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RM: So was he kind to you?

Interview with: Lola Morrison 3/11/96

Interviewed by: Dr. Magnaghi

RM: Ms. Morrison, I would like to begin my interview with my usual question that is, could you tell us your birthdate.

LM: I can tell you my age they can subtract, my birthdate is May 14, 1909. I will be 87 years old in a short time. And I started Northern in 1926. Got my degree, my AD degree in 1930, it took me 2-1/2 years. I have to mention here that after I taught school, I taught Latin, French and math, and after I started teaching school I realized when I am teaching math how very limited and small our education was here, it is so easy. I took trig, and analytical geometry, I taught those later in high school, we didn't have those in high school, they were very, subjects were really very simple compared to what they have to have now. We didn't have the background, we didn't have TV's, radios or anything like that. And so college was very easy for me, because it was, it was just a little beyond high school. The teachers, so many of the teachers we had there were are ? in the halls or something, streets and everything else at that time. Up until 6 months ago, whether he was president, who was the first president?

RM: Waldo

LM: Oh I didn't know about him. I came here when President Munson was there. He was a very ? , to me he was the sound type, walk down the street with his shoulders back, and very firm look, he wasn't ?, he looked very firm, the funny thing about him was I was very open about everything I did, talked to everybody, we were done with school and had us lined up to register and of course you had the people there to advise you for registering, and I couldn't think what exactly what subjects I should take and I went to President Munson's office and asked him what I should take. I can remember the very clear smile on his face as I came in. He wasn't a man that smiled very often. I just bravely, I didn't realize that I was being brave, I thought that I was doing the right thing. Go right to the President and find out what I should take. And for some reason he must of appealed to me because every time he met me after that he smiled, and he seldom smiled afterwards, when I told somebody about it they said you went to the "PRESIDENT" to find out.

RM: So when you did this, was he friendly?

LM: NO, NO, he was scared of me, he was just like of ?, he was just, he never talked to anyone, everyone was scared of him,

- RM: but I didn't know that.
- RM: So was he kind to you?
- LM: Yes, amused him apparently, but he always smiled for a little bit, half smile, but he was very nice to me about my courses too, he didn't tell me very much, but I guess I amused him. I didn't know any better, I didn't realize the importance. And ahm
- RM: While you were at Northern, was former President Kaye still teaching there? Did you take any courses from him?
- LM: No I didn't have any courses from him. Seen him around there though. He had been there before. because for ? years in Kindergarten or just before that, I lived in Marquette, on by the college it was called Hemitite street. and they changed it afterwards to Kaye avenue, named after Kaye, so he must of been around, he picture is in the ?
- RM: No he was president from 1904 until 1923, then he came back and taught for 6 years or so afterwards.
- LM: If anybody had him I don't remember them, everybody had him when I was there, ? my teachers were all, ahm ? Latin, ? for instructions something, it was simple. I remember a class they call metalology ? it was a very simple subject the material was much simpler.
- RM: Now one thing that was over at Northern when you were going there, wondering if you remember it, do you remember something called "Out in the Front" a raised piece of land, called the heart of Northern.
- LM: NO, (couldn't understand this sentence) no I don't recall anything like that, I only had, there are only a few of us left now, but I don't remember anything like that.
- RM: Would you like to comment on some of the humorous antidotes of some of the faculty members that you had, for whom a building is named after, as Grace Spalding, did you have her?
- LM: Yes, I didn't have her for anything, but she was a very good friend, I was very friendly with the teachers. There were only a few of us. After all there (couldn't understand) I was very friendly with Grace Spalding, and one day she said to me well I think that is semestical unbound, I remember that phrase, semestical unbound, she was very sweet and a very nice person. And with her was a very different type of person, she taught at heart. And also we were very friendly with them we would visit with them and laugh and talk to them at night. Become a part of them. All of those teachers were ?.

RM: Then Earl Parker, since you taught Latin, you took from him.

LM: Yes, I took Latin from him, and French from Madam ?, I majored in Latin, I took four years of Latin in High School so when I got in here, I decided to major in French, I only had two years in High School, I majored in French, minored in Latin and math and ahm so ahm I had ? in French, we had no language labs in those days, so I had not really developed the accent over my name, T-h-e-r-i-a-u-l a good French name, so everyone thought I should be able to talk French. And I never mastered the accent very well, very

Dwight Waldo lived and died in Michigan more than-fifty years ago. Many of the things he said and did still affect us today. Waldo was viewed by many as a great educator. Throughout his years in the educational system, his relentless pursuit of excellence has helped him to achieve his goals. He was able to help two of Michigan's new Normals to achieve greatness. These two schools were the Northern State and the Western State Teachers Colleges. This is what Dwight Waldo will be remembered for. In writing this paper, I hope to further acquaint the reader with the life of Dwight Waldo and his wonderful years as an administrator.

Dwight Bryant Waldo was born on June 13, 1864 in Arcade, New York. At the age of eight, he and his family move to Plainwell, Michigan, just ten miles north of Kalamazoo. At just sixteen years of age, he graduated from the Plainwell High School. After graduation he worked in his father's grocery store. During his short time working there, he received the skills needed to work with people. He now possessed an understanding of the so-called "everyday folk" that he showed throughout his entire lifetime.

After his graduation from high school he attended Michigan State Agricultural College from 1881 to 1883 (now Michigan State University). After leaving there, he attended Albion college from which he graduated in 1887. He had already entered the teaching profession before his graduation, teaching at a district school, which is now incorporated into the site of Camp Custer.

After leaving Albion College, Waldo did some graduate work at Harvard. In 1890, Waldo received his Master's degree from Albion college. He then taught History and Economic courses at Beloit college from 1890 to 1892. From 1892 to 1899, Waldo taught the same courses at Albion college. All of these teaching experiences were helping him to prepare for what lay ahead.

