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 (Ordivician), Trenton (Ordivician), 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 Untermeyer '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

shut down all non-military radio stations for the duration of the FIRST WORLD WAR.

The club reorganized in the fall of 1919. In the prewar period, it had used the call letters 2YU, though whether that signal was officially assigned is not certain. By June 1920, the club had been assigned 2XQ, for experimental work, but 2ADD, apparently the personal call letters of chief engineer Wendell King, was used by the club until December 1920.

**The First Regular Broadcasts.** During 1920/21, an ambitious group of members, of which the prime mover was secretary/treasurer Leo C. Freedman '21, earned Union College a place in broadcasting history. By then the club was using a 150 watt transmitter (made with parts borrowed from General Electric by Glen Mercer '16), and a new antenna. On October 14, 1920, playing phonograph records into a microphone, 2ADD broadcast the first of thirty weekly Thursday night concerts. The first piece, "Tell Me, Little Gypsy," sung by John Steel, was followed by seven others, including a violin solo by Fritz Kreisler. The H.S. Barney Co., a Schenectady department store, lent the records in return for mention on the air. The first broadcast was heard as far away as Hartford, Connecticut.

The engineer for the first broadcasts was the club's chief engineer, Wendell W. King, the first black student to attend Union for a significant length of time. King had been involved with amateur radio since 1911 and may have been the most technically proficient student connected with early Union radio; he had already been president of the Troy Amateur Radio Club, had served in the Army Signal Corps, and had worked for the radio section of General Electric. He apparently left college in March 1921. Future trustee Ralph D. Bennett '21, was also an active member of the club at that time.

**Union's Claim to Priority.** The first known radio broadcast in America was a transmission of music and speech by Reginald A. Fessenden from Brant Rock, Massachusetts, on Christmas Day, 1906. The first station to broadcast regularly scheduled programs is popularly believed to have been the Westinghouse Co.'s KDKA of Pittsburgh, which began on November 2, 1920, with a broadcast of the returns of the Harding-Cox presidential election (2ADD rebroadcast KDKA's signals on that occasion.)

Union's 2ADD preceded KDKA by nineteen days. Following the October 14 broadcast (which had been announced at least a day before), the club promised to air music every Thursday night for the rest of the academic year, and with one exception caused, perhaps, by Thanksgiving vacation, it succeeded in keeping to the announced schedule. Both 2ADD and KDKA were preceded by the radio station of the Detroit *News*, then called 8MK and now called WWJ; it began regular nightly broadcasts on August 20, 1920. 8MK apparently did not yet have a broadcast license, while 2XQ did have an experimental license, so Union's claim is probably valid if stated carefully: 2XQ was the first licensed station of any kind, and the first college station, to broadcast regularly scheduled programs. However, it is not correct to suggest that 2XQ became WRUC, Union's present radio station; the College's stations have no continuous history.

Broadcasters were highly competitive in those days of radio's rapid development. Two days after the first broadcast, the *Concordiensis* proclaimed: "UNION AGAIN PIONEER OF AMERICAN COLLEGE WORLD; MUSIC BY WIRELESS TELEPHONE LATEST RADIO FEAT." The fact that the world knows KDKA, which became one of America's most powerful radio stations and influenced broadcasting generally, while 2XQ remains virtually unknown outside the College, has irritated students involved with Union radio down to the present.

**Other Early Exploits.** The original broadcast lasted from 8:00 to 8:15 PM and from 8:18 to 8:30 PM; the engineers had to allow the generator to cool off midway in the broadcast because it was rigged to run far above its rated speed. By the third broadcast, the segments had been extended to half an hour each: 8:00–8:30; 9:00–9:30.

In addition to broadcasting phonograph records each week and sending Morse code messages as a service to students, the Radio Club staged several other firsts during 1920/21. Most were attributable to secretary/treasurer Leo Freedman's quick understanding of the potential of broadcasting (a liberal arts major, he had little technical knowledge). The arrangement with H.S. Barney probably constituted the first commercial. Two days after the first concert, the club tried unsuccessfully to obtain a play-by-play broadcast from Ithaca of the Union—Cornell football game, but it had better luck sending a broadcast to Hobart of the Union—Hobart game at Union on November 13. By April, it was supplying broadcast music several times a week to off-campus dances and other events; in May, it broadcast the Junior Prom. Some of the broadcasts included advertisements for the College and for its administrative engineering course. By winter of 1920/21, the station had extended its range east to a ship in mid-Atlantic, south to Georgia, west to South Dakota, and north to Quebec.

By far the most dramatic and widely publicized exploit of that busy year was the "wireless baby carriage" stunt during Junior Week. Members of the Radio Club outfitted a wicker baby carriage with an early Magnavox radio receiver powered by batteries suspended under the carriage and sporting an aerial above. On several occasions between May 3 and May 5, 1921, with the receiver hidden by blankets and two dolls, they wheeled the carriage around Schenectady as it

emitted lullabies (sometimes jazz) transmitted from the campus by 2XQ. On at least one occasion, the carriage was pushed by Ruth A. Maynard, a student's date, dressed as a nursemaid.

