

Hampton University

VISIONS OF OUR PAST





CONTENTS

- 3 Our Beginnings
- 6 Among the Halls of Distinction
- 8 Looking Back
- 15 Alma Mater
- 16 National Historic Landmarks
- 19 Chronicle of Events



Armstrong and members of the Freedmen's Bureau

OUR BEGINNINGS

Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute was founded in 1868 by 27-year-old Union Army Brevet General Brigadier Samuel Chapman Armstrong.

Armstrong remained the principal of the School until his death in 1893, and it was his philosophy and vision, which guided the early development of Hampton. Beginning with a 120-acre farm, few buildings, little equipment or money, 15 students and two teachers, Armstrong set out to build a school that would be second to none. "I wish to make my institution excel in whatever it undertakes," he wrote in August 1868.

The program Armstrong built sought to develop skills of "the head, the hand, and the heart" of Hampton students. Born in Hawaii, the son of missionaries, and educated at Williams College, Armstrong commanded a regiment of African-American soldiers in the Union Army during the Civil War. At the close of the war, he was sent by the Freedmen's Bureau to help the thousands of ex-slaves who had gathered behind Union lines on the Virginia Peninsula. With the aid of the American Missionary Association, he established

Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute to "train selected Negro youth who should go out and teach and lead their people, first by example... and in this way to build up an industrial system for the sake of character."

Armstrong's vision for Hampton Institute was grand. The plan was to develop able leaders and efficient workers. Unlike other AMA-founded schools, Hampton did not cater to only the local population. Armstrong intended to educate all African Americans by attracting the most promising students in the South, and through the academic program and other planned activities, creating the people who would be the teachers and the leaders of the next generation.

Armstrong held a firm belief in "learning by doing" and instructing an "education for life." To achieve these goals, instruction in agriculture and mechanical skills was combined with a strong academic program. In this way, students could earn money to finance their education, supplement their low teachers' pay in later life, and learn and teach the dignity of labor.





Booker T. Washington

In 1872, when Booker T. Washington arrived on the campus, one aspect of the school to greatly impress him was the buildings and general appearance of the campus. In four years, Armstrong managed to successfully erect a major classroom building, Academic Hall. Two years later, Virginia Hall was constructed to serve as a women's dormitory and house several of the workshops. A prominent New York architect, Richard Morris Hunt, designed both Academic Hall and Virginia Hall evidence that even at the earliest date, Armstrong was thinking in the national terms. Hunt's designs include the Lenox Library, the Tribune Building, and the base of the statue of Liberty in New York City.

At Hampton Institute, architectural distinction was viewed as bringing prestige to the young school and as creating an environment conducive to increasing the self-respect of students. Memorial Church, Marshall Hall, Stone Manor, and Wigwam were among the other buildings constructed during the early phase of the campus planning. At Armstrong's death 1893, he left behind a permanent institution with an impressive physical plan.

In 1878, 10 years after Hampton opened its doors, the school began a pioneering program in American Indian education. Hampton Institute was the first, off-reservation, eastern boarding

school for American Indians supported by appropriations from the federal government. The American Indian Education Program flourished at Hampton from 1878 to 1923, educating more than 1,300 American Indians from 65 different tribes. Based upon the same philosophy as the program for African-American students, it emphasized dignity, manual and academic training, all with the goal of a life of service.

From the beginning, Hampton's goal was to train teachers who would go back to their rural southern communities to establish found schools and serve their people. Hampton's program was successful, for by 1880 Hampton's graduates were teaching more than 10,000 southern African-American children.

Hollis Burke Frissell followed Armstrong to become the second principal of Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute. Frissell guided the institution for 24 years until his death in 1917. His tenure was characterized by several departments from the past. Armstrong emphasized the training of the "head, the hand, and the heart."



Instruction in the trades was elevated and academic instruction conversely received less emphasis. This was symbolized by the construction in 1896 of the Armstrong-Slater Memorial Trade School building. Hampton was nearly destitute when Armstrong died and the Slater Fund offered Frissell a large amount of annual support if the school would construct and establish a professional trade school.

After 1896; therefore, manual training at Hampton was no longer for character building and economic support of the school operations—it was to train a skilled group of workers. This is not to say that the academic program and teacher training was ignored. In fact, under Frissell, admission standards continually rose, and in 1903-04, the program at Hampton extended from three years to a four-year level. That same year, the new Collis P. Huntington Library was built to house the growing number of volumes necessary for the evolving educational programs.

During the first 25 years, under Armstrong's leadership, Hampton's program was directed toward teacher training, Christian values, and an awareness of culture and heritage. An important part of Armstrong's vision was the creation of a museum collection, which he founded in 1868. It supported the fledgling African studies program that was evident in the curriculum by the early 1870's. At the same time, Armstrong established the Hampton Singers and thereby initiated what became an exceptionally strong program in the preservation and performance of the



“ The thing to be done was clear: to train selected Negro youths who should go out and teach and lead their people, first by example... ”

- Samuel Chapman Armstrong

students' rich musical heritage.

For nearly a quarter of a century, these important programs continued under the Frissell administration. However, changing student and societal needs resulted in several new directions as well. In 1898, a business course was added to provide students with the skills to manage small businesses and farms. In 1910, courses in sociology and economics were added which focused on the specific challenges African-Americans and American Indians faced. A year

before Frissell died in 1917, Hampton achieved accreditation as a four-year secondary school by the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A landmark in the development of Hampton as a four-year college was in 1922 when the school awarded its first bachelor's degree. This promotion to college status was reflected in the change of the school's Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools accredited name to Hampton institute.

