

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

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 pre-war 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 ap-

parently 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 HASK-

INS 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 harbingers 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, BURGESS 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.

Quitting 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 SCUTLEBUTT 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 co-operation. 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, GREEN-POINT 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 admin-

istration 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 pastorate 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

for the college just to do that." He had, of course, done much more, even though his more ambitious plans had been balked. By conducting himself for thirteen years as a model college president and participating in civic affairs (he was, for example, a Governor of the state mental hospital at Utica), Raymond had reassured not only the public but the College itself that Union was a viable enterprise and would endure.

After resigning, he travelled to Europe; on his return he stopped at Union and explained to the students in chapel that he had been unable to continue at the College without his wife:

As I walked along the campus yesterday, I could have wished with all my heart that the old relations were still in force, for no other place in the world means to-day or can ever mean what Union means to me. However, I did not know that it would be so hard to leave. I do not believe that it would have been possible for me to have resigned but for the experiences through which I have passed, and even then, if I had felt that I ought to stay here on the hill day after day and work among you as I had always planned, no other call or opportunity of service could have taken me away.

Installed in his new pastorate in December 1907, Raymond was highly successful; the church's history describes him as a "man of great personal charm and deep spiritual feeling, and a preacher of force and ability...in the prime of life, full of vigor and enthusiasm." The church thrived during the eleven years of his ministry, and he held many church-related offices. Several of his sermons were published separately.

He had not lost his interest in education, however, and in February 1909 he accepted election to the University of Buffalo's governing board, the University Council. The university was then working toward a major expansion, and Raymond was particularly interested in the establishment of the College of Liberal Arts. As chairman of the Fund Raising Committee, he had at last an opportunity to vindicate his contention that "the appeal of progress is always stronger than the appeal of dire need": he was apparently responsible for the creation of the university's Seymour Knox Foundation, endowed with a \$500,000 gift.

Raymond died of a heart attack while on a visit to Tyron, South Carolina. Four years later, his congregation gave the University of Buffalo \$125,000 to endow the Andrew V.V. Raymond Professorship of the Classics.

Union awarded Raymond honorary degrees before and after his presidency: a DD in 1887 and an LHD in 1908. He also received LLDs from Williams (1894) and the College of South Carolina (1903).

Raymond House. Built as a dormitory in 1961, Raymond House (1471 Lenox Road) lies east of MEMORIAL FIELD HOUSE and north of POTTER HOUSE. It is named for President ANDREW V.V. RAYMOND.

The College built Raymond House and Potter House to be leased to the four fraternities compelled by zoning laws to give up their houses in the GENERAL ELECTRIC REALTY PLOT. The College's architect, MCKIM, MEAD AND WHITE, drew the elevations for both houses, but the interiors were designed by Harrison and Mero, a Troy architectural firm retained by the fraternities that would occupy them. Construction by Schenectady contractor Christiansen and Neilsen began in June 1960, and the buildings opened in the fall of 1961.

Raymond House was built at cost of about \$450,000 to accommodate DELTA CHI and SIGMA CHI, but the College reserved the right to place other students there; at the end of 1988/89, Delta Chi lost its group housing privilege because it had been unable to meet the minimum occupancy rate.

Reading Room. The LITERARY SOCIETIES—in particular the Philomathean Society and the Adelpheic Society—maintained libraries which better reflected student interests than did the College library, especially in periodicals and newspapers. When the literary societies fell on hard times in the later nineteenth century, several attempts were made circa 1873–1884 to maintain a student-operated periodical reading room.

In early 1873, President ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER gave the students Room 5 in South Colonnade on the understanding that they would stock it with periodicals. The reading room's fate is unrecorded until the fall of 1881, when, following a period of neglect, it was restocked by the Reading Room Association. Members taxed themselves and obtained a fifty dollar donation from the Rev. Walter G. Houghton, but the lack of regular funding and of supervision doomed the venture. It was revived, with faculty help, the following year, declared dead a year later, revived again in the fall of 1884, and then disappeared.

Recorder. Union College created the position of Recorder when the dean's office divested itself of many record-keeping functions in 1947. FRANCES TRAVIS, appointed to the post at that time, served until her death in 1960, after which the office was merged with that of the REGISTRAR.

Reece, David William (Aug. 30, 1916–Sept. 29, 1981). Professor of Classics, 1964/65, 1967–81.

A native of Bristol, England, David Reece earned a BA in 1939 from St. John's College, Oxford, with first class honors in Classical Moderation and in Greats. Serving from October 1939 until May 1945 as an infantryman in the British army, he saw active service in Burma, where he was mentioned in dispatches for his work as a transport officer and quartermaster. He was demobilized with the rank of captain.

After a year as an assistant lecturer in Classics at the University of Hull (1947/48), Reece became Lecturer in Humanity at Aberdeen in 1948, advancing to Senior Lecturer in 1963. His principal field was Roman history, on which he wrote several articles. He married the former Pauline Askew; they had three children.

Union College initially hired Reece for one year as a visiting professor after finding itself unable satisfactorily to fill a vacancy in the Classics Department. Center One dean Neal Allen, who had become friendly with Reece while in Scotland as an exchange professor, offered him the position by mail in the spring of 1964, and despite the short notice, Reece was able to accept.

The College would have liked to extend the appointment, but visa limitations made that impossible. In January 1966, however, Provost Lockwood reopened the question, with the result that the Reeces emigrated in the fall of 1967.

As an English Oxford graduate teaching in Scotland, where a larger percentage of young people attended universities than was the case in England, Reece had given much thought to the design of curricula below the honors level. A 1960 paper on "The Scottish ordinary degree" summarized his conclusions. As chairman of Union's Classics Department, which had been in some disarray since the retirement of HARRISON COFFIN in 1961, he completely revised the curriculum, creating and teaching several new courses. The department began to attract more majors, and his own courses in classical history and civilization enjoyed unusually high enrollments.

In 1974, the College named him to the Frank Bailey Chair of Greek, Latin and Ancient Languages. A cheerful, friendly man, devoted to the College and conscientious in his service on major committees, Reece was generally well-liked by his colleagues. He amused them with commentaries on local events in parodies of well known poems, and introduced to Union the clerihew, a light verse form invented by E.C. Bentley. One of Reece's clerihews read: "David Reece / Knows the history of Greece / But he feels more at home / With the history of Rome."

He died suddenly while convalescing from coronary disease, leaving an unfinished book manuscript on the Flavian emperors of Rome.

Reed, George Henry (Dec. 21, 1905–March 23, 1975). Professor of Chemistry, 1956–71.

A New York City native, George Reed graduated from the University of Rochester (BS, 1927) and earned a PhD in chemistry from the State University of Iowa (1931). He taught at the University of Illinois (1931–39) and then at Knox College (1939–56). During the Second World War (July 1942–March 1946) he served in the U.S. Army, attaining the rank of captain.

Union's President CARTER DAVIDSON, who had earlier hired Reed while serving as president of Knox College, brought him to Union because he needed a chemistry department chairman with whom he was sure he could work. Davidson was eager to replace long-time chairman CHARLES HURD, who he believed had made it difficult to retain good faculty in the department, and who was resisting the curricular reforms Davidson considered essential. Hurd was due for a sabbatical leave in 1956/57, and afterward would be near retirement, so the president took the opportunity to bring in a new chairman. Reed and his wife, the former Phyllis Jane Lee, were social friends of the Davidsons, and the two men golfed together. The Reeds had two children.

A physical chemist, Reed did no research after co-authoring two papers early in his career. He was a dedicated teacher and a competent administrator, however, and served on committees of the American Chemical Society and the National Science Foundation. He took a special interest in the National Science Foundation's SUMMER INSTITUTES FOR TEACHERS, and spent a 1963/64 sabbatical as Associate Program Director of the NSF's Summer Institute Program. From 1961 to 1963 he served as chairman of the science division.

Reed's term at Union extended into the administrations of President HAROLD MARTIN and Dean of Science and Engineering James Palmer. The Martin administration placed a new emphasis on faculty research, and Palmer, believing that the chemistry department was in particular need of attention in this respect, brought in a new chairman in 1969. Reed retired two years later at sixty-five.

Reed, Thomas C. (circa 1809–83). Class of 1826. Adelpic Society. Professor at Union College, 1831–51.

One of three children of Dr. John Reed '05, an Episcopal priest in Poughkeepsie, New York, and Susan Robinson Reed, the precocious Thomas Reed, aged fifteen, entered Union's junior class in May 1824. On graduating in 1826, he remained at Union as a tutor until he was appointed Adjunct Professor of Political Economy and Intellectual Philosophy in 1831 (the first person at Union to bear titular responsibility for teaching economics). He also occasionally taught classics, and in 1849, on the retirement of ROBERT PROUDFIT, he was appointed Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

In 1829 Reed married Eliza Duane, granddaughter of James Duane and brother of James Chatham Duane '41. Two of their four surviving children, John Reed and T. Davies Reed, attended Union, both in the Class of 1851.

Some time before 1830, Thomas Reed was ordained in the Episcopal Church. He never had his own pastorate, but frequently substituted in the pulpit of St. George's Church, Schenectady. A student who knew him in the 1840s later described him as "Tall, erect, and dignified, with curly black hair and brilliant eyes...a decidedly handsome man." From 1837 until his departure, Reed and his family occupied the faculty residence at the south end of North College, while his friend and classmate ISAAC JACKSON lived in the north end.

Reed's only published writings were his eulogies for professors CHESTER AVERILL and Edward Savage, two colleagues who had died young in 1837, and for Eliphalet Nott's daughter, SARAH MARIA POTTER (1839). He served as president of the SENATE from its revival in 1840 until his departure.

In 1851, Reed was forced to resign from the faculty on account of his alcoholism. The College may have been aware of the problem for some time; a student satire in *The Wizard* (1838) portrays Reed and JOHN AUSTIN YATES as drinking companions, but matters evidently reached a crisis in 1851. The only surviving evidence is contained in Eliphalet Nott's letter to an unstated correspondent, probably a trustee, on April 18, 1851. Although Reed had submitted his resignation two weeks earlier, citing an eye malady, Nott asks whether he should give Reed's family any encouragement to hope that he may be retained as a professor, observing: "Some of his friends are of opinion that the trustees might consistently give him another trial on the ground, that his recent melancholy conduct has been owing to insanity—and surely he has acted as if he were insane...." JONATHAN PEARSON, however, recorded in his diary his opinion and that of Reed's other friends that the problem was simply "love of drink."

After spending a year or two at the State Lunatic Asylum in Utica (which frequently treated alcoholics), Reed emerged apparently cured. By the spring of 1853, Nott had enough confidence in him to grant him a \$1,000 mortgage loan; by the fall of 1853, Reed had founded the Walnut Hill School, a boarding school for boys in Geneva, New York, which he conducted with evident success for at least twenty years.

