

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 exaggeration, "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 In an unpublished memoir, Ralph Bennett '21 recalled that students in Kleeman's lab sessions frequently made him the butt of pranks.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'Amoureux, 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

dwelt 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 Adelpic 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—twenty-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-

ical positivism and linguistic philosophy, held little interest for him; his major courses were always in applied inductive logic and practical epistemology. (In the fall of 1928, as his logic class was studying "fallacies of perception," he took the opportunity of an appearance by Houdini in the Capital District to arrange for the magician to talk to the class.)

When the faculty was divided into four divisions in 1934, and the curriculum was radically revised to encourage cross-disciplinary courses, Larrabee, who strongly supported the changes, saw to it that Philosophy—traditionally counted among the Humanities—was placed in the Social Studies division. His "SS 10: Methods and Problems" ("Nature and types of social problems; methods of attack; reflective thinking in the social studies; processes of observation, hypothesis, elaboration, verification; use of statistics; common fallacies"), required of all sophomores in Division 3, led eventually to the production of his highly successful textbook, *Reliable knowledge* (1945; rev. ed. 1964).

He changed the course's content frequently; in 1934/35 students studied local traffic accidents, applying "what they have learned in the study of scientific methods of logical analysis." A "prophets project" in the early 1940s, in which students tried to assess the success rate of prophecies, turned its attention in the aftermath of Pearl Harbor to examining earlier published predictions about Japan. At other times, students attempted to guess baseball league standings a month in advance, checked on electoral predictions (before these were based on polling), and tried to predict Oscar winners. Many of these novel projects attracted newspaper attention, but their educational worth lay in the class work by which Larrabee integrated them into a theoretical framework. He continued teaching the course, later called "Logic and Scientific Method," until he retired.

The College valued Larrabee highly, quickly advancing him to Associate Professor in 1927 and to Professor the following year, and he reciprocated, frequently speaking or writing articles on the advantages of small colleges for undergraduates. In 1940 he became Ichabod Spencer Professor of Philosophy (see ENDOWED PROFESSORSHIPS). When the University of Illinois tried to hire him in 1945, he was tempted, but finally rejected the offer, even though Union was unable entirely to match it. He got along well with President DIXON RYAN FOX (whom he privately thought a bit pompous), but even better with the less urbane CARTER DAVIDSON. He coached the varsity hockey team, 1926–30, and served as College Marshall, 1934–56, and division chairman, 1945–50, 1955/56. He chaired several important committees, including the one which wrote the faculty constitution in 1941, another which revised the liberal arts curriculum during the early 1940s, the panel in charge of the sesquicentennial cel-

ebration in 1945, and the 1955 committee which revamped the physical education program.

As long-time chairman of the Public Ceremonies Committee, Larrabee was deeply involved with FOUNDERS' DAY and took the initiative in launching its offshoot, the UNION WORTHIES series. He served terms as president of the Union chapters of PHI BETA KAPPA (1930–32; 1958–60) and of the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS (1951/52). He spent sabbatical leaves in writing, but took an additional leave to serve as visiting professor at Columbia University (1953/54) and taught for a year at Syracuse University (1961/62) after retiring.

Larrabee appeared on two notable series of radio broadcasts. On station WGY in 1928/29 he and Stanley staged a series of four philosophical dialogues on such topics as "Is Anything Real?" and "Is Everything Knowable?" In 1943 the College radio station launched a quiz show on which students tried to stump a faculty panel with written questions. It continued for nearly five years under various names (see RADIO), with Larrabee and Professor HARRISON COFFIN the most regular "experts."

When Larrabee reported to William Ernest Hocking on his Alpine mountaineering in 1924, Hocking remarked that a mountain top "would be an excellent place to philosophize...., but a poor one for reaching the public." He was teasing his protégé—who had already been publishing in newspapers and popular magazines for years—about his penchant for addressing a wide audience. Although the list of Larrabee's writings eventually approached one thousand items, he wrote little or nothing that could not be understood by the average educated reader. He attacked and argued when duty required, but he was temperamentally an explainer.

His first book, technically, was *Stories for worship* (1921), a collection he produced in collaboration with Hugh Hartshorne. In 1926 he reviewed Will Durant's best-selling *The story of philosophy* for the *Journal of Philosophy*; his generally favorable, though not uncritical, assessment was the first to appear in an academic publication. Not long afterward, he tried his own hand at the genre with *What philosophy is* (1928), a non-textbook introduction.

In 1929 he published an article derived from his dissertation on Henri de Saint-Simon, the forerunner of positivism, but he never completed an intended biography of that social theorist. Likewise, although he published a major article on Santayana, who he characterized in 1937 as "one of my philosophical idols," he was unable to find a publisher for a proposed introductory volume. It was an unlikely enthusiasm, and Larrabee confessed that he found Santayana's social and political philosophy "unintelligible," but intellectually he often liked to go against the grain, finding

merit where others with his predilections would not have sought it.

In the same vein, he published an anthology of Henri Bergson (1949), a philosopher by then long out of vogue. Larrabee's introduction sorted out what he found valuable in Bergson's thought and defended him against unfair charges. In 1951 he published his translation of Charles Mayer's *Man: mind or matter?* He plainly found the French scientist's new materialist philosophy congenial, but although he translated two more of Mayer's books—*In quest of a new ethics* (1953) and *Sensation: the origin of life* (1960)—Mayer never gained standing as a philosopher in the Anglo-Saxon world.

Larrabee was more successful in rehabilitating Jeremy Bentham's *Handbook of political fallacies*, by publishing a "translation" in 1952, simplifying Bentham's extremely crabbed English in order to make the still-valuable analysis accessible.

Although Larrabee published more books than any of his contemporaries on the Union faculty, the great bulk of his writing took less conspicuous forms. He published encyclopedia articles on Saint-Simon and the Saint-Simonians and on other philosophical topics, and through most of the 1950s he wrote the article on philosophy for the *Encyclopedia Americana* annuals. During 1953–56 he served as U.S. director of the *Bibliography of philosophy*, coordinating the abstracting of new American books in the field, but doing much of that work himself. Above all, however, he wrote book reviews, usually in connection with his service as book editor of the *Journal of Philosophy* (from 1934) and board member of the *New England Quarterly* (from 1938) and of *The Humanist*.

Of his hundreds of reviews, it is probably safe to say that none were perfunctory; he was efficient but conscientious. In 1935 he accepted the challenge of reviewing Vilfredo Pareto's million-word *Mind and society*, then and later admired by some American intellectuals but highly controversial because Pareto was a patron saint of Italian Fascism. Larrabee's ten-page, even-handed review acknowledged the book's merits but convincingly exposed its many weaknesses.

Readers of Larrabee's professional books and articles would probably have been surprised, if not dismayed, at the abundant and unabashedly corny humor he displayed within the College and in Adams' Conning Tower, where he published until Adams retired in 1960. Nearly always cheerful and ready to break into laughter, Larrabee loved puns and frequently repeated the latest silly joke he had heard. His taste in humorous verse was too common for *Vanity Fair*, which consistently rejected his submissions; he probably never tried the *New Yorker*.

He published some of his Conning Tower verse in a pamphlet, *Rhymes about college* (1936). The most often reprinted of these, the W.S. Gilbert-inspired

"The very model of a modern college president" was first written for the 1935 Hale Club Christmas dinner

I am the very model of a modern college president,
I'm always on the job, though nearly always a non-resident,
I tour about the country to assemblies gastronomical
And make all sorts of speeches from sublime to broadly
comical,

....

He published his 1939 Hale Club effort, *Dr. Nott's duel*, in a pamphlet ("As the upshot of the whole plot, we must suppose, then, that the shot Nott shot shot Shott, but not that the shot Shott shot shot Nott"), and continued dashing off topical verse well into retirement.

During the Second World War he found the perfect use for his homey side as he published a mimeographed newssheet for Union men in the armed services. Between June 14, 1943, and July 1, 1946, he compiled news of the campus and letters received from readers into seventy-two issues of *CORN-BAILEY-ENSIS*, which he sent, as a personal contribution to the war effort, to troops in every theater.

With the rise of anti-Communism in American political life in the 1950s, and trustee FRANK BAILEY's attempt to bind Union to teaching the superiority of "the American way," many faculty members were concerned, but none spoke out as frequently and as vigorously as did Larrabee. Talking to Union students in April 1950, he deplored anti-Communism that adopted the dogmatism and insistence on conformity and obedience of Communism. Addressing Union's AAUP the next February, he criticized the University of California's loyalty oaths, and in 1952 he published a hostile review of William F. Buckley's *God and man at Yale*, the book that inspired Bailey's crusade. In speeches during 1953 at Sarah Lawrence College and to Union's Albany and New York City alumni associations, he lamented the abuses of congressional loyalty probes. At the New York City event he denounced "the current crop of headline-hunting politicians [i.e., Senator McCarthy]" and warned, "The need of the hour in higher education is to make American colleges safe, as they used to be, for differences of opinion."

Less well-known within the College was Larrabee's religious stance. He still described himself as a Baptist when he joined the faculty; in his later years he quipped, playing on the jocular definition of a Unitarian as a "retired Christian," that he was a "retired Unitarian." He would probably, in fact, have agreed to be called a humanist. He contributed to *The Humanist* from 1942, conducting a column called "Reliable Knowledge" from 1947, and served on its editorial board until 1959, when he and five others resigned in a dispute with the Humanist Association board. Among his many reviews for that journal were a mostly favorable one of Paul Blanshard's *American freedom*

and Catholic power, and what was probably one of the few unfavorable reviews of *Surprised by joy*, C.S. Lewis's account of his conversion.

Although he did indeed crave a wide audience for his writings, more than a little of Larrabee's published output was strictly for local consumption. From 1932 to 1934 he wrote a *CONCORDIENSIS* column signed "Ignotus." In the latter year he published 280 lines of doggerel verse on "Lafayette in Schenectady" and issued a more serious pamphlet on *Joseph Jacques Ramée and America's first unified college plan*. Further research led to four additional pieces on Union's architect—one of them in collaboration with Professor Codman Hislop—which form the basis of much of our present knowledge of the Ramée plan. He also wrote a good deal on alumnus Henry James Sr., Class of 1830, his father, trustee William James of Albany, and other obscure members of the James family.

After Larrabee's move from Washburn Hall to Bailey Hall in 1935 gave him control of a bulletin board, he filled about half of it with a constantly changing array of newspaper clippings. Publishing does not imply printing, and one would have to say that the boy who ran about Melrose delivering messages became a man eager to reach any receptive audience at all. Busy as he was, he found time to pass along to interested friends and acquaintances all kinds of excerpts from his reading and other *trouvés*, even though this often required him, in those days before photocopying, to type out a page or two. As a letter-writer, he put most of his correspondents to shame, nearly always answering mail immediately and fully, a practice virtually unknown in academe.

He was, in fact, a quick and extremely energetic man—this writer, forty-five years his junior, recalls once trying to keep up as the seventy-year-old Larrabee bounded up two flights of stairs—but he was probably also, for all his ebullience, in some respects a driven man. He took little care of his appearance; one former student recalled that he "wore clothes as though they were put on him unawares." In retirement he simply rearranged his work schedule. He produced revised editions of Bentham's *Handbook of political fallacies* (1962) and *Reliable knowledge* (1964) and completed *Decision at the Chesapeake* (1964), an account of the naval Battle of the Chesapeake that had languished on his back burner since at least 1931 (it derived indirectly from his dissertation; Larrabee believed he had discovered that Saint Simon had been present at this decisive but never adequately described battle of the American Revolution, in which his cousin played a major role). The book, and his three articles for *American Heritage*, earned him high praise as an historian. In 1967 he published a brief history of Union's Phi Beta Kappa chapter. He continued into his eighties reviewing books for the *New England Quarterly*.

As board president of the Schenectady County Public Library (1959–61) he campaigned for the new library building finally completed in 1969, and he simultaneously served as the first board president of the Mohawk Valley Library Association (1960–61). He was one of two faculty founding members of the FRIENDS OF THE UNION COLLEGE LIBRARY in 1966.

On his retirement in 1960, the Alumni Council presented Larrabee with its award for meritorious service and the College awarded him a Doctor of Humane Letters at Commencement (the citation called him "All-American Professor-Extraordinary"). The following year, trustee William R. Adams '28 established the Harold A. Larrabee prize for the best student work in philosophy.

Doris Larrabee, who had been an instructor in mathematics at Syracuse University during her husband's year of teaching there in 1920/21, became Union's first full-time female faculty member when she was twice pressed into service as a lecturer in mathematics during the Second World War Navy V-12 Program (1943–44 and November 1, 1945–February 28, 1946). She was also active in civic organizations seeking to improve local schools.

Harold and Doris Larrabee had two children, Eric and Sylvia. Eric, a writer and magazine editor, became Provost of Arts and Letters at the State University of New York at Buffalo (1967–70) and Executive Director of the New York State Council on the Arts (1970–75).

Doris Larrabee died in March 1965. In October of that year Larrabee married Dorcas Morgan, a family friend of long standing, and moved to her home near the University of Texas in Austin. He continued for several years to send back sardonic verse reports on the new culture in which he somewhat uncomfortably found himself ("I am not the one to explore / University Chilling Plant number four...").

Latin Honors. From 1880, the ten seniors with the highest grade averages received "stage appointments" at graduation. In most cases, they also delivered orations. Beginning in 1895, three of the ten appointments were reserved for students in the engineering course and seven for all other students. The quotas changed in 1911 to five and five.

Until 1914, stage appointments went automatically to the ten highest ranking seniors (within the limits mentioned); after that year, quotas for engineering students were abolished and the faculty had more discretion, selecting a maximum of ten students from among those of "exceptional standing."

The system of Latin Honors so long in place at other institutions arrived at Union in 1963 with the introduction (in place of stage appointments) of the designations "summa cum laude," "magna cum laude," and "cum laude." A faculty committee continued to

choose recipients until selection became automatic with the Class of 1970. The original qualifying averages were: Cum Laude, 3.0; Magna Cum Laude, 3.5; Summa Cum Laude, 3.65. Beginning with the Class of 1978, the thresholds were raised to 3.35, 3.6 and 3.8, at which level they remained through the end of the period covered by this book.

See also: GRADES; COMMENCEMENT.

Leech (The). An anonymous student satirical publication issued July 1864, the *Leech* repays the study of anyone interested in the state of the College in Eliphalet Nott's last years.