When the job of heading the new Normal School in Marquette came around, Waldo became very interested in the position. Given the amount of time that Waldo spent contacting all of the different individuals for recommendations, he showed that he had the drive to take on the awesome responsibility of heading this new school. He received many of his recommendations from prominent people, including members of the Michigan House of Representative, his old professors, and

his minister. These letters shed a lot of light on the character of Dwight Waldo. All of the letters comment on the type of individual Waldo was. They describe him as an intelligent, well educated individual. They use such words as "rare", "able", and "brilliant" to describe him. These letters prove that he was a highly respected individual, and that he had the qualifications necessary to fill this position.

After reviewing the numerous letters of recommendation, Dwight Waldo appears to be a very well respected individual. Each of the letters refer to his abilities in the field of education. They also comment on his extensive educational background, which they feel makes him well qualified for the new position. The letters of recommendation all state that Waldo was well qualified for the position as the head of the new school. Although he did not have any administrative background, he had many of the qualities that were needed to get the new school going. He had a dynamic personality, he was extremely aggressive, he was receptive to new ideas, and had an abundance of common sense. He also possessed the ability to make friends, and to sell his ideas. This alone with his tireless energy is just what the new school needed.

The first letter of recommendation came from Charles E. Bar, a professor at Albion College. He states in his letter that Waldo would be an excellent choice to fill this new position. He uses such words as "thorough" and "painstaking" to describe him. He seemed to be very impressed with Waldo, and thought that by bringing in his goals and ideas he could build a strong school.<sup>1</sup>

The next letter of recommendation came from Samuel Dickie, a member of the Albion College Endowment Fund. He wrote in this letter that he was somewhat reluctant to say a word on behalf of Waldo. His reason for doing this was that if Waldo left, it would create a big void in his staff which would be difficult to fill. This feeling was not only felt by him, but shared by many of the people that wrote these letters. Although they are happy to see him move on in his career, they are sad to see him leave. It was hard to find another that was qualified as Dwight Waldo.<sup>2</sup>

Another letter of recommendation came from J.C. Floyd, his minister. He, like all of the others, could not say enough on behalf of Waldo. In the letter he comments not only on his public life, but also on his private life. In his opinion they are both without blemish. He sees him as a "good broad minded level-headed all around fellow, companionable and trustworthy." He is also quick to point out that his wife was also well suited for the new position. He sees her as a well cultured lady, who would be ideal to fill her new position. Mr. Floyd stated that, "if you find a him a better man and appoint him, you will serve well the state."

One of the letters of recommendation came from Edward N. Dingley, member of the Michigan House of Representatives. In this letter he talks about the excellent educational background that Waldo possesses. He believes that this,

joined with his knowledge of the elementary schools adds to his suitability to the position, he would be a tremendous asset not only to the school, but to the whole educational system as well.<sup>4</sup>

The last letter of recommendation is from James M. Davis, a member of the Michigan House of Representatives. He states in his letter that he feels that Waldo would be an excellent choice to head the new school in Marquette. He sees him as a young man of fine education, and the administrative ability that is demanded by this position. He stated that if Waldo was chosen to fill the position, it would be "conferring a lasting benefit to the cause of education in our State."<sup>5</sup>

All of the letters of recommendation were written on behalf of Waldo, and were well received by the State Board of Education. With the amount of time that he spent collecting them, he really showed them how interested he was in the position. They were one of the major factors in the appointment of Dwight Waldo as head of The new normal school.

On June 23, 1899, Dwight Waldo was appointed principal of the Northern State Normal School. He accepted this position with great enthusiasm, and viewed it as a challenge. It was now time to start preparing for the upcoming term.

One of the first things that Waldo was faced with was the selection of a faculty. For the five positions that he needed to fill, he received one hundred and twenty five applications. Of these he chose Lewis Flint Anderson to teach pedagogy and psychology, William McCracken to teach physics and chemistry, Martha Ackerman for geography and drawing, Edward Maul for mathematics, and Flora E. Hill to teach english. Waldo set very high standards when selecting his faculty. This is one of the reasons that Northern has been able to grow and expand throughout the years.

The next problem faced by this new administration was to find a suitable building in which to hold classes. On September 6, 1899, Principal Waldo and D.F. Charleton, architect for the new school, attended a common council meeting to request the use of the second floor of City Hall for classrooms. After a debate, they permitted this use. It was agreed that the State Board of Education would have to pay for the extra heating expenses and the extra janitor service. They also stated that the building must be kept in good order, which Waldo made his personal responsibility. Before the new school opened, Waldo went on a tour of the Upper Peninsula's high schools. He hoped that by doing this he could get a feeling for the surrounding conditions and the prospects for future attendance. This would prove to be very beneficial for the new school.

On September 19, 1899, classes began at the new school. The enrollment began with thirty-two students on the first day. By the end of the second week. Sixty-one students had registered, of the sixty-one, only one or two were men. The tuition for the first term was \$3.00.

After the first term got started, Waldo turned his attention to building permanent buildings. His goal was to get a

structure built by the start of the summer semester. The plans called for three connected buildings, the south wing to be built first.

The construction of the new building went exactly as planned. With the rapid work that was done, the building was ready for the start of the summer term.

In the spring of 1900, Mr. Longyear and Mr. Ayer offered to build a dormitory. This offer was eagerly accepted and work started right away. It was to consist of three story wooden building, with an attic and a partial basement. Just like the last building, the construction moved along quite rapidly. It opened in the spring of 1900 with seventy occupants. The dormitory also housed Principal and Mrs. Waldo, the Stewards, and the chef.

During the second year of the school, the plans for a training school were finalized. This new school was to be run in conjunction with the courses offered at the Normal School. This school was ideal because it offered the Northern students a place to practice and hone their teaching skills.

President Waldo always had a fundamental purpose for the school. This "purpose" remained unchanged for many years.

"The fundamental purpose of the Normal is the training of students who expect to teach in our public school system, and the further training of those now teaching who desire better preparation for their professional duties. The course of study, the methods of teaching, and the spirit of the school are largely determined by this special purpose. As an important part of the equipment of grade teachers there is not substitute for the work accomplished in the better class of normal schools. At the Northern normal all possible pains will be taken to secure the best results in professional training. As far as practicable the personal needs of each student will be taken into consideration. Character, scholarship, teaching efficiency, and the true professional spirit are all emphasized. It is the firm purpose of the administration to maintain the strongest possible corps of teachers, as an example of efficient teaching is one of the best things that can be offered the student of a normal."