Registrar. The TREASURER originally carried out the functions of the registrar. After the trustees authorized the president in 1814 to appoint "a Keeper and reporter of the weekly rolls," the first men to fill the new position (William M. Adams, December 20, 1815–April 4, 1817, and George Allen, May 2, 1817–June 13, 1817) were called "Collector," signifying, perhaps, that their paramount responsibility was to collect tuition and fees. Their successor, JONAS HOLLAND, who took up his duties September 19, 1817, began to call

himself "Register" March 11, 1819; for awhile, "Register" and "Registrar" were used interchangeably.

From 1833 until his death in 1839, Holland served also as treasurer. His son, ALEXANDER HOLLAND, succeeded him immediately as treasurer and added the title Registrar in 1843, HOWARD NOTT, Eliphalet's son, having been registrar in the interim.

On relinquishing both positions in 1853, Alexander Holland was briefly succeeded as registrar by Levi H. Willard, after which George W. Gilbert '47 was appointed in 1855. Gilbert resigned in 1869, citing poor health; his successor, Edgar M. Jenkins, served as both registrar and assistant treasurer until his abrupt resignation in 1883, after he sided with the opponents of President ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER.

MARGARET LEWIS PEISSNER, widow of a professor, was then called upon to fill the office temporarily. Recent graduate WILLIAM A. WADDELL '83 served as registrar in 1885/6 and Daniel McMartin succeeded him briefly in the fall of 1886, after which Mrs. Peissner was brought back. Although President RAYMOND would have preferred to replace her with an "educated gentleman," she served until her death in 1904. Mrs. Peissner was in poor health in her later years and many of her duties were performed by an assistant.

Thereafter, the work of the registrar merged with that of the dean's office. When Dean EDWARD ELLERY succeeded Dean RIPTON in 1919, Ripton's assistant, ESTHER ELY, was appointed to the revived position of registrar. Her retirement in 1933 coincided with Ellery's replacement by Dean GARIS; because the latter preferred to have more direct control over record-keeping and scheduling, the registrar's duties were again subsumed by the dean's office and the position remained vacant until the arrival of Garis's successor, C. William Huntley, in 1947.

CHARLOTTE RAPELJE, who had been an assistant to Garis, was then appointed registrar, serving until her retirement in 1963 (following the death in 1960 of FRANCES TRAVIS, the position of recorder was merged with that of registrar). Calvin Schmidt '51 succeeded Mrs. Rapelje in 1964, and was followed on his retirement in 1984 by Dwight S. Wolf.

The registrar's office was on the first floor of the north section of South College, adjacent to the treasurer's office, from about 1817 until both moved to GEOLOGICAL HALL in 1856. After about 1837 the rooms also served as the College post office.

In Geological Hall the registrar's and treasurer's office occupied the two lower east rooms; the post office remained in South College. All administrative offices moved to the present Administration Building in 1919; the registrar moved to SILLIMAN HALL in 1982 and to Whitaker House at the south end of South College in 1987.

Relations With Other Colleges and Universities. In its first two centuries, Union College engaged in a variety of interactions with hundreds of American colleges and universities. This article surveys a few of the more consequential or unusual of these relationships, other than the purely athletic ones mentioned in the articles on various sports.

Amherst College. Although Amherst Academy began teaching at a college level in 1821, its chartering was delayed until 1825, and consequently it could not award degrees to students completing their course in 1824. Union President ELIPHALET NOTT, who took a casual view of degrees, helped Amherst out in this difficulty by awarding Union degrees to seven Amherst students at Union's 1824 Commencement.

Brown University (Rhode Island College). JONATHAN MAXCY, who would become Union's third president, was the second president of Rhode Island College (1792–1802) when Union's future fourth president, Eliphalet Nott, received a degree there on examination in 1795. Although Nott took no courses, his brief experience of Rhode Island College (as Brown University was then called) constituted his greatest exposure to collegiate life before his installation as Union's president.

When Maxcy became president of Union in 1802, he immediately replaced the 1795 laws of the College with a new and much more severe set modeled on the code he had instituted at Rhode Island. After Professor BENJAMIN ALLEN (another Rhode Island College graduate) incited student rebellion by his zealous enforcement of the 1802 laws, Nott set part of them aside and developed his famous system of "parental" discipline.

Nott's protégé, Professor Francis Wayland '13, in turn became fourth president of Brown (1827–55), introducing there some of Nott's ideas on teaching and curriculum.

Columbia University. As the first college chartered in New York State (1754) and the only one older than Union, Columbia (originally King's College) did not welcome an upstate competitor, and opposed its founding. Later the two institutions shared in legislative grants (see FORT TICONDEROGA and LOTTERIES).

The original curriculum of the SCHENECTADY ACADEMY was said to have been borrowed from Columbia, and the first bylaws of the Board of Trustees were unquestionably taken from that source.

Nineteenth-century faculty members WILLIAM MITCHELL GILLESPIE and SIDNEY G. ASHMORE were Columbia alumni; Ashmore also taught there before joining Union's faculty. DIXON RYAN FOX came to Union's presidency from the Columbia history faculty, and he purportedly hoped to return as successor to President Nicholas Murray Butler, but the latter did not retire until after Fox's untimely death. The first

president to come to Union from a considerably more urbane institution, Fox did much during his eleven years to ameliorate the College's relatively parochial atmosphere.

Harvard University. Although Union's enrollment in the mid-nineteenth century rivalled that of the nation's oldest college, relations between the two institutions were few; the Unitarian influence at Harvard made it suspect to the more orthodox. In 1858, Union's trustees withdrew from students the right to choose their own Commencement speaker after they had invited a Harvard faculty member the previous year.

In the twentieth century, however, the Harvard influence came to be regarded as desirable. In the 1950s, under President CARTER DAVIDSON and Dean C.W. Huntley, both of whom held Harvard degrees, about twenty percent of Union's faculty members with PhDs had earned them at Harvard. Although Davidson's successor, President HAROLD C. MARTIN, was very much a Harvard man, recruiting during his administration and afterward became much more diversified, and by 1989, the proportion of Harvard PhDs at Union had declined to eight percent.

Princeton University. Princeton University (originally, the College of New Jersey), forty-nine years older than Union, was probably more important in Union's history than any other college. Founder DIRCK ROMEYN, the first two presidents—JOHN BLAIR SMITH and JONATHAN EDWARDS—and first professor JOHN TAYLOR were all Princeton graduates, as was the later president, CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND. President CHARLES AIKEN came to Union from the Princeton faculty and later returned to it.

Princeton and its Theological Seminary, established in 1812, were long the country's dominant Presbyterian educational institutions. Because Union, though always non-denominational, was under strong Presbyterian influence during much of the nineteenth century, the College was for a long time in close touch with the New Jersey institution. This was especially true during the long administration of Eliphalet Nott, who had a Princeton DD (1805); he served on the Seminary Board until 1826 and played important roles in church politics. Later, SILAS BROWNELL and GEORGE ALEXANDER, chairmen of Union's board, were also members of the Seminary board. Many aspiring clergymen attended the Seminary after graduating from Union.

President RICHMOND used Princeton's alumni organization as a model for Union's, and created the position of SECRETARY OF THE COLLEGE in imitation of the same post at Princeton. Later, Dean GARIS borrowed from Princeton the idea of a FRESHMAN RECORD.

The present book was initially inspired by Alexander Leitch's *A Princeton companion* (1978).

See also: J. TRUMBULL BACKUS.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Concurrently with his presidency of Union College, Eliphalet Nott served from 1829 until 1845 as president of the Rensselaer Institute, at that time a trade school and not at all in competition with Union. Nott remained principally in Schenectady, but other business and family connections apparently took him frequently to Troy; his arrangement with the trustees of the Troy school called for him to visit at least once every three weeks, for which he would receive one dollar per visit, and all graduation fees. Nott was more than a figurehead at the institute, but the school's real administrator was "senior professor and agent" Amos Eaton. In 1845, as the Rensselaer institution seemed to be failing after the death of its patron, Nott resigned from its presidency and hired WILLIAM MITCHELL GILLESPIE to begin an engineering program at Union.

For many years, as a part of Union's athletic rivalry with RPI, students from each school committed acts of vandalism at the other. In 1908, following several such incidents blamed on RPI students, a college meeting voted to sever relations with the Troy school. In 1912, RPI accepted Union's proposal to resume relations, but a second breach developed in 1921–23 after "local rowdies" broke off part of the IDOL's right leg. In 1941, Union repelled a midnight invasion from RPI, and by 1947 students patrolled the campus in cars with mobile short-wave radios set up by the ham radio station, and gave captured RPI raiders "Block U" haircuts. Following the 1948 football game, students of both schools had to pay several hundred dollars in reparations for damage done by vandals.

State University of New York at Albany. After the New York State College for Teachers was transformed into a component of the state university system, and greatly expanded on a new campus in the mid-1960s, administrators and trustees at Union, and probably at other private institutions, feared that it might become impossible for them to compete for students, and that the university, in its sudden need for faculty members, might hire away Union's best professors. Although a few faculty members migrated to Albany or Buffalo, the fears turned out to be exaggerated. Concern about competition from the university did, however, spur Union to think strategically about its offerings, especially during the Harold Martin and THOMAS BONNER administrations.

Union has sometimes been able to employ faculty members jointly with the State University at Albany to teach such low-enrollment subjects as Chinese.

Williams College. As the small, private, men's liberal arts college nearest to Union, Williams, older by

two years, long proved convenient for purposes of comparison. The principal differences were that Williams was seen as more socially elite than Union, and it had no engineering program.

Kappa Alpha, founded at Union in 1825 and generally reckoned the first college fraternity (but see the article on FRATERNITIES), granted its first charter to a group of Williams students who came over the Berkshires in 1833.

The assassination in 1881 of President James Garfield, a Williams graduate, elevated Union alumnus Chester Arthur '48 to the presidency; Williams students for a time held this fact against Union students.

See also: HUDSON-MOHAWK ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

Religion in the Curriculum. The formal study (or the non-study) of religion at Union was long influenced by the College's non-denominational status.

Although the major impetus for the FOUNDING OF UNION COLLEGE came from the DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, the founders, unable to obtain a CHARTER for a college under the exclusive control of that church, bowed to the necessity of becoming chartered as a non-denominational institution. UNION COLLEGE'S NAME was understood at the time to signify that several churches—the Dutch Reformed, the Presbyterian and the Episcopal—had joined in support of the new venture.

While never a denominational institution, the College was not understood until the mid-twentieth century to entirely secular either. From 1795 until 1928, excepting only 1888–94, its presidents were clergymen—usually Presbyterians or Congregationalists. The student body, likewise, was almost entirely Protestant until the first Jewish admissions late in the nineteenth century (see JEWS AT UNION). Roman Catholic students also began entering in significant numbers in the early twentieth century, but students from non-Western religious traditions rarely came to Union before the late twentieth century.

College laws from 1802 through 1871 prohibited students from "avowing or propagating principles subversive of religion or morals" (shortened to "infidel principles" in 1833). From 1934 through 1948, the catalogue stated: "Union College, although non-sectarian, is a Christian institution." The history of required religious services is discussed under CHAPEL ATTENDANCE RULES.