The carriage gave a successful concert in Crescent Park on the evening of May 3. Repeated in different places on succeeding days, the stunt came to the attention of the wire services and was restaged three weeks later for the benefit of a newsreel company. On that occasion, a real baby, Marvin D. Smith (who would graduate from Union twenty-three years later) took the place of the dolls. The film was seen throughout America and in Europe. The "wireless carriage" has been claimed as the world's first portable broadcast receiver—the progenitor, as it were, of the "ghetto blaster."

The years following Leo Freedman's graduation in 1921 were less innovative, but the club did continue the musical concerts, and in January 1922 hosted a convention of three hundred amateur radio operators from Eastern states. About the same time, it moved its broadcast apparatus to the attic of the building behind North Colonnade, later known as the Cat Lab (see SCULPTURE STUDIO), placing aerials on the Physics Laboratory and on North College.

**Finding a Role for College Radio.** In March 1922 the government issued a broadcast license to the College for the call letters WRL, which was used for regular broadcasting, while 2XQ was thenceforth used only for short-wave work in Morse code. That spring the station began broadcasting regular Sunday night educational programs, featuring talks by members of the faculty, performances by the musical clubs, and occasional vesper services conducted by President Richmond. The club was then using a one-kilowatt transmitter.

That broadcasting experiment was not renewed in the fall of 1922, however, because General Electric's station WGY had gone on the air February 20, 1922. The Radio Club saw that it could not compete with the commercial station; nor, given that it was dependent on GE's good will for much of its equipment, did it want to try. The College soon allowed the license for WRL to lapse.

For a while the club remained large and active—even though, in the fall of 1925, it made its ten freshman initiates run the gauntlet. Broadcasting—concerts, election returns, and play-by-play reports of football games—was intended for the campus, and the club set up a loudspeaker in the COLLEGE UNION. Members also worked on equipment and short wave transmission, heard talks by radio engineers, and worked on the development of high-powered oscillators for the VHF range.

In 1926 the club lost its space above the Cat Lab, but it had new quarters on the second floor of HASKINS LABORATORY by the spring of 1928, at which time it was using the call letters 2BMS. About 1929, the letters were changed to W2XBN.

By May 1931 the club was defunct, perhaps because short wave work had lost some of its allure, or perhaps because Depression era students were more studious. The Radio Club reorganized in the fall of 1932, moved its equipment to the Electrical Engineering building, and received the call letters W2GSB for short wave work. Two years later, it had a mobile radio unit, which it used in October 1935 to broadcast a cross-country run to the spectators at a football game—perhaps the earliest harbinger of the new medium's capacity to over-inform.

Other activities of those years included sending free radiograms from students to their families, transmitting results of home games to the visiting team's campus, and weather reports to the Outing Club.

**WRUC.** Plainly, student radio had become humdrum, but President DIXON RYAN FOX was strongly interested in both dramatics and new modes of publicity. In January 1939 Publicity Director Milton Enzer formed the Radio Workshop, a student group to create and broadcast programs over General Electric's two short wave stations, W2XAD and W2XAF. In the spring of 1941 an experimental transmission line was strung between the Electrical Engineering Building (where the club used two rooms on the second floor) and North College for a proposed on-campus network, using electrical power lines in the buildings. By fall most dormitories and fraternities were connected to it. With the encouragement of President Fox, the Union Broadcasting System—the direct ancestor of WRUC—began broadcasting over this "wired wireless" system (as "UBS" at 640 kc) on September 22, 1941. With programming supplied by the Radio Workshop, the station was at first on the air for one hour every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, but before the end of the academic year it had expanded to five hours a day. In March 1942 the Radio Club and the Radio Workshop combined to become the Radio Society, and the station became UCRS. At about this time, a wartime ban shut down the short wave station, W2GSB.

With the advent of the Navy V-12 program, when the Electrical Engineering building could no longer accommodate the station, it moved in July 1943 to the basement of Psi Upsilon, which had become a navy dorm. It remained there until the fall of 1946.

During that period, Union radio developed its most famous program. Starting in August 1943 and continuing until at least the spring of 1948, the station broadcast a quiz show named "Remaining Standing" (later changed to "For Your Information" and then to "Your Turn, Professor"). Members of the Union faculty composed a panel of experts to be stumped by ques-

tions submitted by students. The first panel was HAROLD LARRABEE, BURGES JOHNSON and AUGUSTUS FOX. Larrabee turned out to be a very adept "expert," as did HARRISON COFFIN, who joined the show a few weeks later; the two men remained the mainstays of the program during the nearly five years it lasted. Another faculty contribution during those war years was JOSEPH ROTUNDO'S weekly news analysis.

In the spring of 1946, the station moved to the south end of Washburn Hall. In the fall of that year, the club used a $5,000 loan from the College and another loan from the Student Tax Fund to expand the studio greatly. To pay its debts, the station began airing commercials. In early 1947, Russell E. Warren's suggestion, "Radio Union College," won a contest to choose new call letters, and WRUC was born. For a while the club itself continued to be the Union College Radio Society.

On October 14, 1954, the thirtieth anniversary of the first regularly scheduled broadcast, WRUC dedicated its studios as the Dixon Ryan Fox Memorial Studios. In February 1955, the station acquired a new eighty-watt transmitter and changed its frequency from 650 to 640.

