a BS honours degree in 1905, but a year before that he had aided Bragg in a pioneering experiment on the spectra of radioactive processes. Bragg and Kleeman co-authored a paper describing their findings for the *Philosophical Magazine,* and later that year they published a joint article on the velocity of expulsion of radiant particles.

With a scholarship from Adelaide, Kleeman continued his studies at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, under J.J. Thomson, earning a Cambridge BA in 1907. The following year, on the basis of his published work, Adelaide awarded him a DSc degree. He remained at Cambridge on scholarships and research studentships until 1913, working at Thomson's Cavendish Laboratory, at that time in the forefront of research on atomic theory. Kleeman published numerous articles in the *Philosophical Magazine* and in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society.

He moved to the United States in 1914 and visited Schenectady in April 1915. Calling him, with considerable exageration, "one of the half a dozen of the world's greatest physicists," the *Union Alumni Monthly* reported the visit as "a great compliment to Union." In June of that year, the College appointed Kleeman to its faculty.

While at Union, he published *A kinetic theory of gases and liquids* (1920) and several articles on molecular physics. He also worked for General Electric as a consultant.

As a teacher, Kleeman apparently had serious limitations, though the surviving evidence is not as conclusive as one might wish. The trustees' minutes for January 26, 1926, report that "The President spoke at length upon the mediocre work being done by Dr. R. D. Kleeman in the Department of Physics, in which Dr. Whitney concurred." The president would not have been concerned with the quality of Kleeman's research—most faculty members at that time did none at all—while trustee Whitney, who as head of the General Electric Research Laboratory was in a position to judge Kleeman's research, was also concerned with the quality of teaching and would have received informal reports on that subject. In all probability Kleeman, though he sometimes included students as co-authors of his papers, was not very interested in teaching the average undergraduate. In an unpublished memoir, Ralph Bennett '21 recalled that students in Kleeman's lab sessions frequently made him the butt of pranks.

Kleeman left the faculty at the end of 1926/27, but remained in Schenectady and continued to publish papers. His second book, *The atomic and molecular forces of chemical and physical interaction in liquids and gases, and their effects,* appeared in London in 1931. He died suddenly in a New York City hospital the following year. His place in the history of physics now appears to rest on his early work with Bragg.

Kleeman and his wife, the former Bertha Pauline Martin, had one son, Maxwell Richard Kleeman (Union '40).

Korean War. Unlike the FIRST WORLD WAR, the SECOND WORLD WAR, and the VIETNAM WAR, the Korean War had only minimal effect on the operation of the College.

The war began in June 1950, and in May 1951 all students seeking draft deferment took a Selective Service test; those over eighteen and a half who were not deferred were subject to the draft. Admissions were down in 1951/52 because of the draft, and about one-third of the students who did enroll joined the recently formed AIR FORCE RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS unit.

Of the students and alumni known to have served in the armed services during the conflict, only one, Robert S. Woodruff '51, was killed in Korea.

Lacrosse (Men's). American colleges began to play lacrosse in 1880. Union had intramural teams in the fall of 1885; the *CONCORDIENSIS* remarked that the sport had "taken the place of lawn tennis these cold afternoons." Attempts to arrange a game with RPI apparently came to nothing, however, and the "Lacrosse Association" disbanded after its second year.

A fledgling team formed in the fall of 1903 was abandoned when it failed to gain Athletic Board recognition.

Intercollegiate lacrosse was finally established at Union after careful preparation by the Athletic Department. Freshman physical education classes received an introduction to the game in the fall of 1922, and a practice squad was formed the following fall. Recognized as a minor sport, lacrosse debuted in intercollegiate competition in the spring of 1924. Former Stevens College player Victor Starzenski coached the team as a volunteer for the first four seasons, during which it was quite successful, but a conflict with athletic director Harold Anson Bruce forced his resignation in 1927. When students protested—apparently the first instance of Union students coming to the defense of a dismissed coach—Bruce explained in a letter published in the *Concordiensis* that Starzenski had persistently exceeded his authority. (The FRESHMAN PEERADE that year featured a float depicting a boxing match between Bruce and Starzenski.)

Leslie P. Clifford '27, a lacrosse player who had just graduated, coached the team for one year, and the College then appointed Bill Harkness, who had played professional hockey and lacrosse in Canada; he guided the team from 1929 (when it enjoyed a 7–0 season and tied Navy for the U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association championship) through 1940. The Athletic Board upgraded lacrosse to a major sport in 1931.

Former players Fred Wyatt '32 and Joe Paul '38 replaced Harkness in 1941 and 1942. After Wyatt departed for military service in the fall of 1942, the team was disbanded until his return in 1946. When he left the College after three poor seasons (8–24), Victor Starzenski, who had returned to assist him the previous year, coached the team for the 1949 and 1950 seasons (9–14).

Neither Frances E. O'Brien (1951–52) nor Ray Mullane (1953–57) was able to turn the team around. The tenure of coach Bruce Allison (1957–76) began with two winless seasons, followed by three poor ones, but the team did much better during the last fourteen years of his tenure, winning the USILA divisional titles in 1963 and 1965. In 1966 it won ten while losing one. Allison's lacrosse record at Union was 102–107–2.

Coaches William T. Reid (1977) and Dennis Kayser (1978) briefly continued Allison's success, but the team then slumped for six years, enjoying no winning seasons under Francis J. Meagher Jr. (1979–84). During the last six years covered by this book, the team compiled a record of 46–32–0 under Michael J. Toop (1985–86) and Charles Priore (1987–).

Lacrosse (Women's). Union women began playing varsity lacrosse in 1976. Under coaches Kathy Schatz (1976), Richard Daley (1977), Martha Morrison (1978–1989), and Charlyn Robert (1990–) the team enjoyed winning seasons in 1980, 1981, and 1984 but finished the period covered by this book with a record of 61–101–4.

