NEW WOFFORD DORMITORY

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees approved the design of the construction of a new $300,000 dormitory at Wofford College, Dr. Walter R. Greene, president of Wofford and Columbia Colleges, has announced. The announcement followed an all-day meeting of the Executive Committee.

Construction of the new dormitory is a part of the $1,500,000 Wofford of Tomorrow development program which has been under way for several years. Dr. Greene reported that construction and other improvements costing $516,000 already have been completed in the program.

The new Dormitory will be located 100 feet southeast of the college library and across a campus drive from the residence of Dr. D. D. Wallace.

The new dormitory will have 79 rooms, providing accommodations for 180 students.

Projects completed in the Wofford development program include enlargement of the library, the construction of a new storage building, $100,000; renovation of the Science Building, $64,000, and the installation of new athletic field and athletic equipment, amounting to $12,000,000.

Campus additions and beautification items including pavement of walks and streets have been completed at an additional expense of $5,000.

Dr. Greene said that the new dormitory will be a three-story Colonial style brick structure with provision on the first floor for a lobby, two reception rooms and a suite of rooms for the headman.

Host for the new dormitory will be provided from connections with a new heating plant to be installed in Carlisle Hall.

The new heating plant, included heat for Carlisle Hall and the infirmary.

Doctor Greene announced that the contract for the structure had been let to Flece-Carter Construction Company and completion will be made within nine months. The nine month completion date will have the new dormitory ready for occupancy for the academic year of 1949-1950.

Other plans in the Wofford of Tomorrow program were discussed by Dr. Greene.

He stated that following the completion of the dormitory, construction of a Student Activity Building which will cost at least $100,000 is scheduled to begin. Last on the long list of improvements are the enlargement of the gymnasium and construction of a swimming pool at a cost of $100,000.00 and complete remodeling of the Main College Building at a cost of $300,000, he said.

Dr. Greene said that addition of the new dormitory will allow the college to enroll more students and that it will allow two thirds of the students enrolled in Wofford to reside on the campus. With two-thirds of the students residents of the campus, the college will be strengthened greatly.

Dr. Greene adds, "We are now at 2,300. Dr. Greene also pointed out that the college each year is compelled to refuse admittance of from 300 to 360 students because of lack of space."

With the completion of the new dormitory, Wofford College will have facilities for a total of 1,000 students.

Lockwood Greene Engineers are architects for the new structure.

---

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1949

THE IMPERATIVE OF SOCIAL RIGHTEOUSNESS


"Woe unto them that call evil, good; and that call good, evil!" —Isaiah 5:20.

Our lesson for today deals with the necessity for social righteousness, which means the integration of the political, economic, social and religious life of a people in accord with the laws of God.

This develops the real character of a people and herein lies the wealth of a nation, not in the material values. When a nation collapses and crumbles, it is not so much because it has been attacked from outside and evermore but it is because of the lack of social righteousness, which means a lack of real character.

If a nation suffers, corrupts, plunders, and violates the laws of God, national decay has already set in whether there be present from these three.

Our lesson for today is taken from two sections of Isaiah which stress the need of this social righteousness. The first is from the fifth chapter, which begins as a parable. The setting for this parable was perhaps at an autumn festival. An audience is gathered together and the prophet begins with a poem. The poem, or story, tells of a friend who had a vineyard on a very desirable hillside that gave promise of a bountiful harvest. Every effort had been put forth on the part of the owner to care for it and to assure the harvest. The soil had been thoroughly prepared. A hedge had been grown on one side and a rock wall built on the other to keep wild animals from the vineyard. The vines planted were the choicest. A vineyard had been hewed out of the rock and a store house for the harvest been built in the midst of the vines. A great deal of thought and labor had gone into the preparation for the harvest. In fact, everything that could be done had been done for the time came for the harvest and the owner was greatly disappointed. There was a yield but there was nothing but juiceless grapes.

The story told had the attention and the sympathy of the audience and therefore he posed a question. What more could have been done to this vineyard?

Up to this point the audience felt it was only an interesting story. They were amazed as the prophet began to give it a fuller meaning and spiritual application. The application was sharp and to the point. The vineyard was the house of Israel and Jehovah did the planting. The men of Israel were his plants. When Jehovah did the planting he expected to find a harvest of righteousness but instead he found a harvest of corruption and profanation.

The prophet deals with the question of what do the vineyard people do? There was only one answer for the owner: He tore down the hedges and permitted the wild beasts to come in and destroy the vines. Thus the vineyard was destroyed. Thus the house of Israel had no claims upon the protection and care from Jehovah. They should have produced righteousness but their fruit was unshapely, evil, oppressing, and vicious.