The new Normal School was now on the move. More faculty were being added, and enrollment was also on its way up. French, biology, and music were now being offered to the students.

The construction was also being continued. In 1902, the Peter White Science Hall was added to the existing campus. In 1904, the addition of the library annex was also welcomed. All of these changes marked the growth of the new school.

In the year of 1902, Northern Normal began to be able to grant its own certificates. This was quite a convenience because they no longer had to go to Ypsilanti to do this. With this new ability, the school was starting to be known not only by the people of the Upper Peninsula, but by the whole state.

In 1904 a new normal school was to open in Kalamazoo, and the State Board of Education was so impressed by the accomplishments of Waldo at Northern, they offered him the position to head this school. After a period of reflection,

Waldo chose to accept their offer. *was in everything.*

In April, 1904, President Waldo resigned to become Western's first president. His reason for leaving his position at Northern was that he felt that he could provide a greater field of service there. He felt that this was a great opportunity, and he could not pass it up.

With the opening of this new school set for June 27, 1904, Waldo had little time to get things ready. Much like Northern, Western did not have any of its own buildings when the school first opened. After searching for a place to house the school, an old college building, the Methodist church house, and the YMCA were chosen.

After selecting his new faculty, he again turned his attention to building. He set a goal that the first building would be ready for the second year.

In 1905, the first building was ready for use, but as time went on this building became inadequate to house the increasing number of students. As a result, a major expansion began. The expansions spanned from 1905 to 1909. This was a major step for the young school.

In 1907 the legislature made an appropriation for a new training school. The school was slated to be built two years from that date. In 1913 an appropriation was given to the school for the construction of a science building. In the summer of 1921 a manual training building was also added, followed by a library and gymnasium.

Throughout Waldo's career at Western enrollment steadily increased. From its start in 1904, to his retirement in 1936, the enrollment figures drastically increased. With this marked increase in enrollment, Western was starting to emerge as one of the best known teacher's colleges in the United States.

The rise of Western to these high standings was due to the high standards that were set by President Waldo. He took great care in selecting his faculties. He made sure that they were the best possible candidates. He was also able to envision the coming needs of the teaching profession, and had great strength of character which enabled him to constantly build up the school even in times of seeming adversity. This shows what kind of man Dwight Waldo was, and is a great credit to him.

Throughout his career, Waldo served on many different committees and organizations. He was the past president of the Association of Teachers Colleges, the National Society for the Study of Education, and served on a number of other boards. He was very active in his pursuit for higher standards of education, and worked hard to see that all of them were met.

very difficult, but I could however read it ?? not talking it very well, but we used to have meetings where we were suppose to talk nothing but French, but we never carried it far enough, if they couldn't understand it they would go back to English. ?? all these labs they have now, they are all week now, able to learn much faster, much more advanced then we

- RM: were. Much more advanced than we were, in everything.
- RM: Did you have Mildred Magers?
- LM: No I never had her but I knew her very well, Yes I did have her and English class, that is I don't remember very dry, nothing very exciting in it. what did she do? ? she was ? I don't think I had many ? in high school, or in, all sort of theory of literature or something, what did I have for her, was sort of a dull course. She was nice. I seldom had conflict with any of the teachers I had, except with Dr. L? everyone had conflict with him some of the time. For some reason or other he favored he did not like people who majored in athletics, gym you know, for most he was nasty to them, for some reason or other we had a conflict I didn't like his attitude, and he would ask questions and he would call on you by your last name and but the way he would say it, so, so, it would cause a lot of conflict. Finally I got so, it was an 8 O'Clock class too my first semester there, and I begin to rebel I guess I didn't really do that, but he was so crude in talking to you and finally I didn't show up for class half the time and then when it came to midterm he failed me. So he called me in to his office, this was the crucial point, and he said, first he looked at me, how many nights a week do you go out Therio? ? ? ?, and I looked at him said there is only seven, and I really didn't ? out that way, there is only seven nights a week, so how many nights do you go out there is only seven, so he failed me. The only one that seemed close ? my record, B and A's all the time. and but any way he was very good to some of the supper ones otherwise he would give them an A, he made a fuss over them, but you didn't find many teachers like that. There were a couple of them I guess.
- RM: Now did you have to take Biology? Then you had to re-take it.
- LM: Yes from Ms. Sharkey then, and she told me, I should give you an A, see she is in the same department, since you had trouble with Dr. ? I will make it a B, apologizing. So you see the power he had. Didn't make that much difference to me.
- RM: Did you ever have Lew Allen Chase? For History.
- LM: Yes, he was very boring, and he read everything, he knew his history, very well. and ahm he would call on you and you either had to know it or you didn't, he was had quite a few followers there, who majored in history, I didn't like History very much, but ahm he was blind and he conducted class very well.
- RM: There was nothing on Eversole
- LM: Because Eversole was a little small man, I had him too, he didn't leave much of an impression. He was insignificant in ? personality of ?, I got through with him alright no problem.

RM: Let see, then you were in Mathematics, did you have Spooner.

LM: Yes, I had Spooner, I had astronomy from Spooner I think, that was included in a math course, that was with Spooner. I Mattson for math ? ?. Oscar. I liked math. ? Geography, didn't I have ? for literature, I remember him too, he was very nice. Another 8 O'Clock class and I was always half asleep, my eye's were closed. I was always going to surprise me and he would call on me and I always had the answer. He ? ? (couldn't understand this). I never see me begin to nod, ????. We had kind of a contest.

RM: There was another guy here, or his son went on to be famous, his name is Laupner.

LM: John Laupner, we lived next door to him, in Marquette, when I was very small, he was a couple of years younger than me I think. I remember trying to push, they were English, I remember his mother pushing him in this big carriage. He became very famous in, I had his father, in ahm there, Economy, he was just a typical professor nothing exciting.