Lambda Chi Alpha (Rho Zeta chapter). A national fraternity founded at Boston University, November 2, 1909, Lambda Chi Alpha had a chapter at Union, 1915–39.

The Union chapter began in 1906 as a local fraternity called the BIW CLUB, which in 1911 became a chapter of THETA LAMBDA PHI. In 1913 the latter fraternity was merged into DELTA THETA PHI, a law students' fraternity, but the Union chapter withdrew from that national affiliation and in 1915, at the suggestion of George Banta, petitioned Lambda Chi Alpha for membership. A charter was granted later in that year; the chapter, installed June 5, 1915, survived until the end of 1938/39. Several returning veterans tried unsuccessfully to revive it in 1945/46.

Lambda Chi Alpha badly wanted to have a house on campus but never reached that goal. For the academic year 1915/16, the chapter moved from its former rooms in North College to a house at 242 Union Street. The following year it leased 208 Union Street, which was sold before the end of the year, and in the fall of 1917 it rented the former Mercy Hospital at 404 Union Street. When the City needed that building in mid-1918 for use as a hospital during the influenza epidemic, the fraternity moved to temporary rooms at 119 Liberty Street.

The fraternity was next at 22 Gillespie Street, and in May 1921 finally purchased a house at 860 Union Street, opposite the end of Gillespie Street. In May 1938, Lambda Chi Alpha announced that McKim, Mead and White had been retained to design a house to be built on the campus, approximately on the present site of Edwards House. The house was never begun, however, and the following year the chapter, heavily in debt, became defunct.

From its founding until some time after 1950, national Lambda Chi Alpha limited membership to white Christians; this restriction was codified in 1914 and by 1924 had been further refined: members had not only to be Christians, but had also to possess no more than one-eighth "inferior blood"—Negro, other non-Caucasian, or Jewish.

Lamont House. Built in 1910, the DELTA UPSILON fraternity house was turned over to the College in 1967 and renamed Lamont House; it has since housed College offices.

Delta Upsilon owned a house on Nott Terrace when it obtained from the trustees a ninety-nine year lease on a site east of the recently constructed SEVENTEEN SOUTH LANE. Erected by an unknown builder to the designs of Van Vleck and Goldsmith, a New York City architectural firm, the house was begun on June 8, 1909, and occupied in May 1910. Its total cost was $25,000. During the First World War, the house served as an infirmary; during the Second World War, as a civilian dormitory.

In 1967, unable to maintain the house, Delta Upsilon turned it over to the College and moved to Fox House. The new name bestowed by the College apparently reflected the fact that the family of Daniel S. Lamont '72 had contributed generously to Delta Upsilon's original building fund and had presented a memorial window.

The fund-raising, alumni relations, and public relations offices moved to Lamont House from Wells House. The public relations offices relocated to Seventeen South Lane in 1988, and in 1995 the building was remodeled for the Graduate Management Institute and the Graduate and Continuing Studies Offices.

Lamont Lecture Series. Endowed March 10, 1925, by New York banker and philanthropist Thomas W. Lamont, in memory of his father, the Rev. Thomas Lamont '56, the Lamont fund was originally used to pay preachers for conducting Sunday services at the College, and latterly to support the Lamont Lecture Series.

Lamoroux, Wendell L. (Nov. 10, 1825–April 1, 1907). Class of 1844. Phi Beta Kappa. Psi Upsilon. Professor of Languages, Librarian at Union College.

Born in Albany, the son of James L'Amoureux, a prominent Rensselaerville lawyer and Albany County Court judge, Wendell Lamoroux was descended from French Huguenots; he used, successively, the spellings L'amoreux, Lamoreux and, from 1874 onward, Lamoroux. "Wendell" was the maiden name of his mother, a first cousin of Wendell Phillips, the Abolitionist.

Real estate investments combined with the practice of his profession enabled James L'Amoureux to leave "a fair fortune" to his son, who lost much of it. It is not known when Wendell came into the inheritance or when it was diminished, but his rather desultory career seems consistent with wealth anticipated, possessed and remembered.

Entering Union as a junior, Lamoroux graduated in 1844 (delivering a commencement address in Italian), then left on an extended trip to Europe. In August of the next year, he inquired about a position on the faculty. He tried again in July of 1848, and was finally hired as a French tutor in 1849. A year later, the trustees gave him the titles of Professor of Modern Languages and Assistant Professor of Belles Lettres.

After the trustees rejected his request for a paid leave to study languages in Europe, he resigned his professorships at the end of 1852/53, and arranged with the board to teach one term a year on "the art of thinking"—in order, he told Nott, that a work he was preparing on the subject might have the benefit of "observation on student-nature as well as Communication to young minds."

In a series of diary entries about this time, his colleague JONATHAN PEARSON appraised him as one who

> seems to have good taste and a liking for belles lettres, but if he lacks anything it is perhaps perseverance and application. He seems a man of leisure, fond of society to which he can make himself agreeable....
>
> [A man] who appears to be without business and any means to kill time except to gossip about town—an agreeable chatty, amiable, well-informed but apparently aimless man, wanting in decided, active habits....

Pearson was not alone in his reservations; Lamoroux later noted "the baseless objections which, I understand, some 2 or 3 of the Faculty entertain to me," and admitted that Nott, though considering him a competent teacher of languages, was "non-committal as to other qualifications." He left Union entirely at the end of 1853/54, and spent the next eight years teaching languages part-time in an Albany girls' school.

In 1859 he again offered himself (unsuccessfully) to Union's trustees as a teacher of "the art of thinking," pointing out that the College offered no systematic instruction in English composition and oratory. His manuscript on the subject, he said, had now reached about one thousand pages. In 1861 he asked for the position of Assistant Professor of Rhetoric.