AMONG the HALLS of DISTINCTION

Through the years, Hampton has been blessed with many able, visionary leaders. Succeeding the founder, General Samuel Chapman Armstrong (1868-1893), exemplary direction has been proven by Drs. Hollis B. Frissell (1893-1917), James Gregg (1918-1929), George Phenix (1939), Arthur Howe (1930-1940), Malcolm MacLean (1940-1943), Ralph Bridgeman (1944-1948), Alonzo Moron (1949-1959), Jerome Holland (1960-1970), Roy D. Hudson (1970-1976), Carl M. Hill (1977-1978) and now William R. Harvey (1978-present).

Dr. William R. Harvey is President of Hampton University and 100% owner of the Pepsi Cola Bottling Company of Houghton, Michigan. Since 1978, he has served with distinction as President of Hampton University and created a monumental legacy during his more than 35 year tenure. Since being named President, Dr. Harvey has introduced innovations, which have solidified Hampton University's stellar position among the nation's colleges and universities. His innovative leadership is reflected in the growth and quality of the University's student population, academic programs, physical facilities, and financial base.

Hampton also recruited many prominent businessmen, academics, lawyers and diplomats to serve on its Board of Trustees, among them: U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker; John T. Dorrance, Jr., chairman of Campbell Soup Company; William M. Ellinghaus, president of American Telephone and Telegraph Company; John C. Duncan, chairman of St. Joe Minerals Corp.; the Hon Linwood Holton, former governor of Virginia; the Hon. Benjamin L. Hooks, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Hon. Samuel R. Pierce, secretary of housing and urban development; Henry Hockheimer, president of Ford Aerospace and Communications Corp.; Robert C. Upton, retired Whirlpool Corporation vice

president, the late Dr. Margaret Mead, famed anthropologist who served as a trustee for 43 years, and actor Bill Cosby.

Additionally, 11 U.S. presidents have been associated with the university, including William Howard Taft who served as chairman of the Board of Trustees while president and chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Continuing this traditional relationship between the college and the White House, presidents Ronald Reagan and George H. W. Bush have called on Dr. Harvey for advice and counsel. And most recently President Barak Obama named Dr. Harvey chair of the presidents board of advisors on HBCUs.

Financial support for Hampton has come from many sources. Historically, corporate leaders such as John D. Rockefeller, George Foster Peabody, Coleman DuPont, Arthur Curtiss James, Edward S. Harkness, Collis Porter Huntington, John Lee Pratt, Walter G. Ladd, and William Jay Schieffelin have given generously to the college. Federal agencies such as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the National Institute of Health have funded faculty research projects.

Many significant events have fashioned the Hampton tradition as demonstrated by the number of educational firsts initiated by the University. These unique milestones include the establishment of experiential education learning to work by doing; pioneering formal Indian education in this country when the first group of Indians came to Hampton in 1878; and the training of black petty officers in the U.S. Navy during World War II. Hampton was one of the first schools to eliminate sex discrimination; the university has always accepted male and female students as teachers. What is known as vocational education was the primary instruction of the school during the late 1890's. The Armstrong-Slater School offered classes in blacksmithing,

welding, carpentry, furniture-making, electricity, machinery skills, painting, plumbing, printing and tailoring, but the importance of academic education was always emphasized.

All of the academic areas have been accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools since 1932, with several disciplines including architecture, nursing, chemistry, mass media, music and teacher education enjoying special accreditation.

Some 28 schools, colleges, and other institutions have been outgrowths of Hampton – among them St. Paul's College, Bowling Green Academy, Princess Anne Academy, Kittrell College and Tuskegee Institute. The founder and first principal of Tuskegee was also one of Hampton's most famous alumni, Booker T. Washington. Serving as a model of educational excellence and moral decency to institutions and individuals alike, Hampton Institute has continued its role as an institution which educates students for life and for service.



Native American and African-American students in classroom



Students in the Hampton Institute Library



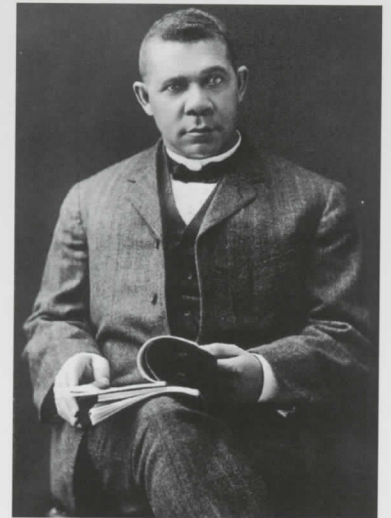
Native American and African-American students in classroom

LOOKING BACK

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

Hampton Institute's most illustrious alumnus, Booker T. Washington (Class of 1875), founded Tuskegee Institute and became a national leader. In 1872, while working in the coal mines of West Virginia, he heard stories of a new school for blacks. Driven by his quest for knowledge and opportunity, he began his journey to Virginia to enter Hampton Normal and Architectural Institute. Upon arriving on campus, he was awestruck by the beauty of the buildings and the magnificence of the setting. Assistant Principal Mary Mackie hesitated to even consider Washington for admission because of his tattered clothes and unkempt appearance. Yet, his persistence led her to look beyond the superficial. After some brief conversation, she requested that he sweep the recitation room. According to Washington, he swept and dusted the room three times, thereby passing her rigid "white glove" inspection. Based on his sheer determination, he was subsequently admitted to the school.