RM: Then there was Ethel Carry,

LM: He was another one I had trouble with, He was ?

RM: Could you talk a little about her?

LM: very definitely. Ahm I was very outgoing and I think people thought I probably new more than I really did, I was very active and very naive, sometimes, I had to hide ?, she was wear red pleated skirt and red dark sweater, ahm and she must of decided I was a bad girl I guess, and ahm I know then, I went to a dance across the street was a ? restaurant right across from the college and it was run by a man by the name of Homstead who's father was a Minister here, and Homstead had a very bad reputation, but I didn't, he asked me out one time and I took him to this dance and very ? I guess that is what ruined me with her. And I must be very bad going out with him. I remember and he thought, actually he was amused at my mievity he thought I was really fun because I didn't know what was what actually. So I roomed with a girl who was very quiet and never did anything outwardly who was total opposite of me, outgoing and then when Cary called me in she was very angry with me for going out with this man, he was ? bad I guess. And ahm she told me I should act more like my roommate, who knew everything in fact it was from her I learned the facts of life, and was very quiet, and not say anything and that is the person I ? to, she is doing everything I don't want to do, but that is the one I should imitate, the next thing she got me for, we had a mid day May celebration, dancing around the May flower and we all had to wear mini blouses, I had the same mini blouse as everyone else, but she called me in because my neck was too low. I had the same blouse everybody else had,

RM: but my neck was too low. So I guess that is another one I ran into conflict with. She was a very very definite character, kind of you do in the movie as ? the type that could run a whole office, you know, she is very, very good looking too.  
LM: very good with women, you were suppose to be smoking, that was quite the thing in my day, you see all the movies, all lighting a cigarette, they all had to imitate that. A friend of mine who ? student, worked to get into school, she worked in the library, we went down to Northland Hotel to have dinner, it was so sophisticated and we got the cigarettes out and lit them and all of a sudden I could hear someone coming in and it was the librarian, the head librarian, and I held the cigarette up to look at the menu and I heard them coming and I dropped the cigarette to the floor ? didn't know she took a drag from the cigarette, ??, she was expelled from the library, to have a cigarette in her hand even in public, not even in school, it was a sin. she was expelled, she couldn't work in the library she was expelled but she wasn't expelled entirely, but she had her job taken away from her and she had to have a job to get through school. But for that one little sin she got caught and I didn't.

RM: Oh my word, so this was extended beyond, some of these rule extended beyond school.

LM: beyond, yes, because one of these, I belonged to the sorority, it wasn't a national one, they didn't have a national one, I belonged to a sorority a group very much like myself. Ahm, smart enough, well dressed going out and having fun, they were all nice people. ? didn't approve of us. But we made arrangements every summer to go to a camp, we hired one down in Crystal Falls, our parents had to pay for us so much money rented the camp, it had one bedroom, one living room and there would be 12 or 15 of us to sign up for the summer, a week and have a ball, Ms. Carey heard about it, she didn't like it, and she would not let us, it was not a school activity, it would have to be entirely removed from the school, because of our gaiety, I guess, she called us a bunch of ?. But actually everyone of them were very nice, very good students, on the honor roll all the time. And but attitude of care free living was not good for the school. She liked the sorority like the Delta Sigma U, they were all very ? braids in there hair, distinct, and not all of them so darn smart, but there manner was better, they could do things but we were removed from the school activities, they could not be responsible for us going to camp.

RM: What was the name of your Sorority?

LM: Beta sigma Tou, I think it is in there. Data Sigma Tou, B-A-T-A, not an F in the sorority, none of them had one. ??? she didn't like it because we were too free, we had a vision, we weren't bad, we didn't do anything bad.

RM: There were some other stories, about going out on the dance floor, if a couple were dancing too close or something, she would, is it true she carried a ruler?

LM: I can remember her tapping them on the shoulder. ?? very notorious ?Homestead and me that is where I made a mistake, going out with him, he was very notorious for being bad but he was really very nice to me, I didn't see anything wrong with him.

RM: Is it Beta Omega Ki, that's the one that you belonged to.

LM: My picture is there, it isn't there, I know I was late because I was going into the story, I was in Negaunee, and I had to get into Marquette, but I didn't get in.

RM: So you said she didn't like Beta Omega Ki,

LM: the Delta Sigma ?, they were much more sedate, and ahm I don't remember them, they weren't stupid either, but I don't remember some of them being outstanding, for certainly not for clothes. But she called us ?

RM: Now you mentioned the college Inn and going to the College Inn, where was that located?

LM: There is a church there now, isn't there a Church in that corner?

RM: Oh, so it is across the street from he Lopner House,

LM: yes,

RM: so that used to be the College Inn, and what kind of place was that? a restaurant?

LM: Oh very nice, a restaurant, where we all met, had our lunches, and ? and burgers.

RM: what kind of facilities, what kind of facilities were there for eating on campus?

LM: I don't remember anything, no, people I know of later, bordered at certain houses and had there meals there. I don't remember any cafeteria. ?? The College Inn, but that took my ? and my ? that was the beginning of, that was a good part of the recession. I was fortunate, my father was an auditor with cleveland Cliffs and ahm so, he was a salary employee the fact he got money in regular, he was wealthy, I mean, wealthy I guess because of the depression. so many of the students that were there had to work real hard to get through school. The prices, when I stop to think of it, the whole term you paid 42.00, 12 week term wasn't it you paid \$42.00 something like that, for the whole term, the prices were compared to what

they are now. I don't remember much about books, we had to buy our books, a lot of them were second hand, and I don't know not having friends that worked there way through, I was lucky, we lived through the depression. And then I lived in the environment and I stayed down here occasionally, and lived down here with ?, then I would go home, lots of times I stayed at home because I could take the bus in the morning and be down here for a eight O'Clock class and go home at 5 O'Clock.

RM: You said then later on you stayed on in Marquette.

LM: I was married.

RM: Oh okay, this is when you were settled, settled in.