All of the *Leech*'s eight tabloid pages were probably written by the same highly articulate new graduate. It is a remarkable production, fully living up to its masthead motto: "Blood, Iago, blood." Vituperative, impudent, scurrilous, occasionally ribald, it displays throughout an impressive talent for witty invective.

Beginning with a general attack on the administration—really an attack on Vice President HICKOK—for responding to all infractions of laws with fines, for lack of confidence in the students, and for "lack of independence and firmness of principle in positions where we have a right to expect it," the author complains that the administration looks "on all students as secret enemies, whose plots must be met by counterplots, but who nevertheless must be outwardly treated as friends."

He follows with an unrestrained attack on the faculty: the ninety-one-year-old Nott "is the wandering Jew, for he will never die"; Hickok is "professor of Moral Depravity," and the deaf TAYLER LEWIS is "a bigoted old ninny. He can't hear—he can't see—he can't smell—(would we could say he can't cant)." JOHN FOSTER is roasted for his bad puns, and GILLESPIE's stutter is lampooned while he is portrayed as a drunk who passes out at a faculty meeting. WENDELL LAMOROUX, "with sombrero and darkflowing hair and roquelaire" is "always surrounded by a 'rose-haze' of dreamy speculations about nothing."

Rev. Nathaniel Clarke, Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature, is singled out; depicted as unprincipled and ambitious, he is called "Megapous" for his alleged big feet, and his recent book is slandered. BENJAMIN STANTON, portrayed as naive and tubercular, is made the object of an obscene pun. Only ISAAC JACKSON is praised, but JONATHAN PEARSON and CHARLES CHANDLER get off lightly.

Many students, especially in the Class of 1864, are lampooned; William Appleton Potter, the future architect of Washburn Hall, is depicted begging "Megapous" for a commencement stage appointment and suggesting that his father, Bishop ALONZO POTTER, would reward Clarke with ecclesiastical preferment.

Lester Conferences. With the intention of "bringing some of the realities of the business world into the classroom," Bernadotte P. Lester '18 established a fund in 1952 to underwrite monthly guest lectures to the senior seminar in economics by businessmen.

Lester (Margaret) Memorial Fund. On July 2, 1945, Bernadotte P. Lester '18 established a fund in memory of his daughter to provide "Lectureships and other activities in the Division of Social Studies."

Levine Wildflower Garden. Begun in 1989 in Jackson's Garden, immediately north of the College Center, the Levine Wildflower Garden contained about sixty varieties of shrubs, ferns and woodland flowers when it was dedicated on June 16, 1990. It was established in honor of Sidney and Geraldine Levine by Ron Levine '55 and his wife, Liz Kanof Levine.

Lewis, Tayler (March 27, 1802–May 11, 1877). Class of 1820. Professor of Greek Language and Literature, 1849–63; Professor of the Ancient and Oriental Languages, 1863–73; Professor of the Oriental Languages and Lecturer on Biblical and Classical Literature, 1873–77.

Born in Northumberland, Saratoga County, New York, the eighth child (fourth son) of the twelve offspring of Samuel Lewis, who had served as a captain in the American Army during the Revolution, and Sarah Van Valkenburg Lewis, Tayler Lewis was named for his mother's uncle, former Lt. Governor John Tayler.

Lewis was baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church, to which he adhered throughout his life. After attending local schools, he studied privately at Salem, New York, under the Rev. Alexander Proudfit, a trustee of Union College, then entered Union in 1816 at fourteen. It was Eliphalet Nott's twelfth year as president, and the College had only recently moved to its present campus. His classmates included William Henry Seward and LAURENS PERSEUS HICKOK; theologian John Williamson Nevin was a class behind. Of his undergraduate life we know only that he occupied the third floor front room of Middle Section, North College, and that he was active in a prayer group. Fraternities did not yet exist. As an upperclassman, he studied Greek under his former teacher's cousin, Professor ROBERT PROUDFIT.

After graduating, Lewis considered becoming a clergyman but, as pious as he was, he still felt inadequate to the spiritual requirements of that calling, and he decided instead on a career in the law. He read law in the Albany office of Samuel A. Foote '11 (with his classmate William Kent) and then, gaining admittance to the Saratoga bar in 1825, opened a practice in Fort Miller, near his birthplace.

Although he enjoyed the logic of the law, he discovered scruples regarding its practice, and after seven years he abandoned that profession for the principalship of an academy in Waterford. At the same time he married Jane Keziah Payn, with whom he would have six children. Lewis taught in schools for the next seven years, serving as principal of a newly-founded academy at Ogdensburg (1835–37) and then returning to Waterford (1837–38).

While practicing as a lawyer he had resumed the study of Greek and, at the suggestion of his minister, had taken up Hebrew. On Nott's invitation, he delivered the annual PI BETA PHI address at Union College in July 1838. His paper, "Faith, the life of science," published as a pamphlet, was said to have brought him offers of positions at three institutions. That October, through the influence of Foote and of William Kent's father, Chancellor James Kent, he was offered the chair of Greek at the six-year-old New York University, which he accepted. The university had purged nearly all of its former faculty following a quarrel with the president. BENJAMIN JOSLIN '21, Lewis's contemporary at Union and most recently a faculty member there, joined the N.Y.U. faculty along with Lewis.

Lewis had by then read in the original languages an impressive quantity of classical literature: all the extant Greek drama (twice), all of Plato, Thucydides, Herodotus, Xenophon, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, and Cicero; most of Aristotle, Plutarch, Longinus, Lucian, and Diodorus Siculus, and a great deal of pastoral and epic poetry. He became so thoroughly familiar with the Hebrew Bible—reading it through annually for fourteen years and frequently thereafter—that he eventually committed much of it to memory. At some time he mastered Syriac sufficiently to read the New Testament in that language at least four times, and he filled several notebooks with notes in Arabic on difficult passages in the Koran; indeed, he became so fond of Arabic that he sometimes used it to annotate books in other languages. Of that much linguistic prodigality he left direct evidence; his library contained books in many other exotic languages, some of them with Lewis's marginalia.

Lewis was entirely self-taught after college. He belonged, with Charles Anthon and Clement Moore, to the last generation of American classical and semitic philologists who did not have the benefit of advanced study in Germany; nor did he, except for his eleven years in New York City, even have much opportunity to associate with American scholars whose learning equalled his own. Among his colleagues on the N.Y.U. faculty, however, was the great Hebrew grammarian, Isaac Nordheimer.

Even more remarkable, perhaps, for someone who was to do original scholarly work in theology, Lewis was also self-taught in that field; he never attended a seminary or studied under anyone else as an adult.

For better or worse, more formal training might have narrowed his scope. Lewis published long, scholarly articles and monographs, but he started much more than he finished, and throughout his life he also addressed a larger public with articles and letters in newspapers and popular magazines. In his personal reading he was devoted to Shakespeare and read with pleasure the novels of his contemporary, George Eliot; for recreation he also composed music and calculated eclipses. In New York City, he was one of the first men elected to the prestigious Century Club, then composed largely of artists and writers.

While on the N.Y.U. faculty he delivered addresses at several other institutions; four were published: *Natural religion the remains of primitive revelation* (delivered to the literary societies of the University of Vermont, 1839); *The believing spirit*. (Phi Beta Kappa, Dartmouth, 1841); *A discourse on the true idea of the state as a religious institution*. (Andover Theological Seminary, 1843); *The revolutionary spirit*. (Phi Beta Kappa, Wesleyan, 1848).

In 1844, Union awarded Lewis an LLD. The next year he published his first book, *Plato contra atheos. Plato against the atheists*, an edition of the tenth book of the Dialogue on Laws, adding 287 pages of "extended notes and dissertations" to the 83 pages of text. He dedicated the volume to Eliphalet Nott. In 1849, the dismissal of JOHN AUSTIN YATES created a place for Lewis at Union as Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

Lewis as Teacher at Union. Union did not—probably could not—make very wise use of Lewis's abilities. For the first seven years he carried all of the freshman and sophomore Greek classes, tiresome work that, he complained, Harvard and Yale entrusted to tutors. He found it impossible to live within his income, and frequently complained that he would soon have to sell his library or his furniture to get out of debt. When the NOTT PROFESSORSHIPS were established in 1854, with enhanced salaries, although Lewis had been promised one of them, the first was given to the young CHARLES JOY, causing great indignation among the faculty. After Lewis was offered a Nott Professorship later that year, he balked at the required pledge to abide by Nott's abjuration of corporal punishment, finally signing under protest.

Relieved of the freshman classes in 1856, he continued for another seven years to drill the sophomores, and had only limited opportunities to work with the junior class. Through this period he also taught Hebrew.

A nervous, irritable man, prone to flying into rages, Lewis was seldom shrewd in his dealings with students—at N.Y.U. as at Union, he ignored disruptive behavior in the classroom and then over-reacted to it, thus encouraging repetitions. By 1861, diminished

hearing was interfering with his ability to conduct recitations and was also adding to the misconduct in his classroom. He was quite deaf by 1863; though in 1865 he could still make out conversation through an ear trumpet, in his latter years he became oblivious even to the loudest thunderclap.

At the end of 1862/63, the trustees relieved him of his recitations and changed his title to Professor of the Ancient and Oriental Languages; thereafter he taught only by lecturing, usually to the senior class on Greek literature and philosophy or on the Bible.

Because the professors in the apartments at each end of North and South Colleges were expected to serve as dormitory proctors—work Lewis could no longer do—the board insisted, against his strenuous objections, that he relinquish his apartment at the south end of South College. After negotiating over the amount of his housing stipend, he finally moved in the summer of 1865 to a rented house at the foot of the Union Street hill.

Lewis was generally considered the best scholar on the Union faculty in his time, and he was one of the most productive of any time. Isolated both by deafness and by the abstruseness of much of his scholarly work, the small, usually shabbily-dressed professor, with hair down to his shoulders under a large felt hat, became an emblem of otherworldliness as he strolled around the campus deep in thought, his elbows hooking a cane across the small of his back. But his walks also took him, often twice a day, down to the city post office to pick up the many newspapers and magazines to which he subscribed; on his return trip, deep in the worldliest of reading, he was a familiar sight to townspeople—and also a cause for concern as he crossed the railroad tracks. Back at the College he frequently buttonholed colleagues to deliver passionate monologues on the issues of the day.

Nor did he remain aloof from controversies within the College. He sided with his old classmate, vice-president Laurens Perseus Hickok, in 1858–59 when Professor ISAAC JACKSON and others raised questions about Hickok's religious orthodoxy and his scientific credibility. When Eliphalet Nott backed away from an assurance that Hickok would succeed to the presidency, Lewis brokered a short-lived settlement between the warring parties, but came away from the experience sadly convinced that Nott's word could not be trusted.

Lewis had been a strong swimmer in his youth, but his health deteriorated in middle age, perhaps because he spent such long hours in study; he not only did not exercise, it was said that he often neglected to eat. In 1854, Jonathan Pearson described him in his diary as "a little, active, nervous man, apparently of a feeble constitution and frail." In 1861 the diarist pronounced him "the most nervous, figetty man in College." Deafness doubtless affected his temperament; in 1863 Pear-

son found him "nervous and irritable as a flea," and consequently "a very unpleasant companion sometimes and hard to please." During the first two terms of 1868/69, he was too feeble to teach at all, but he recovered and resumed his lectures on Greek literature, his class in Hebrew, and the Bible class held at his house each Saturday night. HENRY WHITEHORNE joined the faculty in 1868 as Professor of Greek, still further reducing the burden on Lewis, but he continued to teach until his final illness. As late as 1875/76, a College circular offered "Instruction in Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic and the cognate tongues will be given by Doctor Tayler Lewis to any desiring it."

In 1869 Lewis's salary again became an issue, as the board raised the pay of other senior professors from \$1,800 to \$2,000, while exempting Lewis, probably because he was no longer teaching a full load. The next year President Aiken and Professor Isaac Jackson persuaded the trustees to eliminate the disparity.

Lewis had also to cope with several cruel losses within his family. His eighteen year-old daughter Keziah died suddenly in November 1856. His daughter Margaret (see PEISSNER, MARGARET) had married Professor ELIAS PEISSNER several months before; their daughter, named Keziah Lewis Peissner, became the object of redoubled affection from the whole family, which was devastated by her death in February 1860. With the onset of the Civil War, Elias Peissner joined the army at thirty-eight and died May 2, 1863, at the Battle of Chancellorsville. At about the same time, Lewis's son Charles lost the use of an arm in battle.

In 1871, the University of the State of New York, whose convocation Lewis had addressed on educational subjects, awarded him an LHD.

Lewis as Scholar. Tayler Lewis is not remembered primarily as a teacher or for his other roles within the College, but for his published writings.

Although he wrote several substantial articles purely on philology or on Greek literature, and published translations of part of Plato's *Theatetus* and Aristotle's *De mundo*, most of his output dealt directly with religion or theology, or else viewed other topics from a religious or theological perspective. Lewis's approach to all his work is reflected in the description of the "department of Greek" included in Union's catalogue for a decade after 1857:

One idea is never lost sight of. It is, the bearing of the ancient philosophy, poetry, and mythology, upon Revelation and the Christian theology. Especially in the Junior and Senior years, is this made a prominent thought, presented not only in lectures, but in constantly calling attention to every thing by which it may be legitimately suggested.

Typically, his *Plato contra atheos* included an "Index of passages cited from the Old and New Testaments."

His special concern throughout his life was the conflict between science and religion. Several of his

writings developed the idea announced in the title of his address, "Faith, the life of science." The notion that the Bible must be re-interpreted to accommodate the findings of scientists was repugnant to him because he saw that the re-interpretation would be never-ending. Instead, he believed, scientific discoveries had meaning only when interpreted in the light of religion. "Science commits suicide" he wrote, "when it separates itself from religious belief. Poetry, philosophy, art, all that is spiritual in eloquence, all that is inspiring in nature, all that is stimulating and elevating even in Science, are inseparable eventually from religion, even as religion is inseparable from revelation."

This stance placed him in opposition not only to scientists but to many theologians who had been trying to reconcile science and religion in other ways. His most widely-noticed book, *The six days of creation; or, the scriptural cosmology, with the ancient idea of time-worlds, in distinction from worlds in space* (1855), which confronted the special problem of the apparent conflict between geological evidence and the creation account in Genesis, provoked lengthy attacks by scientists (James Dwight Dana in particular) and by theologians (especially David Lord). The book argued, partly on philological grounds, that the "days" of Genesis were not solar days but indefinite periods; although the idea was not common, Lewis did not originate it, and he apparently did not consider it a re-interpretation of the Bible.