Therefore, they could expect nothing from Jehovah except the result of their own activity.

Isaiah was very stern in his denunciation of the sins of his people and began to remind them of their lack of social righteousness. In the twenty-eighth chapter he denounces the drunken aristocracy of Samaria. He cites this as an example of the conditions within Judah. His alarm is especially over the fact that the priests and prophets, the leaders of the people, are infected with evil.

His conclusion is always that there can be only one way toward conditions. Such wickedness invited disaster. Judah was faced with doom because her people had been infected with evil. Her only hope was in the restoration of social righteousness. If this did not come, Jehovah would be overthrown and destroyed as was the vineyard which had failed to produce desirable fruit.

---

Ridgerville—The Wesley Sub-district MFP met at Cypress camp grounds October 30, during the Cypress camp meeting.


Blythewood—Dr. D. P. Poole of Columbia was the speaker at morning services October 16 at Main Street church, Dr. J. Marvin Rast, pastor.

---

SOUTH CAROLINA

METHODIST ADVOCATE

Continued from Southern Christian Advocate

Established 1837

Published Weekly

1420 Lady St., Box 867, Columbia, S. C.

Subscription Price, $1.25 a Year

---

SOUTH CAROLINA

METHODIST ADVOCATE

Established 1837

Published Weekly

1420 Lady St., Box 867, Columbia, S. C.

Subscription Price, $1.25 a Year

Office of the Southern Christian Advocate, South Carolina

Official Organ of the Southern Christian Conference of The Methodist Church, Southeastern Jurisdiction. Owned and controlled by the Conference under the direction of a Board of Trustees, as follows: Rev. R. H. Ledbetter, President; Rev. W. L. Groves, Vice President; Rev. C. D. Dennis, Secretary; Rev. F. A. Carver, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. W. L. Groves, Recorder, Rev. E. J. Baxa, Librarian, Rev. J. H. M. Harris, Editor and Manager; Rev. John L. Snell, Assistant to Editor and Manager; Rev. Sten S. Snell, Assistant to Editor and Manager.

Entered as second-class matter July 4, 1912, at the post office at Columbia, S. C., under the Act of October 3, 1879.
WOFFORD OF YESTERYEAR

Wofford’s Dormitories

By Harry Gall

In these columns during the past few weeks, we have endeavored to give some picture of the historic places with which our campus abounds. This week we are going to discuss that which is the heart of every boarding student’s campus life. Namely, the dormitories.

The dormitory of greatest antiquity, facing the Church street side of the campus was old Alumni Hall, once part of the Wofford College finishing school. But today abandoned, largely except for those rooms still used as meeting places by the various fraternities. From the outside, this edifice appears strong and stalwart but within all is dust, ruination, and decay.

The structure tilts crazily on its foundations. The upper porticos are tumbling into nothingness. According to a dusty metal plaque which is to be found on the lower story. Alumni Hall was founded and dedicated to the college by interested alumni on October 19, 1883.

On the night of January 17th, 18th, 1901, a spectacular fire, still vividly remembered today by many who witnessed it, seriously damaged the upper story of this structure. So serious was the situation which resulted from this disastrous blaze that the college fitting school was forced to erect another adjoining structure which is today known as Snyder Hall.

For a time this took care of all boarding students, but in time, the expanding enrollment of the college necessitated the erection of a number of small cottage-like bungalows which were used for a number of years as student dormitories. This was, however, merely a stopgap measure.

At the end of the first decade of the present century, it became apparent that a new large, modern dormitory had to be erected. This resulted in the erection of Cullowhee Hall. Ground was broken for the new structure on November 6th, 1911. It was officially opened in September of 1912. It had first accommodated 160 freshmen and sophomore students, and had a dining capacity of 290.

See Wofford, page 4

WOFFORD

(Continued from page 2)

Within a few years all classes were placed here. On Sunday, November 5, 1938, at approximately 2 p.m., the roof of this structure caught fire and partially burned. Apparently the blaze originated in the attic or nearby.

The newest dormitory on the campus, Walter Kirkland Greene Hall, was opened for use in September, 1950. It is an attractive, spacious dormitory, modern in every aspect as to design and equipment.