Finally, when he heard in July 1862 that ELIAS PEISSNER was about to join the army, he proffered his services as a temporary replacement, and was appointed Acting Professor of Modern Languages, teaching French, German, Spanish, Italian and History. Peissner's death in May 1863 extended Lamoroux's services by another year, but he was then replaced at the end of 1863/64 by WILLIAM WELLS.

On December 24, 1864, at thirty-nine, he married Mary Sharatt of Schenectady. During the next twelve years he taught briefly at other institutions (tutor in Rhetoric and History at Columbia University, 1868–70; Professor of English Literature and French Language and Literature at Wells College, 1874–76).

In 1876, President ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER brought Lamoroux back to Union, where he spent the remainder of his career, first as Professor of English Literature (soon changed to "English Essays and Oratory"), then, from 1885, as Librarian. His status during the Potter administration was anomalous; as he was paid directly from funds raised by the president, when the faculty divided into bitterly contentious pro- and anti-Potter factions, the anti-Potterites understood that it would be unfair to blame Lamoroux for remaining loyal to the president. When Potter went to Europe, he asked Lamoroux to teach his classes.

A tall, handsome man, Lamoroux struck everyone as kind and rather unworldly. The precept "love your enemies" was the foundation of his heterodox version of Christianity. He could not accept the idea of a Trinity but was famous for a prayer he regularly delivered in chapel that invoked a "central, three-fold, all-vivifying thought" to do "its complete and thorough work on heart and mind."

As a teacher of the "art of thought," Lamoroux was perhaps more original than effective. GEORGE ALEXANDER'S memorial notice admitted that "he was an idealist whose aloofness made it difficult for the ordinary student to appreciate his instructions at their true worth." His Union colleague, Professor SIDNEY ASHMORE, who had taken his course at Columbia, recalled:

> He devoted much time to ancient and modern literatures and to art.... He read books, not so much for the information they contained as for the purpose of getting at the mental traits and characteristics of their authors. Both books and art were to him sources for research into the workings of the human mind. He studied them to get at the men who were behind them.... Of all the teachers I have known...he seems to me to have been the most independent in his methods, the most truly thoughtful, and withal the most sincerely anxious for the good of his pupils, in all matters appertaining to the intellectual and moral life....
>
> He made much of the importance of correct and rapid observation.... He had a system, and this system he imparted to us in the class room.... We were instructed to note the form or shape of a thing before we allowed the mind to

> dwell on its color, or other qualities.... Following this, there came a list of the more common qualities of things, to be observed in their logical sequence—a list to be committed to memory as a guide to true understanding of one's general environment.... The fundamental idea which underlay this teaching was that of proportion. A sense of true proportion, a capacity to grasp the eternal fitness or exact relations of things, was the faculty which most needed strengthening in the young mind, according to Professor Lamoroux's often expressed opinion....

On a personal level, Ashmore thought, "His life seemed to be spent in making allowances." He told Ashmore he had made copious notes for a book on "the problem of human existence," but having no taste for the labor of collating them, he burned the manuscript a few years before his death. It is not known whether that was the same as the thousand-page manuscript on the art of thought he mentioned to Nott.

Only three slight publications are known: "The study of language, classic or continental, as a discipline to the practical intellect," a paper delivered in July 1864 to the New York State Convention of Colleges and Academies, and popular articles in the 1876 *Scribner's Monthly* on the French Renaissance and on travel in Rome.

After Librarian Jonathan Pearson suffered a stroke, Lamoroux was appointed in January 1886 to do his work, with the title Assistant Librarian. Pearson died in 1887, and Lamoroux served as Librarian until 1897. He no longer taught regularly, but delivered occasional lectures.

When ANDREW V.V. RAYMOND became president in 1894, he was dismayed by the condition of the library. In 1896 he reported to the Board of Trustees

> Quite as serious however as the absence of recent books, is a lack of care and classification of the books which we do have.... Our library which is really valuable is being gradually destroyed by the utter absence of anything like systematic care. The Librarian is becoming less efficient each year through the infirmities of increasing age, and there is no possibility of a change for better unless he is practically superseded by some one thoroughly competent for the work.

There is no reason to doubt Raymond's appraisal, but in fairness to Lamoroux it must be mentioned that until 1894 the section of WASHBURN HALL in which the library was housed had neither electric light nor heat; in winter, the librarian had to wear a shawl and keep his feet on a hot brick.

Lamoroux was retired in 1897. He spent his last decade, in the words of George Alexander's memorial, "with unruffled spirit [looking] out upon a world alien to the world of his thoughts, and passed into a serene old age, rich in the imperishable treasures of the mind and heart."

Landon, Judson Stuart (Dec. 16, 1831–Sept. 7, 1905). Jurist, trustee, *Ad Interim* President of Union College, 1884–1888.

Born in Salisbury, Connecticut, the son of a farmer, Judson Landon studied at Amenia Seminary and New York Conference Seminary before taking a job in 1853 as a teacher of mathematics and Latin at the PRINCETOWN ACADEMY. The Academy was a short-lived rural Schenectady County school affiliated with Union College, and Landon's association with it was his only formal connection with the College until he was elected to the Board of Trustees.

After teaching for one year, he entered Yale to study law, earning an LLB degree in 1855. Union gave him an AM degree the same year and appointed him Principal of the Princetown Academy, with the title "Professor of Mental and Moral Science and Belles Lettres."

When the Princetown Academy failed the next year, Landon turned to the practice of law in Schenectady, where he would remain all his life. 1856 also saw his marriage to Emily A. Pierce, of Woodbury, Connecticut, and his successful run for the office of Schenectady County District Attorney, a position to which he was reelected in 1859. He went as a delegate to the 1860 Republican Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln and in 1865 won a four-year term as County Judge. He served as City Attorney from 1872 to 1873.