WRUC moved to Old Gym Hall upon the razing of Washburn Hall; although it began broadcasting from its new site on November 13, 1962, the studio officially opened March 19, 1963.

The station had long wanted to switch to FM broadcasting because the "carrier current" system using the College's electrical wiring was fraught with problems, and it did not produce broadcasting of the technical quality students had come to expect from other stations. In 1963, the Board of Trustees rejected the station's proposal to switch to FM and increase power to reach the entire Capital District.

Soon thereafter, the station entered a period of crisis that kept it off the air from December 1963 until September 1964. Vital underground wires were accidentally cut by construction workers, the station's president and technical director both dropped out of college, and the Student Tax Committee froze the station's funds.

In late 1964, the station acquired a new transmitter and increased its programming schedule. By 1965 it was up to eighteen hours a day, seven days a week, and by 1980 it was broadcasting twenty-four hours a day.

Following its 1973 move from Old Gym Hall to the Student Center, WRUC was allowed to proceed with a more modest extension of its range than that blocked by the trustees a decade earlier. The station obtained FCC approval in 1974 to switch to FM broadcasting at ten watts. Using a $50,000 grant from the estate of Mrs. John Green, WRUC built new studios, purchased FM equipment and began FM broadcasting on May 9, 1975, at 90.9 megahertz. As an educational FM station, the new WRUC was not allowed to air commercials. In 1983, the station received permission to switch to 89.7 megahertz and boost its power to 100 watts, enabling it, in theory, to be heard throughout the Capital District. During the transformation of the Student Center to the CAMPUS CENTER, in 1987/88 WRUC was temporarily housed above Old Chapel; it then returned to the Campus Center.

Changes in programming policy have been too numerous to chronicle; among the more unusual initiatives have been a joint venture with Skidmore College radio which began in the fall of 1966 and lasted a year or two, and a Spanish language program, aimed at the local Hispanic population, in 1989.

Short wave station W2GSB, shut down during the Second World War, was reestablished in 1947 as the Union College Amateur Radio Club (later, Society). It briefly occupied a Washburn Hall studio adjacent to WRUC's, then moved in the fall of 1948 to DEWEY HALL. In 1962, it successfully requested the more suitable call letters W2UC. Sometime before Dewey Hall was razed in 1963, the club moved to Haskins Laboratory, where it remained until shortly before that building was razed in 1993. Since then it has been quartered at the Schenectady Museum.

**Radio Broadcasts**. In addition to student RADIO broadcasts since 1920, several long-running broadcast series have emanated from the College over commercial radio. From about 1927 until at least 1945, the Sunday morning service in Memorial Chapel could be heard over WGY, and during the SECOND WORLD WAR, from at least 1942 to 1945 three Union professors discussed current events each Sunday evening on WSNY.

WGY also aired *WALLS TELL A STORY*, a College-sponsored weekly series of talks on historic buildings in the eastern United States (1942), while another weekly WGY program, the *TOWN MEETING OF THE AIR*, was broadcast from Old Chapel during the years 1938–46. It was also common in the 1940s for the College to air roundtable discussions by departments.

See also: SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

**Ramée, Joseph** (April 26, 1764–May 18, 1842). Joseph Ramée, also called Joseph-Jacques Ramée, Joseph-Guillaume Ramée, Joseph Poixramée, etc., French architect and landscape designer, produced in 1813 the unprecedented plan for the Union College campus which has shaped its buildings and grounds ever since.

The turbulent conditions of Ramée's lifetime, aggravated by his adventurous spirit and frequent bad luck, impelled the architect to lead an almost nomadic existence, practicing his profession for brief periods in one country after another. In the process, he transmitted avant-garde architectural ideas from place to place and fashioned a unique synthesis of the artistic currents

of his age. But Ramée's unrootedness also resulted in his later oblivion in most of the places where he had worked (his designs sometimes attributed to other architects), and for nearly a century after his death his career remained mostly unknown, until in the 1930s Professor HAROLD A. LARRABEE of Union College undertook research on Ramée's American period, research which the author of this article has continued and expanded to Europe.

Born in the army fortress of Charlemont near the Belgian-French border, Ramée was trained in Paris in the 1780s by the fashionable architect François Belanger and was caught up in the esthetic ferment of the period. Ramée fell under the spell especially of Claude-Nicolas Ledoux's radically simplified neoclassicism, whose influence can later be seen in the Union College buildings. Just as Ramée began his independent practice, with the execution of elegant town-houses in Paris (one of which still stands, on the Rue de Mail), the outbreak of the French Revolution disrupted his life and career. Having joined the French army as an aide to General Dumouriez, Ramée was drawn into his commander's plot against the increasingly radical government and he had to escape France in April 1793, thus beginning his years of exile as a proscribed émigré.