Washington went on to become a great orator and national figure who fought for the elimination of racism. "No race that has anything to contribute to the markets of this world is long degree ostracized. It is important that all privileges of the law be ours, but it is vastly more important that we be prepared for the exercise of those privileges," Washington once said.



Booker T. Washington

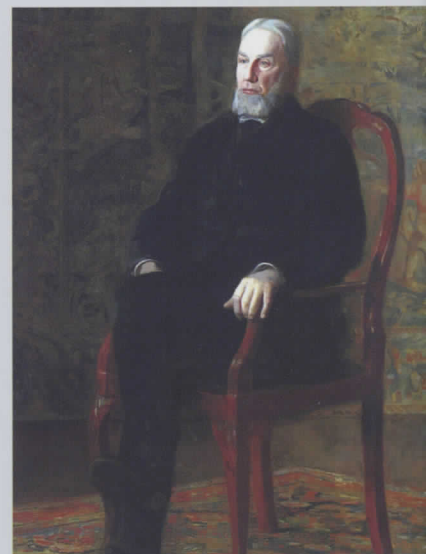


ARMSTRONG-SLATER MEMORIAL TRADE SCHOOL

The Armstrong-Slater Memorial Trade School was the trade center of the colleges. Erected in 1896, it contained classes in horseshoeing, blacksmithing, welding, automobile mechanics, carpentry, furniture making, electricity, painting, plumbing, printing and tailoring. In the early days, the Trade school was for men only, and instruction was given in a trade eight hours each day. The building was planned by Ludlow and Peabody and built by the Hampton trade students.

ROBERT C. OGDEN

Robert C. Ogden was a member of the Board of Trustees from 1874 until 1914. He served as president of the board from 1894 until his death in 1914. Ogden devoted much time, thought, money and influence in the building of Hampton. Ogden Hall, long known as a cultural center in Hampton Roads, stands in his memory on campus.



HAMPTON SINGERS

Organized by General Armstrong in the early 1870's, the Hampton Singers toured the United States and Europe to raise funds for the institution. Virginia Hall, a women's dormitory, was partly "sung up" by the Hampton Singers in 1874.



WINONA LODGE

In the Dakota language "winona" means a female's eldest sister, Winona, originally a residence for Native American girls, was constructed in 1882. The building was located in the women's area of the campus and served as a center for many social activities for Native American students. In 1912 when the Native American enrollment began to dwindle, the dormitory housed both Native American and black women. The oldest Winona Lodge was razed to make space available for a new women's dormitory, Davidson Hall. Another women's dormitory, located on E. Queen Street, was named Winona Hall.



SUSAN LA FLESCHÉ PICOTTE

Susan La Flesche Picotte (Class of 1886) graduated salutatorian of her class. Daughter of an Omaha chief, she was the first Native American woman to receive the doctor of medicine degree.



R. NATHANIEL DETT

R. Nathaniel Dett was a noted composer, conductor, pianist, poet and faculty member. In 1919, he organized the Musical Arts Society in which an annual series of concerts and recitals of music and dance made Ogden Hall an outstanding cultural center. The auditorium in Armstrong Hall, bearing his name, is dedicated in his honor.

HAMPTON CADETS

All male students were organized into cadet battalions from 1878 until the 1930s. They were required to wear uniforms as part of their training at Hampton. In 1881, the Hampton Cadets marched in the inaugural procession of U.S. President James Garfield, who for six years had been a trustee of Hampton.



UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

Erected in 1903, the Collis P. Huntington Building originally served as the campus library. The building was a gift of Mrs. C.P. Huntington as a memorial to her husband who was a trustee of Hampton Institute. The building currently houses the University Archives and the University Museum, which moved there from the Academy Building in 1991 following a \$5 million renovation project.



Painting The Banjo Lesson by Henry Ossaea Tanner



Hampton University Museum

BANJO LESSON

The University Museum contains a significant collection of works by the 19th-century painter Henry Ossawa Tanner, one of the first African-American artists to achieve international acclaim. In fact, Hampton University's Museum was the first institution to begin collecting African-American art with the acquisition of Tanner's *The Banjo Lesson*, painted in 1893 and obtained by the Museum in 1894. Today, this painting is one of the most popular of the collection.

DR. THOMAS WYATT TURNER

Dr. Thomas Wyatt Turner was the first African American to earn a doctorate degree in botany. Dr. Turner served on the Hampton Institute faculty from 1924 to 1945. Turner Natural Science Building, which was built in 1968 and dedicated in 1978, stands today in his memory.

LIBERTY PEN

The Pen of Liberty was used by President Abraham Lincoln on April 16, 1862 to sign the document emancipating slaves in the District of Columbia. It was purchased by the University Museum at auction in 1991. The pen is a valuable tool for telling Hampton University's story, since the campus's famous Emancipation Oak was the site of the first Southern reading of the Emancipation Proclamation, an act that accelerated the demand for African-American education.