Landon spent the greater part of his professional career as a Justice of the New York Supreme Court. Elected to the first of two consecutive fourteen-year terms in 1873, on several occasions he was designated by the Governor to serve temporarily on higher courts.

After reaching the age limit for Supreme Court judges in 1901, from 1902 until his death he served on committees to advise the Legislature on the reform and consolidation of laws. During this period he was also retained as counsel by the General Electric Co.

Landon was elected to Union's Board of Trustees in 1878, and it is a measure of his stature and readiness to take responsibility that, although not an alumnus, he soon became one of the leading trustees. As the conflict between President ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER and a majority of the faculty began to reach the board, Landon's judiciousness set him apart from his more partisan colleagues. Although he usually voted with the pro-Potter faction, he was frank to admit the president's faults, and many of Potter's opponents believed that he was secretly with them.

When the showdown came, however, Landon sided with Potter, voting to fire the president's chief faculty critic, HARRISON WEBSTER, whom he had formerly praised. This action precipitated a dramatic scene reported in the June 27, 1883, New York Times:

> Col. D.C. Robinson vigorously defended Prof. Webster, and quoted Judge Landon as to the sterling ability of the man. "And," he continued, "I dare you, Judge Landon, to stand up before this board and say that Prof. Webster is not a more truthful man, an abler man, and a better Christian than President Potter." Trustee Landon made no reply, and

> Trustee Robinson exclaimed: "I challenge you, Judge Landon, to permit me to say to the President's face what you have said of him to me behind his back?" Trustee Landon made no reply.

Landon later justified the dismissal of Webster with the argument, published in an *ad hominem* attack, that Webster's unwillingness to abandon the fight with Potter and allow the College to get on with its work had left the board no choice.

When Potter resigned a few months later, the trustees were unable to agree on his successor, and at their June 1884 meeting, they appointed Landon, by then chairman of the Finance Committee (which also functioned as the Executive Committee), to serve as president *ad interim*. The interim lasted four years.

Landon's home was on Union Street almost opposite Blue Gate, and he looked after the institution's affairs as well as his judicial duties allowed, placing Professor CADY STALEY in charge when he had to be away, and accepting no compensation, even for expenses. But although Landon was conscientious, and an effective peacemaker, the College inevitably suffered for lack of leadership; both enrollments and morale steadily sank.

In June 1885, the board offered the presidency to the Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Boston. But they had apparently not consulted him first, and when he declined, the board did not formally consider anyone else for the next two and one-half years. Trustee GEORGE ALEXANDER, often mentioned for the position, let it be known that he would not take a substantial cut from the $12,000 he was making as a New York City clergyman. The only available candidate with wide support was Harrison Webster, but opposition to him remained strong. Because the College's Long Island City property, its major source of income (see HUNTER'S POINT, GREENPOINT AND STUYVESANT COVE PROPERTIES OF UNION COLLEGE), was tied up in litigation of uncertain outcome, most trustees were apparently so pessimistic about Union's future that they felt no urgency in resolving the deadlock over the presidency.

As Landon explained the situation to newly-hired Professor Frank Hoffman in the fall of 1885, "The trustees were so discouraged about the matter at their last annual meeting that when they went home, they dumped the college down on my front steps and told me to do anything with it that I thought best."

The Long Island litigation eventually ran its course, and in 1887 the College gained clear title to the property, but it would be some time before it again produced income; in the meantime, Landon had had to mortgage the College PASTURE for $40,000 to raise money to pay faculty salaries.

Although he could not give full attention to the daily operation of the College, Landon did pay special attention to the library, having it moved from the frigid Nott Memorial to the center of Washburn Hall. He opened it for two hours a day, and provided the librarian with help in recataloging the collection.

During the four years of his presidency, Landon delivered senior class lectures on Constitutional Law; he later gathered them into a book, *The Constitutional history and government of the United States, a series of lectures.* (1889), which he revised in 1900 and 1905.

Trying to put the best face on recent events in his celebratory history of Union University, President Raymond described Landon's four-year administration as a healthy period of rest for a strife-torn institution. In fact it was the nadir of a thirty-four year trough which brought the College close to extinction. The same decades saw other colleges lay the foundations of their twentieth-century strength, building faculties of some prestige, libraries, endowments, dormitories, laboratories and functional classroom buildings.

It could well be argued that Union never regained the position it would have occupied if it had been only as well managed from 1860 to 1894 as the average college in its class. During the four years of Landon's administration, enrollments fell by over fifty percent. In 1887–88, only twenty-four students entered Union, and only two of them entered the Classical Course. Though the years of low morale and low enrollments eventually ended, the effects plagued the College for decades in the form of diminished alumni loyalty. The *envoi* of the historian of the Class of 1888 was fair warning:

> For four years we have done our best to be proud of our Alma Mater, but it was depressing work when people would not believe that we had anything to be proud of.

Very little of the fortunes made in the latter half of the nineteenth century found its way into gifts or bequests to Union, and the College's climb back to financial health was painfully slow.

It is not clear when Landon began to feel any urgency about turning over his job to a full-time president, but he must have been very reluctant to accept Harrison Webster for the position. In January 1887 he resigned from the presidential search committee, other members of which favored Webster, but still the board failed to act. In June 1887 he tried to force the issue by resigning as president in favor of the elderly Professor HENRY WHITEHORNE, who probably would have proven entirely unfit for the position. The trustees persuaded Landon to stay on, but when the January 1888 board meeting came and went without any action on the presidency, the students held a mass meeting and threatened to transfer to another college if a president were not chosen before the end of the academic year; they then marched through Schenectady and burned the trustees in effigy. At a special meeting on May 23, 1888, the trustees elected Webster, thus ending Landon's interim service as president.

