

him with the assistance of Union geology professor E.S.C. SMITH.

The layers are, from top to bottom (youngest to oldest): Mohawk conglomerate (Pleistocene), Onondaga limestone (Devonian), Oriskany sandstone (Devonian), Kalberg and Beacraft limestones (Devonian), Coeymans limestone (Devonian), Manlius (Silurian), Schenectady (Ordovician), Trenton (Ordovician), Little Falls dolomite (Cambrian), Theresa sandstone and Hoyt limestone, Potsdam sandstone, and Pre-Cambrian gneiss, schist and quartzite.

The pyramid had been suffering from neglect and vandalism when, at the suggestion of Professor Hilary Tann, and with the permission of the Schenectady City Council, it was disassembled and moved to the campus. The work, carried out during 1983/84 by Civil Engineering students under the direction of Professor Frank Griggs, was supported by a \$1,000 contribution from Psi Upsilon, on the occasion of the fraternity's 150th anniversary.

Pyramid Club. Founded at Union in 1902 for non-fraternity men, the Pyramid Club was affiliated with the National Commons Club as the "Pyramid chapter" from 1909 until it withdrew about 1917.

The club had rooms in Middle Section, North College from at least 1906 until the fall of 1920, when it bought a house at 101 Seward Place. On February 17, 1923, the Pyramid Club became a chapter of the revived THETA DELTA CHI, which took over the house.

The Pyramid Club itself revived in December 1931 as the principal organization of non-fraternity men, with a constitution designed to prevent the group from ever again succumbing to the temptation to become a fraternity. There would be no rushing and no pledge period; any neutral could apply for membership, and membership automatically ceased if the member joined a fraternity, a step the club leaned over backwards not to impede.

The club made some attempt to run dances and provide other social activities for neutrals, but without much success, and in the fall of 1941, following a *Concordiensis* editorial advising neutrals to stop complaining and organize themselves, the dormitory neutrals set up a representative body called the Pyramid Council; the Pyramid Club thereupon dissolved itself and turned over its treasury to the more politically oriented organization, which expired a year or two later.

Quarry, College. The College lands originally included a quarry east of the campus, southwest of the later location of the Brown School on Rugby Road. Stone for the TERRACE WALL and for other purposes was drawn from it, and nineteenth-century students skated and swam there. The quarry has long since been filled in, and some back yards of Oxford Place now cover this area.

Radiation Laboratory. A small concrete block building, the Radiation Laboratory stood outside the east end of Jackson's Garden from the summer of 1958 until its contents were removed to the Science and Engineering Center in 1971.

The laboratory, protected by steel and barbed wire fences, contained "a substantial quantity" of Cobalt 60, rated at 1210 Curies in strength, surrounded by a three-ton lead shield. The building and its contents were given to the College by the Schenectady Varnish Co., whose president, W. Howard Wright, was a trustee.

Radio. Student radio at Union College dates from the fall of 1910, when Howard Olwin Thorne '11 and Gustave Huthsteiner '11 began to set up a "wireless telegraph station" as part of their senior thesis work in electrical engineering. Their work was continued the following year by Montgomery Ker '12 and Martin Untermyer '12.

Thorne and Huthsteiner planned a 180-foot-high antenna pole east of the Electrical Engineering Building (see BIOLOGY BUILDING). By October 22, 1910, a concrete foundation had been laid, a pole had been donated by Thomas Dempster, and the supports were being forged by GE. It was not until April 24, 1912, however, that the *Concordiensis* could announce the new station as "now in condition to receive messages." The antenna as erected was 225 feet long and 15 feet wide; it was suspended like a giant hammock between a 165 foot high pole about 250 feet east of the Electrical Engineering Building, and a tree near the building. A wireless room was set up inside the laboratory.

A radio club held its first meeting October 29, 1915. By early December members were using a 250 watt "spark" set to communicate (by Morse code) with amateurs in Albany and Schenectady, and were working to set up a two kilowatt broadcast transmitter purchased by the Electrical Engineering Department. In 1916 the club staged a demonstration of the new technology by broadcasting from the College to Professor ERNST BERG's home on Liberty Street, during a meeting there of the Fortnightly Club.

In those pre-war years, some GE scientists conducted radio research in the Electrical Engineering Building. Although there is no record of direct connection with the student work, the presence of advanced research would, at the very least, have stimulated student enthusiasm. The radio club is known to have had early access to new General Electric products.

In the fall of 1916, ground was broken for the addition of a fourteen-by-fourteen foot radio shack on the side of the Electrical Engineering Building, and the club affiliated with the Radio Association of America. But a few months later, in April 1917, the government