Academic instruction in religious subjects took place against this background. Union never had a department of religion or offered a major in that field, and because denominational differences were taken very seriously in the College's early decades, there could be little or no direct teaching of theological doctrine. The College laws in 1802 and 1815 noted:

As it is the right of every religious denomination to enjoy their peculiar sentiments and modes of worship, it is ordered, that the officers of college, in their instruction of the students, avoid as much as possible those controverted points which have so long divided the Christian world....

Nevertheless, religion entered into several subjects. First, because many students expected to become clergymen, the study of Greek gave some attention to New Testament Greek, and HEBREW appeared in the curriculum as an option sporadically from at least 1821. TAYLER LEWIS, a philologist of Greek and Hebrew and other Semitic languages, who taught classics 1849–77, was deeply interested in theology. Though, unlike earlier professors of Greek, he was not a clergyman, he had no compunctions against “Christianizing” ancient writers. As he explained in the catalogue description of the classics curriculum (1857–67):

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.

For several years Lewis taught an optional course based on his edition of the tenth book of Plato’s “Dialogue on laws,” which he titled *Plato contra atheos*.

Moral Philosophy appeared in the curriculum from 1795, sometimes as a junior and sometimes a senior course. The textbook from 1821—and probably from the beginning—was William Paley’s *Principles of moral and political philosophy*, first published in 1785. A systematic treatment of morality, it was of course based on Christian principles (Paley was Archdeacon of Carlisle), and it devoted 146 pages to “Duties toward God.” LAURENS PERSEUS HICKOK, also a clergyman, began teaching the course in 1852/53, and the next year he substituted his own newly published *System of moral science*, a similar book with a 64-page section on “Divine government.”

Natural Theology entered the curriculum in 1821 as a senior course using either Joseph Butler’s *Analogy of religion, natural and revealed, to the constitution and course of nature* (first published in 1736) or Paley’s *View of the evidences of Christianity* (1794). From 1828, the course—now moved to the sophomore year—used Paley’s *Natural theology, or evidences of the existence and attributes of the Deity collected from the appearances of nature* (1802). These three books, all commonly used as college texts, differed subtly in their underlying theology and in the form of their arguments, but all broadly treated the design apparent in the natural world as “evidence for the existence and attributes of the Deity.”

Butler’s *Analogy* returned in the early years of ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER’s administration (1871–84) as the president taught a course in “Ethics and Christian Evidences”; the course was later taught by other

members of the faculty. Potter, an Episcopal priest, saw a special role for Union as “the representative Institution of Christian Unity, [which] while unsectarian, is yet in its character and influence distinctly and earnestly Christian.” Nothing came of this notion, however; Potter’s successor, HARRISON WEBSTER, was Union’s first non-clerical president.

Philosophy professor FRANK SARGENT HOFFMAN (1885–1917), who held a divinity degree from Yale and had studied theology in Germany, took over the course on “Claims and Evidences of Revealed Religion” in 1885 and taught it for four years, though he no longer used Butler’s *Analogy*. In 1895 he introduced Union’s first course in comparative religion: “Evolution of Religion.” According to the catalogue description of this one-term senior elective, “the chief ideas of the leading religions of the heathen world are critically examined, their excellences and defects pointed out, and a comparison made of them with the special doctrines of the Christian system.” Hoffman published *The sphere of religion* in 1908. His reputation and his idiosyncratic teaching methods are discussed in the article on him *supra*.

Bible study groups have existed throughout the College’s history, either as student clubs (see STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS: RELIGIOUS) or as extra-curricular courses taught by faculty members. In 1916, chemistry professor EDWARD ELLERY introduced a two-year credit-bearing course devoted exclusively to reading the Bible itself.

H. LAURENCE ACHILLES, the College’s first Director of Religious Work, began teaching the Bible course in 1925/26. In 1928, philosophy professor HAROLD A. LARRABEE added a seminar in comparative religion, which he turned into a regular course (Social Studies 55) with the advent of the divisional system in 1934.

Achilles’s successors as Protestant chaplain through 1972 (see CHAPLAIN AND CAMPUS MINISTRY) all taught courses but, because they had other responsibilities, never a full load.

Herbert R. Houghton Jr. (1939–44) offered (“Outside the Divisional Organization”), Religion 1: “A study of the principal issues in modern religious thought: the religion of science; humanism; belief in God; authority of the Bible; significance of Jesus; belief in Future life; salvation, social and individual.”

C. Victor Brown (1945–50) gradually introduced four courses offered in the Social Studies Division: Religion 61, “The basic ideas of the Jewish-Christian tradition”; Religion 62, “Comparative Religion”; Religion 67, “Religion in representative lives,” dealing with such significant figures as Jesus, St. Augustine, St. Francis of Assisi, Martin Luther, George Fox, John Wesley, Cardinal Newman, Leo Tolstoy, Gandhi, George Washington Carver, and Albert Schweitzer. Religion 68 dealt with Judaeo-Christian ethics.

Robert B. Fulton (1951–53) continued these courses, as, for a time, did NORMAN B. JOHNSON (1953–68). Johnson was a member of the classics department. His successor, Assistant Professor of Social Ethics David Snider (1968–72)—the last chaplain to hold a faculty appointment—taught courses in “Contemporary Theology,” and “Contemporary religious ethics” in the Philosophy Department.

Although Union had no equivalent of a professor of religion after Snider’s departure, members of the Philosophy Department continued to offer courses in the Philosophy of Religion (Jan Ludwig, JOHN MORRIS) and in Medieval Philosophy (EDWIN TOLAN, Sven Peterson, Felmon Davis). Under the Comprehensive Education curriculum adjunct professors John Koller and later Robert Garvin taught religions of the world, including “Hinduism, Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism, Zen, Shinto, Judaism, Christianity, Islam, and humanism.”

A variety of religion courses have appeared in other departments, often in connection with the Comprehensive Education curriculum and its successors. In Classics, Norman Johnson offered courses in the *Koran*, the *Old Testament*, the *Apocrypha*, and the *New Testament*. English professor Hans Freund taught the literature of the Bible for several years, and Corazon Colet briefly offered a course on problems of belief in modern literature, covering Camus, Kierkegaard, Buber, Tillich and others. Anthropologist Sharon Gmelch taught the anthropology of religion (“theories of the origins and development of religion; symbolism, mana, and taboo; totemism; witchcraft and magic...”); and Rabbi Sidney Zimelman taught the varieties of Jewish belief.

—Sven R. Peterson

Reynaud, Pierre Gregoire. Professor of French, 1806–22.

Virtually nothing is known of the life of Union’s first professor of French. Quoting the trustees minutes announcing his appointment, Cornelius Van Santvoord of the Class of 1835 wrote in his 1876 *Memoirs of Eliphalet Nott* (p. 122) that “Count Pierre G. Reynaud was a refugee from the revolutions in France,” but neither the title nor the history has been verified. According to the *General catalogue of the officers, graduates and students of Union College* (1854), Reynaud died in Philadelphia.

The vicissitudes of FRENCH at Union in Reynaud’s time are discussed in the article on that subject.

Rice, Edwin Wilbur Jr. (May 6, 1862–Nov. 25, 1935). President of General Electric. Trustee of Union College, 1906–35, Chairman of the Board, 1931–34.

Born in LaCrosse, Wisconsin, the son of the Rev. EDWIN W. RICE ’54, Edwin Jr. never attended college, but instead became assistant to his former high school

teacher, Elihu Thompson, when the latter gave up teaching to go into business. Rice was thus associated with every step in the growth of the company which became General Electric, rising to vice-president in charge of manufacturing and engineering in 1896, president in 1913, and honorary chairman of the board from 1922 until his death.

Elected to Union’s Board of Trustees during the presidency of ANDREW V.V. RAYMOND, who placed great emphasis on building the College’s electrical engineering program, Rice was doubtless very helpful in securing General Electric’s aid for that program. He became chairman of the board in 1931, on the death of GEORGE ALEXANDER ’66, and served for three years.

The large house Rice built at Union Avenue and Lenox Road, on the corner of the GENERAL ELECTRIC REALTY PLOT, came to the College by bequest January 1, 1981. It is known as the Rice-Parker house.

Rich (Mrs. Edwin L.) Prize. In November 1931, Florence H.N. Rich (Mrs. Edwin L. Rich) gave \$150 to endow a prize in memory of her mother, to be awarded at the president’s discretion. Her mother’s name, however, has never been attached to the prize and is now unknown.

First awarded in 1940, the Rich Prize has been given every fourth year to the student who has built the best collection of books for use during college.

Richmond, Charles Alexander (Jan. 7, 1862–July 12, 1940). Clergyman. Tenth president of Union College, 1909–28.

Born in New York City, the son of Scottish immigrants Archibald Murray Richmond, a manufacturer, and Margaret Law Richmond, Charles Alexander Richmond moved with the family to Orange, New Jersey, when he was ten. After attending Orange Military Academy, he entered the College of the City of New York, but transferred a year later to Princeton University, where he was class poet, a member of the glee club, and a participant in intramural sports. Graduating in 1883, he taught for one year each as principal of the Ingleside Academy in Palmyra, Missouri, and as professor of mathematics at the Cayuga Lake Military Academy; he then decided to become a clergyman.

He entered Princeton Theological Seminary in 1885 and graduated in 1888; ordained a Presbyterian minister, he spent the next six years as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in East Aurora, New York. On June 4, 1891, he married Sarah Cooper Locke (1868–August 4, 1950), the daughter of a prominent Buffalo lawyer and a descendant of William Locke, uncle of the English philosopher, John Locke. They had three children: Margaret, Frances Cooper, and Locke.

In 1894, Richmond accepted a call to Albany’s Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, where he re-

mained until elected president of Union College fifteen years later.

On the resignation of President ANDREW V.V. RAYMOND in mid-1907, the Board of Trustees immediately elected trustee GEORGE ALEXANDER *ad-interim* president, hoping he would take the job permanently. Though unwilling to quit his New York City ministry, Alexander served as nominal head of the College for about eighteen months, leaving day-to-day administrative responsibility to Dean BENJAMIN RIPTON.

In June 1908 the board finally appointed a presidential search committee, which, after some further prodding in the late fall, recommended Richmond; he had been brought to their attention by F.W. Cameron '81. Unanimously elected at a special meeting on January 26, 1909, he took office April 1 (enthusiastic students carried him around on their shoulders when he arrived). Woodrow Wilson, then president of Princeton, delivered the principal address at Richmond's inauguration during Commencement week.

Presidents Raymond and Richmond are often confounded, and not only because they had similar names. Richmond's successful administration followed Raymond's, both men were previously Presbyterian clergymen in Albany, and both were ardent golfers. Even so, their styles and temperaments differed radically. Raymond, a naturally diplomatic man, thoroughly aware that he was leading a feeble College through a critical period, subordinated everything else to that mission. Richmond, with a much more colorful personality and a quick wit (but the gravest of countenances), took charge of a College that, though still somewhat weak, was fundamentally healthy, and he felt free to take public positions, always articulately defended and often controversial, in a wide array of issues.