Continuing as a board member until his death, Landon was responsible for removing the last obstacle to the sale of the Long Island property. Long Island City, within which the property lay, had levied extremely high taxes on the College's unimproved lands, taxes the College had been unable or unwilling to pay; a highly partisan Amasa J. Parker characterized the city's action as "a cold blooded deliberate effort to finally secure, by robbery, all the real estate owned by Union College in Long Island City." Again, many other trustees were paralyzed by pessimism, but Landon had a bill to resolve the impasse introduced in the State Legislature. Astutely managed by Parker, the bill passed in 1895 (it was signed just two weeks before the Centennial Celebration), and claims against the College totaling about $350,000 were settled for about $150,000.

An amateur historian, Landon collected historical documents, and in his later years published a paper on *Why Schenectady was destroyed in 1690* (1897) and a chapter on "Schenectady, the provincial outpost of liberty" in Lyman Powell's *Historic towns of the middle states* (1899). He delivered an address on Dr. Nott as an educator at the 1904 celebration of the centenary of Nott's inauguration, and was a founding member of the Schenectady County Historical Society in 1905.

Landon served for twenty-seven years as a trustee of the Albany Law School, and lectured there after leaving the presidency of Union.

Landreth, Olin Henry (July 21, 1852–Nov. 6, 1931). Class of 1876. Professor of Civil Engineering, 1894–1917.

A native of Addison, New York, the son of the Rev. James Landreth (a Methodist clergyman from Ireland) and Adelia Comstock Landreth, Olin Landreth went to work at eighteen. Between 1870 and 1874, he labored on various surveys and in railway construction in New York and Pennsylvania, starting as a stake-driver and flagman, and rising to division engineer.

In search of more formal education, he enrolled in Union's sophomore class as an engineering major. He joined Delta Upsilon and the Adelphic Society, and assisted during the summers on surveys and investigations for Schenectady water-works improvements. Taking a CE degree after two years, in 1876, he remained at the College for an additional year to earn an AB.

Landreth then served for two years as assistant astronomer at DUDLEY OBSERVATORY in Albany, engaged on equatorial-circle observations and telegraphic time-distribution, as well as general astronomical work.

In 1879 he married Eliza Taylor (with whom he would eventually have six children) and accepted an invitation to found and chair a department of engineering at the seven-year-old Vanderbilt University, then a Methodist institution. In 1886 he was named Dean of Engineering. From 1881 to 1891, he also served as the institution's superintendent of grounds and buildings. While at Vanderbilt, he was employed in several Southern states as a consulting engineer on public works projects, usually concerning water works and rivers.

The forty-one year-old Landreth returned to Union early in 1894, replacing civil engineering professor Charles Brown, who had resigned. His arrival coincided with the beginning of the ANDREW VAN VRANKEN RAYMOND administration, which saw Union start to reverse its long decline. During the next two decades Landreth labored hard and effectively as chairman to build up the department, which included electrical engineering until that field was transferred to a separate department under CHARLES STEINMETZ in 1902. In 1910 Landreth was able to move civil engineering from North Colonnade to the new General Engineering Building (now the CAMPUS CENTER).

An alert-looking man with a neat beard, Landreth was known to students as "Pop," but he was not one of the more popular faculty members. CHARLES WALDRON '06, who audited one of his courses just for the pleasure of it, and who also knew Landreth as a colleague, portrayed him much later:

> He had a straight almost military carriage and was precise and even dictatorial in his methods but he was clarity itself in his lectures; and he had the gift of impressing his listeners as do those who speak with authority. His own varied and active life provided him with a wealth of illustration but like the great teacher he was he used it only to fix attention and illuminate a point. He was never guilty of anecdotal lapses.
>
> Dr. Landreth was a hard taskmaster and many students squirmed and groaned under his demands. He had but little sympathy for the erring ways of youth and while he won respect he seldom won the affection of undergraduates. Later in life, however, the boys he had trained found their respect turning into affectionate regard for once out in the rough and tumble of their professional life they found that their old teacher's severity had actually been a kindness....
>
> Dr. Landreth was an important figure in meetings of the faculty. He had ideas and standards which he would maintain and to cross him in debate was dangerous for all save the best prepared.

Landreth and his wife resided in the house now known as FERO HOUSE.

As he had in Nashville, he frequently worked as a consulting engineer and often testified as an expert witness in law suits. From 1896 until 1906 he served as consulting sanitary engineer to the New York State Department of Health, writing over one hundred technical reports on such subjects as water supply, water regulations, stream pollution, sewage disposal, and sewer systems. During much of the same period he sat on the State Water Storage Commission (1902–3), the New York Bay Commission (1903–6), and the

New York City Metropolitan Sewerage Commission (1906–8). In 1915 he was elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention.

In addition to technical reports, and *Metric tables for students and engineers* (1883), produced for his students at Vanderbilt, Landreth found time to contribute articles on civil engineering topics for the multi-volume *Century dictionary* (1910).

Landreth retired at the end of 1916/17, aged sixty-five. His wife died a few months later. He had arranged on retiring to return after a year off and teach Engineering Practice four hours a week in 1918/19, but in the fall of 1918 the College was taken over by the Strategic Army Training Corps (see FIRST WORLD WAR). Landreth spent most or all of that period attached to the Ordnance Department in Washington.

He then set up a consulting engineering practice in New York City. In 1919–21, he was chief engineer of the Eastern Potash Corporation. As late as 1927, he represented the Merchants' Association of New York in testimony on waterways affecting the state; in this capacity, he several times publicly opposed a proposed St. Lawrence ship canal as impracticable and undesirable.

Union awarded him an honorary Doctor of Science degree in 1905. At the 50th reunion of his class in 1926, a Landreth Testimonial Committee of his former students established a Landreth Engineering Fund at the College. He and his wife are buried in the College plot. His brother, William B. Landreth, took a CE degree from Union in 1881 and served as Schenectady City Engineer.