Ramée practised architecture briefly in Louvain in Belgium, but French military advances of 1794 forced him on to Germany, where he first worked for several Saxon dukes, designing country houses and gardens. He then settled in Hamburg, which he used as a base of operations for about fifteen years, finding work especially in neighboring Holstein, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Denmark. The difficulties Ramée encountered, as a foreigner, in obtaining major architectural commissions, induced him to diversify his practice. As a landscape designer he introduced new forms of the picturesque garden to Germany and Denmark, and he established, with another French émigré, an interior-decorating and furniture company, promoting the Directoire and Empire styles of design. Among Ramée's surviving works of this period are Baur's Park on the Elbe River west of Hamburg, the mausoleum of the Mecklenburg princess Helena Pawlovna at Ludwigslust, several country estates in Denmark (notably Sophienholm on Lake Bagsvaerd), and the exquisite interior decoration of the Erichsen Mansion in Copenhagen, now headquarters of the Danske Bank. In 1805 the architect married Caroline Dreyer, orphaned daughter of a Hamburg merchant, and the following year their only child, Daniel, was born. Caroline was to accompany her itinerant husband for the rest of his life; Daniel learned the profession of architecture from his father and had an important career as a writer and a restorer of medieval buildings.

Economic and political turmoil in Germany and Denmark, around 1810, prompted Ramée once more to move. After a brief period in Paris (his French citizenship had by then been restored), he accepted an invitation in 1812 to go to America. David Parish, son of one of Ramée's Hamburg clients, had just made a fortune in an international financial scheme and had purchased large tracts of land near the St. Lawrence River in New York State. Parish had grandiose plans for developing industry and new cities there, and he chose Ramée to be the town planner and architect of these projects. But just as Ramée arrived in northern New York and began designing for Parish, the outbreak of the War of 1812 greatly curtailed Parish's plans. During the nearly four years that the architect spent in the United States, he executed some buildings for his patron, but not enough to keep him fully occupied. Parish, who evidently felt some responsibility for the welfare of Ramée and his family in America, made efforts to help him find other commissions. The most important of these was the design of Union College.

In January of 1813, as Parish and Ramée were returning from northern New York to Philadelphia, their home-base in the United States, they stopped at Schenectady, and Parish introduced the architect to Union College President ELIPHALET NOTT. Parish proceeded alone, mentioning in a letter from Albany, "I have left Mr. Ramée at Schenectady where he will be charged with the building of a new college and laying out 70 acres of land in pleasure grounds." Ramée worked on the Union design for more than two years, sending drawings mainly from Philadelphia, although he returned to Schenectady at least once to confer with Nott and probably to supervise the construction of North and South Colleges. The architect's fees for the job totaled $1500. Ramée's plans for the college, the complicated history of their execution, and their significance for American architecture are outlined in the article ARCHITECTURE OF UNION COLLEGE. The more than thirty sheets of drawings by Ramée that were discovered at the college in 1932 and are now in the Schaffer Library Archives—ranging from thumb-nail sketches to detailed working drawings and watercolor renderings—constitute the largest surviving group of Ramée's drawings, and one of the fullest documentations of an early American architectural design.

Although Ramée was one of the two or three most experienced and talented architects in the United States at this time, he found little significant work besides the Union commission, mainly because of the unsettled economy during the period, but also perhaps because of Ramée's difficulty in adjusting to the American scene (it appears, for instance, that he never learned English proficiently). He constructed domestic houses and laid out country estates in the environs of Philadelphia and Baltimore and in New York State (such as the Duane estate at Duanesburg), and he designed at least one church, St. Michael's in Antwerp, New York, one of the first buildings in America to in-

corporate Gothic-revival features. But Ramée's efforts to obtain important public commissions were frustrated. He submitted a brilliant design in the 1813 competition for a Washington Monument in Baltimore (his perspective drawing for it, which survives, was perhaps the most accomplished architectural rendering produced in America up to that time), but the competition jury preferred to give the award to an American architect. Ramée's submission to the competition for the Baltimore Exchange, in 1815, was also unsuccessful.

When the professional prospects for Ramée in Europe improved, with the fall of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy, the architect returned home, in 1816. But ever the wanderer, he spent the remaining years of his life working in several places, in Belgium and Germany as well as France. In the 1820s and 1830s, Ramée devoted much of his effort to producing engraved and lithographed publications of his designs. Three of these publications are known. For some reason, the surviving copies of each of them are extremely rare: for example, there are only three known copies of *Parcs et jardins*—one of which is now in the Schaffer Library Archives.

Despite the brevity of Ramée's stay in the United States and the relatively small number of works he executed here, he made significant contributions to American architecture. His designs, many of which were exhibited in 1814 at the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, introduced to America a new level of sophisticated planning, especially in their integration of architecture and landscape. Most important, Ramée's design for Union created new standards of collegiate and university planning, which have helped shape American campuses ever since.

—Paul V. Turner

**Rapelje, Charlotte MacDougal** (c1898–June 12, 1989). Registrar, 1947–64.

Born in Buffalo, Charlotte MacDougal came to Schenectady at the age of three and graduated from Schenectady High School in January 1917. She was employed at Union first as an assistant to the secretary in Admissions from February 1917, then as secretary to Edward Ellery in Chemistry, 1918–19, and as secretary to Dean Garis, 1919–October 1921.

Quiting to marry Lawrence Rapelje '21 (pronounced "rapple-jay"), she frequently typed student and faculty manuscripts at home during the next two years. In September 1923, Dean Garis persuaded her to return temporarily; when he retired twenty-four years later, she was still on the job, which had been given the title "Administrative Assistant" in 1943.