Dr. Thomas Wyatt Turner

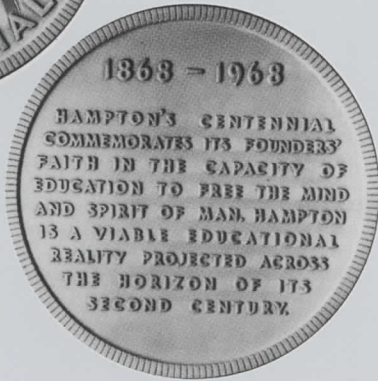


Turner Natural Science Building built 1968

THE HAMPTON UNIVERSITY SEAL



On June 9, 1875, a proposed official seal was submitted and accepted as the corporate seal of the Board of Trustees. On May 29, 1930, the Trustee minutes reflect the design of a new seal that shortened the name from Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute to Hampton Institute. Finally, on June 27, 1984 the Board of Trustees adopted the name Hampton University and reorganized the University to include Hampton Institute, the undergraduate college: the Graduate College; and the College of Continuing Education. Hence, the name on the seal was changed once more. The symbols on the seal are interpreted as a plow and sheaves of grain; books of knowledge (or hymnals) surmounted by a globe of the world; Bible stand; old-fashioned printing press; and sunrise over Hampton Creek symbolizing the rise of educational opportunities. The boat on the water symbolizes the principle medium of transportation to Hampton during its early history.



HAMPTON CENTENNIAL

On April 25, 1968, Hampton Institute celebrated the college's centennial. The design of the Centennial Medallion includes Emancipation Oak, which symbolizes freedom; the Memorial Church tower, which symbolizes Hampton's code of ethics and values; a book of knowledge, which explains the purpose of education; a plow, which represents agriculture and allied trades of our past; a spacecraft, which represents science, engineering, humanities and social sciences as our commitment of today; and stars, which represent the great heights to which our graduates have reached.

\$200 MILLION CAMPAIGN LOGO

In October 1998, Hampton University launched the public phase of the \$200 Million fundraising campaign, one of the most aggressive and ambitious fundraising campaigns of any historically black college or university. The campaign's theme was "Dreaming No Small Dreams." The campaign allowed the University to continue to attract outstanding faculty and promising students, enhance the campus technological foundation, refurbish and expand the University's physical facilities, maintain cutting edge curricular offerings and continue to educate the leaders of the future.

ALMA MATER

O Hampton, a thought sent from heaven above,
To be a great soul's inspiration;
We sing thee the earnest of broad human love,
The shrine of our hearts adoration.
Thy foundation firm and thy roof-tree outspread,
And thy sacred altar fires burning;
The sea circling 'round thee, soft skies overhead,
Dear Hampton, the goal of our yearning!

REFRAIN

O Hampton, we never can make thee a song,
Except as our lives do the singing;
In service that will thy great spirit prolong,
And send it through centuries ringing!

Kind mother, we'll treasure the dear happy days,
We've spent here in life's preparation;
Yet go with brave hearts upon our chosen ways,
Of service to God and our nation;
Still wearing thy colors, the blue and the white,
As pledge that our fond hearts will cherish;
A love which for thee ever shines true and bright,
A loyalty that ne'er can perish!

SARAH COLLINS FERNANDIS

Sarah Collins Fernandis (Class of 1882) wrote the inspiring words of the Hampton alma mater. Fernandis lived in Washington, D.C., where she directed a settlement project for the underprivileged in her home. The music to the alma mater was added by Chauncey Northern in 1924.

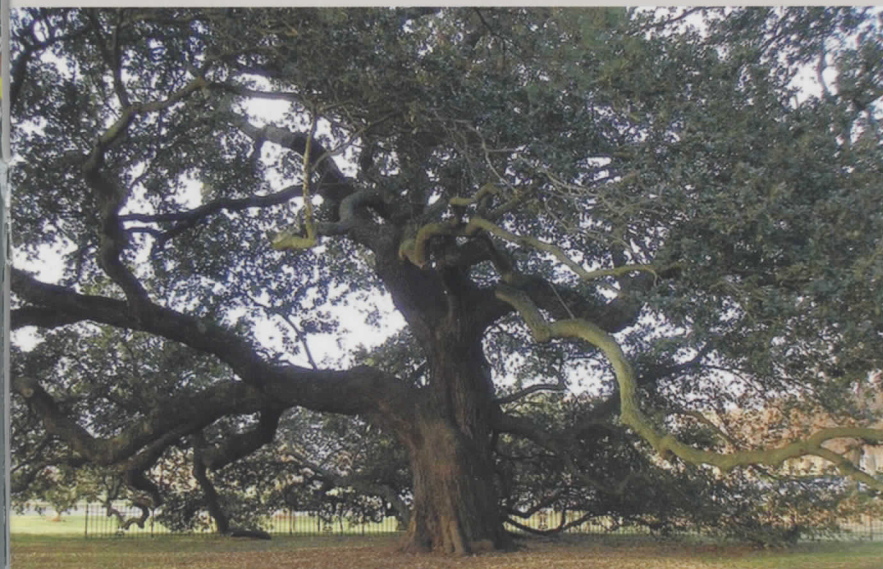


Hampton University graduates singing the alma mater



Sarah Collins Fernandis wrote the Hampton Alma Mater

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS



EMANCIPATION OAK

Ninety-eight feet in diameter, Emancipation Oak was the site of the first Southern reading of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, an act which accelerated the demand for African-American education. The peaceful shade of the oak served as the first classroom for newly freed men and women – eager for an education. Mrs. Mary Peake, daughter of a free colored woman and a Frenchman, conducted the first lessons taught under the oak.

The Emancipation Oak is designated as one of the 10 Great Trees of the world by the National Geographic Society. A live oak, Emancipation Oak's foliage remains green year round.



MANSION HOUSE

The Mansion House was purchased as a part of the Hampton Institute site from the Drummond Family who called their home "Little Scotland." In early years, the Mansion House served as a residence for teachers. The principal, General Armstrong, and his family lived in a section of the house as well. Today, the Mansion House serves as the official residence for the First Family and is used for entertaining official guests of the University.