Landscaping. A deep concern for the appearance of the grounds traces back to the early days of the present campus. When ELIPHALET NOTT acquired the land on which the College now stands, as well as land to the east and south, the terrain was irregular, partly wooded and partly cleared fields. The RAMÉE plan called for seventy acres of "pleasure grounds," including both formal and informal gardens and a rectilinear system of broad avenues lined with trees, with formal ornamental plantings in other places as well.

A Mr. Van Voast was paid for elm trees in 1813, but where they were planted is not known; according to oral tradition, Nott opposed planting trees in front of the College buildings because he wanted NORTH COLLEGE AND SOUTH COLLEGE to remain fully visible to travelers through the Mohawk Valley. In the earliest photographs, the central campus has a very bleak appearance; indeed, some of the buildings resemble army barracks. Though easily seen from a distance, North and South Colleges were very hot in summer.

Between 1818 and 1821, Nott began to create his version of the Ramée landscape to the east of the existing buildings. At his direction, extensive stone fences were built and avenues eighty to a hundred feet wide were laid out and lined with honey locust, butternut and black walnut. Trees of the same varieties were also set out in large circles and clusters, some of them in the PASTURE, and English hawthorns were extensively planted in hedgerows. Tamarind trees were planted in 1821. An 1822 memorandum by Jonas Holland suggests that an attempt was made at that time to border the campus with forest trees.

Less suitable species for formal plantings could scarcely have been chosen, but even with more appropriate trees, the rough terrain would have doomed a formal system of broad avenues. Nor could the College properly care for such an extensive park. By 1855 it was obvious that the trees which had been previously planted would have to be removed.

Nott also purchased a quantity of assorted fruit trees in May 1819; where he planted them or how they fared is not known.

The road now called Library Lane was probably lined with elms by 1830; some of the elms there had died of old age by 1952. Elms were also planted in the same vicinity in 1818 as part of a hawthorn hedgerow around the president's garden, then behind South College.

It was customary by 1863 for the graduating class to plant a class tree, but the next systematic planting (outside of JACKSON'S GARDEN) occurred in 1880, when rows of elms were planted in front of North and South Colleges and along the colonnades under the supervision of a "committee of curators."

The American elm (*ulmus americana)* was a uniquely desirable tree because its lofty vase-like shape created a canopy without obstructing the view at ground level. It also had special significance in the nineteenth century: in pre-revolutionary Boston, the Sons of Liberty had used a giant elm as a rallying point, and when the British responded by cutting it down, they enhanced its status as a patriotic icon. During the Centennial of American independence in 1876, a great many American towns planted their main streets with elms; the fervor apparently reached Union a little later.

During the administration (1909–28) of President CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND, the appearance of the campus was much enhanced by systematic plantings, as well as by such innovations as regular lawn-mowing. In 1911, at the request of the Board of Trustees, the architectural firm of George B. Post and Sons prepared a plan for improving the grounds. Richmond then personally planted more elms—twelve-year-old transplants from JACKSON'S GARDEN—in front of the colonnades and extended the North Colonnade row eastward in front of the General Engineering Building. At about the same time, the College bought a spraying machine and invested heavily in tree surgery.

Graduating classes had been planting ivy for several decades as a part of CLASS DAY exercises, but Rich-

mond introduced vines on a large scale; in 1911 he had seven hundred ampelopsis vines (Virginia Creeper) set along the Terrace Wall and the colonnades, and euonymus vines were planted beside concrete posts and along the iron fence.

Richmond had a path from PAYNE GATE to the Old Gym (BECKER HALL) planted with poplars, apple and plum trees, and shrubs (the path no longer exists). He established a nursery near Alexander Field and used it as the source of over three thousand trees and shrubs set out in 1913/14 and 1914/15 alone. Small trees and shrubs were planted along the fences and in front of the ALUMNI GYMNASIUM and other buildings, and several hundred lilac bushes were planted around the heating plant and in other places. The First World War probably forced a hiatus, but in the fall of 1921, Richmond had 900 spruce trees set out in the College woods, and 150 around the campus. He also had 50 elm trees transplanted from the woods to replace dead trees on the campus.

J. Sterling Morton, the founder of Arbor Day, was a nominal alumnus of Union, and in 1932 the College celebrated the 60th anniversary of Arbor Day with some special plantings, the gift of Amasa J. Parker Jr. Twelve Japanese walnut and butternut trees were planted in Jackson's Garden, and a row of elms (the "J. Sterling Morton Row") was planted by the Student Council on the Lenox Road boundary of Graduate Council Field.

President Richmond's successor, FRANK PARKER DAY, considered it one of the achievements of his administration (1928–33) that "A definite plan has been evolved to maintain and develop the beauty of the gardens and campus," but the Depression quickly rendered such plans a dead letter. Although Jackson's Garden and Mrs. PERKINS' GARDEN received much attention from MARIAN OSGOOD FOX during the next administration, general campus planting seems to have been limited to attempts to hide the heating plant with evergreens.

The Dutch Elm Disease. As the campus elms, about six hundred in number, were reaching their mature height, tragedy struck when Dutch elm disease invaded the campus. This disease, so-called because Dutch scientists were among the first to research it when it arrived in Europe from Asia in the late nineteenth century, is a fungus (*Ceratocystis ulmi*) carried from tree to tree by the European elm bark beetle. The fungus enters the water-transporting layer of the tree's bark, cutting off the supply of water to the leaves.

Dutch elm disease arrived in this country about 1930, and by the fall of 1937 the College was fighting back by feeding the elms fertilizer and cottonseed oil. Nevertheless, by the late 1940s the campus elms began to be seriously affected. No one knew with certainty what to do, but it seemed reasonable to try to stop the beetle, and a massive spraying campaign began. For two or three years, the campus was saturated with DDT; bird-songs ceased and no baby birds hatched on campus, but the elm disease showed no signs of abatement.