Succeeding Garis in 1947, Dean C. William Huntley sought to divest the dean's office of the record-keeping and scheduling functions being performed by Mrs. Rapelje and FRANCES TRAVIS; in June 1948 they were appointed to the revived administrative positions of registrar and recorder, respectively.

Mrs. Rapelje served as registrar until her retirement in 1964, doing much, in those pre-computer days, to make Union a friendlier place by accommodating the scheduling needs of individual students. On the death of Miss Travis in 1960, the duties of the recorder were transferred to the registrar's office.

The Alumni Council recognized Charlotte Rapelje's work with its Meritorious Service Award in 1962.

**Rathskeller.** When the basement of Geological Hall was made usable for the storage of library books in 1941, the *Union Alumni Monthly* presciently captioned a photograph of the space "The unusual groined brick arch construction suggests its future use as a rathskeller when the needs of the library are more permanently provided for."

The library got a better annex at the beginning of 1948, and in March 1949 students launched a fund drive for a rathskeller; it eventually exceeded its $3,000 goal. Work began before summer vacation in 1949; the College installed toilets, added an eastern entrance to supplement the old entrance from Mrs. Perkins Garden, and contributed the former pews from Old Chapel to make booths (they are still in use). Much of the work of remodeling the space was done by student volunteers, helped in the final push by what the alumni magazine called "A group of ladies employed in various offices of the college" who pitched in to paint and do other chores "that the students have not had either the enthusiasm or the physical stamina to do."

The Rathskeller opened December 2, 1949, and received a beer license two weeks later. Selling beer in the Rathskeller was at first controversial, but the administration, to which the trustees had delegated the decision, ruled hopefully that beer could be sold because it was "a non-intoxicating beverage." An important factor in the decision was the fact that the post-war classes included a great many veterans, toward whom it was difficult to be paternalistic. The Chaplain was nevertheless displeased, and a member of the Graduate Council proposed that the Council contribute $500 if the student manager would agree not to sell beer. A better businessman than his elders, the manager declined.

The Dutchmen's Rathskeller, as it was officially called, was both a financial and a social success during its first few years. The College had been without an informal social center for independents since the SCUTTLEBUTT left Washburn Hall in 1947. Officially owned by the student government, the Rathskeller was run entirely by students and supervised by a student board with a faculty advisor. It was generally agreed to provide its managers with realistic business experience.

The quality of management inevitably fluctuated, however, and by 1956 the business was losing money.

After the student management finally gave up in the fall of 1961, the Rathskeller closed for a semester so that its quarters could be thoroughly renovated and sanitation problems found by the College physician corrected.

Although it continued to be owned by the student government, the Rathskeller was managed for the next sixteen years by Saga Food Services, the caterer which operated the College dining halls. In the fall of 1978, management was taken over by the College's Food Service; by then the Rathskeller had competition from the Dutch Hollow Pub, which also sold beer.

When New York State raised the drinking age to twenty-one at the end of 1985, both the Rathskeller and the Dutch Hollow Pub stopped selling beer; the Rathskeller removed its bar and increased the range of food available. In the fall of 1987, the "21 Club," formed to sell beer in Hale House to students of drinking age, moved to the Rathskeller, which began to require ID's at the door. That experiment was short-lived, and the Rathskeller has not served alcohol since.

The Rathskeller's name has been rather protean. A misspelling on the first sign sanctioned "Rathskellar," often shortened to "'skellar," while "Dutchman's" has been used interchangeably with "Dutchmen's."

**Raymond, Andrew Van Vranken** (Aug. 8, 1854–April 5, 1918). Class of 1875. Clergyman, ninth president of Union College (1894–1907).

Born a few miles from Schenectady in Vischer's Ferry, the son of Henry Augustus Richmond, a Dutch Reformed minister, and Catherine Maria Miller Raymond, Andrew V.V. Raymond lived as a boy in several upstate communities where his father served as pastor. He was educated at Troy High School, and by private tutors.

Entering Union in 1872 as a sophomore in the Classical Course, "Andy" Raymond was a good scholar but not an outstanding one. Hearty and good-natured, he was popular with his classmates, who transformed his middle initials into the nickname "Voulez Vous." He joined Alpha Delta Phi and the Union Navy (i.e., boat club), served as an editor of the *College Spectator*, and was regarded even in undergraduate days as a fine speaker, being selected to give the principal address in student ceremonies celebrating the Nott Memorial's completion in the fall of 1874.

Above all, however, Raymond made his mark as an athlete. A left fielder on the baseball team, he won an intercollegiate game in his junior year by hitting the longest ball anyone had seen at Union College: with the score tied and the bases loaded in the bottom of the ninth inning, batting from near the corner of North College, he bounced a home run off South Colonnade. This feat would later be recalled as presaging his presidential administration.

Following graduation from Union in 1875, Raymond attended New Brunswick Theological Seminary, but he did not have to give up sports; the loose rules of the time allowed him to play as captain of the Rutgers football team even though he had never matriculated at Rutgers. Graduating in 1878, he was ordained a Dutch Reformed minister and appointed pastor of the First Reformed Church in Paterson, New Jersey. He married the Welsh-born Margaret Morris Thomas on September 24, 1879; their two sons would eventually go to Union, and their daughter to Vassar. In 1881 Raymond accepted a call to the Trinity Reformed Church in Plainfield, New Jersey, where he remained until 1886.