Lewis answered criticism of the book with periodical articles and with *The Bible and science* (1856). In 1860, the Rev. Francis W. Upham came to Lewis's defense with an anonymous volume entitled *The debate between the church and science; or, the ancient Hebrew idea of the six days of creation. With an essay on the literary character of Tayler Lewis*. Lewis doubtless remains the only person to become the subject of a book while teaching at the College.

He returned to the subject late in life in a series of lectures delivered at the Rutgers Theological Seminary and published as *The light by which we see light; or, nature and the Scriptures* (1875). His complex ideas on the relations of science and religion evolved subtly over the decades, but they always defied easy categorization; indeed, their value to students of the subject lies in part in Lewis's assiduity in sharply contrasting his position to those whose views seemed closest akin to his own.

Recent writers on Lewis have pointed out that his critique of nineteenth-century American materialism slightly preceded Thoreau's. The comparison is not very useful; both men dissented from the general awe at the material progress of their day, but Lewis was not interested in simplifying daily life and Thoreau's transcendentalism was very far from Lewis's Calvinist view of human spirituality.

Union's ample provisions for utilitarian education apparently drew enough complaints from Lewis to bring a gentle rebuke from President Nott:

You are fond of Greek [Lewis much later recalled Nott telling him]. It is a noble study, and may it ever retain its place in our colleges. I care less for Greek than you do, and less for books, generally, as a means of educational discipline. But a college must have a wide curriculum, to be varied or enlarged as circumstances may demand. All kinds of men and minds are needed. Make the boys as fond of Greek as you can. If you can infuse into their minds a love of the old literature, and of the old philosophy, that is the very purpose for which we have called you here. Go on; ride your own hobby, but do it becomingly; do not rail, as you are sometimes inclined to do, at the practical, the utilitarian, the scientific, but make as much as you please of your own department, and I will give you all the aid in my power.

Resolving in the aftermath of his daughter's death to turn away from religious controversy, Lewis began a book on the figurative language of the Bible. As often happened to him, a passion for thoroughness swelled the introductory chapter to four hundred pages, and he published it separately in 1860. He never wrote the rest of the intended work, but some commentators have deemed *The divine human in the scriptures* his most important theological book.

His other major undertaking in Biblical scholarship was his work on the American edition of Johann Peter Lange's *Commentary on the Holy Scriptures*. Each of the thirty-eight volumes was entrusted to a different scholar, who was to translate the German commentary on the book or books of the Bible it treated, and then add whatever additional commentary an American audience might require. Lewis, to whom American editor Philip Schaff assigned the *Genesis* volume, was not entirely comfortable in German—he complained that the short words gave him the most trouble—and so he enlisted Professor WILLIAM WELLS, and later A. Gosman, to translate much of that volume, which he then greatly augmented with his commentary.

Genesis completed—it was published in 1868—Schaff prevailed on Lewis to annotate *Ecclesiastes* (1870). Again Wells was drafted, this time to translate the whole German commentary, and Lewis not only added new commentary but also appended a metrical version of the Bible text. He had much earlier written a treatise on "ancient meters," of which only one chapter was published, and he now recapitulated his understanding of that subject in the introduction to his translation.

Although his health was in steady decline, Lewis then agreed, against the wishes of his family, to contribute "A new rhythmical version of the Book of Job, with exegetical notes and addenda containing excursus on difficult and important passages," a work which was added to Llewelyn J. Evans's translation and edition of the corresponding Lange volume. The subject had a

special appeal for Lewis, and his 218 pages virtually constitute a monograph by themselves.

The Job volume appeared in 1874. In his last illness, Lewis occupied himself writing critical notes on the Old Testament for the *Sunday School Times*.

Lewis as General Commentator. Lewis frequently called himself a conservative, scornfully distinguishing his views from the conservatism that focuses on the security of property. Lewis's conservatism stemmed rather from his view of human nature and from the centrality, for him, of revealed religion (one of his published lectures was entitled "The Bible everything or nothing.")

In his article "The revolutionary spirit," he wrote: "If man is depraved, and very depraved, then is the recognition of it the cardinal truth of political philosophy." Convinced that only the most gradual changes could bring real improvement, he was appalled by the opinion attributed (falsely) to Jefferson, that every generation should make a new revolution. Rejecting the "social contract" theory, and following Plato, Lewis saw the state as a religious institution, ordained of God.

That general stance underlay his many commentaries on public issues, expressed in letters to the editor, periodical articles, and the prefaces to books by other authors. He supported capital punishment and opposed women's suffrage: women already had the vote, he wrote; their husbands were their representatives. Lecturing in Schenectady in 1869, Susan B. Anthony took the opportunity to upbraid "the Sage of Union College" for his opinions on this issue.

From October 1851 to 1856, Lewis reached his largest audience, writing the anonymous "Editor's Table" column in most issues of *Harper's Monthly*. He dealt with topics of the day ranging from Mormonism to "Union saving" to "The moral influences of the stage," interspersing these with articles on less ephemeral subjects such as "The immensity of the heavens," "The individuality of the soul," and "What is science?"

On the basis of his later writings, Lewis is often considered an abolitionist, but his position on slavery changed markedly. When the Rev. Horace G. Day of the Baptist church, delivering a Thanksgiving sermon to several congregations united at the First Dutch Church in 1855, attacked the institution of slavery and its defenders, Lewis was incensed. The staunchly anti-abolitionist *Schenectady Reflector* complained of Day's sermon, and Lewis (using the pen-name "Laicus" to acknowledge that he was not a clergyman) jumped into the ensuing controversy with nine letters over the next two months (Dec. 7, 1855–Feb. 8, 1856), totalling about 35,000 words. They are interesting for what they show of the centrality of the Bible to Lewis's thinking on social and political issues and of his style as a controversialist.

He objected, initially, to "political preaching," pointing out that honest men were found on each side of the slavery issue. But as several local clergymen and others weighed in against him in the city's three other newspapers, the controversy quickly focused on the question of whether the Bible sanctioned slavery. "Our object" Lewis wrote, "is not to prove slavery right or wrong, but to show how totally different was the apostolical treatment of the whole matter from that which now prevails among the class of clergymen whom Dr. Day may be said to represent." That was disingenuous; for Lewis, Biblical sanction was decisive: "If you say that servitude in itself is cruelty, you stultify the first Christian teachers"—he had provided numerous citations—"and pour contempt on the Divine legislation."

Indeed, Lewis maintained, the authority of the Bible was undermined even by those abolitionists who conceded apostolic sanction of slavery, because it "has driven them to that low view of scriptural inspiration which is becoming a far greater evil in our land, than slavery in its worst aspects.... We would prefer [slavery's] continuance to an abolition brought about by such anti-biblical and anti-Christian weapons as are wielded by abolition preachers at the North."

Putting aside the Biblical argument for legal and practical ones, Lewis claimed to see no essential difference between slavery and the legal control parents exercised over their minor children: both were imposed by society in response to society's needs. But "there is an evil, or apparent evil, back of slavery. It is the existence, in our midst, of 4,000,000 *human* beings—human, we say, yet so different in appearance, physical constitution, ancestral temperament, modes and habits of existence, that there is no rational or probable prospect of their ever being on a footing of social equality with the other and larger class." Both the slaves and society were consequently better off under the status quo than they would be if slavery were abolished. He thought (with many of his contemporaries) that if slavery were abolished, the former slaves should be returned to Africa or resettled in some vacant part of the American West.

Nevertheless, Lewis had no stomach for some pro-slavery arguments. In October 1854, when *Harper's Monthly* proposed to print, in what was well known to be his space, a pro-slavery column by a Southern clergyman, he felt compromised and wanted to give up writing the column, even though he badly needed the \$400 a year it brought him (he finally quit in 1856). By 1858, the controversy over whether Kansas should be slave or free had turned him into a strongly anti-slavery man ("His is the history of many a Northern Conservative and is quite instructive," Pearson noted in his diary). By the spring of 1863, as draft riots spread from New York City to other towns in the state, Lewis was felt to be in danger, and for a while students took turns guarding Blue Gate against feared invaders.

During the war he published *State rights; a photograph from the ruins of ancient Greece* (1864), warning of the dire consequences of the breakup of the Union. In another long pamphlet published after the war, *The heroic periods of a nation's history, an appeal to the soldiers of the American armies* (1866), he urged veterans on both sides to vote against Democrats in the 1866 elections, because Andrew Johnson's reconstruction policies were contrary to the purpose for which the war had been fought.

By this time, he was outspoken in his denunciation of segregation, which he called not merely un-Christian but anti-Christian. He published several articles insisting—in opposition to apologists for segregation—that the Bible makes clear that there is only one human race.

Lewis's conservatism was thoroughly grounded intellectually, but, not surprisingly, it also reflected his emotional make-up. Continuity was extraordinarily important to him. Like some other alumni, he attended every Commencement of the College, even before he joined the faculty, but he went much farther. By his own account, as an adult he returned every year to the site of his primary school (by then razed), sat on the ground near where the front row of seats had been, then stood and recited from his old reader. In his later years he often paid nostalgic visits to his former dormitory room at the College, to the bemusement of its occupants. On his deathbed, though as hopeful as anyone could be of a heavenly reward, he exclaimed, "Oh, how can I bear to leave Union College!"

Despite his disillusionment with Nott over the Hickok affair, Lewis continued to venerate him, and after the president's death he assisted Cornelius Van Santvoord in writing *Memoirs of Eliphalet Nott*, published in 1876. Characteristically, Lewis recorded in footnotes his dissent from some of the senior author's judgments. At his request, Lewis was buried near Nott in the College cemetery plot.

Union English professor Harold W. Blodgett was Lewis's great, great nephew, a descendant of his niece. Lewis Place, a short street between Landon Terrace and Nott Terrace, was named for Tayler Lewis, but in the late twentieth century it was renamed Museum Heights.

Lewis, Walter Wallace (Oct. 4, 1881–Feb. 11, 1976). Professor of Electrical Engineering, 1946–53, 1955/56.

Born in Denver, Colorado, one of eight children of John and Ada Wigham Lewis, Walter Lewis did not go directly from high school to college, working instead as a stenographer with the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad (1899–1902). After his sophomore year at the University of Colorado he took another year off to work for the railroad. During his senior year he

served as an instructor in mathematics and as editor of the university's annual *Journal of Engineering*.

Graduating in 1907 with a BS in EE, Lewis joined the General Electric Co. in Schenectady, but he was transferred in the following year to the Transformer Department in Pittsfield. He returned to Schenectady in 1916 as a member of GE's Power and Mining Engineering Department.

During the First World War, he served with a first lieutenant's commission in the United States Ordnance Department in 1918. Returning to General Electric, he transferred briefly to the Lighting Engineering Department, then worked from 1922 until his retirement twenty-four years later in the Central Station Engineering Department. In 1924 he married Olive Carpenter; they had two daughters.

Lewis earned an MS in EE degree from Union College in 1923 under ERNST BERG, and the professional degree of Electrical Engineer from the University of Colorado in the same year. Colorado honored him in 1936 with a DSc.

During his association with the Central Station Department he began the work on transmission lines on which his professional reputation rests. He served as head of the Rocky Mountain district specializing in transmission line design and protection. In 1928 he published *Transmission line engineering*. For about twenty years Lewis and C.M. Foust supervised an investigation into the effects of lightning on the transmission systems of fourteen power companies. They reported their results in a series of papers for the AIEE and Lewis summarized them in *The protection of transmission systems against lightning* (1950; reprinted, 1965). His work in this area, which enabled power companies to design circuit breakers and controls limiting the interruptions caused by lightning strikes, brought him international prominence.

When Lewis retired from General Electric in 1946, he joined Union's electrical engineering department, teaching courses in electric circuits until 1953, and again during 1955/56. With the assistance of Professor Clarence Goodheart, Lewis then wrote a textbook, *Basic circuit theory* (1958).

While working for GE in 1922, he had spent seven months in Japan, where his expertise proved invaluable to the effort to electrify the country. After his retirement from Union in 1953, the State Department sent him to Japan to lecture to engineering groups. All three of his books were translated into Japanese, and in 1963 he became only the fifteenth person—the fourth foreigner—to be named an honorary member of the Japanese Institute of Electrical Engineering.

A quiet man of average height and weight, every bit a gentleman, Lewis suffered from failing eyesight and blinked rapidly; he became blind about 1963.

—Edward J. Craig

Library. The relative unimportance of libraries in early nineteenth-century colleges and at Union in particular is reflected in the fact that it is now unclear, for some parts of the early history of Union's library, where the books were housed or who was in charge. The educational philosophy behind a curriculum with almost no provision for elective courses also found no important role for reading beyond the study of textbooks.

From the beginning through 1884, Union's library opened only two days a week, usually for one hour each day. Even at those times student borrowing was severely restricted and browsing was usually not allowed. If the procedures set forth in the College laws from 1802 through 1821 describe the actual practice, students who wanted to borrow books were permitted to enter the library room four at a time, but no farther than the librarian's desk. Freshmen, compelled to serve in rotation as pages, apparently fetched the requested books, and the librarian charged them out, one book per borrower (two books if they were small). The loan period ranged from two weeks to six, depending on the volume's size. Students paid fifty cents a term (later, seventy-five cents) for the privilege of using the library.

ELIPHALET NOTT, president from 1804 to 1866, was notoriously unenthusiastic about books and libraries. "Folks read too much, think too little," he said, adding that encouraging students to use the library would distract them from their studies. He sometimes boasted of owning very few books himself, and though he was justly famous for encouraging students to form independent judgments (see KAMES (ELIPHALET NOTT'S COURSE IN)), he thought these should stem from observation; books, in his view, were less an aid than a hindrance to the critical reading of other books.

A college's library serves its faculty in addition to its students, but most of Union's faculty in those decades conducted no research and relied on personal libraries. The two most productive scholars on Union's mid-nineteenth-century faculty, TAYLER LEWIS and WILLIAM MITCHELL GILLESPIE, owned quite substantial libraries (both eventually acquired by the College). Schenectady did not have a public library until 1894, and Union's library has always seen some use by local residents unaffiliated with the College. In the earliest years, "gentlemen of the vicinity" could borrow from the library for three dollars a year (two dollars if they had contributed sufficiently to Union's endowment).