Richmond gave immediate attention to two matters with lasting consequences: improving the appearance of the campus and building an alumni association.

Believing that "the best advertisement we can have is to develop and beautify our campus," he began by instituting regular lawn-mowing (previous administrations had contented themselves with cutting the grass twice a year) and generally cleaning up the campus. Looking back from the end of his administration, he would recall, "When I first came here, because I removed the garbage piles and tin cans, I was accused by one of the alumni of dishonoring the traditions of Union College."

When plowing up the PASTURE failed to discourage hordes of American Locomotive Co. workers from cutting across it on the way to work, he used money contributed by a committee of Schenectady businessmen to begin construction of the present iron fence (see FENCES).

Payne Gate, erected in 1911, gave the campus a much more formal entrance. About the same time, Richmond personally planted elms along the colon-

nades and in front of the General Engineering Building. When a nursery he established near Alexander Field began to produce, it supplied over three thousand trees and shrubs set out in 1913/14 and 1914/15 alone. Resumed after the War, the planting program dramatically altered the appearance of the campus (see LANDSCAPING).

Richmond moved immediately to replace a feeble and ineffective alumni association with one modeled on Princeton's, hiring CHARLES WALDRON '06 as the first Graduate Secretary (see ALUMNI ORGANIZATIONS).

During Richmond's pastorate at Madison Avenue Presbyterian he had built a new church. His two decades at Union saw construction of seven major additions to the campus: the Carnegie Building (CAMPUS CENTER) (1910), PAYNE GATE (1911), ALUMNI GYMNASIUM (1914), Hanna Hall in WASHBURN HALL (1917), BUTTERFIELD HALL (1918), MEMORIAL CHAPEL (1926) and BAILEY HALL (1927). Richmond devoted much effort to these projects—though, except for Hanna Hall and Memorial Chapel, he did not have a major role in raising the funds—and he is said to have used his influence (not always successfully) to counteract the late nineteenth-century tendency to ignore the Ramée style in designing Union's new buildings. The campus was also altered during his administration by the erection of fraternity houses for Delta Upsilon (1910), Phi Delta Theta (1914), Delta Phi (1915) and Kappa Alpha (1924).

Still very much a clergyman, Richmond keenly felt Union's lack of anything like a real church. Although he found donors to replace the opera seats in Old Chapel with proper pews, he refrained from pushing for a new chapel until other needs he reckoned more urgent had been satisfied.

Nothing distinguished Richmond from other Union presidents so much as his devotion to music. Before coming to Union a member of the glee club at Princeton and president of the Albany Musical Society, from 1910 through 1915 he (and, later, Mrs. Richmond) organized concerts which brought to the College such world famous musicians as Efreim Zimbalist, Alma Gluck and Ignace Paderewski. Interrupted by the war, these concerts were revived in 1925, and Wanda Landowska played at Union in 1926. In that year Richmond hired ELMER TIDMARSH to give the College's first regular courses in music.

Richmond was himself an enthusiastic singer, song-writer and harpist. In 1900 he had published *Four winds and other child songs*—eleven original songs (words and music) for children. He continued to write songs and poetry, and he gave concerts at Union during which he sang ballads from several traditions, often accompanying himself on the harp. In one concert he sang medieval songs while dressed in monks' robes; in another he sang the hymn "Garibaldi" in Italian. He also gave several addresses on Scottish balladry.

Much of his verse is in dialect, and it is sometimes mawkishly sentimental; witness a series of poems published in the 1915 *Concordiensis*, in which the speaker is supposedly Dr. Nott's black servant, MOSES VINEY:

I hab trabbelled de wide world ober,
My wool it am streakin' wiv gray;
But I's found no lub like a mudder's
Young man does yo' heah what I say?

During the long approach of America's entry into the FIRST WORLD WAR, the former military school student and teacher often expressed himself quite strongly in verses published in College and national magazines. Addressing "Young man," Moses Viney says

It's murder yo's got in yo'r soul.
Yo's a liar an' sneak to conceal it
Wif tinsel an' glory an' gol'.
Yo's too quick to defen' dat false honor,
Too blinded wif glory an' gain;
Too ready to trample de Book under foot
An' follow de footsteps of Cain!

And a poem in the February 1916 *Union Alumni Monthly* describes two soldiers—one French and the other German—who "met beyond the trenches and they ran each other through—Just the ordinary kind of work the soldier has to do."

Before America's declaration of war, despite his support for voluntary participation in summer training camps as good for most students, he opposed military training in colleges; he felt it would put college men among the first to be killed. Yet his position on belligerency was not without ambiguity. Some of his other poems were explicitly anti-German, and as vividly as he felt the horrors of war, he spurned an offer from Henry Ford to sail in the "Peace Ship." Indeed, Richmond never advocated pacifism or isolationism; after the United States entered the war, he condemned both positions.

Although his eighteen-year-old brother-in-law had been killed on May 2nd while serving with the British Army at Ypres, and the Lusitania had been sunk five days later, Union's 1915 Commencement (billed by Richmond as a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Civil War) found him still hoping for peace. Honorary Chancellor Henry Cabot Lodge spoke on "realization of world peace by centering power in the hands of non-warlike nations," and Richmond's Baccalaureate sermon took its text from *Acts XVII:26*: "And hath made of one blood all the nations."

In April of the next year he published another strongly anti-war poem in the *Union Alumni Monthly* ("And the women may weep and moan/ And ask, but ask in vain, why the mangled men they called their

own/ Like sheep to the shambles were driven on/ To the charge!"). Yet in an address the same month he told the Navy League of the U.S.:

My own feeling is that we should use whatever force we can bring to bear to unite in a world crusade to crush militarism wherever it is found, and then to join with the other nations who really love peace and desire it in establishing an international force sufficiently strong to prevent this noisome dragon from ever raising its head again to menace the peace of the world.

On March 2, 1917, Richmond joined twenty-three members of the faculty in urging President Wilson to declare war and institute "universal compulsory military service." After the U.S. entered the war a month later, Richmond still hoped to keep his students from becoming cannon fodder; he urged them to resist the urge to "do something romantic," and wrote their parents, "The policy of the college will be to encourage undergraduates to enroll in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, rather than to enlist as privates in the army, or as common seamen in the navy...." But an October 1917 poem made clear that they should do something: "The slinkin' slacker as rots at 'ome," a dead soldier says, "is a deader corpse than me."

When the Students Army Training Corps was set up in 1918, essentially taking over the College, Richmond was named Regional Director for New York and New Jersey. The war ended before most SATC officers saw action.

Looking back in 1923, Richmond said of the effects of the war: "Standards of work, standards of morals, standards of manners, standards of honor in the professions have all been affected not for the better but for the worse."

After fourteen years in office, Richmond took a sabbatical year, the only Union president to do so. Leaving trustee CHARLES B. McMURRAY as acting president, the Richmonds spent June 22, 1922–March 29, 1923, visiting universities in England, France and India; the president gave a lecture at the Sorbonne and spent several weeks at St. Andrews. St. Andrews principal Dr. James C. Irvine returned the visit the following year, and in a speech emphasized the similarity of the two institutions; the SAINT ANDREWS EXCHANGE PROGRAM would not begin for another twelve years, however.

From Scotland, the sixty-year-old Richmond sent back his last published poem, set to the tune of an Isle of Skye folk song:

It's a fine feelin' with the riggin' at the start
And the tidy ship a leapin' to the foam.
But a queer yearnin' keeps a tuggin' at the heart
When a lad begins to think o' comin' home....

Thereafter, he would express himself in innumerable after-dinner speeches to a wide variety of groups, rather than in verse. His gift for the emphatic phrase

ensured that his opinions would be played up in newspaper accounts. Jazz he pronounced "a high crime against the laws of harmony," and "motor cars are used to such a degree that millions of human legs have become almost atrophied." The Senate committee investigating Teapot Dome was "lowering respect for government" so much that it might enable a dictator like Mussolini to take power, and President Butler of Columbia had made himself a "leader of the lawless" in saying that Prohibition has been a failure: "there is no more chance of repealing the eighteenth amendment and returning to the saloon than there is of repealing the thirteenth amendment and restoring slavery."

Many of his speeches were political, and he usually found the Republican Party more tolerable than an 1913 address to the New-York Historical Society might suggest (he supported Wilson that year):

Truth is, we simple citizens have been rather hardly treated in this State. Driven from the Republican party by its smooth hypocrisies; repelled by the coarse iniquities of Democracy; we turn to the Progressives only to find ourselves threatened by dangers no less real if strange and new. We cross the street to escape the thug and find ourselves face to face with the confidence man, and if we dodge round the corner, a terrifying vision of eyes that glare and teeth that bite warns us to beware the political Jabberwock.

In 1920, he publicly supported the Harding/Coolidge ticket and opposed joining the League of Nations on the proposed terms; in 1929 he was for Hoover against Al Smith.

Like President Raymond, Richmond saw education primarily in terms of character-building; he was usually content to leave curricular matters to the faculty. Except for ERNST BERG, a special case because of General Electric's involvement, he made no appointments at a senior level, but many of the young men he hired, such as WARREN TAYLOR, HARRISON COFFIN, ANTHONY HOADLEY, CHARLES HURD, WILLIAM BENNETT, E.S.C. SMITH, MORTIMER SAYRE, PHILIP STANLEY, HAROLD LARRABEE and PETER WOLD, became stalwarts of the Union faculty, which he virtually remade; only five of its members spanned his entire administration.

Because he did not share their approach to education, and because he dispensed so many provocative opinions and bad verses, the faculty probably had less enthusiasm for Richmond than did the students, but there appear to have been no serious conflicts. Charles Waldron thought E.E. Hale spoke for many of his colleagues in saying, "I like Dr. Richmond very much, but I disapprove of him." Waldron's private observation was that Richmond approached his work at Union as "a missionary's assignment to the heathen."

Particularly in the first decade of his administration, the College's morale was very high; there were many visible signs of progress, and Richmond was adept at doing whatever was necessary to make imme-

diate small improvements (as Waldron pointed out, he was distressed by shabbiness). He brought prominent men to the campus as guest lecturers and Commencement speakers. The Richmonds were socially well-connected, and frequently entertained—an innovative practice because Mrs. Raymond had been an invalid during the later years of her husband's administration.

Although Richmond was the first president to find a regular place in the curriculum for music, he indulged strong aversions as well. When Katherine Spencer Leavitt set up the SPENCER LECTURES IN PSYCHOLOGY in 1909, Richmond, who had a low opinion of psychology, stretched the limitation as far as he could in choosing speakers, and after her death in 1914, ignored it entirely.

He did no regular teaching himself, but in 1921 he gave a series of four lectures, entitled "Some fundamental principles of American democracy."

