesis: "Economic Geography of Lincoln County, WV," Advisor: Dr. Davis.

John Kincaid, MA	Huntington, WV
Lottie Farley Midkiff, MA	West Hamlin, WV

Thesis: "Production of Natural Gas in Lincoln County, WV," Advisor: Dr. Davis.

Heber Martin Miller, MA	Madison, WV
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1963

Anthony Blades, MA Baltimore, MD
 Jimmie Gordon Call, MA St. Albans, WV Private Business
Thesis: "Oil and Gas of Kanawha County, WV" Advisor: Professor Britton.

Joseph Archibald Guard, MA Cloquet, MN
Thesis: "An Analysis of Some Geographic Factors Affecting the Location of New Factories," Advisor: Professor Britton.

Charles Lewis Lieble, MA South Charleston, WV University Professor
 James F. Steinbrecher, MA Huntington, WV
 Walter Sherill Stowers, MA Ceredo, WV
 Larry Joe VanFaussien, MA Kenova, WV

1964

James Herbert Chapman, MA Huntington, WV Planning
Thesis: "Geographical Location and Operational Procedures of Princess Coals, Incorporated," Advisor: Professor Britton.

Jack Wayne Perkins, MA Summersville, WV
 James William Clay, MA Kermit, WV University Professor
Thesis: "Potential of a Pulp and Paper Industry in the State of West Virginia," Advisor: Professor Britton.

Carroll F. Hoffman, MA Red House, WV
 John J. Jarvis, III, MA West Chester, PA
 Richard Henry Milton, MA Huntington, WV Foreign Service
 Frederick L. Moore, MA Upper Montclair, NJ
 Don Miles Pitsberger, MA Huntington, WV
 Frank Davis Pugh, MA Chester, WV

1965

Juan Bergoudian, MA Sao Paulo, Brazil
Thesis: "Geographical Study of Selected Equatorial and West African Railways," Advisor: Professor Britton.

Glenna Sue Blankenship, MA Clear Fork, WV
 Larry George Jarrett, Jr., MA Charleston, WV Foreign Service
 Chester Chase Morgan, MA Baileysville, WV
 Thomas Rodney Noble, MA Logan, WV
 Boyd Spaulding, MA Kenova, WV

Thesis: "Analysis of the Economic Development of the United States Virgin Islands on the Mother County." Advisor: Professor Britton.

1966

Gladys Bond Lilly, MA
James Larry Smith, MA
Col. Patrick H. Morgan, MA
Walter Thomas Stigall, MS

Huntington, WV
Nitro, WV
Barboursville, WV
Charleston, WV

University Professor
Education
Industry

1967

Jimmie Lee Adkins, MS
Timothy Edward Clagg, MS
Clair Charlene Grace, MS
Douglas Scott McDermott, MS

Kenova, WV
Huntington, WV
Huntington, WV
Ft. Lauderdale, FL

University Professor
D.I.A.

1968

Frazier Stephen Ewing, MS
David Paul Gillispie, MS
Victor Foster Kelbaugh, MS
Burgess Thomas Lowe, MS
Paul Donald Messersmith, MS

Charleston, WV
Charleston, WV
Dunbar, WV
Williamson, WV
Berwick, PA

University Professor

University Professor
University Professor

1969

Richard Melvin Booth, MS
George William Jaquay, MS
Jesse Jones, MS
Robert Woodson Quinn, MS
Jimmy Donald Rogers, MS
Thomas Edward Ross, MS
Ronald Lee Smeltzer, MS

Huntington, WV
Charleston, WV
East Lynn, WV
Newport, NC
Lizemores, WV
Bud, WV
Huntington, WV

Private Business

Planning
University Professor
University Professor
University Professor

1970

Charles Hubert Huffman, MS
Charles Kenneth Kincaid, MS
Thomas Arthur Russell, MS
William Edward Russell, MS
Dorinda Rose Stevens, MS

Greenville, WV
Parkersburg, WV
Huntington, WV
Portsmouth, OH
Dunbar, WV

I.R.S.
Public Schools

Ray Junior Wilmoth, MS

Uler, WV

Public Schools

1971

Wallace Benton Brubeck, MS

Wayne, WV

Public Schools

Anna Parsons Cadd, MS

Charleston, WV

Paul Loring Key, MS

High Point, NC

University Professor

Thesis: "An Analysis of Municipal Annexations in North Carolina and Comparative Investigation of the Annexation Statutes of North Carolina and Other Selected States," Advisor: Dr. Clagg.