Union began teaching in the fall of 1795 at the former Schenectady Academy building. On September 29 of that year, the board appointed trustees Jonas Coe, Samuel Smith, James Shuter, Isaac Vrooman, and Goldsbroow Banyar as a committee "to report what apparatus and books will be necessary to be procured for the use of this institution." The next day the committee apparently submitted some kind of a list, either of its own making or from another source, whereupon

the board for reasons unknown appointed an entirely new committee, consisting of Joseph C. Yates, James Cochran, DIRCK ROMEYN, John Glen and Beriah Palmer, to purchase, within the limits of available funds "such books and philosophical apparatus of the Catalogue reported to this Board as they may think necessary...." When President JOHN BLAIR SMITH arrived near the end of the year, he was added to the committee.

The committee reported on June 22, 1796, that it had made purchases from booksellers in Albany and Philadelphia, accepted some gifts, and received "proposals from William Young a Bookseller in Philadelphia for importing books & a philosophical and mathematical apparatus for the College, from Europe...." The board approved that bid, and at the May 1, 1798, meeting the committee reported that many of those books had been received.

Union's first library collection, now known collectively as the "First Purchase" (even though a few of the books were gifts), was more heavily weighted toward science and history than the theology-rich collections of other institutions. The non-pamphlet section of Harvard's 1790 library catalogue includes twice as large a percentage of theology as Union's First Purchase, about a third as large a proportion of history, and a markedly smaller percentage of science (excluding medicine). The emphasis in the First Purchase has been explained as a consequence of Union's more utilitarian approach to education, but there are some difficulties with that claim. First, as we have seen, libraries were not deemed integral with undergraduate education. Second, the board is not known to have given a charge to the committee which selected the books; the composition of the First Purchase may simply reflect the predilections of those men. Thirdly, the larger proportion of theological books in older libraries may be partly explained by the fact that such books came to libraries in abundance as gifts.

Indeed, soon after placing the order with William Young, Union's trustees took an unusual step to augment the library's theological and classics holdings, writing on August 2, 1796, to the executor of the estate of the Rev. John Christopher Hartwick (also called "Hardwick"), a recently-deceased Lutheran minister in Albany, asking that Hartwick's books be deposited at Union until the estate was ready to make some other disposition of them. The more than five hundred volumes, primarily theology and classics, accordingly remained at Union until 1823, when they were transferred to the seminary Hartwick had endowed, the predecessor of Hartwick College in Oneonta.

The early collection, requiring only a few bookcases, shared the room used by the senior class in the Schenectady Academy building. In the fall of 1799 the librarian prepared a manuscript catalogue of the holdings, classified by broad subject. The library's exact lo-

cation after the 1804 move to old West College is unknown. The College moved again, in 1814, to the present campus, and in the following year someone prepared a printed catalogue of the "College and Classical Library"—brief entries again classified by broad subject, with an addenda for the "Hardwick Library." The main collection then consisted of about 1,200 volumes, but the so-called "classical library"—a loan collection endowed by the state legislature, held multiple copies of about fifty-five textbooks—adding more than 1,500 volumes to the total.

The trustees resolved in July 1816 that "the Library to be erected [i.e., outfitted] be arranged in alcoves, & each alcove inscribed with the Name of the Donor of the books it contains." Whether this foolish plan was carried out is unknown, but the resolution does tell us that a room was probably then being set aside for the library, and that gifts constituted an important part of the collections.

Of the library's original location on the present campus, we know only that in 1833 (but probably from 1814), it was at the end of a long, narrow passageway in North College, probably on the third floor above the south faculty apartment. Reporting to the board in 1833 on an inspection of the library, trustee ALEXANDER PROUDFIT called the room "very difficult of access," and questioned "whether or not your honorable body have adequately made the library a subject of your care & liberality...[it] is at present far from being creditable to the institution and from answering the wants of either Professors or Students."

In 1840, the College having repurchased its downtown building, the library was moved to the former West College chapel, an elegant room also used for trustee meetings; from that time on the library's location is known with certainty. West College then housed only freshmen, and the willingness to move the library so far from the main campus might seem further testimony to its lack of importance, but apparently the change was engineered by Vice President ALONZO POTTER, a strong advocate of the library, who wanted to see it better housed, and in fact circulation increased markedly after the move. Potter obtained some private cash donations, and in general gave the library the administrative attention, for a few years, that it had so long lacked. At Union's semi-centennial in 1845, as Potter was leaving the College, the New York alumni, with his encouragement, contributed \$4,000 for the library.

But when the College sold West College in 1854, there was apparently no room on the campus for the library, and so—comparing the College to "the workman who sold his tools"—the librarian was forced to crate the books and store them in North Colonnade for two years until completion of GEOLOGICAL HALL in 1856.

The identity of the earliest librarians is also unknown during some periods. After the books arrived, the board appointed Professor JOHN TAYLOR librarian in November 1796, and following his death in 1801 they named Professor BENJAMIN ALLEN to succeed him "until the library is removed into the College [i.e., West College, then under construction.]" For this work he received an additional twenty-five dollars a year. Allen resigned from the faculty in 1809, five years after the move, but whether he remained librarian until his departure, and who then filled the position until the August 1, 1817, appointment of professor ANDREW YATES, is unknown. From 1802 through 1821, the College laws mentioned the librarian and the curator of the museum in terms of future appointments, the positions to be filled provisionally in the meantime.

Nothing is known of the nature or duration of Yates's service as librarian, but he resigned from the College in 1825. Tutor CHESTER AVERILL '28 joined the faculty in 1828, and served as librarian from the fall of that year. Poor health ended his teaching career in 1835, and he died in 1836. The next known librarian, JONATHAN PEARSON '35, became a tutor in 1836, and succeeded to Averill's teaching responsibilities in chemistry, but he was probably not appointed librarian until about July 1839, when the earliest library ledgers in his hand begin (he mentions no library responsibilities in his diary before the sixteen-month gap commencing October 15, 1838).

Serving as librarian, concurrent with other major responsibilities, for a record forty-seven years, Pearson took the job seriously. He concerned himself with building and preserving the collections as best he could with very little money to spend, pressed unsuccessfully against Nott's opposition to opening the library for longer hours, and prepared a series of catalogues: a manuscript catalogue (now lost) about 1843, a printed one in 1846, and a much fuller manuscript catalogue in 1848/49 (one 1,410-page ledger listing all the books by subject category, and another ledger, no longer extant, listing them by author). Near the end of his career he oversaw the beginnings of the conversion to a dictionary-style card catalogue and the new Dewey Decimal classification.

Anticipating some of the later functions of the Special Collections department, Pearson made a point of acquiring books by graduates, and started a series of large scrapbooks of college ephemera. The only Union librarian within the scope of this article to publish a book while serving as director, between 1869 and 1883 he published five substantial works of local history, all of them still in use.

While he made the best of what he had to work with, Pearson could not change the low status of the library. In 1856, he complained bitterly to the board

that it was not even spending as much on the library as the library was providing the College in student fees and fines: "Your pleasure garden is liberally endowed with an income of \$500—your library which should afford one of our most important apparatus for Instruction, receives a bare crumb from the table of your liberality." An entry in his diary for May 9, 1859, is typical of many others:

The number of students who borrow books from Coll. Liby. is not great. It is not much to be marvelled at, for our collection is meagre and ill assorted. Here is a College which, after an existence of 64 years, has only 8,500 volumes in its Library. It is a disgraceful fact and tells little for the intelligence and appreciation of the Supreme Authority [i.e., President Nott].

Not only was Union's library probably worse than average, but the general standard was low, as Elmer D. Johnson explains in *A history of libraries in the western world* (1965):

The typical college library prior to the Civil War was small in size, usually under 25,000 volumes, and was made up almost entirely of gifts, with little direct financial support from the college administration. Open to students only a few hours per day or even per week, its bookstock consisted almost entirely of old books, reference works, and standard editions. Little attempt was made to keep the library attractive or inviting to students, and in fact the student was not expected to use it much....

In 1863, Union's faculty successfully petitioned the board for a \$600 appropriation to buy books in all fields; the one-time grant bought 151 volumes. In 1871/72, the library acquired 164 volumes by gift and only 21 by purchase. The following year, the *College Spectator* estimated that no more than a third of all students ever borrowed a book from the library.

In their heyday at least, the LITERARY SOCIETIES libraries, which were better stocked with books students might want to read, did provide their own members with an alternative to the College library, and circa 1873–84, the College made several attempts to operate a separate READING ROOM, stocked with current newspapers and periodicals.

With completion of Geological Hall in 1856, the books were shelved on the second floor of what is now Old Chapel, a space that eventually became badly overcrowded. In 1873 President ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER had balconies constructed on the first floor of Old Chapel and part of the collections were moved to them. Although the library was still open for borrowing only two days a week, for two hours each, browsing was now allowed, and in fact, since the room was open at other times, theft became a problem. It would remain a problem, and over the next six decades the policy on browsing changed several times.

Like most of the faculty, Pearson did not get along with the rather imperious Potter, who, he complained in 1875, "has for the last two yrs. acted as tho' there

was no Librarian.... He has never consulted me in any one thing but given orders for removal of the books and whatever it has pleased him, as tho' I had nothing to do with them."

Having largely completed the NOTT MEMORIAL, Potter had the library moved temporarily to its balcony in the summer of 1879, a change which offered the advantages of ample space and fire protection, but one major drawback: "Tons of coal are weekly consumed" the *Concordiensis* complained in January 1880, "and yet the Librarian and his assistants are daily subjected to a temperature that would make a tallow-fatted Esquimaux weep for an ice-house." Nevertheless, Pearson and his assistants began a dictionary-style card catalogue circa 1879–85, about the same time other libraries were making that change, and classified much of the collection according to the new Dewey Decimal system. The library was open only two days a week, but now from 2:30 until nightfall. Browsing was again prohibited.

As soon as WASHBURN HALL was completed in 1884, the collections moved to its central section, known as Hanna Hall, which had been designed as a library. This might be considered the point at which Union first had a library in the modern sense: the catalogue and the classification system, though incomplete, were expandable, browsing was again permitted (but only when the librarian was present), and finally, almost at the end of his career, Pearson was able to open the library for two hours every weekday. The deficiencies were formidable, however. The galleried hall in which the books were shelved lacked heat and electric light for the first decade. Students could read in a small heated side room, but they could not borrow books at all, and subject and title cards had not yet been added to the card catalogue (the printed catalogues of other libraries had to be used to identify books on a desired subject, which could then be located at Union by author).

Most important, the collections were still meager. Union's fortunes were then at their nadir (see LANDON, JUDSON S.), and purchases were minimal. In 1886 the Adelpic and Philomathean LITERARY SOCIETIES gave up trying to maintain libraries and presented their collections (about 5,000 volumes) to the College library, boosting its total size to an estimated 30,000 volumes (including, presumably, quite significant duplication). For a time the former society libraries were shelved separately, without classification, and were allowed to circulate.

After Pearson suffered a stroke in 1886, WENDELL LAMOROUX '44, a rather ineffectual man who had been intermittently a professor of modern languages, was appointed to succeed him. It was perhaps appropriate that, at a time when nothing could be done for the library, the College should have, for eleven years, a

librarian who didn't mind. Until new president ANDREW VAN VRANKEN RAYMOND had heat and electricity installed in Hanna Hall in 1894, Lamoroux was apparently content to sit in the library in the winter with a shawl around his head and his feet on a hot brick. Even at other times, he accomplished little; cataloguing and classification did not progress much. The library's hours expanded, to Saturday afternoons in the spring of 1887 and to weekday evenings two years later, but they later contracted again, and students complained that Lamoroux did not adhere to stated hours, sometimes refusing to open even when he was present.

Discontent grew among the students and faculty, and seeing that no progress would be possible under Lamoroux, Raymond reported to the board: "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...."

Lamoroux was retired in 1897, and, in response to thirteen years of complaints, the faculty library committee, chaired by OLIN LANDRETH, instituted a new system: student borrowing was again permitted, but the privilege of browsing, except among reference books, was withdrawn. For the next nine years Raymond filled the directorship with a series of recent Union graduates and, once, even with an undergraduate. For 1897/98, George Briggs Lynes, valedictorian of the Class of 1894, who had served for a year as instructor in history and sociology, was placed in charge of the library, with the title assistant librarian. After Lynes' departure for an editorial job with the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Peter Nelson '98 served for two years, 1899–1901, as acting librarian. During Nelson's administration the library became a depository for federal government documents, and accepted the first of two Cullen libraries: a bequest of 2,500 volumes, mainly history and literature in attractive leather bindings, from Henry J. Cullen '60. (In 1933 the library would receive a similar collection of about 2000 volumes from the library of his brother, Judge Edward Montgomery Cullen).

When Nelson left to work for the New York State Library (where he eventually became director of the State Archives), Raymond asked JOSEPH RANSOM BROWN, a junior, to take temporary charge of the library. Brown managed to graduate with honors while carrying that responsibility, and Raymond then (1903) gave him a full appointment as librarian.

Brown's first task, in the summer of 1903, was to supervise removal of the library to the Nott Memorial, which had been made usable year-round through a grant from Andrew Carnegie. With new furnishings, the books were arranged in alcoves on the first floor (again accessible for browsing) and on restricted-access shelves on the first balcony.

Brown also revised and brought up to date the catalogue of all alumni, living and dead, which appears in the third volume of Raymond's *History of Union University* (1907), but in 1906 he left for a career in business. (As an alumnus, he later conducted extensive and valuable research on the lives of Union graduates for a projected new catalogue, never published). To Brown's administration might also be dated the beginnings of automation: in 1905 the library acquired its first typewriter; a telephone would be installed in 1910.

The library remained in the Nott Memorial for fifty-eight years, and all of Brown's successors—none of them alumni—would come to Union with previous library experience. Asa Don Dickinson was hired in the fall of 1906 from the Brooklyn Public Library, but he resigned after six months to become librarian of the Leavenworth, Kansas, public library. The contemporary sources that credit him with having "introduced the decimal system" are probably referring to a reclassification under a newer and more elaborate version of the Dewey system.

Dickinson's successor, the fifty-five year-old DEWITT CLINTON, was readily available because he had been dismissed in 1905 as director of the Troy Public Library. At the same time the library acquired its first professional cataloguer, Georgina Carr, formerly of the Worcester Public Library; she was succeeded after a few months by Grace Marion McKnight, from the Schenectady Public Library.