Richmond—who was still playing tennis in 1915 and scored a hole-in-one on the difficult second hole at the Mohawk Golf Club in 1928—was, like several of his successors, openly critical of the athletic policies of some other colleges. In a speech to the National Collegiate Athletic Association in 1921, he attacked teams "grossly violating the spirit of college sport" and complained of "pressure...sometimes brought to bear upon the heads of colleges to silently acquiesce in this kind of athletic efficiency or at least to turn a blind eye to methods which they know are ignoble." The following year, on becoming president of the Association of American Colleges, he urged full enforcement of the "one-year rule" on athletic eligibility. It was not the function of colleges "to provide a Roman holiday for the sport-loving public." Under Richmond the physical education department began to emphasize a diversity of sports which most students could play.

To Richmond, as to Raymond, education was inseparable from Christianity—as he explained to the alumni in 1924:

The art of living together is the greatest of all arts, and the hardest of all to learn. You can't acquire it by the mere academic teaching of ethics. No man learns it until he has learned something of the spirit and philosophy of Christ. Jesus was the world's finest humanist and in that broad sense this college has always been and must always be a school of Christ, the Son of Man.

After the completion of Memorial Chapel, he made Sunday chapel compulsory, and when a student poll opposed the change, a dismayed Richmond intimated that if Union were to be a college without religion at its center, he didn't want to be at its head.

Enrollments climbed sharply during Richmond's administration: from 336 in 1909, to 912 in 1928. By 1911, new and higher entrance requirements were in place, and although the war forced them down again by shrinking the applicant pool, Richmond's constant concern was to see that the College was accepting only

the men who could benefit most from attending: "It is hardly the main business of a college to provide intellectual crutches and invalid chairs in order that it may bring half wits up to the level of low mediocrity." About 1923, enrollment was temporarily capped at 700, probably the first time a strictly numerical limit had been imposed.

Richmond's years at Union were years of prosperity for the country; a combination of good luck, such as the Russell Sage bequest of \$646,000 in 1918 (used to improve faculty salaries), and the efforts of FRANK BAILEY and others, brought Union its share. The College's endowment rose from \$628,000 in 1909 to nearly \$4,000,000 in 1928. Union's first serious endowment campaign was begun at the insistence of the Graduate Council in 1919; Richmond and the trustees were unenthusiastic. With a goal of three million dollars, it had yielded only about a million dollars in pledges when it ended four years later; of this, \$388,900 was actually paid, but that sum enabled the College to obtain a \$400,000 grant from the General Education Fund.

In May 1928 Richmond told the Board of Trustees that he was contemplating retirement, and on September 24 he submitted his resignation. He was sixty-six, and he admitted to having lost his drive. "Certain personal reasons which you well understand"—the suicide of his only son, at the age of twenty-eight, on May 15, 1927—contributed to the decision.

By popular demand he gave one last harp recital, and on his departure he was presented with a resolution of regret signed by every member of the student body.

Although his resignation did not become effective until January 20, 1929, the Richmonds moved to Washington, D.C. on December 20, 1928. The president emeritus returned to preach in the chapel at least once a year until 1937, and he gave the Baccalaureate sermon at President Day's first Commencement and the invocation at President Fox's inauguration.

His speeches continued to make news as he denounced Franklin D. Roosevelt, Bolshevism and trade union radicalism, and called Gandhi an "extremist," G.B. Shaw a "senile Puck," and the mayor of Milwaukee an "ass." He took occasion to rebuke interfering alumni: "the demand of many alumni, old as well as young, for winning football teams, has been and now is an injury to the serious work of the university."

In 1930/31, the Richmonds took an eighteen-month trip around the world, traveling 30,000 miles by "train and motor, elephant and camel, horse and donkey, and every kind of ship," and spending eight months in India, where their son-in-law was an officer in the Indian Army.

The ex-president made arrangements in 1932 for his ashes and those of Mrs. Richmond to reside eventually in a crypt built at his expense in Memorial Chapel. In 1938 the trustees regretfully cut in half

Richmond's \$4,000 pension, which had been negotiated before the Depression.

A few months after Richmond's death in 1940, the *Concordiensis* was still passing along his old advice to entering freshman—advice that seemed already archaic, if not risible:

To play the game in the classroom, on the field, and in the life of the campus, and to play it like an honorable, brave, cleanminded gentleman, is to succeed at Union College.

President Richmond once intimated in a speech that his own instinct was not always to play the game:

I come of a long line of Scotch freebooters, a race which has always resembled the description of the war horse in the *Book of Job*, "He smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains and the shouting; he mocketh at fear and is not affrighted."

The claim was its own refutation—real marauders don't poke fun at themselves—yet there was an element of truth in it. A man of strong passions, Charles Alexander Richmond was the last Union president who did not seem constrained by his office; his successors, though very different from one another, would all be relatively circumspect, doctorate-bearing, professional educators.

Richmond House. Only seven years after West College opened in the fall of 1950, the College needed more dormitory rooms. When President Davidson objected to a plan by MCKIM, MEAD AND WHITE to build wings on the ends of West College, the architects designed Richmond House and sited it in the pasture west of North College. The cornerstone was laid June 1959, and the building was first occupied in the fall of 1960. Built to accommodate 120 students, it was constructed by Wade Lupe & Co. of Schenectady and financed by a \$560,000 loan from the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Richmond House (named for President CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND) housed upperclassmen until the summer of 1970, when the College, about to admit its first women, remodeled the dormitory to serve freshman women. The following year, the College ceased segregating freshmen, and Richmond House has since housed women from all four classes.

Ripton, Benjamin Henry (March 21, 1858–Nov. 6, 1936). Class of 1880. Professor of Mathematics, 1886–94; Professor of History and Sociology, 1894–1921; Dean of the College, 1894–1919.

Born in Johnstown, New York, the son of Henry Ripton, a farmer, and his Irish-born wife, Anna Hunter Ripton, Benjamin Ripton entered Union in 1876 in the classical course. He joined Psi Upsilon and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. As a student, the *Concordiensis* reported forty years later, he was "famed both for his mathematical ability and his pranks."

Shortly before graduating in 1880, he married Francena Nare; they had two children. After two years as a merchant in Johnstown, he secured a position as professor of mathematics and vice principal at the Whitestown Seminary in Whitesboro, N.Y., advancing to principal in 1883.

Ripton returned to Union in 1886 as professor of mathematics, but eight years later, following the appointment of President ANDREW VAN VRANKEN RAYMOND, he made a radical change of field, becoming professor of history and sociology, the first faculty member whose primary teaching responsibility lay in history. Sociology at that time was closer akin to social history than to the modern field of sociology.

At the same time Ripton was appointed Dean of the College, succeeding the seventy-nine-year-old HENRY WHITEHORNE, and the College awarded him an honorary PhD at the 1895 Commencement.

He was entirely self-taught as an historian, but CHARLES WALDRON '06, who studied under him about 1904/5, and later taught in the history department for twenty years, recalled him as

the most skillful teacher I had. His classes were of the question and answer type; there was a good deal of freedom, provided we kept to the point. He never announced baldly that an answer was wrong, but would follow up by questions which soon made that fact apparent. If we had been Chinese, he could not have been more considerate of "saving face".... [H]e was a constant reader and was familiar with everything of importance that had been written on his subject. His course in U.S. history I enjoyed so much that I sat in on it two additional years, and to my delight found it fresh each time, for he prepared carefully for each recitation, and incorporated new material. He was harder to know than some others, but if you persisted in dropping in on him, the day would come when you felt you were a welcome visitor, and he would discuss current problems with you.

The deanship had not yet been divided between a dean of students and a dean of the faculty; Ripton filled both functions. He earned the respect of students by being more concerned with the welfare of individuals than with rules and procedures. "To such a man," Waldron reported, "discipline was never a problem. The storms of campus life broke harmlessly at the door of the dean's office, for in that office the boys knew they would find sympathy and understanding as well as the keenness which would quickly detect the difference between foolishness and viciousness."

Waldron rated Ripton equally highly as dean of the faculty; he "was the diplomat who could guide debate to a reasonable agreement; and by his own calmness and gift of introducing a chuckle when it would ease the tension, was definitely the faculty leader."

During the approximately twenty-month interregnum between the Raymond and the Richmond administrations, 1907–09, trustee GEORGE ALEXANDER served as president *ad interim*, but he remained in

New York City, leaving day-to-day administration to Ripton. At the end of that period, the College awarded the dean an LLD.

Ripton served on the Schenectady Board of Education, 1903–07, and on the College Entrance Examination Board from 1907 to 1919. Active in the First Methodist Church, he taught a Bible course there for twenty-five years, and—through the auspices of the YMCA—he also taught a Bible course at the College for a while. He wrote part of the *Centennial history of the First Methodist Church, Schenectady, N.Y.* (1907), his only significant publication.

Bouts of serious illness punctuated Ripton's career. He was unable to teach for an extended period in 1889/90, and following an unspecified illness that persisted through the summer and fall of 1913, he suffered what the *Concordiensis* called "sciatica, rheumatism and a general breakdown." His wife died of typhoid fever in June 1915, and as soon as the First World War had ended he stepped down as dean at the end of 1918/19. At the end of 1920/21, citing ill-health, he retired from the faculty as well, aged sixty-one. The College gave him its third honorary degree, an LHD, at that time. For the remainder of his life he lived with his daughter in White Plains, New York.

His nephew, J. Harold Ripton (Class of 1926), served from November 1945 until 1950 as Union's Director of Admissions.

Roads. The campus roads have, of course, been created, altered and abolished in response to other changes on the campus. Throughout the nineteenth century the roads were usually dirt (and so, sometimes, mud) and all traffic was horse-drawn. By the early twentieth century, the roads were gravel.

The earliest roads were a north-south road from BROWNELL GATE to BLUE GATE, and east-west roads in front of the two colonnades, running off eastward into the rural part of the campus. The north-south road, at least, was gravel by 1833, and campus roads in general were gravel until 1911, when the roads from Blue Gate in front of NORTH COLLEGE and NORTH COLONNADE to PAYNE GATE were paved with macadam. By the fall of 1914, all of the central roads had been macadamized; in that year eight thousand feet of the cinder paths were replaced with concrete. Eleven years later, all of the important College roads had been paved with concrete.

Horse drawn snowplows were being used to clear the walks and roads in 1873, and doubtless long before that; they were finally replaced about 1933 with a three-wheeled tractor which, the *Concordiensis* noted, "has a tendency to overturn."

The history of automobiles on the campus appears in the article on CAMPUS. Problems connected with parking and traffic flow increased until, in 1976, the "Union College Campus Plan for the eighties" recom-

mended making Union a walking campus. Since then parking has gradually been relegated to the periphery of the campus, while many roads on the central campus have been restricted to delivery and service vehicles.

Union's roads were first officially named about 1935. The named roads, past and present, have been:

Alexander Lane. The north-south road east of ALUMNI GYMNASIUM was named for Robert Carter Alexander '80.

East Lane. The north-south road on the west side of Alumni Gymnasium ran from South Lane just behind the Gym and then curved around the west end of BAILEY HALL to join North Lane. It became a dead-end entrance to a parking lot in 1968, when construction of the SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING CENTER blocked it on the north, and it disappeared entirely upon expansion of the Gymnasium in 1985.