Don Allen Sargent, MS

Milton, WV

Private Business

Doris Jean Waddell, MS

Franklin Furnace, OH

1972

David Cowen Brooks, MS

Bluefield, WV

University Professor

John Erman Gyga, MS

New Martinsville, WV

Education

Randy Dean Scott, MS

Beaver, WV.

Michael Joe Taylor, MS

Elizabeth, WV

Public Schools

James Edward Young, MS

Lookout, WV

Planning

1973

Charles Wayne Ankrum, MS

Ripley, WV

Public Schools

James Ernest Case, Jr., MS

South Charleston, WV

Public Schools

William Fenton Clark, MS

Virginia Beach, VA

University Professor

James Roy Curry, MS

Wayne, WV

U.S. Government

Richard B. Jorgensen, MS

Woodbridge, VA

Public Schools

Thomas Jeffrey Rone, MS

Huntington, WV

Public Schools

Macel Martena Wheeler, MS

Ravenswood, WV

University Professor

1974

Patricia Hayes Adkins, MS

Proctorville, OH

Private Business

Allen Ray Arbogast, MS

St. Albans, WV

University Professor

Terrell Lee Jackson, MA

New Martinsville, WV

Public Education

Thomas J. O'Neil, MS

Ashland, KY

U.S. Government

Barry Anthony Sysak, MS

Johnstown, PA

U.S. Military

Charles Vance Weekley, MA

Pennsboro, WV

University Professor

Charles David Wiley, MA

Wayne, WV

Public Schools

1975

Lonnie Bowen, MA

Roy Clay Green, MA

Marvin Lowell Peyton, MS

James Curtis Sparks, MS

Robert Bruce Vensel, MA

Williamson, WV

St. Albans, WV

Dehue, WV

Bluefield, WV

Canton, OH

Railroad

Oak Ridge Nat. Lab.

1976

James Walter Bowers, MA

Karen Susan Duba, MS

Conrad Woodrow Neeley, MS

Timothy Lee Scarberry, MS

Huntington, WV

Mt. Hope, WV

Proctorville, WV

State Government

Public Schools

U.S. Military

Minister

1977

Byron Douglas Carpenter, MA

James Jackson Cozort, MS

Patricia Abshire Cozort, MS

Richard Joseph Seelen, MS

South Charleston, WV

Oceana, WV

Charleston, WV

Rock Island, IL

Planning

Public Schools

Public Schools

Public Schools

1978

Douglas Bunch, MA

William Eugene Losch, MA

Kathryn Madigan, MS

Nancy Susan Pool, MS

James Ramon Rappold, MS

John Michael White, MS

Madison, WV

Summersville, WV

Vienna, VA

South Boston, VA

Alloy, WV

Huntington, WV

Real Estate

Public Schools

University Professor

University Professor

1979

John C. Furry, MS

Mark Howell, MS

Carter Johnson, MS

Lesley Ellen Noll, MA

Russell Lee Ward, MA

Falling Rock, WV

Salem, WV

Ashland, KY

Hurricane, WV

Huntington, WV

U.S. Government

U.S. Military

Private Industry

Economic Development

Public Schools

1980

Garry Steven Belcher, MS
Mark Scott Burgess, MS
Claude Hallam, MS
Jacquelyn Ann McGinnis, MS
Dean Richard Neal, MS

Ironton, OH
Madison, WV
Washington, PA
Oceana, WV
Kenova, WV

Public Schools
State Government
Planning
Coal Industry
Health Services

1981

Stephen Joseph Cummings, MS
David Allen Emery, MS
Claude Ray Zornes, MA

Clarksburg, WV
Hurricane, WV
Logan, WV

Planning
Public Schools

1982

Carrie Eldridge, MS
Joseph Dean Enoch, MS
Mark Alanson Felton, MS
Joey Frank Pendley, MS
Fred L. Rader, MS
Robert Allen Sirk, MS
Douglas Willis, MS
Samuel T. McEldownery, MA

Barboursville, WV
Parkersburg, WV
Parsons, WV
Ravenswood, WV
Elizabeth, WV
Romney, WV
Charleston, WV

