IHIOMIES...



1931-1938, 223 Walton St.-First Owned Building

Nine sites housed the College from its beginning to the mid-century mark of its history. The first classes were held in the basement of the old Chemistry Building on the Campus of Georgia School of Technology.

Rented locations at the following sites were the next four quarters.

- 1913-1917: Three rooms in the Walton Building
- 1917-1921: Four Rooms, Arcade Building
- 1921-1926: Third floor attic of five rooms, 18 Auburn Avenue.

1926-1931: Six rooms, 921/2 Forsyth St.



Old "Sheltering Arms" Home Remodeled for Tech Evening School.

During the last years before 1931, overflow students were housed by Ivan Allen, Sr., in his empty Spring St. Building, and Fred Moore in empty offices in the new Rhodes-Haverty Building, free of charge.



Detail of Entrance to 223 Walton Street Building.

Nineteen rooms with a roof garden, coffee shop, laboratories, classrooms, school office and lounge area was the gift of Robert R. Johnson, President, Campbell Coal Company, who headed the Building Committee. His Atlanta business friends donated materials to remodel the old "Sheltering Arms" home.



1938-1946 162 Luckie Street Building

The old square U-shaped Georgia Baptist Hospital, on the corner of Luckie and Techwood, was purchased in 1938 for the mounting enrollments of day and evening classes. Its fifty rooms, remodeled into classrooms, chemistry and other laboratories, library, assembly room, clinic, penthouse for the Art Department of that day and student recreation areas also used for indoor sports, wiped out all traces of the former hospital. Its court-yard, enclosed with brick wall and lighted grillwork gate, was used not only for an approach to the terrace at the entrance, and for sunning on warm, clear days, but furnished the setting for formal occasions such as the Junior College graduation, and was used by classes in Physical Education. The W.P.A., courtesy of the late Governor Eugene Talmadge, helped in the remodeling processes, and student labor excavated the left wing ground floor area into a recreation center, small refectory, and rifle range added during World War II.

Purchased in 1945, and in use presently, this six-story combination office and garage building originally contained 187,700 square feet. The sixth floor was extended and a seventh story added later. Of brick and reinforced concrete, the back was constructed in eleven levels connected with double patented ramps. An elevator and stairway connected the six main floors.

To finance the purchase of the building, Dr. Sparks borrowed \$600,000 in unrestricted trust funds from the State Auditor at four per cent, with the Regents' permission, who also authorized the purchase of the garage office building. To complete the transaction legally they authorized the organization of three corporations with Dr. Sparks as President of each; one to liquidate the assets of the garage, one to operate the office building, and one to take over the other two corporations.

The first classroom finished was on the first immediate level (space now occupied by Alpha Phi and Zeta Tau Alpha Sororities) and was occupied several weeks before others by a class in Mathematics taught by W. C. Cantrell.



24 Ivy Street Building-1945-present

HOMES



Dr. Sparks realizes a dream 1955-present—33 Gilmer Street Building renamed: Sparks Hall

Students, faculty, and many friends dreamed along together with Dr. Sparks in the plan of a completely new building for the College. First, the dream was envisioned as a fourteen-story H-shaped building with bell-tower. But the reality, at last put on the drawing boards, and approved by the Regents, became the multi-purpose College building, on the corner of Gilmer and Courtland St.; four stories housing an executive suite, deans' and other offices, a clinic, cafeteria, student lounge, conference room, bookstore, classrooms and library. Called at first 33 Gilmer Street Building, it was renamed "Sparks Hall" by action of the Board of Regents, June 8, 1960, and a bronze tablet placed near the entrance lobby speaks of the commemoration.

Dr. Sparks had to fight to obtain the land on which to build the 33 Gilmer Street Building. The City had earmarked this property for the Fire Signal Station. With much maneuvering and diplomacy Dr. Sparks obtained the property for the Regents, and the Fire Signal Station was erected across the street.

In 1953, Governor Herman E. Talmadge broke the ground for the new building, but it was not until 1955 that the building was ready for occupancy. Since then both the 24 Ivy Street and the 33 Gilmer Street Building have been in use.