Clinton remained at Union for fifteen years, during which the reclassification of the books was completed and a rare book section established, but on the whole his administration was unsatisfactory. In 1920, a report President CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND had commissioned from New York State Librarian J.I. Wyer condemned "The present oversight of the library (which can scarcely be called conduct or administration) [as] careless, dirty and uninformed." Wyer found the College's support of the library grossly inadequate and the collections weak in many areas, but also encumbered with many useless books, such as the remnants of the old "Classical library" of textbooks and gifts that should not have been retained. He urged the construction of offices so that the staff would not have to work in the reading room (an improvement that would be deferred for another sixteen years) and the reversal of the policy, adopted by the faculty library committee a few years earlier, of installing gates in front of the alcoves to prevent theft.

As a result of the institution's perilous financial state in the late nineteenth century, the trustees had diverted to other purposes income from endowments intended for the library. President Raymond restored to the library the income from a \$10,000 endowment, but as late as 1919 the library committee was trying in vain to ascertain from President Richmond the actual in-

come from various library endowments. By that time major endowments originally earmarked for the library had been given by Lemon Thompson, Class of 1850 (1897), Oscar B. Hitchcock, Class of 1852 (1900), and Robert M. Fuller, Class of 1863 (1915), and by other people in memory of John R. Coe, Class of 1816 (1873), and Professor HENRY WHITEHORNE (1904).

In response to the Wyer report, Richmond hired H. WHARTON MILLER, a man with extensive library experience, most recently at the Syracuse Public Library, to serve as Clinton's nominal assistant during 1921/22, after which Clinton retired. Miller was actually fully in charge from his arrival, however, and began immediately to carry out many of Wyer's recommendations, cleaning up the library and making it more attractive. Use of the library increased five-fold, circulation ten-fold during Miller's six years at Union, as the College nearly doubled the acquisitions budget and almost \$20,000 in new endowed funds was received, including the Endowment Campaign fund of 1921 and major gifts in memory of Charles E. Sprague, Class of 1860 (1921) and Mary Louise Johnson (1926).

The library purchased 959 volumes in 1924. Interlibrary loan apparently began under Miller, with the borrowing in 1922 of sixty-three volumes from twelve libraries, and the loan of eighteen volumes.

Miller made the collections more accessible by rearranging them and removing the alcove gates, established a leisure reading collection, purchased new tables and chairs for the reading room, began to mount exhibits, and taught a required freshman course in bibliography.

When Miller left in 1927 to become director of the Syracuse University Library, Richmond appointed JAMES BREWSTER, head of the New York State Library's order section, to succeed him. In his eight-year tenure Brewster nearly tripled the circulation of books to students, but during the Depression the library budget was slashed (falling in 1932/33 to one-fourth the previous high). The next year the book budget was reportedly only \$1,200—the same amount that was spent, from student tax money, on the band. Only one major library endowment was established during Brewster's term, the Edward I. Devlin '81 gift (1928).

Even making allowances for this adversity, Brewster was evidently not regarded as a sufficiently strong director to develop the library as the faculty and President DIXON RYAN FOX thought it needed to be developed. Three months after taking office, Fox described the library to the Schenectady alumni club as the College's "weakest spot." Encouraged to seek a new position, Brewster left in the fall of 1935 to become assistant director of the Connecticut State Library.

Each of Fox's immediate predecessors—Raymond, Richmond and FRANK PARKER DAY—had named the

library as one of the College's greatest weaknesses, and Day had given top priority to construction of a new library building, but Fox, a considerable scholar who had been accustomed to the resources of the Columbia University library, perhaps felt the deficiency most personally. Appointing history professor FREDERICK BRONNER interim librarian, he cast a much wider net than had previously been thought necessary, and hired HELMER WEBB, Union's first librarian with academic library experience; he had been for the previous seven years library director at Tulane University, then a relatively small institution.

Webb, who served from 1936 to 1962, would have to struggle until near the end of his tenure with the fact that the Nott Memorial made a very unsatisfactory library building. Although it had the single practical advantage of being easy to supervise, much of its volume could not be used for anything, and its circular shape made impossible any easy-to-navigate rectilinear configuration of stacks. It had no elevator (a rope-pull dumb-waiter was installed in 1936 for moving books between floors). When Webb came, the basement was inaccessible from the first floor and largely unusable, and the third floor, sealed off in 1903 to make the lower levels heatable, was frigid in winter, although Miller stored little-used books there and later the government documents collection occupied the space. Even though the collections were inadequate, the building could not accommodate them satisfactorily.

Webb was told when he came that a new library building would be built soon. As that goal constantly receded, various measures provided temporary relief. In 1936 FRANK BAILEY funded construction of offices on the first floor and conversion of the basement into usable space accessible from the first floor; the main collections were installed there in maze-like stacks with very narrow aisles. For a few months in the fall of 1936, the library tried one last experiment with closed stacks.

In 1941 books in little demand were moved to the basement of Old Chapel (the future Rathskeller), made usable with funds contributed by Bernard Baruch. In 1948 a government surplus building was obtained and sited behind Alpha Delta Phi, where it was used at first as a combined study hall and warehouse for the Old Chapel books, but eventually solely for the storage of about 50,000 volumes (see LIBRARY ANNEX).

Departmental libraries, expensive to maintain if run well, are usually not considered justified on a small campus with a centrally-located main library, but in part because of crowding in the Nott Memorial, the engineering, physics and chemistry departments were allowed their own libraries, beginning with the 1911 transfer to the engineering building of the Croes collection, a 1906 gift from Edgar Beach Van Winkle '60. The engineering library was later returned, but the

chemistry collection continued to the present, and the physics collection until 1989.

After Webb's arrival and the improvements paid for by Bailey, President Fox quickly tripled the acquisitions budget and added two positions to the staff. He also obtained on permanent loan from the recently vacated Low Library at Columbia about twenty-two large semi-circular reading desks, which enabled the Nott Memorial's first floor to accommodate an optimum number of readers (some of the desks were later removed to make room for other library functions). In 1938 the library constructed a faculty study on the first balcony; this amenity soon had to be sacrificed and did not reappear until the opening of Schaffer Library.

Under Webb, the library's total staff grew from four to thirteen. Cataloguer Frances Shaver (later Mrs. EDWARD S. C. SMITH) (1944–60) and Circulation Librarian Mildred Thompson (1936–60) remained through most of his tenure, but reference librarians—originally called “library counselors”—were harder to retain on the low salaries Union paid; usually hired directly from library school, most moved on after two or three years. Finding that “one could...secure for a given price better background and ability among the ladies than among the men,” Webb hired mostly women for the cataloguing staff, but because he reckoned that male reference librarians would be more effective in dealing with the all-male faculty and student body, he hired no female reference librarians, except for Ruth Anne Evans (1952–89), whom he allowed to transfer from cataloguing to reference in 1956.

Among the many endowment gifts the library received during Webb's tenure, the six major ones arrived in a nine-year period: gifts from Walter Benjamin '80 (1937) and WALTER C. BAKER '15 (1940), CHI PSI fraternity (1941), the Class of 1897 (1944), the Class of 1906 (1945) and a gift in memory of May I.C. Baker (1946).

Collections grew during Webb's tenure from 92,000 to 200,000, mostly by purchase, though there were some important gifts. Frank Bailey had deposited the 314 volume nucleus of the BAILEY COLLECTION OF AMERICAN WIT AND HUMOR in 1921; he continued to add to it for the remainder of his life. The largest and most valuable of the library's gift collections, the six thousand-volume John Bigelow library, rich in rare 18th-century French books, came in 1952, when Webb accepted the challenge of accommodating it. The library not only catalogued it, reporting its new holdings to the National Union Catalogue, but also published (1959) a catalogue of the more than two thousand Bigelow volumes not reported by any other American library. The Bigelow collection was shelved in a locked area of the Nott Memorial until the 1961 move to Schaffer Library, when all but the rarest volumes were dispersed in the circulating collections. A few years

later, when it was discovered that many had disappeared, those remaining were returned to a secure area.

In 1959 Michael S. Stillman presented the six-hundred-item collection of the papers of his father, William James Stillman '48, which proved one of the library's biggest attractions as it was discovered by researchers in two emerging fields, the pre-Raphaelite movement and the history of photography. The Friends of the Library would later publish a catalogue of the collection and an edition of a Dante Gabriel Rossetti manuscript in it.

The Chi Psi book fund, marking the fraternity's centenary in 1941, was “Dedicated to the Spirit of Friendship and Understanding Among Men.” A “Chi Psi Alcove,” fitted with leather chairs and sofa, was established on the northwest periphery of the first floor to display the fund's recent purchases. When WEST COLLEGE opened in 1950 as a freshman dormitory, it contained an attractive lounge, called the West College Library, with a few hundred uncatalogued volumes intended for casual reading. Little used, it was eventually replaced by the Kosher Kitchen.

While the library remained in the Nott Memorial, technological innovations were minor. The first microfilm viewer, an Optigraph, arrived in 1937. After the Carnegie Corporation donated a collection of phonograph records in 1939, the library had a player built so that students could listen to them through earphones. The circulation department converted from signature cards to a Gaylord charging machine in 1946. The copying machines purchased in the 1950s—a Verifax, which used a chemical bath, and an Ozalid, whose gasses had to be vented—saw far less use than the electrostatic copiers which appeared after the 1961 move to Schaffer Library and eventually changed the nature of research. In 1958 the library acquired a teletype for interlibrary loan requests.

Fox's hope to build a new library was stymied by the continuing Depression and then by the Second World War. In 1948, his successor, CARTER DAVIDSON, gave the highest priority to construction of a new library, but although the Nott Memorial had become desperately overcrowded, the two most influential trustees, Frank Bailey and WALTER C. BAKER, were not convinced that a new building was necessary. The alumni director persuaded the Alumni Council to favor Davidson's third priority, a field house, which was completed in 1955. In 1957, former Harvard librarian Keyes Metcalf, retained as a consultant, stated that he had never seen a college which so desperately needed a new library. Although the James Foundation pledged \$50,000 in 1952 and the Kresge Foundation later offered another \$50,000, the fund to support construction of a new building was still far from its goal when trustee HENRY SCHAFFER offered in 1958 to contribute half a million dollars for that purpose.

The collections, including those in the annex, were moved to SCHAFER LIBRARY in the summer of 1961. The new building had more space for almost everything and provided such amenities as faculty studies and group study rooms, a music listening room and a study hall open all night. In one respect, however, there was less space. With ample storage area on the unheated third floor of the Nott Memorial, unsuited for other kinds of books, the library had chosen to receive on deposit a wide range of U.S. government documents. When the library moved, most of these had to be sold or discarded, and future document selections were sharply curtailed.

After a year in the new building, Webb retired. His relations with the faculty had been generally good, but he urged that possession of a doctorate would make his successor's job easier, and so for the first time (and within the scope of this book, the last time), a PhD was made a requirement of the position. The successful candidate, EDWIN K. TOLAN, who had been director of the Washington and Jefferson College Library, held a PhD in medieval philosophy and taught an occasional course in the Philosophy Department.

Tolan's tenure at Union (1962-76) was generally a period of internal building and strengthening inter-library cooperation. With the help of federal grants and increased College appropriations, the collections grew rapidly and several positions were added to the staff, including a bibliographer, a part-time archivist, and a stacks supervisor. (Webb had added a science reference librarian shortly before retiring.) Through the Capital District Library Council, which Tolan had taken the initiative in founding in 1967, Schaffer Library entered into such cooperative ventures as a courier service for interlibrary borrowing (1967), a union list of serials (first edition, 1967), a union list of newspapers (first edition, 1977), a regional union catalogue of books (begun on cards in 1968 and first distributed on CD in December 1989), as well as two projects that were later dropped: a storage warehouse and a cooperative acquisitions program.

In 1967, the library received on deposit the HAWKES COLLECTION of Revolutionary War Documents, publishing a catalogue of its contents the next year. A 1968 bequest from Dr. Ellis Kellert brought a collection of about four hundred books on microscopy, complimenting the microscopes he had added to the biology department's collection. Kellert's bequest also established an endowment to augment the collection. From 1971, the library sought the papers of GE and other local scientists as part of the SCHENECTADY ARCHIVES OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, formerly inaugurated in 1976.

In 1966, Tolan and Walter T. Tower '53 founded the FRIENDS OF THE UNION COLLEGE LIBRARY, which would fund purchases enhancing the rare book collec-

tions and issue small publications, often based on the library's collections.

By the late 1960s it was clear that an addition to the library would soon be needed. With another major gift from Henry Schaffer, ground was broken in 1973, and the addition was opened in the fall of 1974. It extended the basement, first and second floors to the east, providing more space for book stacks and for offices.

One important consequence was that for the first time adequate space could be devoted to collections which required special care, including the archives, the Union Collection, and the rare books. These had long been accommodated in a haphazard way: Some early College records had been moved to the library from the Old Chapel attic in 1927, and many more came after the 1936 renovation of the Nott Memorial cellar provided a vault. Other special collections were housed in locked areas of the balcony. Aided by grants from the Graduate Council, Helmer Webb had the thousands of letters in the archives and manuscript collections indexed, which proved a boon to researchers. In 1945 the Class of 1906 raised a substantial endowed book fund to purchase materials related to Union's history.

After the move to Schaffer Library, the Lincoln Manacher room at the front of the building (which soon did double-duty as the director's office) housed the rare books, while a room in the basement, called the vault, contained the Union Collection and other special collections, and another basement room held the letter files. Frances D. Miller, first employed by the library on a part-time basis in the 1960s to work on special projects relating to the archives, gradually became de facto archivist, and was eventually given that title in June 1976. She retired in May 1979, and about six months later Ellen Fladger succeeded her as archivist.

The theft of library books remained a serious problem. In 1956, with the dean's blessing, the library staff had raided dormitory rooms and fraternity houses, recovering over \$5,000 worth of stolen and overdue books, but generating considerable controversy. In subsequent years this effort was restricted to retrieving books left in rooms after commencement. Some academic libraries began to station guards at the doors; rejecting this idea, Tolan tried to change student attitudes, and to control access to the stacks by closing the front stairway and moving the circulation desk to the entrance to the rear stairway.

A more spectacular theft occurred the night after commencement in 1971 when a thief broke into the library and stole from a display case one volume of the library's most valuable book, the original "elephant folio" edition of John James Audubon's *Birds of America*, which Eliphalet Nott had purchased from the

artist. The plates—razored out of the volume—were recovered a few weeks later through the cooperation of bookdealer JOHN JENKINS.

Major endowments received during Tolan's tenure included a gift from trustee William B. Jaffe '26 (1969), and gifts in memory of John Wilde (1970), Louise G., Blanch M. and William G. Kleeman (1973) and EDGAR STARR BARNEY (1975). The largest endowment gift the library has ever received, however, came in memory of Tolan himself from Henry Schaffer in several installments beginning in 1976. Designated for special projects, it eventually totaled over \$375,000.