These are the dormitories in which Wofford men of the past and present have lived. They are living reminders of the generations of Wofford students who have gone before us...
WOFFORD’S DORMITORIES

Originally a school within itself, Snyder Hall is the oldest dormitory in use. Snyder was first known as the Wofford Fitting School. Erected in 1901, it precedes its nearest rival in present dormitories in age by about ten years. The hall was built at a cost of about $15,000 and originally contained both classrooms and student sleeping quarters. Also included within the building was an assembly hall on the rear part of the second floor, a dining room directly beneath it and the headquarters for the Y. M. C. A. The name of the dorm was changed to Snyder in honor of the president of the college when the fitting school closed in 1924. It was used as a dormitory until the early fifties when it became merely a warehouse. It was reopened in 1969 and once again is a dormitory.

Carlisle Hall, named after the third president of Wofford College, the late James H. Carlisle, probably owes its existence to the generosity of the citizens of Spartanburg who financed the greater part of its construction. Begun and completed in 1911, Carlisle Hall was built at a cost of $55,000 and was considered one of the best dormitories in the state. The building housed 125 students, had a dining room with a capacity of 225 students and, according to some, compared favorably to any in the south. In the summer of 1946, the building was completely renovated, floors sanded, new furniture added, etc., at a cost of $50,000, almost its original cost. Designated as the freshman dorm in 1968, the building now holds 91 students.

Green Hall, named for the late president of Wofford College, Walter K. Greene, is one of the larger dormitories on campus. Built in 1940 at a cost of $350,000, the building has a capacity of 170 students. The west wing of the first floor, formerly the college canteen, was converted into faculty offices in 1958. It is primarily a sophomore dorm.

Wightman Hall, the contemporary structure that catches the visitor’s eye as he enters Bare's Circle, was named after the first president of Wofford College. It was completed in the spring of 1958. Built at a cost of approximately $750,000, the dormitory is completely air-conditioned. On the first floor is the cafeteria with its double serving lines, designed for faster service. Originally the student lounge was beneath the cafeteria where the bookstore is now located. The bookstore and the post office used to be included in the canteen which is considered a part of Wightman Hall.

A. Mason DuPre Hall was dedicated on November 17, 1962 by Dr. Marsh. An oil painting of Dr. DuPre, former professor and beloved Wofford dean who died October 28, 1949, was unveiled at the ceremony. It too is completely air-conditioned.

A. M. Shipp Hall, costing an estimated $900,000, including furnishings, is filled to capacity with 160 Wofford College students. The new hall was completed in time for the fall semester of 1963. This is the newest building on the campus. It is named for the college’s second president, Dr. Albert M. Shipp. The new dormitory represented the completion of a campus expansion program that started in 1958.
Greene hall vandals have free reign

by Keith Gillespie  NOV 15 1973

Greene Hall has a problem with vandalism and excessive noise. Kicked-in doors, broken windows, stolen mirrors, slashed lounge furniture, and overturned trash cans are a few examples of the malicious vandalism that occurs. Also, some students complain that it is impossible to study there because of the excessive noise, generated primarily by stereo and tape players.

The Dean of Students office receives a lot of complaints about the situation in Greene Hall. However, according to the Assistant Dean of Students, Theodore Myers, the Dean of Students office can do little to stop the vandalism and excessive noise without student cooperation.

Student cooperation means that a student is willing to stand up for his rights. If a student cannot persuade an offending student to respect the rights of others, and if a hall counselor cannot work out a solution, then that student should use the judicial system in order to secure his rights.

Apparently students are unwilling to do this. Dean Myers said that there hasn't been a student yet who has been willing to take another student to court.

He offered several possible reasons for this. First and foremost, most students don't want to bring charges against other students because they feel it is somehow unethical to do so, because they fear recriminations, or because they don't want to see the student hurt. Lastly, some students feel that the judicial system is ineffective.

However, Dean Myers feels that the judicial system could be very effective if students would only resort to it. He believes that reprimands are much more effective than they are given credit for being. A reprimanded student knows that if he is sent to court again there could be serious consequences, such as expulsion from school.

While most students are willing to tolerate the noise, many would agree that making a vandal pay for his damages is a better system than paying an entire hall for it.

GREEN HALL

SEVERELY VANDALIZED

by Keith Gillespie  DEC 10 1973

Greene Hall was severely vandalized this past weekend. Two college telephones and one pay telephone were damaged. Fifty or more windows were broken. Sixty or more ceiling tiles were torn from the ceiling, a door on a bathroom was completely demolished, and a fire extinguisher and box were torn off a wall.

In addition, someone dragged a fire hose into the lobby and turned it on. The resulting water damage not only caused the floor to buckle, but it also necessitated the replacement of the basement ceiling which is underneath the lobby. The water also caused a considerable amount of damage to the electrical wiring.

Further details should be forthcoming.

Greene Hall residents aid energy crisis by heating the “great outdoors.”