LM: I taught for several years my family still lived in Negaunee, I taught in Iron Mountain, Gladstone and different places for 4 or 5 years. and I said I was going to see the world and I went down to Illinois. For a year to teach in a small town, ? It is much better, you know the Upper Peninsula is very a unit and you could go any place in the Upper Peninsula and they knew you or someone you now. Go to IronWood and which give some conventions after I taught here and the whole U.P, once the U.P always the U.P. After I saw the world I decided the world was up here.

RM: It is kind of one big family

LM: One big family, no matter where you were in the Upper Peninsula, the whole Upper Peninsula, a togetherness once you get away, you find your dream and you find people react differently to you. I had to see the world that was it. And ahm I ? ? I ? to chicago, a farming community, and it was so dirty down there, in illinois, he drove me down to the town it was Sunday and the first thing we do is go into a bar have a drink. I didn't drink that much, I didn't drink that much, we would go into Speak Easy in Iron Mountain, and all these places. So I couldn't criticize anything like that. And so ? here I am in a small farming community and what happens I am in a bar. Not realizing what I was getting into, I made a little mistake there too, again I'm judged for things, I didn't realize they were bad.

RM: So the whole town new you had been in the bar

LM: Yes, they weren't that bad, it is just that they had a narrowness about it, that I found it very hard to endure you to limit it, you had to ? ? you don't have your own apartment like they do now, and the first rooming house she was nice enough but money was very important to her. And all of a sudden we had a awful time seeing, she had taken all the light bulbs out and replaced with about 5 watts, you could barely see. I began to object to things like that, I had to find another place, but I guess it was hard to get out of it.

LM: I decided I would get a car, and the fellow I was going with I said I would make the down payment for that year, I was really going to help make the payments and the car would be his when I got home. He was going to make some of the payment too. He would be sending me money to and I bought a car and again everything I did was innocent enough but didn't look very good. I was a kept woman ? in ? . I certainly got into trouble but I got through life, it didn't bother me I didn't realize I was doing anything wrong, I wasn't and I got through life very well really, with a happy attitude. Not realizing I was doing anything wrong, I wasn't doing anything bad. I knew I wasn't doing anything bad I knew what was bad and what was right and wrong, my mother and father were very ? about that. It was very innocent what I got into, but certainly didn't do me any good.

RM: Now when you were going to Northern you were did you or students, maybe you didn't go, but maybe students went to the Polestra?

LM: Yes,

RM: was it just hockey game

LM: They had ice skating, and ahm, I don't remember going to hockey, I don't think hockey was that important. Football was rage of the, fall weather was going on, you would go to the football game and freeze to death. Basketball was the one I loved, I loved the most, it was inside and you could cheer and yell and have a good time with basketball. I don't remember much of hockey. it was ?, that started later, I don't remember much about hockey.

RM: So the Polestra was used for ice skating, and things.

LM: And dances, in there

RM: I think they had dances in there too.

LM: Yes I think we had dances in there. I remember going to a place called the Brookton, more there for dances, the Brookton and another flat dance hall.

RM: Where was the Brookton?

LM: That was on ?, on the road to Negaunee where was it?

RM: Like ah, then it eventually became, Ramseth Furniture? There by the,

LM: I believe your right, nice dance hall, there was another dance hall, what was the name of that one? That was down in Chocolate, we fancied the Brookton the most. A respectable

RM: dance hall. west there, just behind the auditorium,

RM: so students would go there?

LM: yes, go to dances

RM: Where did most of the students, the ones from out of town, where did they live?

LM: They had room at different peoples houses through town, there was a dormitory. One dormitory but I don't remember anyone from the dormitory, I never knew anybody from the dormitory.

RM: OH

LM: Everyone I knew was rooming in someone's house.

RM: from the time you were going there in 1919 they had sold it to the Catholic diocese, I think it was just an abandoned building so it was just there.

LM: I remember a dormitory there, but they all roomed in houses that is where they eat that is the boarder, where they stayed. You paid the regular weekly fee.

RM: Now you said they used to have a May day celebration in April of some sort, could you describe that?

LM: All I remember about it is dancing around the May flower, ? long streamers you know, all the girls had to wear mini blouses, I think they had, I told you about that, they ah what else did they do, they had little contests, little May day celebration type of thing, I can't remember I guess I was taken out of it before I got entered in, ? ?

RM: Where on campus would they have something like that?

LM: Somewhere out in the yard,

RM: in front?

LM: maybe on the heart shape, thing maybe that was it and I didn't know, or something. It just seemed out in front.

RM: in the front lawn of the college. What sort of existed behind the college was that just trees back there, there was the football field.

LM: I don't remember all those buildings, built afterwards, I don't remember anything after the days of my college, I can't find my way around there yet. Because nothing is the way it was. ? ? behind there, I just trying to think, there was a tennis court, where did we play tennis? Must of been at the school.

RM: yes, I think west there, just behind the auditorium,

LM: We played tennis, what ever boys, the tennis courts, funny how faint something can become, because that end of town, the college isn't that far out, where the high school is now, and the ? that was wilderness. In fact when I first lived in Marquette in that corner around the polestra there was huckleberry we could go out there and pick huckleberry's. When I first went to Negaunee, I was about 4 years old, 5 years old I guess, I was terrified the cows were wondering around the streets. that is how long ago that was, I was terrified of the size more than anything else, they seemed so huge, and they were so free wondering around the streets, They delivered grocery's I remember, mother planned the meal for the day, say for dinner we would have pork chops and so forth and so she would call up and they would come with horse an carriage and bring the pork chops for dinner that night. You planned your dinner in the morning and ordered it and delivered it that night.

RM: What was the name of that store?

LM: Winter Sues

RM: How do you spell that

LM: W-I-N-T-E-R S-U-E-S-S, that was in Negaunee, of course Negaunee was part of Marquette at the time. It was only at the short distance, girls would date the boys from Negaunee and the Boys from marquette would go up to Neguanee and date the girls. anybody from out of town, anybody's fellow that had a car was absolutely, come with about 12 other fellow's with him, that was something unheard of.