Changing from the Dutch Reformed Church of his father to become a Presbyterian, he then accepted a call to the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Albany. He served several times as a Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and in 1892 as Moderator of the General Synod of New York.

With this new proximity to Union College, Raymond became more involved in its affairs. When the fired Professor HARRISON WEBSTER was brought back as president in 1888, Raymond, a former student and strong supporter, welcomed his return. Webster soon called on Raymond to preach at the College, and in 1890 Raymond became president of the General Alumni Association, serving until he was selected as president of the College.

When poor health forced Webster to step down in 1894, the trustees, who had reason to anticipate his resignation at their meeting of January 22, 1894, voted immediately and unanimously to offer the presidency to Raymond. He struggled for several weeks with the conviction that the ministry was his true *metier*, and later said that his acceptance had been especially influenced by the urgings of Robert Alexander '80 and by a message from Union undergraduates. He took office May 5, 1894.

**The Presidency.** It was a job for a clutch hitter. Although the College's fortunes had improved marginally from their low point at the end of JUDSON LANDON'S interim administration, pessimism was widespread. Union's reputation had been badly damaged, its income and endowment were woefully inadequate, and many alumni had abandoned hope for the College.

Not quite forty at his inauguration in June 1894, Raymond had earned a new nickname. His initials, someone said, really stood for "Very Vigorous." A stocky five feet eleven, the new president was still a sportsman: he had captained the alumni baseball team in 1890, and shortly after taking office would break the Adirondack League Club fly fishing record by taking five speckled trout with three casts on West Canada Creek. He was apparently a founding member of the

College Hill Golf Club in or before 1896, and its best player.

Andrew Raymond was the last of Union's four alumni presidents, and the only one whose administration could be called a success. He worked long hours at his desk, but also travelled a good deal on behalf of the College. A fine after-dinner speaker, capable of imbuing others with his faith in Union, he had what another college president called "one of the most magnetic personalities I had ever met." His statesmanlike temperament, and the fact that he was both a distant relation by marriage of ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER and a friend of Harrison Webster, enabled him to persuade the partisans of those two antagonists to put behind them what he characterized as "a thirty-years war that would have killed any ordinary college."

Although Raymond, uniquely among Union's presidents, had no previous experience as an educator, he had strong ideas about the role of education in society. In his inaugural address on "The Mission of the American College," he tried to distance the College from business ("The weights and measures of commerce have no spiritual adjustments; and life is spirit") and from the professions, defending the "exclusion of purely professional studies and of independent investigations carried on in the interests of science as such, which belong to technical schools and the university rightly conceived." The most important role of the College, he thought, was to produce good citizens, a task made urgent by the recent influx of immigrants who did not understand American institutions:

> Either because of a mistaken policy in the past by which the most diverse elements have been admitted into our national life, or because of fundamental error in the theory of popular government, we are now face to face with influences which make the practicability of self government still an open question. I use the term government in its broadest sense as including all the forces that tend to the peace, prosperity and general good of society.

But Raymond saw no place in colleges for distinctions of social class; colleges must be "intensely and preeminently democratic, the persistent enemy of all fictitious distinctions between man and man," and he deplored "the rapid growth in our land of a contrary spirit whose influence is felt already in the college world to the loss of simplicity of life and independent judgment." Colleges should also be permeated with a sense of honor, and they should be devoted to instilling a "quick sense of obligation." To instill such altruism, "the American College must be definitely Christian, not theologically Christian, but practically Christian, owning allegiance to Him who came that he might 'give life and give it more abundantly,' and who said, 'He that saveth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life for my sake and the Gospel's shall find it.'"

These ideas led Raymond to no obvious changes in the operation of the College—though his concern to prevent "fictitious distinctions between man and man" may have motivated a policy of discouraging fraternities from building expensive houses. Indeed, he purchased some of his administration's success by increasing Union's commitment to professional studies. However committed the College was to "practical" Christianity, the first significant admissions of Jewish students at Union began during his administration.

Raymond moved quickly to strengthen the administration, faculty and curriculum. He immediately replaced the aged Dean HENRY WHITEHORNE—who may have been happy to step down—with BENJAMIN RIPTON, and with some difficulty got the inefficient MARGARET PEISSNER out of the registrar's office. He made several strong faculty appointments, bringing EDWARD EVERETT HALE JR. from the University of Iowa to head the English department, and CHARLES PROSSER from Washburn College in Kansas to head the College's first separate geology department. Electrical engineering was added to the curriculum in Raymond's first year, and he would later do much to build that program. He introduced Union's first system of SABBATICAL LEAVES.

At his first meeting with the trustees, Raymond argued successfully for establishing a chair of history and sociology, but he found the board unresponsive to the call in his first annual report, June 1895, for an ambitious building program. The president wanted an electrical engineering building, a chemical laboratory, a natural science building, a dormitory, professors' houses (to gain dormitory and classroom space in North and South Colleges), equipment for the electrical engineering department, and endowments for faculty salaries and the library.