VIRGINIA-CLEVELAND HALL, 1874

Virginia Hall, a girl's dormitory, was partly "sung up" by the Hampton Singers in 1874. This is a four and a half story with basement brick building which houses freshman girls. It is the oldest of the women's dormitories, and houses on the first floor part of the cafeteria known as Macedonia and the Office of the Director of Food Services. Cleveland Hall, a girl's dormitory, was built in 1901, with funds contributed by former pupils of Charles Dexter Cleveland of Philadelphia. Cleveland Hall was connected to the back of Virginia Hall when built, thus the name, Virginia-Cleveland Hall.



Students standing outside Virginia-Cleveland Hall women's dormitory



WIGWAM BUILDING, 1878

Wigwam, which means a "lodge for dwelling" was constructed in 1878. It was originally built to house Native American male students, the first of whom were admitted on that same year. The dormitory was built in part by Hampton students. The building once housed visiting athletic teams and the commissioner for the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association (CIAA). Today, the building is used as an educational resource center, which was added in 1976, and houses such offices as the Vice President for Planning, Dean of Students, Career Planning and Placement, The Graduate College, deans of men and women, and freshmen studies.



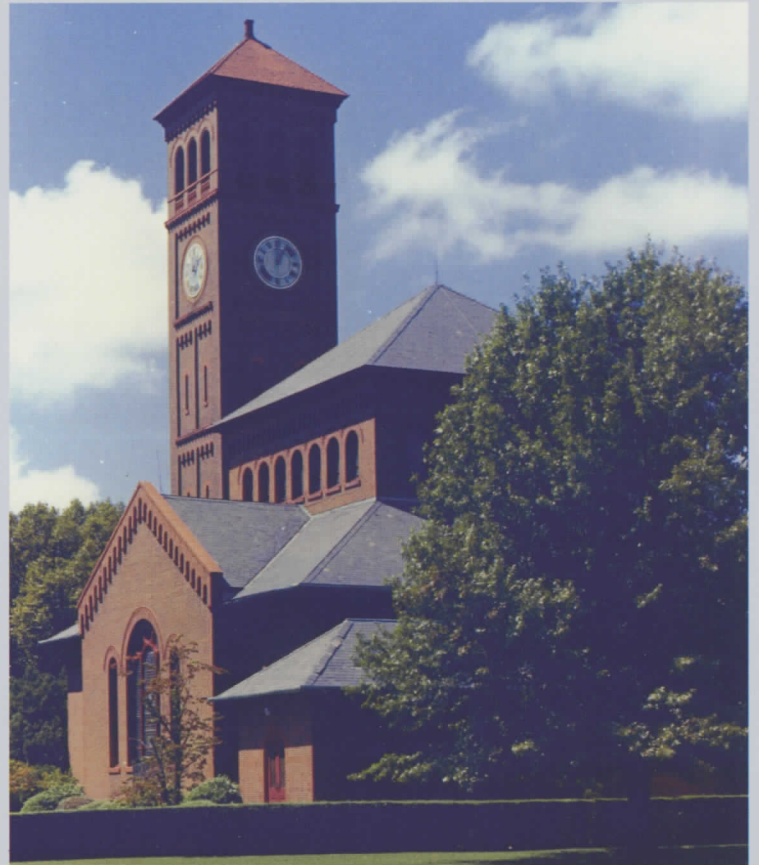
ACADEMY BUILDING, 1881

The Academic Building was erected in 1870 and was destroyed by fire in 1879. A second Academy Building was completed in 1881. The bell outside of the building was used to call students to classes, meals and daily chapel. Selected students earned their money by being responsible for ringing the bell for various activities. The name Schurz hall was given to this structure in 1915 in honor of the Hon. Carl Schurz, U.S. Secretary of the Interior, who was a loyal friend a supporter of Hampton. Presently, the Academy Building houses Naval ROTC offices, and the William R. Harvey Leadership Institute.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, 1886

Memorial Church was built in 1886. The church tower stands 150 feet high and has a four-faced illuminated clock with chimes. The pews are made of yellow pine and were built by Hampton Trade School students. The Church's style of architecture is Italian Romanesque and J.C. Cady of New York served as the architect. Cost of construction of the church was the gift of the Fredrick D, Marquant Estate through Elbert B. Monroe, president of the Board of Trustees, and Mrs. Monroe. At the front entrance stands coral stone from the foundation of the Kawaiaho Church in Honolulu built in 1842, by the Rev. Richard Armstrong, father of General Samuel Armstrong in 1895. The baptismal front was made of Koa wood by students from the Rev. Armstrong's church.

The Church serves as a sanctuary for non-denominational religious services and seats approximately 1,000 persons. At the right entrance is a plaque which commemorates all persons connected with Hampton Institute who died in World War I.



Chronicle of Events

1867
October 1 - Wood farm, 160 acres, purchased as site of Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.



1868
April 1 - Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute founded by General Samuel Chapman Armstrong with two teachers and 15 students.



- General Armstrong solicited first objects to establish a museum collection.

1868
June 16 - First class of five women and 14 men graduated.

September 21 - Commonwealth of Virginia grants charter to Hampton Institute.