Tolan died of a heart attack on February 1, 1976. Because Assistant Librarian Ruth Anne Evans was on sabbatical leave, reference librarian Loretta Walker served for several months as acting director until Evans's return. The search for Tolan's successor proved unexpectedly long and difficult. The first search committee was unsuccessful, and the choice of the second committee withdrew after orally accepting the offer. Evans remained acting director until August 1978, when Jean C. Pelletière, the choice of a third search committee, took office.

Pelletière, most recently acting executive director of the library of the University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh, had formerly been a journalist and a graduate student of Middle Eastern history. During her four-and-a-half-year tenure, Schaffer Library made several physical changes, installing formal signage throughout the building, climate controls in Special Collections, and electronic security gates (1978) at the doors to reduce theft. She also expanded the bibliographic instruction program, initiated a library liaison program with the academic departments and in 1979 divided the staff into three departments: Information Services, Collection Development, and Technical Processes.

Pelletière's tenure saw the beginnings of computerization. During Tolan's years, many other academic libraries had plunged heavily into automation, installing at heavy expense rather ineffective systems which soon had to be replaced with more mature technology. Proceeding cautiously, Schaffer Library avoided costly mistakes. The library had adopted the Library of Congress classification for new books in some fields in 1974, and by 1978 was using it for new books in all fields. At the end of 1977 the library joined the OCLC network and began using it as the basis for most cataloguing records. The library's holdings were thereby listed in a widely accessible database, and the records were preserved on tape for eventual use in creating the library's own on-line catalogue. Schaffer Library also began using OCLC's on-line acquisitions and interlibrary loan subsystems.

In 1979 the staff began preparing to reclassify the books classified with the Dewey Decimal system. By the end of the period covered by this book, about thirty-

six percent of the Dewey collections had been reclassified and about six percent had been discarded.

At the end of 1982 the reference department, which had previously offered a limited number of database searches through participation in a program sponsored by the New York State Library, began offering computer-assisted reference service (CARS) providing (for a small fee) direct access to several major on-line indexes and abstracts.

Some of the gains achieved by the 1974 addition were negated in 1980 when, following confirmation of a long-standing suspicion that the slab on which the addition rested was subsiding, it became necessary to reduce the load on that part of the building by shifting collections out of it. This problem would persist until the major reconstruction and addition completed in 1998.

Schaffer Library housed the ADIRONDACK RESEARCH CENTER from 1980 to June 1985.

When Jean Pelletière left the College in July 1983, bibliographer Ann M. Seemann took charge as acting director; following a national search, she was appointed Librarian December 1, 1984. Her seven-year tenure saw further major physical changes in the building, and the implementation of integrated automated systems in cataloguing and circulation. She established the library's first preservation laboratory.

Grants from the Schaffer Foundation made possible the installation of compact shelving in the basement in 1985 and 1986, and the renovation in the latter year of the front part of the interior of the building, from the basement through the second floor. This included the transformation of the Phi Beta Kappa room and environs, which originally had a very institutional appearance, into an elegant area housing also the reconstituted Bigelow library.

A library automation committee appointed in 1984 guided the planning for automation during this period. A \$300,000 matching grant (1986) from the Pew Memorial Trust funded the work which led at the end of 1988 to the introduction of an automated circulation system using bar-coded books and library cards, and the inauguration in the fall of 1989 of the Minerva on-line public access catalogue. The acquisitions module of this integrated system was still being brought up at the end the period covered by this book. The position of systems librarian was established in 1986.

The reference department began to acquire CD-ROM databases in 1986, and two years later boasted what it called "a full range" of these resources.

Schaffer Library's music room, more often used for meetings than for music listening, had been pressed into service for book storage after the crisis caused by the discovery of the slab deflection in the eastern part of the building. In 1985, however, the library began to add music CDs to its circulating collections.

The management style of Union's library directors has of course varied, partly as a result of changing circumstances. Webb, starting with little assistance, made most decisions unaided. Tolan, who began with a larger, stronger and—in consequence of an improved salary scale for librarians, more stable—professional staff, held weekly staff meetings to air problems and decisions facing the library, and although he held firm opinions on matters of principle, he tended to allow his subordinates ample latitude. The lack of a permanent director during the two-and-a-half years following his sudden death threw greater responsibility on the staff, and consequently on staff committees. In ensuing years, the necessity of dealing with large and complex problems relating to automation and to the ramifications of the structural failures in the building encouraged the continuation of a team approach to several areas of the library's management through the end of the period covered by this book and beyond.

Near the end of Pelletière's tenure, the Library Subcommittee of Academic Affairs Council produced a report in June 1983 which was in some respects sharply critical of the library's operations. Several librarians, dissenting from some of the report's recommendations, and feeling that the report treated their professional knowledge and judgment with disrespect, issued a rebuttal, and for some time the library staff was afflicted by what some of them diagnosed as a "siege mentality." Some of the committee's recommendations, however, were eventually adopted; these included much greater use of student assistants for routine tasks, and opening the library for longer hours. At the end of the period covered by this book, the library was open about one hundred hours a week.

In general, most members of the library's professional staff have always had faculty status. In 1967 the library and the physical education department, both until then outside the divisional structure, were grouped, for balance, with the Humanities and the Engineering Divisions, respectively. As the library's professional staff increased, the teaching faculty sometimes expressed concern that librarians might be casting decisive votes in faculty meetings on issues with which they were not sufficiently familiar and in which they did not have the same stake as the rest of the faculty. On the other side, it was argued that integration of the library and teaching faculty enabled and encouraged the library to respond more intelligently to the College's needs. (In recognition of this factor, the collection development librarian has served since 1990/91 on the Courses and Programs Subcommittee of the Academic Affairs Committee.) As procedures for the granting of tenure became more rigorous, there were practical concerns on all sides as to how or whether these should be adapted to librarians.

After the period covered by this book, the College administration devised a limited type of faculty status,

without tenure, for those members of the library's professional staff not already tenured.

Library Annex. Infrequently used library books were stored in the basement of Old Chapel from 1941 until 1948 (see GEOLOGICAL HALL). They were then transferred to a 30 foot by 125 foot one storey wooden structure which had been moved at government expense from the Rome Air Force Base to a location behind Alpha Delta Phi in late 1947.

To accommodate the swell in postwar enrollments, the Library Annex served for two years as a daytime study hall for commuting students as well as for book storage; as enrollments returned to normal, the study hall became office space for the Character Research Project for one year, and thereafter the building was used exclusively for book storage. It eventually held about 50,000 volumes.

A new floor and substructure were installed in 1954. The books were moved to the new Schaffer Library in the summer of 1961, and the Annex was razed the following year.

Ligon, Ernest Mayfield (April 27, 1897–Jan. 17, 1989). Professor of Psychology, 1929–62. Director of the Union College Character Research Project, 1935–77.

A native of Iowa Park, Texas, elder of two children of Robert Leonard Ligon, a lumberman, and Alice Waggoner Ligon, Ernest Ligon enrolled at Texas Christian University, but his education was interrupted by Army service in the First World War. He was trained as a pilot, but the war ended before he could be sent to Europe.

He graduated from the university in 1921 and after working for a year as Field Secretary of Minnesota Christian Endeavor Union, enrolled at Yale Divinity School, at the same time becoming Director of Religious Education of the West Haven Methodist Church (1922–24). With a BD degree (1924), he then moved across the street to obtain a Yale PhD in psychology (1927), working with white rats.

This major dichotomy in interests remained with him throughout his life. After brief further study in Europe, he taught psychology for two years at Connecticut College for Women, while simultaneously serving as pastor of the Niantic, Connecticut, Congregational Church. He came to Union in 1929.

A fine teacher, a prolific author, a person of great energy and enthusiasm, an organizer and promoter, Ernest Ligon was a lively addition to the Union College scene. His enthusiasm was infectious, and he was responsible for encouraging several Union men to go on for the PhD.

By 1935 his restless energy led him to found the CHARACTER RESEARCH PROJECT, an ambitious effort to employ psychological concepts and testing methods

to develop, evaluate and modify programs of religious education designed to elicit "Christian traits" in the character of children. A more descriptive title for the whole endeavor might have been the Character *Education* Project.

All of Ligon's books derived from his work in this field: *The psychology of Christian personality* (1935, reprinted thirty times), *Their future is now* (1939), *A greater generation* (1948) and *Dimensions of character* (1956). He had many followers in the Christian community from coast to coast.

With a gift from FRANK BAILEY, Ligon constructed in 1948 an addition to the North Colonnade as a testing center for children. The CRP moved out of the Psychology Department's quarters in 1952 and off campus in 1961.

During the Second World War Ligon served as a nominal Consultant to the Secretary of War (1942-45); his duties included lecturing to personnel classes at Ft. Washington.

Ligon chaired the Psychology Department from 1943 until the growth of the Character Research Project forced him to step down in 1951. He returned to the post in 1959, serving until his retirement three years later. He remained actively involved with the Character Research Project for another fifteen years.

Ligon married Lois Wood in 1925. Their only child died in infancy. Lois Ligon died in 1972.

Texas Christian University awarded him an LLD in 1948.

—C. William Huntley*

Literary Societies. Nineteenth-century American colleges typically harbored two prominent rival literary societies. Union's were the Philomathean Society (1793-circa 1967) and the Adelpheic Society (1797-1930); they were joined for a while by the Delphian Institute (1819-circa 1850). The Theological Society (1817-81) and the Chemical Society, though more specialized, were also often classified as literary societies, as were the SENATE and PHI BETA KAPPA. The obscure Themean Society, of which nothing is known except that two members of the Class of 1799 possessed its badge, was probably also a literary society.

To grasp the importance of college literary societies at the peak of their strength in the early nineteenth century, one must remember that students had no other formal extra-curricular activity (organized athletics did not exist), and—though often avid for self-improvement—got from their course work little practice in writing or public speaking, skills they expected to find necessary in later life. Literary society meetings were conducted with unabashed earnestness: one departing member of the early Philomatheans read a farewell address that moved both reader and audience to tears.

At its founding in 1793, the Calliopean Society, forerunner of the Philomathean Society, stated its purpose as "promoting useful and ornamental knowledge, such as composition, speaking and reading." The main activities of the literary societies (after conducting their often very time-consuming parliamentary business) consisted of reading papers and holding debates. By the twentieth century, they had become almost exclusively debating societies.

The proceedings of the literary societies were originally secret, and remained so in some degree for several decades, but by 1846 President Nott considered only Phi Beta Kappa a secret society.

Members of the early literary societies wore armband-badges and were constrained by elaborate self-imposed rules; they could be fined for a large variety of lapses (laughing at Philomathean meetings cost twelve cents) and dismissals or expulsions were regular occurrences. The Philomathean officer who presided at trials was called the Censor; the corresponding Adelpheic officer was the Advocate. For several years, beginning in 1817, the Philomatheans published the names of expelled members in the city newspapers.

Until the fall of 1804, the Philomatheans, and probably also the Adelpheics, met on Thursday evenings, but after the faculty gave them the choice of abandoning secrecy or ceasing to meet during study hours, meetings were moved to Saturday afternoons, and then in 1811, to Saturday mornings; owing to the societies' elaborate rules and consequent parliamentary complications, meetings often lasted all day and into the evening, but from 1830 afternoon sessions gradually ceased. The 1815 College laws required students who did not attend a literary society meeting on Saturday to speak before a faculty member. It is not known whether this law was enforced.

On May 4, 1803, the trustees granted the two societies rooms—"Philomathean Hall" and "Adelpheic Hall"—at opposite ends of the attic of old West College. When the College moved to the present campus, the societies used rooms at the south end of South College (Adelpheics) and the north end of North College (Philomatheans). Each eventually had a suite of three rooms: an assembly hall, a library, and an anteroom.

The literary societies were important for their libraries. Open only to members, they were for a long time larger than the College library and more reflective of current thought. Soon after Eliphalet Nott became president, the College laws were amended (1805) to appropriate all revenue from student fines to the literary societies for "the establishment of a Classical Library for the use of their students." It is not known how much money came from this source, or for how long.

A large book collection is difficult for volunteers to maintain, especially if they are members of a dwindling

society; in 1886, after experimenting with a plan whereby non-members could use the libraries for a fee, both the Philomathean and the Adelpic Societies gave their holdings to the College library.

On three occasions the societies published journals. The Philomathean and Adelpic Societies jointly issued *THE FLORIAD* for several months in 1811, and in 1859–60 the Philomathean Society alone published *CONCORDIA*. When *Concordia* failed, allegedly because students in the Adelpic Society would not support a journal published by their rival, all of the literary societies successfully combined to publish the *UNION COLLEGE MAGAZINE* (1860–75).

In 1796, the Philomathean Society began the custom, continued for many years, of celebrating its anniversary with a program of orations, plays, poems and music at the close of fall term. Held sometimes in a church but usually in the society's rooms, the exercises were open at first to the public but later only to invited guests. The Adelpic Society probably imitated the Philomatheans in this, and in the practice, from 1800 on, of choosing a senior to deliver a valedictory at its own separate exercises just before Commencement. From at least 1836 until 1865, all literary societies joined in public pre-Commencement exercises, called Literary Anniversaries. In later years, the societies reverted to the custom of holding their own exercises before Commencement; the last appears to have been that of the Philomathean Society in 1884.

The importance of literary societies was diminished by the rise of fraternities and by several other factors. Offices in literary societies became prizes for which fraternities competed, and by mid-century members of a given fraternity nearly always joined the same literary society. The term "Neutral," normally used for one who was not a fraternity member, was sometimes also applied to someone who was not a literary society member.

The Philomathean and Adelpic Societies were much weaker after the Civil War; although in 1862 about half the students belonged, by 1873 the societies merely competed for new members at the beginning of each academic year and then (in the words of the *College Spectator*) "sank into a deathlike sleep," often unable to raise a quorum at Saturday meetings. In 1867, the literary societies petitioned the trustees, probably unsuccessfully, to require seniors to pay their debts to the societies before receiving their diplomas. By divesting themselves of their libraries in 1886, the societies lost much of their remaining appeal, and their death and revival was announced several times in the following years.

The society "halls" had been student territory, but they could not compete with the fraternity houses that began to be built on-campus in 1892. In 1894, two of the Philomathean Society's rooms, no longer needed for a library, were converted to dormitory rooms; six

years later, giving up their rooms in North and South College, the societies began to meet in Silliman Hall.