Of the 581 elms on the campus in 1952, only 199 remained in 1971, and about 100 in 1974. In August 1977, the last of the 75 or so elms that once lined North and South Lanes fell to the saw, and September 1987 saw the removal of the last American elm on campus from the east side of the parking lot between West College and Richmond House.

Systematic Replanting. In the spring of 1956, the faculty Committee on Buildings and Grounds, under Professor H. Gilbert Harlow, set out two dozen trees of several species, including tulip trees, oaks, mountain ash and even some elms. In 1960 the Jackson's Garden Committee started a tree nursery in the southeastern corner of the garden: in addition to providing chrysanthemums for the garden it was to supply trees to the campus.

Planting continued on an obviously inadequate scale until 1962, when the Board of Trustees authorized expenditure of fifteen thousand dollars a year to hire a professional landscape architect and purchase trees and shrubs. Trustee Rudolph A. Schatzel '21 was the person most responsible for this very important decision. Each winter a part of the campus was chosen to be worked on the coming spring, and every detail of the architects' plans were carefully reviewed by the Campus Committee, primarily Professor Harlow, Dean C. William Huntley and landscape architect Jack Litynski of Saratoga Springs.

An early decision insured against another possible denuding of the whole campus such as was occurring through the elm disease invasion. The committee relied on a wide variety of trees. Terrace Lane, for example, became a red-oak roadway, and Library Lane all sugar maples.

A summary of what had been planted by 1985 reveals some impressive totals: over 1,300 major shade trees, approximately 650 flowering trees, and shrubs and smaller trees numbering about 5,000. These plantings were summarized in a new and rather different kind of campus guide entitled, *The Union College grounds, a guide to trees, shrubs, and birds.* First published in 1977 and since revised several times, this leaflet listed the 200 different kinds of trees and shrubs, and their sites on campus. The campus had become something of an arboretum.

There may even be elms in Union's future; in 1992, eighteen specimens of the American Liberty Elm, a new hybrid identical to the American elm in appearance, growth habits and hardiness but bred to be highly resistant to the elm bark beetle, were planted along the roadway east of Jackson's Garden.

Special Projects. Two projects especially stand out. The first was library plaza, done in 1968. Because a maze of underground pipes had to be accommodated and extensive paving had to be done, the project consumed more than two years' worth of the annual financial grant, and no funds were left for planting the following spring. But the Parents Group made a substantial contribution, and the Plaza was completed in time for Prize Day in 1969.

The other major project was the first of what have come to be called the entry courts. These had their inception in *A Union College campus plan for the eighties,* prepared in 1976 by Jack Litynski and his colleagues at Saratoga Associates. This plan was a logical scheme for the directions the College might take in locating new buildings, improving its roadways, facilitating pedestrian traffic, and the like.

A major recommendation of the "Plan for the eighties" was that all traffic, except for emergency vehicles and repair trucks, be gradually excluded from the central parts of the campus, which would be reserved for walking. Interestingly, this had been a frequent theme in the *Concordiensis* for at least two decades. A 1967 editorial pointed out: "This campus is not big enough for cars, trees, grass, and people. Cars and grass have been vying for the dominant position in the last few years. *Concordiensis* is rooting for the grass."

The Litynski concept called for landscaped entry courts, each resembling a small traffic circle, where cars might approach the center of the campus to discharge passengers but would then have to go back out to a parking lot on the periphery. The first such court was built at the end of Library Lane, between Memorial Chapel and Geological Hall, in 1977. As part of the scheme, a new roadway was built around Old Gym, where the Admissions Office was located, making it easier for applicants and their parents to visit. When Old Gym was made into Becker Hall in 1980/81, the road was altered again.

Gradually, with each year's growth, the whole venture of replanting the campus began to reveal its potential. More and more visitors were enthusiastic about the beauty they found, and the people involved felt that Union might well become one of the most beautiful colleges in the nation.

See also: ARCHITECTURE OF UNION COLLEGE; CAMPUS; FARM AND NURSERY, COLLEGE; FENCES; ROADS

—C. William Huntley* (with additions)

Langsam, Walter Consuelo (Jan. 2, 1906–Aug. 14, 1985). Professor of History, 1938–45.

Born in Vienna, Walter Langsam emigrated to the U.S. with his parents, Emery Bernhart and Angela Virginia Bianca (Münz-Kleinert) Langsam, when he was ten months old. He attended New York City schools, the City College of New York (BS 1925) and Columbia University (AM 1926; PhD 1930), then taught at Columbia from 1927 until President DIXON RYAN FOX brought him to Union in 1938. In 1931 he married Julia Elizabeth Stubblefield; they had two sons.

Langsam was several times voted the most popular professor on the Columbia faculty. His colleagues there held him in high esteem and were reluctant to lose him; Fox, who tried to strengthen weak departments at Union by bringing in experienced men from other institutions and considered Langsam "the brightest and ablest of the young men in history at Columbia," was at great pains to justify his pursuit of Langsam to his own friends at Columbia. Though the fact was concealed on the books, Union paid the relatively young historian more than anyone else in his division.

When he came to Union, Langsam had published his dissertation, *The Napoleonic wars and German nationalism in Austria* (1930), and the first three editions of a widely adopted textbook, *The world since 1914* (1933; 8th edition, 1971). Working on that book and its revisions, and on *Documents and readings in the history of Europe since 1918* (1939), Langsam and his wife spent the summers of 1928, 1934 and 1937 traveling in central and eastern Europe.