1869
November 12 - Cornerstone laid for Academic Hall, the first permanent classroom building.

1870
June 4 - Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute incorporated.

1874
June 11 - Virginia Hall is dedicated.



1875
June 9 - First official seal of the institute accepted by Board of Trustees. Board of Trustees.

June 18 - Booker T. Washington graduated from Hampton Institute

1877
August 20 - First meeting of the national Hampton Alumni Association Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

1878
April 13 - First Native American students arrived

April 14 - First alumni reunion held.

September 12 - Ground is broken for Wigwam, the dormitory for male Native American students.

1879
November 9 - First Academic Hall destroyed by fire.



1881
May 19 - Academy building, constructed on the foundations of the Academic Hall, was dedicated.



1882
April 15 - Stone Manor completed.

1882
April 15 - Marshall hall (the administration building) completed to house the library, principal's and treasurer's offices.

1891 —
- Faculty member Alice Bacon began the Hampton Training School for Nurses on the campus.



1893 —
May 11 - General Samuel Chapman Armstrong died.

May 24 - Hollis Burke Frissell appointed second principal.

1896 —
November 6 - Armstrong-Slater Memorial Trade School dedicated.

1898 —
September - Business Department, the forerunner of the School of Business, was established.

1901 —
Cleveland Hall - an addition to Virginia Hall, was completed.

1903 —
- Collis P. Huntington Memorial Library dedicated.

1904 —
- Academic course lengthened from three years to four years of study.

1909 —
November 20 - U.S. - President William Howard Taft visited Hampton as a recently-elected trustee of the school.

1912 —
- Federal appropriations for American Indian students at Hampton are withdrawn.

1913 —
- Clarke Hall dedicated.

1914 —
- First annual Ministers' Conference held.

1916 —
- Hampton Institute is approved as a four-year secondary school by the Department of Public Instruction of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

1918 —
- Robert C. Ogden Hall

completed. R. Nathaniel Dett establishes the Musical Arts Society.

1922 —
- First bachelor's degree awarded in agricultural education.

1923 —
- Coleman DuPont Hall completed to house natural sciences, biology, mathematics, chemistry, and physics.

1928 —
May 12 - First issue of the student newspaper, The Hampton Script, published.



October 6 - Dedication of Armstrong Field.

1930 —
January 30 - George P. Phenix inaugurated as fourth principal.

July 1 - The name of Hampton Normal and

Agricultural Institute is changed to Hampton Institute and the title of "principal" is changed to "president."

1931 —
- School of Nursing established, offering diplomas after a three-year program.



January 24 - Arthur Howe inaugurated as fifth president.

1932 —
April 21 - Hampton Institute accredited by Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools as a "Class B" school.

- George P. Phenix School, which served as the City of Hampton's Senior High School for African Americans until the 1960s, completed on the campus.

1933 —
January 24 - Hampton Institute accredited by Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary School as a "Class A" school.

May - In a vote conducted by The Hampton Script, students select "Pirates" as the name of the school mascot.

1938 —
May - Hampton Institute commissioned its first class of Army officers.

1940 —
October - First Annual Fall Convocation held.

November 25 - Malcolm MacLean Inaugurated as sixth president.

1942 —
July 8 - U.S. Naval Training School, the first offered at a black college, activated and continued until August 1945.

1943 —
- Baccalaureate nursing program began under the Hampton Institute Division of Nurse Education, with first class of three women graduating in 1946.

February 12 - Ralph P. Bridgeman appointed seventh president.

1949 —
April 26 - Alonzo G. Moron inaugurated as eighth president of Hampton Institute.



1950 —
February 2 - John Bigger's bronze Armstrong unveiled.

1956 —
- Auditorium of Clarke Hall named in honor of John H. Wainwright (Class of 1888) and dedicated.



1957 —
December 5 - Hampton Institute admitted to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

1960 —
- Jerome H. Holland inaugurated as ninth president.

1968 —
September 26 - Dedication of Martin Luther King Hall, the Social Sciences Building.



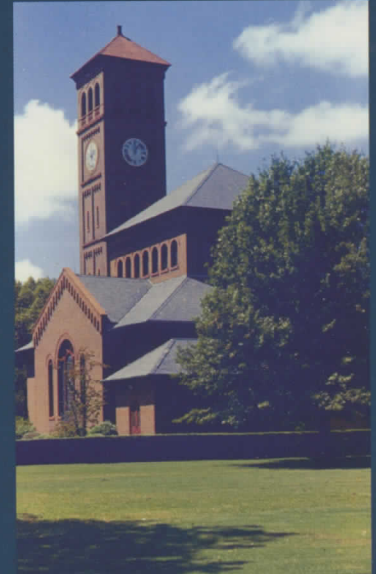
- Completion of Natural Sciences Building, which was dedicated as Thomas W. Turner Hall on Jan. 29, 1978.

1969 —
February 6 - Dedication of William A. Freeman Hall, the Nursing Building.

September 16 - Virginia Hall, Academy Building, Mansion House, Memorial Chapel included on the Virginia Landmark Register.

1970 —
October 24 - Roy D. Hudson inaugurated as tenth president.

1972 —
May 28 - Ceremonial Mace presented to Institute campus designated a national Historic District citing the historical importance of Virginia Hall, Academy Building, Mansion House, Memorial Chapel, Wigwam, and Emancipation Oak.