Huntley Lane. A curving road connecting Library Lane, between SMITH HOUSE and ALPHA DELTA PHI, with South Lane east of LAMONT HOUSE, was constructed in 1978 to compensate for the closure the previous year of the intersection of Library Lane and South Lane. It was named for long-time Dean C. William Huntley '34.

Library Lane. The north-south road from Union Street at Payne Gate to South Lane is called Library Lane because it points toward the NOTT MEMORIAL, which contained the Library from 1903 until 1961.

Until late in the nineteenth century, Library Lane was little more than a back entrance to the College, though it was considered significant enough to line with elms long before being paved. As the campus expanded eastward and buildings rose on Library Lane (JOHN BLAIR SMITH HOUSE, 1894, Alpha Delta Phi, 1898, and SIGMA PHI, 1905), the importance of the road increased, and with the erection of Payne Gate in 1911, it became the principal entrance to the campus. Reflecting that change in status, the road was straightened when the gateway was built.

Creation of an "entry court" in 1977 closed off the intersection of Library Lane and South Lane. At about this time, curbing was added to Library Lane to discourage driving and parking on the grass.

Middle Lane. A north-south road connected North Lane with South Lane, just behind (east of) WASHBURN HALL and in front of the present library. It was obliterated by construction of the HUMANITIES BUILDING and the SOCIAL SCIENCE BUILDING in 1965.

North Entry Road. In the summer of 1984 a major new entrance to the campus was created opposite the intersection of Van Vranken Avenue and Nott Street. A curving entrance road branched, the right fork going to North Lane near the COLLEGE CENTER, and the left fork connecting with the north end of Alexander Lane near BUTTERFIELD HALL. In connection with this work, a section of HANS GROOT'S KILL was culverted and the one lane wooden bridge on Alexander Lane near the FIELD HOUSE was eliminated.

North Lane. The east-west road in front of North Colonnade from Terrace Lane to the east end of campus was also called North Colonnade Lane (circa 1847), Kappa Alpha Lane (circa 1903) and North College Lane (circa 1907-11). It once ran (after a little jog near the KAPPA ALPHA HOUSE) directly east, past Kappa Alpha, the BIOLOGY BUILDING, the Electrical Engineering Building (now STEINMETZ HALL), and Butterfield Hall, on the north, and DEWEY HALL and Bailey Hall, on the south, to join Alexander Lane. Until about 1910, both North Lane and South Lane ran much closer to their respective colonnades than they do now.

With the construction of the Science and Engineering Center, begun in 1968, North Lane was diverted to the north after it passed the Carnegie Building; after construction of the North Entry Road in 1984, North Lane terminated at the Social Sciences Building.

South Lane. The east-west road in front of SOUTH COLONNADE from Terrace Lane to the east end of campus was formerly called South Colonnade Lane (circa 1847) and South College Lane (circa 1907-11). As late as 1911, the eastern part of it was known as "Lovers' Lane."

About 1971, the east end of South Lane was terminated at Alexander Lane, while Alexander Lane was extended south to Union Avenue; thus instead of entering Union Avenue obliquely through the CLASS OF 1884 GATE, traffic leaving the campus entered Union Avenue on a ninety-degree angle.

Terrace Lane North/Terrace Lane South. Once the principal road of the campus, this north-south road originally traversed the campus in front of North College and South College, from Union Street (Blue Gate) to Nott Street (Brownell Gate). It is not known when traffic across the center of the campus was prohibited and the central section of the road replaced with a sidewalk, but with the rise of the automobile there were frequent complaints of the nuisance caused by motorists taking a shortcut through the campus, and from 1935 until at

least 1939, President Fox ordered Blue Gate locked at 10 pm.

Terrace Lane North was much less important than Terrace Lane South, and when, in 1915, it was finally paved with stone (after the culvert over the creek had been rebuilt so that the road could be straightened), the campus lost its last significant dirt road.

Robison Herb Garden. Established in JACKSON'S GARDEN behind the College Center and north of the LEVINE WILDFLOWER GARDEN, the Robison Herb Garden was formally dedicated June 19, 1976.

The \$20,000 cost of the garden, with an additional \$50,000 endowment for upkeep, was contributed by Ellis Howes Robison (1896–Oct. 17, 1984) and his wife, Doris Robison. A Troy, New York, philanthropist and owner of the pharmaceutical firm of John L. Thompson Sons & Co., Robison was also a trustee and one-time board chairman of the Albany College of Pharmacy. He had given an herb garden to Cornell several years earlier and had made major gifts to RPI, Russell Sage College, Cornell University and Brown University. His interest in giving Union a garden stemmed from an acquaintance with Professor H. Gilbert Harlow, which began after Mrs. Robison attended Harlow's slide lecture on Jackson's Garden.

Four raised beds were built with bluestone from the Helderbergs. In the top course of the walls, fossil rocks show the imprint of 350 million-year-old brachypods. When opened, the garden boasted more than 400 varieties of herbs, distributed in four beds containing, respectively, medicinal herbs, herbs used in fragrances, herbs mentioned in the Bible and culinary herbs. Ground beds contained many varieties of scented geraniums, and hundreds of other specimens.

Rogers, Ammi (May 26, 1770–April 10, 1852). Clergyman, trustee of Union College, 1795–1805.

A native of Branford, Connecticut, Ammi Rogers graduated from Yale in 1790. Having converted from the Congregational to the Episcopal church, he began studying theology with the Rev. Abraham Jarvis, in whose Middletown home he also boarded.

Many of the key events in Rogers's life for the following three decades are disputed. Rogers's only claim on our attention lies in the question of whether the first former Union College trustee to go to prison was an indefatigably prevaricating rogue, or (as he claimed in his *Memoirs*) the victim of a relentless campaign of persecution culminating in a widespread conspiracy, by Connecticut's Episcopal clergy and judiciary, to frame him for a crime of which he was wholly innocent. A full examination of all the conflicting claims would require a substantial book. The *Memoirs* does not seem sufficiently reliable, on internal evidence

alone, to justify blanket acceptance of its version of events, but because it is a unified statement of Rogers's position, while the case against him remains scattered, many casual enquirers have been sympathetic to him.

Rogers left Jarvis's household after a breach of some kind. According to Dexter's *Yale graduates* (which cites no evidence), it occurred because Rogers had been "detected there in a flagrant act of immorality"; according to Rogers, because his "situation soon became unpleasant in consequence of [Jarvis's] churlish behaviour in his family and neglect to give me suitable instruction." Thereafter Jarvis did everything in his limited power to prevent Rogers from becoming an Episcopal clergyman, and when those efforts failed, to drive him from the priesthood.

Because Jarvis's opposition would have prevented his ordination in Connecticut, Rogers moved to Schenectady in 1791 and became a lay reader at St. George's church and in Ballston. A year later he was ordained a deacon in New York City by Bishop Provoost. Because a member of the ordination committee had heard (incorrectly) that Rogers had been denied ordination in Connecticut, the candidate produced a certificate, purportedly from the Secretary of the Connecticut diocese, stating (correctly) that Rogers had never been rejected for ordination, and testifying to his character. The certificate was actually written and signed by Rogers—because, he later maintained, the Secretary was unavailable at the time. When the fact of the forgery came to light after his ordination, Rogers obtained a genuine certificate—which, however, omitted any character reference.

As a result of this incident, Rogers's enemies ever after depicted him as having obtained ordination by fraud, and the church hierarchy in Connecticut refused to recognize him. He was evidently a very successful and zealous preacher, however, and a man capable of attracting strong loyalties. Moreover, many Episcopalians at that time were hostile to bishops and resented their power; this feeling had been strong enough to prevent the installation of any resident bishop in New England until 1785. Rogers was consequently seen in some circles as a kind of folk hero, defying arbitrary authority.

After ordination, he served for nine years as first rector of Christ Church in Ballston and organized St. James Church in nearby Milton. He continued also to serve in Schenectady until 1795 or 1796. Bishop Provoost advanced him to the priesthood in 1794, and in the same year Rogers married Margaret Bloore.

At the founding of Union College in 1795, Rogers was named to the first Board of Trustees, where he served on the committee which wrote the first laws of the College. He remained a member of the board until 1805, although he attended no meetings after leaving the area in 1800.

Margaret Rogers died in 1800, leaving three small children who were sent elsewhere to be raised. Rogers never remarried. According to Dexter, who again cites no source, "Soon after his wife's death some unpleasant rumors about his integrity and moral character became current; and although his hold upon his parishes was unimpaired, he decided to leave the neighborhood, and in the summer of 1801 he returned to his native town."

The return to Connecticut plunged him again into war with Abraham Jarvis, by now Bishop of Connecticut, a conflict whose battles and skirmishes are too numerous to recount here in full. In 1802, Rogers rose at an Episcopal convention in Hartford and spoke against the state law which required all citizens to pay a tax to support the dominant Congregationalist Church. Those who declared themselves dissenters were exempted from the tax, but Rogers maintained that his was not the dissenting church. He urged the convention formally to support the Republican candidate for governor against the dominant Federalist party because he would work to repeal the tax.

"At this," he wrote in his memoirs, "the bishop and some of the clergy were very much displeased; and *this* has been the cause of persecution, of slander and abuse, of civil prosecution, of distress, of imprisonment, of disgrace, and ruin to myself, to my children and friends." The church-state issue was indeed a volatile one in Connecticut at that time, but Rogers's position was more likely an additional irritant to the hierarchy than the main cause of their opposition to him. Sentiment against the tax was sufficiently widespread to cause it to be repealed in the Connecticut constitution of 1818.

"At the request of the clergy," in 1804 Jarvis forbade Rogers from officiating in the Diocese of Connecticut. Rogers appealed to the House of Bishops, which labeled his conduct "insulting, refractory & schismatical in the highest degree...were it tolerated, [it] would prove subversive of all order and discipline in the Church." For good measure, the House of Bishops added that "the statement which [Rogers] made in justification of his conduct, was a mere tissue of equivocation and evasion" and that he ought to be degraded from the ministry. Jarvis complied and the Convocation of the Diocese unanimously approved.

Rogers took the position, however, that Connecticut could not revoke a New York ordination, and that no authority could do it without a trial. A majority of the wealthy Stamford parish agreed, electing him rector and ultimately declaring that they were "not under the direction, nor amenable to the authority of, any bishop." The minority of the parish, with the support of the diocese, repeatedly sued Rogers for trespass over a period of years, always losing. In 1809, Rogers countersued his antagonists "for distressing me with vexa-

tious and unreasonable law suits" and won a verdict awarding him \$600.

Following Rogers's official degradation from the priesthood, in the words of Connecticut church historian Eben Beardsley, "For many years, hardly a convention or convocation in the Diocese was held that he did not flood with his papers or visit with his importunities...." Though in agreement in their assessment of Rogers's character, the church hierarchy was divided on the question of whether canon law, which at that time did not satisfactorily address cases like Rogers's, required that his request for a trial be granted. Writing to a fellow bishop in 1812, Jarvis complained, "You know I have not yet shaken off the Viper from my hand."