Curiously, the first debate between the Philomathean and Adelpic Societies seems not to have occurred until March 1881; earlier debates were internal. The annual Washington's Birthday ALLISON-FOOTE DEBATES between the two societies began in 1894 and continued until the Philomatheans absorbed the Adelpic Society in 1930.

The last of the original literary societies, the Philomathean Society had long ceased to be a literary society when it died about 1966/67; if one ignores the important difference that the literary societies were created and run entirely by students, their real heirs are the student clubs associated with academic departments, such as the International Relations Club or the Physical Society.

Philomathean Society. The Philomathean Society, the first of Union's literary societies, was founded as the Calliopean Society at a meeting in the Schenectady Academy building on Oct. 17, 1793; it thus antedates Union College. The founders were Benjamin Romaine, John B. Romeyn, Henry Frey Yates, Moses I. Cantine, Levi H. Palmer, Adrian C. Van Slyck, Cornelius D. Schermerhorn, Thomas Romeyn and Peter C. Veeder.

The Calliopean Society kept its proceedings secret, fining members if they read their compositions to non-members. Although the Society did not devote itself exclusively to debate until much later, that activity began very early with an extemporaneous debate on March 21, 1794 ("Is Great Britain justifiable in waging war against France?"). It might be more interesting now to know what was said in the second debate: "Whether gallanting the ladies be advantageous for students."

When Union College was founded, several members of the Calliopean Society matriculated and continued the society, renaming it the Philomathean Society on Sept. 3, 1795. The Society sometimes used the initials KF or the name Kappa Phi, derived from *Kononia Philomathon*, ("Society of the Friends of Learning.")

The Philomathean Society began a library soon after its founding, and by 1800 owned 102 volumes. In 1806, the faculty authorized the College librarian to inspect the Philomathean library, remove all books proscribed by the faculty, and "advise" the society on future acquisitions. There is no record of whether he carried out this mission.

The society obtained a room for the library in 1814 and nine years later published the first of a series of library catalogues which continued until 1863. Between 1816 and 1820, the society made considerable appropriations each term for books, and by 1848 the collection numbered about 3,000 volumes.

The Philomatheans absorbed the Adelpic Society in 1930, and became responsible for the varsity debate team. Quite active in the 1940s and 1950s, the society is believed to have been the first to use the so-called "round-table" style of debating. In some respects more a panel discussion than formal debate, this style was invented in 1939 by Marvin Lazarus '40, and used until about 1949. In March 1952, the Philomathean team won the Eastern College debate tournament.

With the decline of interest in formal debate, the Philomathean Society died about 1967. Attempts to revive it in 1971 and 1984 failed, but in the spring of 1991 (after the period covered by this book), the Society was refounded as a debate club.

Adelpic Society. The Adelpic Society began in 1797. Much less is known of its history than of the Philomathean Society. The two societies were roughly equal in strength through most of their lives, and had libraries of similar size. The Adelpic series of library catalogues appeared between 1836 and 1882. The Adelpic Society was absorbed by the Philomathean Society in 1930.

Delphian Institute. The Delphian Institute, later called the Delphian Society, was founded February 22, 1819. The national debate on slavery which preceded the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was mirrored in the Philomathean and Adelpic Societies, with the result that many Southern students withdrew from those societies and founded or joined the Delphian Institute. In the new society's first years, about half its members were from the Southern states, but by 1840-44 the proportion had declined to five of eighty-nine.

In 1837 the Delphians had a hall above the faculty residence at the south end of North College, and a library of 1,500 volumes. An imbroglio developed in that year after the faculty set aside the society's selection of Commencement representatives and substituted its own.

The Delphian Society's most famous member was Chester Alan Arthur; in 1847 he won a hotly contested election for president of the society.

The society died about 1850.

See also: PI BETA PHI; PI SIGMA OMICRON.

Long College and East College. Stone College (see WEST COLLEGE (OLD)) contained some student rooms, but separate dormitories were also needed. Sometime in 1805 or 1806 the College, using money borrowed in anticipation of proceeds from the LOTTERIES authorized in 1805, constructed two seven-sectioned two-storey brick buildings at the rear of Stone College. The one fronting on North College Street was known as Long College; the other as East College.

The only early description of the dormitories; indeed, the only evidence that they existed by 1806, is

contained in a letter from JOHN HOWARD PAYNE to his sister, dated October 9, 1806:

Our largest edifice has a large grass plot, ornamented with trees in its front. It faces the street on one side and a grass plain, being the play ground, on the other. At each side of this plain, and fronting each other, stand two white two story buildings, with long piazzas appropriated to lodging rooms.

The College probably sold Long College and East College when it sold Old West College in 1815. East College must have been razed sometime before the present buildings on Cottage Row were erected, about 1834. A later owner razed four sections of Long College on North College Street in May 1937; the remaining three sections, now apartments, bear an historical marker with the date "1798?"—a conjecture apparently based on the improbable assumption that the dormitories were erected when Stone College was begun, rather than after it was finished. Whenever they were built, the surviving sections constitute the oldest extant former Union College building.

Lotteries. Two state-authorized lotteries benefited Union College in the first half of the nineteenth century. One enabled the College to finance construction of dormitories for old WEST COLLEGE and to build its endowment; the second, authorized after Union had moved to the present campus, helped pay for NORTH COLLEGE AND SOUTH COLLEGE and the colonnades. The second lottery also provided President ELIPHALET NOTT with the personal capital he invested in greater New York City area land (see HUNTER'S POINT, GREENPOINT AND STUYVESANT COVE PROPERTIES OF UNION COLLEGE); that real estate eventually constituted most of the assets of the NOTT TRUST FUND, from which Union paid some faculty salaries during the second half of the nineteenth century.

Lotteries had been used to support American colleges since the eighteenth century. In New York State, King's College (Columbia) was founded in 1746 with the proceeds of a lottery, and four more benefited that college in the next eight years. In the period before public schools, the state legislature commonly made grants to private institutions, but because it did not control much money, it often granted land instead. Lotteries served a similar function; approving a request for a specific amount of support, the legislature directed that the money be raised by a lottery. Thus the grantee would not receive the money until the lottery had been completed, often a matter of years. In practice, the recipient frequently borrowed against the anticipated lottery revenues.

Assuming the presidency of Union in August 1804, Eliphalet Nott immediately began working to strengthen and expand the College. Union's first new building, then called Stone College, was apparently not quite fin-

ished, but the College moved there from the old Schenectady Academy building in the fall of 1804.

Nott wanted more than simple growth. He believed that the moral education of students could only be effective if they lived under close supervision in the college—a sharp departure from the prevailing system which allowed students to find their own room and board. Nott's system required dormitories.

Because the trustees were too discouraged by previous defeats to participate, Nott personally lobbied the legislature for a total of \$80,000 to be raised by lotteries. Passed on March 30, 1805, the act appropriated \$35,000 for buildings and an equal amount for a faculty salary endowment; \$5,000 was earmarked for a textbook lending library, and another \$5,000 provided financial aid to students. The lottery, like its successor, was called the "Literature [i.e., education] Lottery."

The state demanded a heavy price in return for the grant, but Nott persuaded the trustees to pay it: eleven state officials immediately became *ex officio* members of the board, and when attrition reduced the number of appointed trustees below ten, the Board of Regents was to make all new appointments. (The Board of Trustees regained its autonomy eighteen years later when Nott managed, by parliamentary slight-of-hand, to void the agreement—see TRUSTEES, BOARD OF.)

With the lottery grant secured, the College promptly borrowed fifteen thousand dollars from the state to complete Stone College, buy land to the north, and erect LONG COLLEGE AND EAST COLLEGE, the adjacent dormitories.

Because other state-authorized lotteries had to be run first, the lottery managers apparently did not begin Union's four scheduled annual drawings until 1809; the third, however, was held a year late, in 1812, and it is not certain when the series was completed. Nor is it clear that the College ever received the full appropriated amount; one historian estimates the final total as fifty-five thousand dollars.

In the meantime, Union was growing rapidly under what Nott called his "new system" and his plans had expanded. He needed larger buildings, and he wanted the College to be more isolated from the city. Initially using their own money, he and his wife had begun buying the lands on which the present campus lies.

The Second Lottery. Work began on the new campus in November 1812, and North and South Colleges were roofed over by the end of 1813. Nott then moved to Albany to spend the winter lobbying the legislature for a new lottery grant. As he had in 1805, he went far beyond ordinary lobbying; he had the stature to advise friendly legislators on strategy and it is no exaggeration to call Nott the bill's real manager.

Lotteries by that time had a bad reputation. They had been plagued by fraud and inefficiency, while

moralists objected both to gambling in principle and to the economic harm lotteries inflicted on players who could not afford their losses. Most clergymen opposed lotteries, but Nott, who insisted that "hazarding" in a good cause was not gambling, provided the bill with enough respectability to survive.

Another difficulty had to be overcome: as word of the bill spread, other institutions asked for similar support. Perceiving that if many such bills were introduced, all would fail, Nott agreed to bring them into the Union College bill. When it finally passed on April 13, 1814, the act granted Union lottery proceeds totaling \$200,000, while Hamilton College was to receive \$40,000, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, \$30,000, and the Asbury African Church in New York City \$4,000 for a school. (A \$12,000 lottery grant was later added for the New-York Historical Society, and at Nott's suggestion, instead of a lottery grant, Columbia College got a twenty-acre plot of land in the middle of Manhattan Island, formerly the exotic botanical garden of a Dr. Hosack. Columbia felt slighted, valuing the land at only \$6,000–7,000, but Rockefeller Center was eventually built there, and Columbia finally sold the land in 1985 for \$400,000,000.)

Of Union's grant, \$100,000 was specifically to build the present campus, \$50,000 was for scholarships and aid, \$20,000 was to be divided between scientific apparatus and the library, and \$30,000 was to cancel debts already contracted. As with the 1805 lottery, however, canceling old debts was impossible, because no money came in for several years; instead, the College borrowed against the lottery prospects to complete North and South Colleges and to build the attached colonnades.

By 1820, the lottery had produced nothing for the debt-laden College, and the ineffectiveness of the state-supervised lottery managers had become scandalous, causing long delays in the completion of the previously-authorized lotteries. Public opinion had turned so strongly against lotteries that the revised state constitution of 1821 would flatly prohibit authorization of any new ones. In that context, Nott helped convince the legislature to pass, on April 5, 1822, an "Act to Limit the Continuance of Lotteries," which would reduce the state's responsibility for the remaining lotteries by permitting the institutions benefiting from them to take over their management. Even before the bill passed, Nott had made verbal agreements with the other beneficiaries for Union to buy out their interests at a discount; in order to complete this transaction, Nott and Union's treasurer, Senator HENRY YATES, pledged their personal credit.

At its July 1822 annual meeting, Union's Board of Trustees gave Nott unlimited authority to supervise the lottery. A few days later, he contracted with John B. Yates '02 (Henry Yates's brother) and Archibald McIntyre—together constituting "the House of Yates and

McIntyre," which was already managing lotteries in Pennsylvania—to manage Union's lotteries. As New York's state comptroller, McIntyre had formerly had authority over the state lottery managers, and thoroughly understood the problems of lottery management. He had also, by virtue of that office, been an ex officio trustee of the College.

Equally important, McIntyre had leased the "Vanini" scheme for drawing lotteries, a system that permitted a drawing with several thousand prizes to be completed in fifteen minutes, instead of several weeks; its salient feature was that the top prizes would be paid for an exact match of numbers, but lesser prizes would be awarded for a partial match, and consequently relatively few numbers would have to be drawn. The first of thirty-one drawings was held May 20, 1823, and the last November 12, 1827.

Yates and McIntyre eventually held, or had the opportunity to acquire, the rights to manage other lotteries as well, but the necessity of completing the "Literature Lottery" before others could be started created a hardship for the firm. With Nott's consent, it obtained legislative permission (the Consolidated Lotteries Act) in 1826 to group all of the New York lotteries and run them as one.

The last drawings in the consolidated lottery took place in November 1827, and in December 1828 the firm settled its accounts with the College, giving promissory notes for the amounts still due.

The Secret History. Vital parts of Nott's dealings with Yates and McIntyre were hidden from the trustees until relations between the parties deteriorated into litigation. Ultimately, these very complex dealings were probably more consequential for the College than was the open history recounted above. They have been detailed in Codman Hislop's *Eliphalet Nott*, and are only summarized here.

When the lotteries were run under state supervision, fifteen percent of the sales were retained by the managers, to be used to pay the lottery's beneficiary, to cover expenses, and to provide their own profit, customarily five percent. After the College took responsibility for its own lottery and delegated it to Nott, he made two simultaneous contracts with Yates and McIntyre. The first guaranteed the College eight and three-quarters percent of sales; the second stipulated that Yates and McIntyre would retain four percent and pay two-and-a-quarter percent into a "President's Fund" controlled by Nott. The second contract, and the very existence of the President's Fund, were concealed from the trustees.

This arrangement inevitably brings to mind such words as "kickback" and "embezzlement," but any judgment must take into account both the justification Nott later gave for it and the subsequent financial history of the lottery. Nott claimed that although the

money in the President's Fund was properly his, it was to be used for the College's benefit by providing a cushion to meet contingencies in the lottery's operation. He also admitted that he wanted to conceal from the public the full extent of the College's lottery income.

If Nott's role had been limited to initially steering the contract to Yates and McIntyre, their payments to the President's Fund could hardly be construed as anything other than kickbacks, but to the contrary, he took many personal financial risks over a period of years and placed his reputation in jeopardy to keep the lottery going. Nott believed that through these actions (the extent of which, however, he could hardly have anticipated in making the contract), he earned the payments. Likewise, although he used the President's Fund to make investments in his own name, and made no noteworthy financial contributions to the hard-pressed College until he was forced to execute the Nott Trust Deed in 1854, he also seems to have spent very little on himself.

In short, although Nott's actions may have been illegal, and certainly shocked some of his contemporaries as much as they would a modern board of trustees, his claim that everything he did was intended for the College's ultimate benefit may be true; there is no strong evidence to the contrary. Indeed, some innocent precedent for mingling personal and institutional finance may be found in Nott's acquisition and subsequent sale to the institution, at cost, of the land on which the campus now sits.