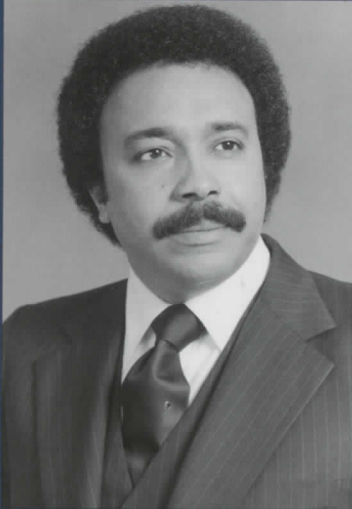
1977 —
October 9 - Carl M. Hill inaugurated as eleventh president.

1978 —
January 29 - Dedication of Early Childhood Education Center.

May 20 - Dedication of Ethel C. Buckman Hall, the Business School.

1979 —
March - First Annual Black Family Conference held.

March 24 - Dr. William R. Harvey inaugurated as 12th president.



- Navy ROTC Program begins at HU

1982 —
February - Men's basketball team captured its first CIAA title.



February 27 - Dedication of Marine Science Center.

November 2 - Hattie McGrew Towers dedicated.

- Hampton Institute Business Assistance Center established. College of Continuing Education expanded program to include distance learning in Guantanamo Bay Naval Base in Cuba.

1984 —
May 12 - Booker T. Washington Sculpture and Memorial Garden dedicated.

July - Board of Trustees adopted the name Hampton

University and reorganized the University to include Hampton Institute as the undergraduate college; the Graduate College; and the Colleges of Continuing Education.

1985 —
- Bachelor's degree program in fire administration established.

- Teaching, Learning Technology Center established.

1986 —
- Initial plans made for the establishment of the Honors College and the Queen Street Honors Hall opened.

- Science and Technology Building completed.



- Nursing Center established.

1987 —
- Black Family Institute established.

- Center for Teaching Excellence established.

1988 —
- Women's basketball team wins NCAA Division II championship.

- First annual Hampton University Read-In held.

September 18 - Dedication of Olin Engineering Building.

October 27 - Groundbreaking for Hampton Harbor Inc. project, 250 apartments and shopping village, held.

1989 —
- Native American Education Opportunities Program initiated.

May - Tennis team won CIAA and NCAA Division II championships.



1981 —
June 4 - Charles H. Flax Monument unveiled during Hampton Institute's 67th Minister's Conference.

June 8 - Groundbreaking for 8,000-seat Convocation Center held during the 75th Annual Ministers' Conference.

1990
January 28 - L. Douglas Wilder Hall, a men's dormitory, dedicated and named for the governor of Virginia, the nation's first elected black governor.

September - Hampton Harbor apartment complex completed and accepted first residents.

1991
May - U.S. President George Bush served as commencement speaker.

1992
January - William R. and Norma B. Harvey Library dedicated.



- Hampton University acquires The International

Review of African American Art.

1993
- First Ph.D. program – in physics – offered.

March - Hampton University celebrated 125th Anniversary.



September - Convocation Center dedicated.

- Center for Entrepreneurial Studies established.

November - Football team wins CIAA championship.

1994
April - Sailing team, the first at a historically black college or university, established.

- School of Engineering and Technology established.

1995
April - Miss Hampton University Pageant inaugurated as franchise of Miss America Pageant.

June - Hampton University joined Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference and moved to Division I (Division I-AA in football).

August - Hampton University/Hughes Aerospace Center inaugurated.

September - Hampton University Environmental Justice Information Center opened in downtown Hampton.

- Women's tennis team established.

- Endowment surpasses \$100 million.

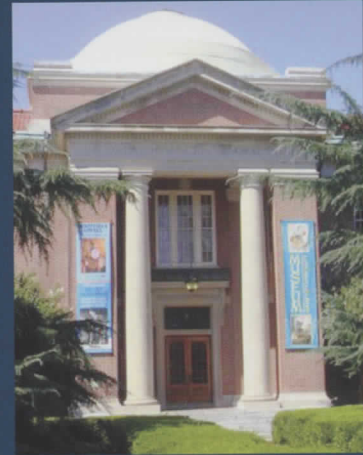
1996
August - University embarks on \$12 million campus renovation project including Virginia-Cleveland Hall, Kennedy Hall, Kelsey Hall, and Huntington Building.

September - First students enrolled in the University's

second doctoral/professional program – pharmacy.

1997
January - Concert Choir performs at the second inauguration ceremony for President Bill Clinton.

April - University Museum celebrated grand opening in the Huntington Building after moving from the Academy Building.



1998
March - First African-American Jewish Community Relations Symposium held, featuring Julian Bond.

- First doctoral degrees and associates degrees awarded at Commencement.

October - Public phase of record-setting \$200 million fundraising Campaign for Hampton launched including special guests the Rev. Jesse Jackson, poet Maya Angelou, the Count Baise Orchestra, actress Diahann Carroll and singer Peabo Bryson.



1999 —
January - Hampton University Business Incubator opened in downtown Phoebus.
- Students enrolled in the third doctoral/professional degree program – physical therapy.

May - First African-American student received doctoral degree (in physics).

- Athletics program certified by the NCAA for Division I.

June - First web-based course offered through the

University, a finance course in the College of Continuing Education.

- Women's bowling team established.

- Students enrolled into fourth doctoral/professional degree program – the Ph.D in nursing.

October 30 - University broke ground on new student center.

December 18 - Football Team wins the Heritage Bowl, playing in a nationally-televised game.

2000 —
February - Women's basketball team wins MEAC tournament, earns berth to the NCAA Division I tournament for the first time in school history.

March 21 - Hampton University opens Data Conversion and Management Laboratory.

- Hampton University named one of the nation's 100 Most Wired Universities according to Yahoo! Website.