Rogers retreated to New York State in 1810, organizing a church in Greenfield, Saratoga County, but the next year he returned to Saybrook, and filed a \$20,000 slander suit against Bishop Jarvis. Rogers's witnesses failed to appear, and he had to pay costs, but when Jarvis died in 1813, a similar suit by Rogers was still pending against him in New York.

Rogers left Saybrook in 1813 and preached in various other places, but he found the clergy hostile to him. In 1816, Rogers's friends petitioned Jarvis's temporary successor, Bishop Hobart, to recognize Rogers, and Rogers addressed a conciliatory letter to the convention, which, however, voted narrowly not to accept him as a member. Bishop Hobart then publicly shunned him.

According to Rogers, these events set the stage for the final act of his persecution. His enemies hatched a conspiracy, he claimed, to coerce Asenath Caroline Smith, a twenty-year-old unmarried woman whom he knew only slightly, to claim that a child she had conceived about two years earlier by George Downer, and then lost, had in fact been Rogers's, and that Rogers had aborted it—a serious crime.

The conspiracy, if it was one, must have involved Col. Jeremiah Halsey, a lawyer, two of Downer's relatives, state's attorney James Lanman (who had been at Yale with Rogers), and Judge Asa Chapman, as well as suborned testimony from many witnesses. Asenath Smith and members of her family apparently swore affidavits against Rogers—under duress, he said—but then recanted. In April 1819, a Court of Inquiry bound Rogers over for trial at the Superior Court in September. By the time the case came up, Rogers had moved Asenath to Massachusetts (to protect her from persecution, he said), and the case was twice postponed; it finally came to trial in October 1820. Asenath's sister again changed her story and testified against Rogers, as did several other witnesses. Rogers did not call Asenath as a witness because, he said, he could not be sure whether she would testify against him. Rogers later claimed that his counsel had been incompetent, pointed out that the judge had been an attorney for his

adversaries in the earlier trespass cases in Stamford, and alleged personal animus on the part of several other persons involved in the case.

The jury found Rogers guilty, and the judge sentenced him to two years in Norwich prison. Given the best cell in the jail, he was permitted to outfit it with furniture and housewares.

Rogers made several attempts while in jail to have the case overturned, and after his release he successfully petitioned a joint committee of the Connecticut General Assembly to grant him a hearing. According to Rogers's memoirs, Asenath testified at the May 1823 hearing that Rogers was entirely innocent; that she had been "overpersuaded and hired" by his enemies to accuse him. The committee concluded, however, that it did not have the jurisdiction to "re-judge a case already decided by a proper tribunal."

It is of course impossible to re-judge it now with any certainty. A plausible hypothesis would be that Rogers and Smith did have a relationship, that she miscarried his child, spontaneously or otherwise, that Rogers's enemies learned of the situation and decided to use it to drive him from the state, and that Smith retained enough loyalty to Rogers to lie for him except when intimidated by authority.

Rogers tried for years to salvage his reputation. When he heard that someone had praised a book hostile to Rogers, he sued the man before a justice of the peace; the defendant lost the case by failing to appear. Soon after leaving prison, Rogers published his *Memoirs* in 1824; at least twelve editions followed over the next twenty-two years, issued from New York State, Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut, as he traveled around selling the book. Admitting no faults whatever, the turgid and repetitious book gives Rogers's side of his tribulations.

From May 1825 until his death twenty-seven years later, Rogers lived primarily with his daughter in Milton, preaching occasionally and at one time selling life insurance.

Rojansky, Vladimir Borisovich (April 9, 1900–March 4, 1981). Professor of Physics, 1930–55.

Born in Bologoye, Russia (about 175 miles south-east of St. Petersburg), one of two children of Boris P. Rojansky, a railroad worker, and Elizabeth Brinkenhof Rojansky, Vladimir Rojansky had graduated from the Corps of Cadets and been admitted to an engineering institute when the Revolution broke out. Drafted into the White Russian army (Kazan Dragoon Regiment), he was wounded, hospitalized, and then participated in the army's 3,500-mile retreat across Siberia. After being discharged for health reasons in the spring of 1921, he found himself in China. By working at odd jobs in restaurants and night clubs he managed to buy passage on a tramp steamer to Seattle later that year.

Rojansky worked in an apple orchard and studied English, then entered Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington, in 1922, graduating two years later with a BS in physics. (The other three physics majors in the Class of 1924 also became prominent in the field: Nobel Prize winner Walter Brattain, Walker Bleakney, and E. J. Workman.)

With graduate degrees from the University of Oregon (MA, 1926) and the University of Minnesota (PhD, 1928), Rojansky started his teaching career in 1928 at Washington University in St. Louis. In 1926 he married his Whitman College classmate, Elizabeth Lantz; they had one daughter. He became a naturalized citizen in 1935.

At a summer physics symposium in Ann Arbor, having quickly mastered the new field of quantum theory, Rojansky tutored some of his colleagues. These included Union's physics department chairman, PETER WOLD, who was sufficiently impressed to offer Rojansky a job.

Joining the Union faculty in 1930 as an associate professor of physics, Rojansky proved an extraordinarily lucid lecturer and a charismatic influence. Above all a superb teacher, he was also an active theoretical physicist, a textbook writer, a translator, associate editor of the *Physical Review*, 1944–46, and a fabled storyteller. A rather small man (five feet, six inches, 148 lbs.), totally bald in his later years at Union, he was known to friends and colleagues as "Ro." His warmth, kindness and gentle wit are well remembered.

In 1938 he published *Introductory quantum mechanics*, one of the early expositions of quantum theory. It enabled many a young physicist to understand the fundamentals of the new theory, and its translations into several languages spread Rojansky's reputation throughout the world.

His numerous journal articles ranged from an attempt to explain the difference in mass between the electron and proton, to a proposal that cometary material might be "contraterrene" (made of antimatter), and to an engineering article written jointly with Richard Beth on a graphical technique for determining the stresses in beams. In 1949 Union named him the first Frank and Marie Louise Bailey Professor of Physics.

A year after arriving at Union, Rojansky took a leave to spend 1931/32 at Princeton as a National Research Fellow. Invited back to teach there in 1941/42, he became a consultant to the Princeton-based Division 2 (bomb damage assessment) of the National Defense Research Committee, and carried on this work concurrently with teaching at Union until October 1943, when the government asked the College to release him for full-time service. He spent most of the next twenty-two months in England, returning to Union in July 1945. A Presidential Certificate of Merit (1948) acknowledged his participation in this work.

Appointed chairman of the physics department on Wold's death, he served for three years (1945–48), recruiting a group of excellent teachers and setting a special tone of lively interest in physics and its teaching and a camaraderie that persists to this day. He cooperated with Saul Dushman to carry through the General Electric program of summer study for high school teachers that Wold had initiated (see SUMMER INSTITUTES FOR TEACHERS). From 1945 to 1955 the Rojanskys occupied MCKEAN HOUSE.

In 1955 his wife's ill-health compelled Rojansky to take a leave of absence and move to California, where he worked in the Space Technology Laboratories of the Ramo-Wooldridge Corporation (later TRW) on ICBM problems and on communication satellites. In 1957 he tried to resign from the College, but President Davidson and the trustees, unwilling to lose him, persuaded him to accept the status of Research Professor on indefinite leave, with an open invitation to return any September. He never did so, however.

Betty Rojansky died in January 1958, and later that year Rojansky married Mildred Black Paine. Following his retirement from TRW in 1965, he joined the faculty of Harvey Mudd College in Claremont, California as a visiting professor. In 1970 he published a second textbook, *Electromagnetic fields and waves*. After retiring from teaching at Harvey Mudd in 1972, he continued research and writing until his death at eighty-one.

In 1978, through a gift of Robert Enemark '50, Union renovated Room 106 in Steinmetz Hall and dedicated it as the Vladimir Rojansky Lecture Room.

—Alfred T. Goble*

Romeyn, Dirck (Jan. 12, 1744 [o.s.]–April 16, 1804). A principal founder of the Schenectady Academy and of Union College. Trustee.

Born in New Barbadoes (now Hackensack), New Jersey, Dirck Romeyn was the son of Nicholas ("Claes") and Marretje (also known as Rachel) Vrelant Romeyn. Although Dirck is the short form of Theodorick, the boy was baptized "Dirk" and apparently never used the longer form for any purpose.

At about sixteen or seventeen, Romeyn made a public profession of his faith and began studying for the ministry under his step-brother, the Rev. Thomas Romeyn. Entering the College of New Jersey (Princeton) as a junior, he lived with President Finlay; his closest college friend was future Union College president JONATHAN EDWARDS JR. After graduating in 1765, and being ordained by the Dutch Reformed Church in 1766, Romeyn was called to the ministry of three small churches—Marbletown, Rochester and Wawarsing—in Ulster County, New York. He married Elizabeth Brodhead, the daughter of a well-to-do Ulster County landowner, in 1767.

On April 26, 1776, Romeyn accepted a joint call to the churches of Hackensack and Schraalenburgh. The first American-born preacher to fill those pulpits, he served as best he could throughout the Revolution.

The Dutch Reformed Church in America had long been divided. The conservative wing favored retaining close ties with the Church in the Netherlands and opposed American political independence, while the reform wing, to which Dirck adhered, wanted ecclesiastical independence from the Netherlands. Most reformers also desired political independence from Great Britain. Many churches, including Romeyn's, consequently had a minister from each faction, preaching on alternate Sundays.

With the beginning of the Revolution a few weeks after Romeyn's arrival at Hackensack-Schraalenburgh, the stakes were raised, and in late November 1776, some of the Loyalists in his congregation apparently conspired with British troops to raid and plunder Romeyn's parsonage while the family was away. The Romeyns immediately moved to New Paltz, New York, but Dirck made several very risky trips back to his congregations during the War. He also served the American cause as a spy on at least two occasions, reporting on British troop movements.

As the British withdrew from that part of New Jersey, Romeyn returned to his congregations late in 1778, but he was still in considerable danger, on one occasion avoiding capture only by hiding on the collar beams behind the chimney in a friend's house.

After the war, Romeyn was more accommodating toward the Tories who stayed behind than were most of his fellow Whigs, but continuing theological and political dissension, and trouble over his long-unpaid salary, induced him to consider other offers. Shortly after declining a call to the presidency of Queen's College (Rutgers), which carried an inadequate salary, Romeyn accepted a call on August 26, 1784, to become the seventh pastor of the First Dutch Reformed Church of Schenectady.