RM: Now then, there was some other things away from Northern, let see if I have some of these things down here, you talked, you had some interaction with John Voelker

LM: Well yes, I just knew him, he dated some of my friends, we would double date, and then when he wrote the play and the movie that was here my friends were in the movie, the part in a scene, it was hard to make them out, everybody was in it that was a friend. When Johnny, I got his books, some papers of things, he was a very humorous, he was lots of fun. ??? I think they were great pals, and Mrs. ??? taught here at the college in the English department, she was a very good friend of mine too and ??? I don't know how to say this ?????????????????????? but ????? but he was a lot of fun a nice fellow and ?? sense of humor??? finnish accent to perfection ??? something about ?????? he could do it so well, he was always funny with his finnish accent, well he was very good with ????? when he got to be such a public character. He lived here a long time, he lived here ????? I dated him, I didn't date him personally myself all the friends of mine, very good

LM: sense of humor. other one.

RM: Let's see there was one, was there a French Alliance?

LM: A club, yes. other that one at all.

RM: a club things ???

LM: A club, that was our way of trying to have people speak french.

RM: So ???

LM: Yeah.

RM: So they would conduct the meetings in french or?

LM: yes we would try to. I know when I think about it now ????  
too many people you know didn't know ???? made a big  
difference and ???? "bonjour ????" good morning my people, I  
remember that and then she would talk english for a while and  
then go back into french so it wasn't continuous french ????  
she could speak it but for me to step on the ??? all the time  
just in that one class period ??? ?????

RM: kind of like today you can buy tapes you can buy stuff for  
your computer over two years.

LM: we had none of that. we a lot of time to get into a lot of  
these things

RM: Do you remember some of these fraternities that were here,  
the Tri MU?

LM: Yes, we had one right up here on the corner, what was it the  
Theta house and they would have parties too and dances and  
things that we were invited too. The Theta's were the  
prominent group when I was there, the prominent fraternity.  
The fellows that I knew a lot of them were Theta's so what  
were some other?

RMM: Let's see Alpha Delta?

LM: I don't remember that one.

RMM: This is a sorority Tau ????

LM: Oh yeah ??? sorority, all women and no men there anyway.

RMM: What kind of women were in that one?

LM: Tau ??? I don't know you were nothing if you were in that  
one, according to the what do you call?

RMM: Then Tau ??? Moo?

LM: Sort of above the other one.

RMM: Gamma Phi Alpha?

LM: I don't remember that one at all.

RMM: Delta Phigma ???

LM: The Deltas were the ones that ??? with us, they were if you were a Delta you were better character probably ??? if you were a Delta you must be sincere and straight forward and ??? and so forth and if you were a Delta you were ?? it was surprising how much of my friends were so proud to be Delta's, they were a little below I would say a lot below between Delta and Delta.

RMM: Oh so you had your pecking order, somebody stood by the people who were members. Then there was this thing, I seen this mentioned the student girl's league.

LM: I never heard of that one.

RMM: the men's union

LM: I don't know much about that either, I was only there two years a little over two years.

RMM: and so you didn't have a lot of time to get into a lot of these things

LM: I started out doing a lot of stuff like when I played the cheloe ??? all the down in the bus from Marquette to Negaunee to Marquette ??? and then when the ??? so I started out in high school ??? when I finally got to college ??? I had an awful time pulling the skirt down because I had to play the cheloe because the stick was too long, it got too hard to carry that big cheloe along.

RMM: Well let me see, Mademoiselle ???

LM: ??? here is a picture of ???

RMM: The thing about these pictures are that we have the official portrait you know it is in the book but then we don't have any just natural pictures of you know the faculty.

LM: ??????

RMM: Oh ok, oh yeah you have them all marked here, this is very nice.

LM: ?????

RMM: You also have the clothes they wore, these are beautiful. Now this is taken in front of ??? house?

LM: yeah, I lived next well I lived , one this side was the cemetery in between ???

RMM: So the building there is still a place there?

LM: The house yes. People ??? My father built that house in the beginning. Now here is a group of friends of mine both ??? and fathers who were traders I think. Clothes and everything, I think they look pretty modern. ???

RMM: This is your in here?

LM: No I am not in here ????? the fellow's name I can't remember. and here are a bunch of us down in ??? I didn't realize we were allowed to wear trousers then.

RMM: This is the trip at the university director's trip, what year do you think that was?

LM: That would be about 1920.

RMM: And this was down at Crystal Falls?

LM: yes.

RMM: What was the name of the ??

LM: ????? but ?? crossed all the way through there.

RMM: And you were there for a weekend? A whole week?

LM: We stayed there for a whole week. ??? they come down there, some boyfriends of some of the girls there. I think this is the cottage but this is also a camp, this could have been a cottage type thing.

RMM: This would've been another

LM: ???

RMM: yeah the same at another camp

LM: no it was at this place

RMM: at this place, yes

LM: we had already ??, I was the first one down there and my friends grabbed the big one it was a one bedroom the rest were ??? all over the place. I can remember that a couple of the girls, in fact the ones that are named there like Danielle ?, sometimes they were on road duty and road work and they kept

LM: blowing the horn at 6:00 o'clock in the morning the girls jumped up put a hat on ok were ready. ?? of course they wouldn't do that. They would get dressed. But the other thing that I remember about ? when we were trying to get to sleep and a little mouse came out and started ratting around with some paper or something one of the girls said "for gods sake sit down when eating" we all started laughing and we'd be up till midnight so we had awful lot of fun. These pictures no there not from camp yes it is too, but because the bathing suit the girl had on made her look nude we had to cut it out.

RM: Oh you mean you went and did it on your own.

LM: Yes, we cut it out cause we didn't want any pictures looking as though she was nude we new she wasn't nude.

RM: What year was this then?

LM: 1920 about 1920

RM: Oh this is the same group ok.

LM: Now these are pictures are personal pictures there's nothing there that would interest you there's another picture that we crumpled up because again she looked as though she was nude. This is down here at Marquette. And the fact that she looked as though she is nude we don't dare show that.