April - Hampton purchased Strawberry Banks Motel and Resort property.

September 22 - University broke ground on Scripps Howard School of Journalism and Communications, the new for the Department of Mass Media Arts.



October 14 - University broke ground on White Hall and Holmes Hall, new residence halls, for women and men, respectively.

October 26 - Board of Trustees announced \$200 million fundraising campaign exceeded goal by \$16 million; Campaign increased to \$250 million.

2001 —
March - Men's basketball team becomes the fourth No. 15-seed to ever defeat a No. 2-seed, Iowa State University, in a NCAA Tournament.

June - Hampton University ranked second in producing biology baccalaureate degrees to African Americans by Black Issues in Higher Education.

- U.S. President George W. Bush appoints President William R. Harvey to Fannie Mae Board.

October - Hampton University establishes Executive Leadership Summit for Aspiring College Presidents.

2002 —
January 27 - White Hall and Holmes Hall dedicated at Founder's Day celebration.

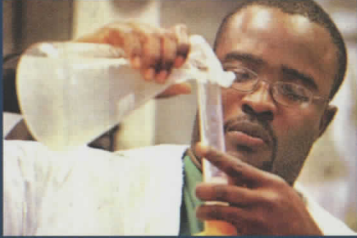
March 4 - Bermuda College and Hampton University sign articulation agreement to offer two-plus-two nursing program.

April - Hampton University dedicates the new state-of-the-art Student Center.



May - Dr. Suzan Johnson-Cook named first female president of HU Ministers' Conference.

July - Hampton University School of Pharmacy receives full accreditation status from the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education.



September 25 - Hampton University partners with the Scripps Howard Foundation to open and dedicate the Scripps Howard School of Journalism and Communications.

- The Princeton Review names Hampton University's WHOV 88.1 FM as the nation's 12th best college radio station.



- Hampton University partners with the Eastern Virginia Medical School to offer a medical physics graduate program.

- Hampton University celebrates the 25th anniversary of the Black Family Conference.



2003
April - The Silver Gala commemorates President William R. Harvey's 25 years of service.

September 2 - Hampton University opens the College of Virginia Beach; offers three-year nursing program.

October - Hampton University listed sixth on Forbes.com's "Most Connected Campuses" list.

2004
March 9 - The City of Virginia Beach proclaims this day as Hampton University Day.

May - Hampton University receives final NASA approval of the \$101 million AIM satellite flight mission.

June 11 - A 48" telescope is installed in the Turner Hall observatory for Hampton University and NASA's CALIPSO satellite project.

2005
January - Hampton University announces plans to construct a 64,000 square foot Biomedical Research Center.

March - Hampton University announces plans to construct a Proton Beam Therapy Institute.

May - Hampton University acquires the Joe Jordan Ragtime/Jazz and Entrepreneurship Collection.

August - The College of Continuing Education launches the Osher Lifelong Learning Institute.

- Hampton University launches the University Transportation Center.

October - Intel Corp. and the Center for Digital

Education names Hampton University as one of America's top 50 colleges for wireless Internet capability.

November - Hampton University receives final approval from the Eastern Virginia Health Systems Agency and the Virginia Department of Health to begin construction on the Proton Beam Therapy Center.

2006
April 28 - NASA and HU launch the CALIPSO satellite from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.



April - Kimberly Oliver, a 1998 alumna, is named 2006 National Teacher of the Year.

November 10 - Doctorate program established in Atmospheric and Planetary Sciences.

2007
February 16 - HU hosts State of the Black Union 2007 Jamestown: The African American Imprint on America presented by Tavis Smiley.

April 30 - HU Chaplain Timothy Tee Boddie elected President of the National Association of College and University Chaplains (NACAU).

June 1 - HU welcomes Barack Obama to the 93rd Annual Ministers conference.

November 26 - Ogden Circle becomes the Circle of Nations – including 24 flags representing the countries of currently enrolled undergraduate students.

2008
March 4 - HU establishes aquatics program – becoming the second HBCU to offer a concentration in aquatics.

May 15 - HU President William R. Harvey inducted into the Hampton Roads Business Hall of Fame.

October 18 - Rev. Debra L. Haggins is named first female

chaplain at HU.

2009
January - HU Marching Band performs at the 56th Inaugural parade for President Barack Obama, first black president.



2010
February - President Barack Obama appointed HU President Dr. William R. Harvey chairman of the president's board of advisors on historically black colleges and universities.

May - President Barack Obama delivers the university's commencement address.



2011
October - The Hampton University Proton Therapy Institute (HUPTI) opens.



- HU purchases the 13-story Harbour Centre building in downtown Hampton. It is the largest and tallest building in the city.

September - HU Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, in the School of Pharmacy, received a \$1.3 million grant from the NIH and National Heart Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI) to fund the "Impact of Oxidative Stress-Regulated Angiogenesis in Pulmonary Fibrosis" research project.

2012
September - The HU department of pharmaceutical sciences in the School of Pharmacy, was selected to receive a \$1.35 million research grant, from

the National Institutes of Health (NIH), for a project on developing novel drug therapies for the treatment of lung cancer.

September - The new, waterfront dining hall was dedicated. HU initiated a \$25 million campaign to build the new cafeteria in October 2006.

2013
- Hampton University Women's basketball team wins fourth straight MEAC championship.

May
State of HBCUs and HBCU Digest named Dr. William R. Harvey as one of the "Top 5 HBCU Presidents" of all time.



July - HU receives \$13.5 million grant to combat health disparities in minority men.