> There are times when a corporation is justified in increasing its indebtedness when by doing so it prepares the way for greatly increased receipts. Not to advance now, not to show our own confidence in the future is to miss, I think, our opportunity. The appeal of progress is always stronger than the appeal of dire need...$100,000 spent in buildings would not increase our annual outlay in interest more than one half the amount already added by salaries, and it would be in the nature of an investment sure to bring large returns.

If by "returns" Raymond meant tuition income, he was a poor accountant, but it can never be known whether major benefactors would have come forward to make the gamble a success. The president exhorted the board with great earnestness to overcome its inertia:

> You share responsibility with me, I must turn to you for cooperation. We have no right to stand still and dream and hope and wait for help from unknown sources.... Pardon me if I seem to speak too urgently. Waking or sleeping, Union College is always before me. As no one else I see its needs and perhaps as no one else I see its possibilities.

But although the College was in the midst of its CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, the only possibility the trustees could see was retrenchment.

First, however, the institution had to pass through several months of demoralizing public debate caused by the revival in late 1895 of a proposal to move Union College to Albany (see ALBANY (REMOVAL TO)). John Boyd Thacher made that idea the sole issue in his campaign for mayor of Albany, and many influential alumni saw removal as Union's only hope, while others were adamantly opposed. Studiously neutral, Raymond insisted that he favored whatever seemed, on investigation, best for the College. The issue died in April 1896 when the State Legislature declined to fund the proposed removal.

Raymond continued to point out the College's most pressing needs to the board. He persuaded them to give the library more support ("For more than thirty-three years little or almost nothing has been done for it") by replacing some of the income from a $10,000 library fund which had long before been diverted, and—"with a view to increasing the efficiency of the Library"—to retire librarian WENDELL LAMOROUX in June 1897, replacing him with part of the time of an instructor. Soon, however, solutions requiring an expenditure would be considered out of the question.

In October 1897 the board accepted an offer for its Long Island property (see HUNTER'S POINT, GREENPOINT AND STUYVESANT COVE PROPERTIES OF UNION COLLEGE), on the market since June 1895. The sale was final in February 1898, but much of the $1,100,000 sale price was earmarked to retire debts, and a letter apparently written by Raymond to the faculty in June 1898 explained the transaction's significance:

> The sale was effected at an opportune moment and saved the College from imminent peril and disaster; but it also extinguished the somewhat visionary hopes of great treasure to be extracted from the soil of Long Island City. For the first time in half a century the Trustees know definitely the value of the College endowment and can forecast with reasonable certainty its income. That income is quite inadequate to meet the present outlay, and it is no longer possible to permit encroachments upon capital under the guise of drafts upon unearned increment.

Raymond continued to insist to the board "I cannot give up my faith in the future of Union College, my belief that there is money for us somewhere and that we shall get it," but the board believed it had to make immediate and drastic cuts in the faculty salary account, reducing the staff of instructors by about eight, lowering the salaries of full professors by $250 each (12.5 percent in most cases) and requiring the faculty to teach heavier loads. The faculty acceded, but formally protested that the reduction in the size of the faculty was wreaking havoc with schedules and causing major discrepancies between the catalogue and the College's actual offerings. A sympathetic trustees' Education Committee met with the faculty and recommended a set of course offerings with fewer advanced courses and fewer electives.

Raymond's report of January 24, 1899, was again sternly critical of the board: in his attempts to raise money since the sale of the Long Island property, he had found widespread dissatisfaction with the trustees for their lack of candor in reporting the details of the Long Island transaction, for their failure to heed an Alumni Association resolution proposing four-year terms for all trustees, and for failing to sell the College's surplus Schenectady land. He exhorted the board to reorganize itself completely, but seventy-year-old chairman SILAS BROWNELL would remain in that position until his death at eighty-eight.

Instead, the trustees further reduced expenses in January 1899, combining the departments of biology and geology, which resulted in the dismissal—to Raymond's great regret—of Charles Prosser, along with two faculty members from other departments. The Board also decided at this time to sell some of the land east and west of the campus.

When the faculty reminded the board in January 1900 that the salary reductions imposed eighteen months earlier were to have been for one year only, the board regretfully rejected the appeal. Raymond warned the board:

> We have already carried retrenchment so far as not only to cripple seriously the work of the college but also to create the impression that the college is helplessly and hopelessly poor. The discouragement thus produced among Faculty and students is disastrous...to go further in the reduction of the teaching force or in the cutting off of supplies for work would be to invite general demoralization. You who do not breathe this atmosphere of constant discouragement cannot know its depressing effect. Another step backward and downward will mean the loss of students already here and the loss of the best men on the faculty so soon as they can find places elsewhere.

He renewed his argument against the reactive strategy practiced by the board:

> So thoroughly persuaded am I of the moral effect of bricks and mortar that I am confident that the erection of one or two new buildings on our campus would be followed immediately by an increase of students and of students who would pay tuition. As it is there are few things more discouraging than the letters received from men who had applied for admission but after a visit to Schenectady write withdrawing their application...I believe that poor as we are today, it would be a good financial policy to put twelve or fifteen thousand dollars into one of the dormitories providing it with all the modern conveniences even if we had to borrow the money. Of one thing I am certain, it will be almost impossible to prevent further numerical decrease until we have more of the material equipment of a modern college, and are aided by the enthusiasm that goes with visible improvements.