His close familiarity with the politics of those turbulent years (on the 1934 trip, he left the Austrian State Archives four minutes before Chancellor Dollfuss was murdered in the same building) inevitably brought his expertise into demand during the Second World War. He broadcast regular commentaries on radio station WGY from 1941 through 1943. Although Fox refused a July 1943 request by the FCC to release Langsam to work with their Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, he had to accede when the Office of Strategic Services (the predecessor of the CIA) demanded his services in May 1944. (OSS director William Donovan explained to Fox that Langsam's "knowledge of the politics of Central Europe during the past several years, his energy and his broad capabilities qualify him to take hold of German material which must be given direction and pointed quickly and precisely into a military framework").

Langsam departed almost immediately for Washington, where he was later said to hold the rank of division chief in the OSS. He never returned from the leave, resigning from Union effective December 15, 1945, to accept the presidency of Wagner Memorial Lutheran College on Staten Island. He later served as president of Gettysburg College, 1952–55, and of the University of Cincinnati, 1955–71, a period of great expansion. He visited Union in 1975 as a panelist at the College's "The Fraternity at 150" conference.

Larrabee, Harold Atkins (Aug. 20, 1894–Feb. 2, 1979), Professor of Philosophy, 1925–60.

A native of Melrose, Massachusetts, Harold Larrabee was the only child of John and Mary Edna

Atkins Larrabee; his father also had a son and a daughter from an earlier marriage. Now a part of greater Boston, Melrose was then a small town beyond the trolley line. John Larrabee ran a drug store while serving twenty-two years as county clerk; he would later be elected to a term as mayor and to another as a state legislator.

After the drug store installed one of the town's first telephones, young Harold earned pocket money running about Melrose delivering messages. Looking back at the town when he was eighty, he observed, "The lack of dissent gave one what was perhaps a false sense of rightness, which was seen to be narrowing and provincial later on," but he seems to have enjoyed a happy youth. He edited the high school newspaper, captained the debate team, and began contributing to daily newspapers.

Although the Larrabees had been in America since colonial times, Harold was the first to attend college, entering Harvard on a scholarship. He joined Phi Kappa Epsilon, gained election to the student council and to Phi Beta Kappa, and became president of both the *Harvard Illustrated* (a monthly pictorial magazine) and the Christian Association. His contributions appeared in the *Boston Evening Transcript* and in his junior year he began sending light verse to Franklin P. Adams' "Conning Tower" column in the *New York Tribune*. Acceptance by "F.P.A." was considered an achievement for a writer of any age; Larrabee first gained it when he was twenty.

Conning Tower contributions were usually signed with initials, which in Larrabee's case corresponded to his nickname, and from this time, if not earlier, he was almost universally known to friends and colleagues as "H.A.L."

In 1931 he confided to a correspondent: "I am more or less 'off' churches of every description thanks to a serious overdose of hardshell Baptist indoctrination in my youth." Emancipation took some time, however. Graduating from Harvard in 1916 with an AB (*cum laude*), having studied mostly literature, he enrolled at both Columbia University—in the Doctor of Education program—and across the street at the Union Theological Seminary as a diploma candidate (the degree program there required Hebrew and Greek). His courses at both institutions were intended to prepare him for a career in Moral and Religious Education. At Columbia he studied under John Dewey and Edward Lee Thorndike.

In December 1917 he married his high school classmate, Doris Marie Kennard. With the onset of the First World War, although exempt from the draft, he volunteered for Army service in the Psychological Corps commanded by his former Harvard professor, Robert M. Yerkes. Accepted in April 1918, he served until May 1919 as a psychological examiner in Louisiana and North Carolina.

When he returned to New York City his goal had changed; he now hoped to teach philosophy. His Columbia master's degree had been awarded *in absentia* in 1918, but in order not to lose his effort at the Union Theological Seminary, he took further courses there, earning a diploma in 1920. During that year he also worked as Director of Religious Education at the First Reformed Church in Brooklyn and taught an extension division course at Columbia.

After a year of teaching at Syracuse University, Larrabee enrolled in Harvard's graduate school in 1921, securing an assistantship under William Ernest Hocking and studying also under C.I. Lewis. Completing his course work in 1923, he spent the next year in Europe on a Rogers Traveling Fellowship, attending lectures for several months each at the Sorbonne and the University of Grenoble, and more briefly at the University of Heidelberg and the London School of Economics. His passion for mountain-climbing began at this time, as he and his wife scaled the 13,000-foot eastern summit of "La Meiji" in the French Alps, as well as several lesser peaks. Later he would climb most of the important peaks in New Hampshire's White Mountains, where the family had a summer camp, and ascend Mount Washington almost annually.

While Larrabee was abroad, Professor Hocking tried to find him a job. Hocking had lectured at Union and was on friendly terms with President CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND, who was seeking a replacement for the departed Harold Chidsey. Larrabee returned too late to apply for the job for 1924/25, and instead took a position as assistant professor of psychology at the University of Vermont. In 1925 he earned his PhD from Harvard with a dissertation on "The philosophical foundations of the social theory of Henri de Saint-Simon."

Union had filled its philosophy vacancy only temporarily, and when Larrabee finally interviewed for it in early 1925, Richmond hired him, hoping that he would "be interested in building up the department," and promising him "a free hand and...every encouragement."

A natural and enthusiastic lecturer, Larrabee was an immediate success as a teacher. After just two years, the department's enrollments had increased sufficiently to justify adding a second instructor, and on Hocking's recommendation Larrabee hired PHILIP STANLEY; the two would constitute the philosophy department for the next thirty years.

Applying for the Vermont position, Larrabee had written: "My principal interest is and has been in that No Man's Land between Philosophy, Psychology and Sociology, that goes by different names in different places." In practice, this would mean that his courses at Union emphasized, whenever possible, the utility of philosophy to the social sciences. Metaphysics, and such new fields as existentialism, phenomenology, log-