The first crisis in the lottery's operation arose in January 1826. Having obtained Nott's oral agreement to a relaxation of the contractual rules binding them, Yates and McIntyre had used the proceeds from ticket sales to make what they expected would be a brief investment in the Welland Canal Co. When they found that they could not extract their money in time to pay the lottery prizes, they turned to Nott for a loan of \$100,000. Faced with the prospect of the firm's default, and all that would mean for the College and for his own reputation, Nott borrowed the money from Albany financier WILLIAM JAMES, putting up the College lands and buildings as collateral. The loan was apparently repaid before James's death in 1832.

Later in 1826, Nott agreed to the proposal of Yates and McIntyre that College treasurer Henry Yates be sent to New York to supervise the lotteries personally. At some point, without Nott's knowledge, Henry Yates joined the firm as a full partner while still serving as Union College treasurer.

The 1826 loan from William James was only the first of many financial crises. The depression of 1825 caused a sharp drop in ticket sales in the first few months of 1826, exacerbating Yates and McIntyre's difficulties. Until then, about ninety-three percent of tickets for each drawing had been sold and most pay-

ments to the College had been made, although the secret payments to Nott had fallen in arrears. The total of prizes available was announced in advance; it did not depend on the number of tickets sold. Because unsold numbers were included in the drawings (any prizes they won reverting to the firm), every drop in sales not only reduced the profits to the firm, it heightened the risk to the firm by increasing the short-term role of chance: if all tickets sold, the managers could be certain of a fifteen percent surplus of receipts over prizes, but if unsold tickets chanced to win a disproportionately small share of the prizes, the managers would lose money on the lottery as a whole.

When the Consolidated Lotteries act of 1826 merged Union's Literature Lottery with unrelated lotteries, Nott and the House of Yates and McIntyre renegotiated their secret agreement. Nott's President's Fund would now receive six and thirty-one hundredth percent of the gross amount of prizes, which rose to \$3,600,000. This new agreement recognized that Nott's involvement in the whole enterprise would continue after the last drawing affecting Union was drawn in November 1827. He had personally borrowed to aid Yates and McIntyre, while the firm's ability to pay the notes they had given the College depended on their continued solvency.

In 1828, Nott ignored the firm's veiled suggestion that he should become a partner, but he was in some sense a *de facto* partner already. As ticket sales continued to fall, and the firm tried to shift some of the risk to him, he did agree, in May 1829, to calculate his commission on actual sales, rather than on the gross amount of tickets offered for sale. It became more difficult for the firm to make or renew bank loans, and Nott was often called upon to use his influence on its behalf.

In April 1832, the firm made demands on Nott that had the effect of severing relations. McIntyre's son, James, and John Ely Jr. had joined the firm, and those two, together with Henry Yates (whose long-time role as a partner was now revealed to a dismayed Nott), wrote to him claiming that experience had not sustained Nott's original calculations about the profitability of the lottery business, that the payments to Nott had been unreasonably large, and that they must consequently end.

A swarm of litigation ensued over the next five years. New charges arose, of which the most damaging was the claim of Yates and McIntyre that Nott had surreptitiously altered the terms of one of their contracts. Henry Yates' conflict of interest also became an issue. Court rulings favored first one side and then the other, but after the death of John B. Yates and James McIntyre the parties finally settled in 1837. Throughout this period, the Board of Trustees seemed satisfied with Nott's justification of his secret dealings with Yates and McIntyre.

By the best reckoning, the College eventually received from the Second Lottery and all the related settlements a paper total of \$512,687.42. The total credited to Nott and his President's Fund was \$456,045.61. In both cases, however, most of these assets were in the form of bonds, mortgages, real estate and promissory notes. The actual totals realized would probably be impossible to determine.

Nott used his money to finance ventures into stoves and steamboats (see NOTT STOVES), and later to buy real estate in the New York City area, with consequences explained in the article on Hunter's Point, Greenpoint and Stuyvesant Cove Properties of Union College.

By 1894, there were no legal lotteries in America. In 1966 New York became the second state (after New Hampshire) to approve their return; proceeds were originally earmarked for education.

See also: ALONZO CHRISTOPHER PAIGE.

Lowell, Robert Traill Spence (Oct. 8, 1816–Sept. 12, 1891). Professor of Latin Language and Literature, 1873–79.

Born in Boston, the second son of the distinguished Unitarian clergyman Charles Lowell and Harriet Bracket Spence Lowell, R.T.S. Lowell was a precocious boy from whom much was expected. His younger brother, James Russell Lowell, became one of America's most distinguished men-of-letters.

Robert entered Harvard at thirteen and after graduating in 1833 he went through the Harvard Medical School, though he did not take a degree and never practiced medicine. From an early age he published poetry.

He went into a mercantile business with his brother Charles (it failed in the Panic of 1837), and he served as captain of a Boston militia company. In 1839 he underwent a religious conversion, becoming an Episcopalian (the religion in which his mother had been raised). In 1840 he came to Schenectady to study privately for the ministry with the Rev. ALONZO POTTER, Union's vice-president and the former rector of St. Paul's in Boston. After two years' study Lowell accepted an invitation from Dr. Spencer, the bishop of Newfoundland. Ordained deacon in 1842 and priest in 1843, Lowell served as domestic chaplain to Spencer in Bermuda, which was in the same diocese as Newfoundland.

Seeking missionary work, he obtained an appointment as the representative of the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, assigned to Roberts Bay, Newfoundland (the "Petersport" of his later novel). Interrupting his work there in 1845, he returned to the Schenectady area long enough to marry Mary Ann Duane, the great-granddaughter of James Duane, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and the founder of Duanesburg. He took her back to

Roberts Bay, where a daughter was born, but his health was soon broken by a famine winter and he brought the family out in 1847.

After an interval, Bishop George Washington Doane '18 (Alonzo Potter's Union College classmate) appointed Lowell as a missionary in a poor quarter of Newark, New Jersey. There he rebuilt a neglected church and engaged in what the only account to mention it implausibly calls a "friendly" controversy with a local Roman Catholic priest. Lowell titled his 1853 pamphlet *The papal church persecutes to death and dungeons worse than death, withholds the word of God and has corrupted the canon of Scripture*.

In the fall of 1858 he published, anonymously, his best-known work, *The new priest in Conception Bay*, a novel loosely based on his experiences in Newfoundland. Even though the publisher failed a few months later, the book was quite successful. In plot it is simply a rather inept anti-Catholic tract (the priest in the title was drawn from his Newark antagonist), but assessing Lowell's work in 1943, Union English professor Harold Blodgett found in the novel sufficient genius for characterization and scene-setting to rank its author, behind only Hawthorne, Melville, and "perhaps" William Gilmore Simms, as one of the best American novelists of the 1850s.

In 1859 Lowell accepted the rectorship of Christ's Church in his wife's hometown of Duanesburg, remaining there for ten years, during which he published a collection of his poetry, *Fresh hearts that failed three thousand years ago, with other things* (1860; expanded in 1864 as *Poems*.) One of the poems, "The relief of Lucknow," was frequently read on public occasions by Ralph Waldo Emerson. In 1866 Lowell published an often-reprinted story entitled "A raft that no man made."

Exchanging the pastoral life for that of a teacher, in 1869 Lowell accepted the headmastership of St. Mark's School, Southboro, Massachusetts (near Boston). Four years later, Union president ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER—Alonzo Potter's son—brought him to the College to fill the position of Latin professor vacated the previous year by BENJAMIN STANTON.

Lowell published two more books while at Union. *Antony Brade, a story of a school* (1874) is an autobiographical novel based on his experiences at St. Mark's (and the only novel for adults published by a member of the Union College faculty). *A story or two from an old Dutch town* (1878) consists of short stories set in a thinly disguised Schenectady.

Although he apparently wanted to resign from the faculty at the end of the fall term of 1877, Lowell reconsidered and stayed until 1879. "All efforts to retain Dr. Lowell on our faculty," the *Concordiensis* reported in October of that year, "have proven unavailing."

The Lowells resided at 19 Front Street until her death eleven years later; he survived ten months longer.

Four of their seven children reached adulthood. Their daughter, Rebecca Russell Lowell, married the widowed professor FRANK HOFFMAN in 1900. Their son, Robert Traill Spence Lowell Jr. '78, born March 15, 1860, married Kate Bailey Myers, granddaughter of former Schenectady mayor Mordecai Myers, on September 2, 1886, and died a few months later on March 17, 1887. A posthumous child of the union, also named Robert Traill Spence Lowell, born on July 15, 1887, was the father of the noted poet Robert Traill Spence Lowell (1917–77), who mentioned his ancestry in some of his poems and spoke of it in interviews, though he was most interested in his descent from Mordecai Myers, a Jew.

Ludlow (Fitzhugh) Cup. In the hope of encouraging another undergraduate song writer like Fitzhugh Ludlow '56, his sister, Helen Ludlow, established the Fitzhugh Ludlow Cup in 1914.

For eighteen years, beginning with the 1914 Commencement, the cup was awarded to the winner of a competition among class singing groups. Each class sang two songs: Ludlow's "ODE TO OLD UNION," and an original composition. By 1918 the competition was held on Alexander Field in the evening of Alumni Day, but it was transferred in 1929 to the newly inaugurated SPRING NIGHT, held in May. After 1931, the Spring Night prize was called the President's Cup.

Despite Miss Ludlow's intentions, none of the songs written for the competitions became a part of the College repertoire.

Ludlow (Fitzhugh) Day. Intended as an alcohol-free spring festival and as a community-building antidote to the low student morale its organizers perceived at the end of the BONNER administration, the first annual Fitzhugh Ludlow Day, April 21, 1979, featured dancing, music, chapel bell playing, volleyball, games, parties, a barbeque, fireworks, an historical exhibit and faculty discussion groups.

Something of a village fair, this rare campus-wide social event was organized by a student/faculty/administration committee and supported by College appropriations. In the second year the festivities moved to the more reliable weather of mid-May, and after being held on a Saturday for the first five years, they shifted to Friday in 1984 when the administration agreed to cancel classes.

Fitzhugh Ludlow Day featured a marked emphasis on history, each year honoring a different person from Union's past: Fitzhugh Ludlow (1979), Squire Whipple (1980), William Seward and Robert Toombs (1981), Henry Wikoff (1982), ANNE DUNBAR PERKINS (1983), ISAAC JACKSON (1984), James Rufus Tryon (1985), John Farnham (1986), JOSEPH RAMÉE (1987), Chester Arthur (1988) and Ludlow again (1989).

By the end of the period covered by this book, the intentions of the founders had been largely forgotten, and the *Concordiensis* editors found it necessary to scold the participants for drinking on what had been an alcohol-free day. The event was subsequently abandoned.

See also: CAMP UNION.

McComber, Stewart A. (d. Nov. 5, 1919). Director of Physical Education and Professor of Hygiene, 1906–18.

After graduating in 1896 from Brown University, where he starred in track, McComber remained for a year as a gymnasium instructor and then spent two years as director of physical education at Worcester Academy. Moving to the University School in Detroit, he served as director of physical training while earning an MD from the Detroit College of Medicine (1903).

CHARLES WALDRON '06, who had been a track athlete under McComber at the University School, praised him so highly to President Richmond that when the departure of Dr. Herbert L. Towne created a vacancy at Union in 1906, Richmond offered McComber the position of Director of Physical Education and Professor of Hygiene.

As soon as he arrived, he published an article in the *Concordiensis* urging greater stress on intramural sports and physical education, and less on varsity sports (see ATHLETICS), and throughout his tenure at Union he worked to inculcate high ideals of sportsmanship. He coached track (see TRACK AND FIELD) with considerable success and improved the physical facilities for athletics, having a large part in the design of ALUMNI GYMNASIUM, completed in 1914.

McComber left Union at the end of 1917/18 to do YMCA war work in France. He remained after the war to direct the training of French schoolmasters in American sports, but he died there of meningitis about a year later.

Machine Shop. A building known variously as the Machine Shop, the Heat Engines Laboratory, and the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory stood from 1947 until 1985 behind the General Engineering Building on the edge of Jackson's Garden.

The one-storey building was among several moved from the Rome Air Force Base and erected on campus at government expense; it remained in use longer than any of the others. When it opened in the fall of 1947, the west end housed the Heat Engines Laboratory and the east end housed the College's machine shop, which served both the Mechanical Engineering Department (created in 1952) and the Maintenance Department. Other large mechanical engineering laboratory equipment, such as a dynamometer and a wind tunnel, were added later.

The building was twice enlarged: in 1954 a forty-foot by sixty-foot concrete block addition filled the space between the laboratory and the garden fence, and in the summer of 1957, a seventy-two-foot by twelve-foot extension was added to the southeast side. By the late 1960s, the west end of the building contained an adjunct biology laboratory/office.

Much of the mechanical engineering equipment followed the department to the Science and Engineering Center in 1971. When the machine shop moved to the new ENGINEERING LABORATORY in 1985, the old building was razed to make way for the College Center.

McAuley, Thomas (April 21, 1778–May 11, 1862). Class of 1804. Professor at Union College, 1805–22. Founding president of the Union Theological Seminary.

Thomas McAuley was born in Ireland, probably in Coleraine. The date of his emigration to America is unknown; he later said he had been a frontier missionary as early as 1799, when he was twenty-one. After preparing for college under ROBERT PROUDFIT at Salem Academy, McAuley entered Union in the junior class in June 1802.

A year after graduating as Salutatorian in 1804, McAuley was appointed a tutor at Union; in 1806 he married Miss Mary Magoffin of New York City, and the College made him Professor of Latin. McAuley began lecturing on mathematics and natural philosophy in 1811; two years later the trustees relieved him of his Latin classes so that he could serve as Superintendent of Construction on North and South Colleges, and in 1814, when that responsibility had been discharged, he was given the title Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Like other members of the tiny faculty in old West College, McAuley was involved in the skirmishes with students, circa 1806–9, that resulted in the departure of Professor BENJAMIN ALLEN and ELIPHALET NOTT's assumption of full responsibility for student discipline. But although one member of the Class of 1810 recalled that McAuley had been the "object of a wanton and cruel persecution" by students, the professor seems to have been more successful than Allen at keeping his sense of proportion.

On the new campus, McAuley was the first occupant of the faculty residence at the north end of North College (the present Bronner House) and is said to have had a garden nearby, in some sense a precursor of Jackson's Garden. On a visit to Ireland in 1816, he received an LLD degree from Trinity College, Dublin.

His daughter Catherine died in April 1818, aged eleven, and McAuley himself had apparently been seriously ill around that time; in July he gave the Board of Trustees three valuable mathematical instruments "as a small acknowledgment for the indulgence ex-