As part of a plan to "meet the annual deficit [and] provide the amount needed for several years to come, besides preparing the way for an increased permanent endowment," in 1900 Raymond recruited two wealthy

alumni, William B. Rankine and Daniel S. Lamont, to the board, and in June 1900 he intervened on the issue of faculty salaries, offering $1500 of his own $5000 salary if the board would find the balance of the $2500 needed to restore faculty salaries to their previous level. The board accepted the offer.

The College's financial affairs entered a new era when, on the death in 1901 of Treasurer G.K. HARROUN, Raymond persuaded FRANK BAILEY '85 to take the job. Bailey agreed on condition that the College would meet all current expenses from its tuition and endowment income, however small, reserving gifts for capital expenditures. As severe as the College's retrenchment had been, its balance sheet fell short of Bailey's standard, and accordingly in 1902 the trustees reduced overall expenses for salary from $28,000 to $20,000, resulting in the dismissal of JAMES TRUAX, Frederick Robertson Jones, and several more junior faculty members.

In reluctantly carrying out these draconian cuts, Raymond never entirely surrendered his independence; a sentence from one of his letters to the ever-truculent Frank Bailey provides one measure of the relative stature of the two men most responsible for saving the College: "Your suggestion that I have retained men because it is disagreeable to dismiss them may have some truth in it so far as Dr. Hale is concerned, but it is far from being all true."

To Raymond, who had a keener feeling for the purpose of a college and a much better sense of the requirements for success in a non-business enterprise, than the men whose decisions he had to execute, these must have been very discouraging years. Yet he seems never to have lost his ability to kindle enthusiasm for the College, and there were some hopeful signs.

C.B. POND, the assistant treasurer Bailey installed at the College, succeeded in increasing income simply by forcing students to pay their tuition and other bills, a matter in which the College had become remarkably lax.

In 1900 Horace B. Silliman gave SILLIMAN HALL; though not among the buildings Raymond felt were most needed, it enhanced student life. The ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING program, which Raymond saw as Union's best hope of regaining lost distinction, flourished under a formal agreement with the General Electric Co. begun in 1897. Nothing came of Raymond's attempt in 1901 to get a bill through the State Legislature establishing a "State Electrical Laboratory" at Union, but with the appointment in 1902 of CHARLES STEINMETZ as head of the Electrical Engineering Department, the College acquired (at GE's expense) the most famous faculty member it has ever had. A $25,000 gift from General Electric enabled the College finally to erect, in the fall of 1905, one of the buildings on Raymond's list, to be dedicated to electrical engineering (see BIOLOGY BUILDING). Raymond's administration also saw the campus made more attractive to prospective students by the erection of its second, third and fourth fraternity houses, built by ALPHA DELTA PHI (1898), KAPPA ALPHA (1901) and SIGMA PHI (1905).

A gift from Andrew Carnegie paid for converting the NOTT MEMORIAL to a library building in 1902/3. The year after the Centennial Celebrations, Raymond inaugurated Charter Day (which would later be revived as FOUNDERS' DAY), and the centenary in 1904 of Eliphalet Nott's election to the presidency also had some publicity value.

Following Raymond's 1899 exhortation, the College slowly sold off its unneeded Schenectady property: the GENERAL ELECTRIC REALTY PLOT in 1899, land west of the present Seward Place in 1901–2, and lots on the Nott Street side of the campus in 1906. The proceeds now seem trivial, but they helped the College survive. The renovations to the dormitories for which Raymond had pleaded were finally undertaken in 1902–3.

In the fall of 1905, Raymond obtained a gift of $100,000 from Andrew Carnegie to build the General Engineering Building (see CAMPUS CENTER). The terms required the College to raise an equal amount for endowment; this had been done by June 1907, and construction began after Raymond left the College.

In 1907 appeared Raymond's only book, the three-volume *Union University, its history, influence, characteristics and equipment*. Though he was a graceful writer, the book is no credit to his memory. The two biographical volumes and part of the historical volume were actually written by the staff of the Lewis Historical Publishing Co., a firm specializing in biographical works designed to be sold to the worthy citizens whose lives were flatteringly described therein. Of the portion of the historical volume written by Raymond, it can only be said that the ideals of historical veracity and candor predictably had no power to seduce from his presidential duty a man so entirely devoted to the practical interests of his College.

When the book was published in May 1907, Raymond had almost reached the end of his active service to Union. His wife died the next month, after years of intermittent illness, and he yearned to return to the ministry. He had refused a call from New York's Broadway Tabernacle in 1898, and from others later, but about 1904 he agreed to preach as "permanent supply" at the First Presbyterian Church of Buffalo, then without a pastor. After three years of commuting by train, he accepted the church's offer of the pastorship at a salary of $10,000 (his Union salary was still $5,000), a house and two months vacation.

Summing up his administration in his letter of resignation on July 18, 1907, Raymond, with a modesty that may have reflected frustration, said "what I have done is to stand in my place when it meant something