RM: Now who could you name the people are these all Northern students? from left to right

LM: Yes this is Elida ? this is the girl who Ruth ? they were both ? and Elida Aalyss very well known on campus I wish I could think of the names will think of them. It'll come to me I'll dream or something it's been so long.

RM: Now let's see what is easier could you go through the people.

LM: There's Claire Kitques,

RM: This is from left to right?

LM: Right, Darcy, Irene Courtney is the next one, Ruth Pengise is the next one she's dead now, and the fellows is ? and he became a dentist later on, Bill ? he's married he married her later on,

RM: Well we can look at some other ones then we can come back

LM: so young

RM: Ok so you had Claire Kitques, Dorothy

LM: wait a minute now

RM: Irene Courtney and then Ruth Pengily then in the back there was a fellow waving but then you had

LM: the fellow waving is ?

RM: ok and Bill Sabo is the one next to him and then the middle row back there

LM: that's the one I've been trying to think off

RM: Is it a guy or a girl?

LM: It's a girl, ?? ??? Gertrude Nelson I think the name was yeah I think Gertrude is the right name but Nelson ?? she died not to many years later

RM: and there's a guy next to her?

LM: I don't think I know her no that's a gal and I can't think who it is, it could be a guy too.

RM: Then the one at the end

LM: The one at the end

RMM: No the left, right

LM: That's the one I'm looking at it's kind of hidden I don't know what that ?/ I remember very clearly that reminds me of another incident. I developed a tooth ace down there at camp and ? was studying to be a dentist oh my tooth hurt so and so he said we'll fixed you up so they came back with a glass now they said drink this and it should stop your tooth ache I didn't realize what is was it was whiskey and I had never had whiskey they gave me that amount and it took away the tooth ache I hurt ?? I guess I probably got so ?? I didn't no whether walk around that camp for hours ?? making me walk and walk and walk that's serious to have that much whiskey I told them I thought they were so smart cause it cured the tooth ache, I though it tasted like medicine. I thought they knew what they were doing. I should've reminded Bill of that his dead now,

RMM: Now lets see can you make out I don't know if that real clear make out some of the people in there

LM: I think one is Martha Pearce, and one in the back on the right hand side and the one in front of Mary Ellen Hogan if I can make out the one behind Mary Ellen could be Irene Courtney again and here's that same girl that I know so well in this end but I'm trying to think of her name she was just here. I can not think of it. Now this could be Mary Ellen Hogan and

this could be Irene Courtney again and this could be Martha Pearce and this same girl is pictured right here and I've got to find out she's pictured twice and this is the same camp. And I think that this might have been the cottage that we were staying at, it's about the same size you know ??? a lot. ??? you know ?? at night ??? outside because we had outside toilets but usually ??? and you had numbers and you drew numbers and certain times you had ??? and I can remember the next morning and I remember one of the girls who ??? it was really kind of a job ??? out to the outhouse at night I suppose it was kind of dangerous, I don't know.

RMM: So here you think on the left is Dorothy

LM: ???

RMM: And the one laying down is Laura Hogan?

LM: Yeah the one right in front of Mary Ellen Hogan. ??? Martha Pierce is

RMM: up in the corner, to the right

LM: ??? Logan ??? I have got to find out ??? out in Arizona I think ??? who else can I remember, I will have to call ?? and find out.

RMM: Ok, these are nice, these are pictures of, what I am looking for are pictures of the students even like going on a summer trip like this, a little aspect of life that kids probably wouldn't think of doing today. Getting a camp way out in ???

LM: No, No ??? cooking ??? you know ???

RMM: Where do you think this picture was taken

LM: Here is a picture of Mary Ellen Hogan, that is ??? I don't think that is ??? And here is another student Walter Homes, ??? you can see good ?? of that ??? small pictures. And ??? picture of this ??? thing. ??????

RMM: I don't know if your not going to do anything with them then we can display them

LM: I am not going to do anything with them ????

RMM: Now who is this?

LM: ?Norma Forvert?

RMM:L-e-f-e-v-r-e

LM: Well actually its Norma Johnson, she married right after that. ??? We stayed there for a long time

END OF TAPE.

Tape Number 2:

LM: One of the places we used to gather, alot was on third street, I can't remember what is there now amayabe the laundromat, it was a nice little place called the Wicker Shop, and we would gather there a lot at night you could have food. Food Just food, chocolate sundays' were our favorite we wouldn't even think of a bar or anything like that, it was a gathering place at night, during the day to I suppose. There on third street, it was a nice little place.

RM: Was that maybe King Coyne, laundromat is.

LM: Seems to me that is where it was, nice little place.

RM: What about down town, could you just, I remember you talking about some of the restaurants, there was the Bon Ton,

LM: There were two restaurants, they were both Greek, The Bon Ton and I don't know what the other one was Coffee Cup or what it was called, there was another little restaurant up a little farther, I think. We always went to the Bon Ton, I can't remember if Doncker's was there, was Doncker's there then?

RM: Yes, I think so

LM: That was only for sundaes, I remember them for later years but not but Doncker's was there then, in later years we would always go for what you called, peanuts on top, Chocolate Sunday with peanut's on top, what it called, oh well 15 cents, but that was only open in the afternoon's.

RM: Then could you recount, that story you told about John Voelker?

LM: Oh Yes, John Voelker, He was one of my friends and we were double dating one night and we ended up at the Bon Ton, I am sure it was for a couple, a he was dating a friend of mine who was always hungary, and so he was taking the order and she, my friend said a waffle how long will it take, he said about 10 min for the first one and 3 min for the second one, John voelker said we will take the second one, so we were in a hurry for some reason in or another. We will take the second one. So one of John, ? did I tell you how ? he was with the finnish, yea. I can remember this one little phrase he used about Almo outside horning and horning, for us to come out, he was out there horning and horning for his wife to come outside. He was, I can't say the exact words he was so good at that, he would tell a whole story about that he was so funny, he was so humorous, he had a good sense of humor.

RM: Now did he attend Northern?