Private Consultant
Nuclear Power
Regional Planning
State Government
Regional Planning
University Professor
Security

1983

Cameron Dean, MS
Sharon Bias, MS

Huntington, WV
Huntington, WV

U.S. Government

1984

Billy Jo. Cooksey, MA
Linda Massie Hay, MA
Russell Lewis, MS
Allen Ladd, MS

Raleigh, NC
Kenova, WV
Kenova, WV
Huntington, WV

C & P Telephone
Public Schools
Private Business
University Professor

1985

Margaret M. Gripshover, MS
John Sherman Johnson, MA
Sabrina Okamura Johnson, MS
Dolores S. Musick, MS
Donald Patrick Rogers, MA

Philadelphia, PA
Midkiff, WV
Huntington, WV
South Point, OH
Milton, WV

University Professor
University Professor
Planning
Public Schools
Public Schools

1986

Robert Eschelman, MA
Richard John Dixon, MS

Huntington, WV
Saulsville, WV

U.S. Government
Urban Planning

1987

Jackson L. Carper, Jr., MS
Charles F. Cotton, MA
James Wyatt Merritt, MS
Jackson A. Park, MA
Isabel Rose Walden, MA

Kenova, WV
Lesage, WV
Kenova, WV
Point Pleasant, WV
West Hamlin, WV

County Planning
State Government
Public Schools
Public Schools

1988

Billy Eugene Bailey, MA
Rebecca Fyffe, MA
Rick A. Haught, MA
Craig R. Laing, MA
Charles H. Peterson, MA

Huntington, WV
Portsmouth, OH
Vienna, WV
Barboursville, WV
Parkersburg, WV

Industry
Government Research
Public Schools
University Professor
Economic Development

1989

Victoria Berry, MS
David M. Holley, MS

Kenova, WV
Prichard, WV

Graduate School
Transportation

1990

Christa Miller-Smith, MA
Madonna Sue Artis, MA

Kenova, WV
Ashland, KY

Planning
Public Schools

1991

Lewis Baker, MA
Scott Bennett, MS
Sandra Dyke, MA
Donald Kleppe, MS
Kyra Otte, MA
Earlene Sharp, MA
Dirk Vanderdratts, MS

Branchland, WV
Plymouth, NC
Huntington, WV
Bloomington, IN
Prosperity, WV
Culloden, WV
Huntington, WV

Natural Resources

Planning
State Government
Public Schools
Tourism

1992

Beth Adkins, MS
Sharon Goodpaster, MS
John Havir, MA
Eugene Kennedy, MA
Daniel Blankenship, MS
Patricia Goad, MS
Karl Epps, MS

Wayne, WV
Greenup, KY
Huntington, WV
Iaeger, WV
Indiana
Huntington, WV
Guyandotte, WV

Planning
Planning
Private Contractor
Public Schools
Military
Private Business

1993

Donald Williams, MS
Bart Thompson, MA
Randall Urian, MA

Chapmanville, WV
Wayne, WV
Huntington, WV

Ministry
Boy Scouts

1994

John McCallister, MA
James Leonard, MS
Nick Miller, MA
Melisa Nida Cole, MS
Karen Nance, MA
Richard Watt, MS

Huntington, WV
Kenova, WV
El Paso, TX
Salt Rock, WV
Guyandotte, WV
Barboursville, WV

Graduate School
Television News
Private Business
Historic Preservation
Environmentalist

Thesis: "Land Use in the Teays Valley Growth Corridor," Advisor: Dr. Adkins.

1995

Angela Fox, MA
Jeffrey Bowsher, MA
James E. Boggs, MS

Huntington, WV
Charleston, WV
Louisa, KY

Planning
Education

Glenn Campbell, MA
Brian Cole, MA
Richard Bennett, MA
Andrew Borden, MS
Angela Turner, MA

Kenova, WV
Huntington, WV
Huntington, WV
Kenova, WV

Planning
Research
Sales
U.S. Government

1996

Kimberly C. Hatcher, MA
Kelly Ratanamalaya, MS

Matheny, WV
Huntington, WV

Planning

1997

Paul Hattan, MA
Jodi A. Feaganes, MA
Heather Mounts, MA
Paul Holton, MA

Parkersburg, WV
Huntington, WV
Hanover, WV
Salt Rock, WV

Security
Main Street