Student Lounge in the late '50's

Class in Sparks Hall

A country campus of around twenty acres was purchased as a recreational area in the late '30's when the College was located at 162 Luckie Street; many classes and organizations have enjoyed outings there—square dances, weiner roasts; picnics; swimming or tennis.

Miss Julia Sparks, Dr. Sparks' sister, served as hostess for many years without compensation.

The property was bought with profits from students' purchases in the refectory, and donations from classes improved the premises. In recent years several families have hosted the Lodge, including the Jack Stone family, the Herbert Burgess family, and the Bob Pattillo family.



Indian Creek Lodge



President's Home

This spacious home at 3807 Tuxedo Road, N.W., was purchased by the Regents for the President's use following the appointment of Noah N. Langdale, Jr., to that position in 1957.

Faculty and students gather here for receptions and other social occasions presided over by Dr. Langdale and his gracious wife.



Georgia State Is . . .

A student body of different people and diverse background . . . Learning, a never ending process . . . A constant search for a free place to park . . . Academic achievements, social development, and professional activities . . . A job downtown or at the school . . . taking advantage of an opportunity to brighten our future.





Georgia State

Is . .

Anxiety during first days . . . experienced students mastering registration process . . . Decisions during sorority and fraternity rush . . . vast posters indicating campus politics . . . eventful weekends highlighted by celebrity acts . . . Exams arrive and all is serious . . . plenty of coffee and plenty of study . . . a goal attained.











ROBERT J. REIBER B.S., M.S. (University of Georgia), Professor of Biology and Head of the Department of Biology

Biology Department

Knowledge and understanding of the world in which man lives is the goal of the Department of Biology. Areas of study include biology or a study of the biological principles of animals and plants; botany or an extensive study of the plant sciences; bacteriology or an extensive study of micro-organisms; and zoology or an extensive study of the animal sciences. Work in the laboratory is a large part of any field of biology and the labs are maintained and taught as a part of every course in the Department of Biology. Students may elect to pursue a Bachelor of Science degree in Biology; a Bachelor of Science degree in Medical Technology; or pre-professional courses of study in pre-medicine, pre-dentistry, and pre-pharmacy.



ogy





Martha J. Johnson B.S., M.S. (Emory University), Assistant Pro-fessor of Biology





Paul C. Kolter B.A., M.S. (University of Tennessee), Assistant Professor of Biology



First year students complete certain lab hours in freshman

biology.









Shirley Thomas uses the autoclave in one of the labs.

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"Floyd" the boa constrictor is a favorite of the Biology Department.







Chemistry Department

The courses in general chemistry attempt to combine the cultural aspects of the subject with the laying of a foundation of basic training for those who will continue with more advanced work in preparation for careers in chemistry, medicine, chemical engineering, pharmacy, and so forth.

The cultural value of elementary chemistry for the general student as well as for the specialist lies chiefly in showing how a measure of order and meaning can be obtained from our otherwise bewildering observations in the world of matter. In the development of these unifying concepts, the study affords splendid illustrations of the methods of scientific logic.

The courses beyond the level of elementary courses are not without their cultural value, but there is more emphasis on the development of technical knowledge and experience which is necessary in chemistry and related fields. The undergraduate program offered at Georgia State gives the student a training which fits him for work in research, control, and testing laboratories as well as for executive positions in which a chemical background is necessary.

In order to make this training even more intensive, the Department of Chemistry at Georgia State College has attempted to enlarge its facilities for laboratory work. A large amount of experimental equipment has been purchased by the Department of Chemistry to enhance the opportunities for a graduate with a degree in chemistry from Georgia State.









Georgia State.







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Tim McCabe and Adria Bonilla observe color changes in inorganic reactions.

Nursing students complete chemistry requirements for their training at

Miriam Boyd Fisher A.B., M.A. (University of Alabama), Instructor in Chemistry and Coordinator of the Centralized Teaching Program Ronald G. Jones B.A., M.S., Ph.D. (Georgia Institute of Technology), Associate Professor of Chemistry Charles W. Whittle B.S., M.S., Ph.D. (University of New Mexico), Assistant Professor of Chemistry