LM: NO, he was about 5 years older than us, then me, I think he went to the University of Michigan, ? I think he went to the University of Michigan never went to Northern. His friend was ? in his later years he was married to one of the teachers at the college. I can't remember starting, It must of been our college days, yes, ? ? then the school of ?, I think it was the University of Michigan, never went to Northern.

RM: you said you worked for the Gagnulo,  
RM: Anything else come to mind.

LM: No, I have been talking as things come to mind, I think I have quite a few in there.

RM: yes at that time he had a office here in Marquette, it was the younger son, parents who had the whole thing.

LM: I never thought these pictures would, I was going to throw them away,

RM: I am glad you didn't a nice collection. little office here he was really interesting

LM: I never thought anyone would want to use them and who ? ?

RM: So you taught then you finished up teaching in Marquette. you

LM: Well I met my husband out at the college, we went together for a long time before we were married. During the depression anyway we were married. I had been teaching in different places before that, all those years before that, different places, Iron Mountain for 5 years, Gladstone for 4 years, then I married him, and I said I would never be teaching again and then about 1954 they were having Latin teachers were very ill, they asked me to finish the year for her, then she died and I didn't want to start teaching again, but they asked me to substitute until they found someone. I went to Christmas time and I asked them "haven't you found anybody yet?" they said Mrs. Morrison we haven't looked very hard, we want you to stay, I said not on substitute wages, you have to make it retroactive so I went back, I stayed with them for 18 years I think. here.

RM: at the High School

LM: I was at the old high school and then moved to the new high school and we had language labs and so forth. so went up to the new high school and I retired from the new one. After almost 30 years of teaching, here and outside of Michigan.

RM: Wow that was quite a career. but I wanted to be, I did enjoy

LM: even though this is where you end up as a teacher, tried everything else first. Especially during the war, I worked for the Red Cross, worked for the Red Cross office, helped with wacs and so forth, ? helping the men, sure that would be more interesting so I worked for the tombstone man, the

Gageuio here in Marquette, I learned about the tombstones, rocks and so forth about sharpening, ?? it was not exactly a career or anything, but I learned a lot. enjoyed a little bit of that. They had me substitute a little but I didn't like getting up at 7:00 o'clock in the morning. I was going to stay in bed in the morning, they got me back into it.

RM: you said you worked for the Gageuio,

LM: Yes, tombstone

RM: Here in Marquette

LM: Yes, at that time he had a office here in Marquette, it was the younger son, parents who had the whole thing.

RM: in Iron Mountain

LM: Yes he had a branch here in Marquette. Little office here he carried, not much of an office. It was really interesting because you started off by reading the obituary and who ?? and then I learned about the precious stone, where they come from, I don't know if there was any value to it, but you leaned something no matter what you do.

RM: Now how do you spell the Gageuio

LM: G-A-G-E-U-I-O they still have some remnants of that family, I will have to look in the paper.

RM: Yes there is a stone, abut it isn't the Gageuio name, but that is still the family is honoring that, and I think they had one, in a different name, I think in Iron Mountain.

LM: Yes, that is where they had one for a long time, they still do.

RM: if he 10-15 years ago, I did a study of the Italians in the U.P. so I went down there. And I remember going there and talking to somebody.

LM: Yes this fellow was young, just married, and he was ? family with money behind it. Yes. I had to try this job. I didn't try nursing, there was only three things I could be either a teacher, photographer or Nurse, there was no careers for women. other than those, because I was going to college I had to be a teacher, I took Latin because and French because I had, I became a teacher not that I wanted to be, I did enjoy it, because there was no other future, my father very upset with me because he wanted me to become a Secretary, he thought that was something to take shorthand, subjects that would do some good instead of taking French and Latin. He said, even ? ? ?. So now the careers are offered to women, college is now much more difficult, we had just a little beyond high

school. I couldn't believe it when I began to teach subjects I had taken in college. I taught the same subject. I thought oh my gosh, that was kind of stupid.

RM: Well things sort of expanded in math science and language labs and all of that stuff. The language labs started what in the 50's.

LM: yes, it was aback in the 60's,

RM: but when it first got started, 50's

LM: I started using it in the new high school.

RM: When I started college in the early 60's, they had just put in a language lab because they were talking about it, and we used to go there to the language lab. Compared to some of things today it is kind of ? but I remember one of the instructors were involved in that so a lot of that, you were just eluding through the development of these things like the Language lab and so forth. So now you take it for granted.

LM: We had taken several trips down state to see what the language labs were like down there. That was fun to do. See what other schools are doing. That must of been in the 60's, because I had taught several year in ? ? junior high, but they were already going ???????

RM: When I was going to high school, I graduated in 61, we didn't have no language labs,

LM: Did you take any foreign language's?

RM: Yes, I took French, Spanish, and Latin, yes two years of Latin a year of French, two years of spanish.

LM: It is amazing when Latin, having latin helped my students going into other languages, French, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish I could take any of the languages and read them, ??? ???, with background of French and Latin, French is started away from being direct ? I think Italian and Spanish right off the bat I took some Italian too. And ? the Spanish teacher had no problem with ? ?. But anyway ? ? He said to me, what did you teach, I said Latin, He said that is a heck of a language, nobody talks that.

RM: I guess even some places they try to in high school they try to have a conversation in Latin. I got a kick out of it, there was a old, I got a news letter from a Jesuit Theological school out in Berkeley, they had like a 50 year retrospect, they had the two Priests who were the professors sitting there and they had the poor student who was a priest or going to be a priest, being interrogated all in Latin, so they must of Theology or Philosophy, but they had to answer, all the

questions were in latin and they had to answer in Latin. That was probably the last, most of the schools Harvard and so forth taught in Latin I guess into the early 20th Century, even today the Harvard diploma is in Latin. Still in Latin.

LM: I have two books that were given to me by ? that written in Latin in modern day phrases, what to do in ? ? but the Latin is exactly good latin, and they used our expressions humorous expressions, in Latin I really got a big kick out of it. One of my students who also teaches Latin down in Ann Arbor, they are really funny if you have had Latin, I ? ? all these expressions we have, perfect Latin. So it can be used.

RM: Thank you for a very nice afternoon, a very good interview.