He had preached there in April 1777 during a visit to his step-brother Thomas, then minister at Fonda, and in 1778 he had declined a call to an assistant pastorate in Schenectady. The Schenectady church had remained in touch with him, however, and Romeyn had prepared for them a detailed prospectus, dated December 27, 1782, for a church-directed academy at Schenectady. In those "Measures to open an Academy under the Patronage and Direction of Consistory," he foresaw Schenectady "rising to considerable Eminence" following the settling and development of the lands to the west, "and if to the weight of Commercial Influence be added the enchanting prospect of becoming the Nursury [sic] of the Liberal Arts to a great People and heaping Obligations upon them by fitting their youths for public Life... [.] I think it impossible for any intelligent Person to hesitate a moment...."

Romeyn had a strong, life-long interest in education. From shortly after the beginning of his first pastorate, he had also tutored young men in preparation for college. If an 1783 attempt to charter a Dutch Reformed college at Hackensack had succeeded, Romeyn would have been its president. That initiative failing, sentiment favored moving Queen's College, then foundering in New Brunswick, to Hackensack. The Synod had declined to do that, but did "joyfully accept and resolve to do all in their power" to further the plan for a college at Schenectady which Romeyn had induced his new congregation to submit even before he arrived.

Clearly, Romeyn's interest in higher education had a great deal to do with his decision to accept the call to Schenectady, a Dutch stronghold far enough from New Brunswick that a college there would not compete with Queen's College. His step-brother Thomas had already been a trustee of the proposed "CLINTON COLLEGE."

As a first step toward the goal of founding a college, Romeyn persuaded his consistory to establish the SCHENECTADY ACADEMY. He became president of its Board of Trustees.

The second step was less direct: to circumvent the political problem of the New York State Legislature's refusal to charter a college at Schenectady, Romeyn and others pressed for, and in 1787 achieved, the reorganization of the Board of Regents. The new Board, to which Romeyn was immediately appointed on April 13, 1787, was empowered to receive petitions and grant charters. Romeyn served until about a year after he had achieved his goal of the College's chartering.

The Regents chartered the Schenectady Academy on January 29, 1793, and appointed Romeyn and General Philip Schuyler official visitors to the new school. Schuyler's resulting familiarity with the Academy would eventually prove decisive in the attempt to obtain a charter for the College.

Governor DeWitt Clinton later said that, despite strong sentiment in the Legislature for establishing a college at Albany, "the weight and respectability of [Dirck Romeyn's] character procured a decision in favour of Schenectady. Governor George Clinton and General Schuyler, almost always in opposition to each other, united on this question.... There was something in [Romeyn's] manner peculiarly dignified and benevolent, calculated to create veneration as well as affection, and it made an impression on my mind that will never be erased."

The College was finally chartered on February 25, 1795. It has been claimed that the Board of Trustees offered Romeyn the presidency of the College, and turned to his fellow Princeton alumnus, John Blair Smith, only after Romeyn declined. Although there is no record of such an offer, it may be significant that Romeyn was not appointed to the Board of Trustees

until near the end of 1795; he may have been left off the original board because it was expected that he would become president of the College. When Smith resigned after three years, the job was offered first to another of Romeyn's friends, PETER WILSON, and on Wilson's refusal, to Romeyn's good friend from Princeton, Jonathan Edwards Jr.

Romeyn's 1782 plan had explicitly stated that if the academy should become a college, its president would be a Dutch Reformed clergyman—i.e., Romeyn—but circumstances had changed. In order to gain sufficient support for the College's chartering, the Church had had to give up complete control of the Academy and of the proposed College.

Whatever the reason, he remained a pastor and stayed at the Schenectady church until his death. Here, as in New Jersey, he eventually had to compromise opposing factions: the older members of the congregation expected services to be in Dutch, while younger members were attracted to churches which offered English services. Concerned about this danger, in 1794 the consistory asked Romeyn to preach one afternoon sermon in English on alternate Sundays. Until then, except on special occasions, Romeyn had always preached in Dutch, and, although his written English was excellent, he delivered his English sermons in a hesitating voice, as if he were translating. The consistory repeatedly raised the issue until 1799, which suggests that Romeyn was slow to comply with their wishes. In 1802, following a stroke, he renegotiated, agreeing to preach once each Sabbath, in Dutch. The first American-born pastor at Hackensack-Schraalenburgh was the last pastor to preach in Dutch at Schenectady.

Dirck Romeyn was a tall, dignified man, portly in later life. He reminded people who knew both of George Washington, in character as well as in appearance. Comparing Romeyn to his predecessor, one Schenectady parishioner later recalled that "Domine Vrooman had more heart than Doctor Romeyn, and did more to gain the hearts of the people—was more familiar and social. The latter was elevated and perhaps distant—had far more learning, was more intellectual and theological, but not so popular." But, though Dirck Romeyn was less zealous, evangelically, than many of his colleagues, he became an acknowledged leader of the Dutch Reformed clergy, eventually refusing every prominent pulpit in that church. In 1791 he again declined the presidency of Queen's College, which had two years earlier awarded him a DD, but in 1797 he accepted appointment as one of the General Synod's professors of theology. He remained at Schenectady, however, because the professors had no seminary; the posts were created as part of the continuing drive to establish one independent of Queen's College.

Necessity had made Dirck Romeyn the compeer of generals and statesman, while his talents fitted him also

for a life of scholarship, but despite many other opportunities, he remained the pastor who in his years at Schenectady baptized a total of 3,541 children and married 945 couples.

The 1802 stroke severely impaired his speech, but he recovered sufficiently to preach every Sunday. He resigned from Union's Board of Trustees in 1803, and after the church hired an assistant pastor in June of that year, he confined himself to tutoring theological students. He died the next year, at sixty-one.

A marble tablet to his memory was set into the floor of Memorial Chapel at Founders' Day exercises, February 25, 1938 (and later moved to the south wall), but nothing at the College has been named for him.

Romeyn and his wife had one son, John Brodhead Romeyn (who became a Presbyterian clergyman and was a founder of the Princeton Theological Seminary), and one daughter, Catherine Theresa. She married Caleb Beck, and several of their children and other descendants have played a role in Union's history, including Theodric Romeyn Beck, Class of 1807; Lewis Caleb Beck, Class of 1817; John Brodhead Beck; Walter Benjamin, Class of 1874; William Benjamin, Class of 1880; and Lewis Beck Sebring Jr., Class of 1932. James Van Campen Romeyn, a trustee, 1795–1800, was the son of Dirck's half-brother Thomas. Another of Dirck's half-nephews, Thomas Jr., was a non-graduating member of Union's first class (1797).

Rotundo, Joseph (Nov. 10, 1907–March 9, 1953). Class of 1929. Instructor in English, 1929–30; Professor of Economics, 1935–53.

Joseph Rotundo, or Joe Ro as Union students called him, was born in Schenectady within sight of a New York Central roundhouse where his father, Anthony Rotundo, worked with other Italian immigrants. His mother was Rose De Luca Rotundo.

Valedictorian of his Schenectady High School class, he wanted to attend Yale, but at that time Yale did not give scholarship aid to incoming freshman. When a teacher suggested that he enroll at Union, Joe explained that he wanted to be a lawyer, not an engineer. With Steinmetz an adjunct professor until his recent death, and other close ties to the General Electric Co., Union was widely seen as an engineering college in those days.

Assured that he could get a liberal arts education at Union, Joe enrolled and graduated in 1929 as valedictorian, having finished his course work in three-and-a-half years, during two of which he worked a full second shift as a cleaner at General Electric. He taught a freshman English course in the second semester of his senior year and received appointment as an English instructor for 1929/30 (incredible as it may now seem, he was also offered instructorships in Latin, Greek, history, and philosophy).

As the College had opened the world of Western civilization to him, Joe had moved from law to English, and in 1930 he left to study philosophy at Harvard. When he returned home, there was no opening for him at Union. There were few other jobs in those Depression years, and Joe lived on his family's bounty for the next four years.

In this period he helped workers form what became the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, now known as the I.U.E. To a lesser extent he advised the local chapter of the United Steelworkers of America. These labor activities led some local businessman and GE administrators to consider Joe a Communist (he never was) and a dangerous man. It speaks well for the Union College faculty and administration that they really accepted this Italian immigrant son into their WASP ranks and never censored or even asked questions about his classroom work or outside activities. His classmates had not been so generous, refusing to initiate him into a literary honorary society to which his grades gave him automatic membership.

Work with EARL CUMMINS, another intellectual with first-hand knowledge of working-men's insecurities, brought Joe's appointment to Union's economics faculty in 1935. In 1939 he took a two-year leave of absence to do graduate work at Columbia University, specializing in labor economics, but he never earned an advanced degree.

He returned to teaching in 1941, married Barbara Bristol in 1942—they had three children—and through the war years taught a wide variety of courses in the social sciences. He also delivered a fifteen-minute news commentary on WGY every Sunday, never missing a week from 1943 to 1947.

Labor economics became a standard course in the collegiate curriculum after the war, but few men or women were qualified to teach it. Offered positions at several colleges and universities, Joe turned them all down, not from loyalty to Union but from loyalty to his Schenectady roots and an almost crippling emotional bond with his parents and siblings. His friends used these offers to force the College finally to make him an assistant professor in 1945.

The new School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell employed Joe constantly in its extension service. Management also came to appreciate his wisdom and knowledge, and he served on a Labor-Management Consulting Committee for Standard Oil in the summer of 1948 and another for General Motors in 1950.

In 1951 Mayor Owen Begley appointed Joe to the Schenectady School Board, the first Italian-American to serve there; at about the same time he received a Ford fellowship to spend a year observing government in action. Perhaps in response to the two honors, the College advanced him to associate professor, a promotion long-deserved but never sought, for Joe was mod-

est, even humble about his brilliance. With virtually no advance preparation, he could analyze a complex issue and present it in lucid language without over-simplifying. His ability to communicate stemmed in part from his gift for apt illustration and his humor. His quiet manner and plain language made students and the wider community feel comfortable with him yet respectful toward his wisdom.

He died at forty-five of liver disease, a brilliant teacher who possessed only a bachelor's degree and published only one dull article, "Eliphalet Nott," in *New York History*.

—Barbara Rotundo

Ruffner (Charles S.) Lectures. On June 13, 1968, a bequest of Hazel W. Ruffner established the Charles S. Ruffner Fund in memory of her late husband, the president of the Schenectady Trust Co. The fund was "to provide lecturers in the subjects of Electrical Engineering and Physics."

Rugby (Men's). Union students played a game in the 1870s which was called football but sometimes described with allusions to rugby; it seems to have been primarily a kicking game (see SOCCER). Many hybrid games existed at that time, and Union may have played a mixture of soccer and rugby.

Rollin H. Wickenden '69 introduced the modern game of rugby, which he had played in England, to Union in 1966 and it has been a recognized club sport since then. When the Student Tax Committee balked in the fall of 1967 at continuing to fund four club sports which engaged in intercollegiate competition, the administration agreed to underwrite all except rugby, which has continued to be financed by student tax money and team dues.

The club's promotional material and public statements have sometimes emphasized, with an element of comic bravado, the roughness of the game and the traditional image of the boorish, hard-drinking "rugger." In September 1989 the dean of students cut off the club's student tax support for the balance of the season after drunken members of the team abducted a female student, carried her to a fraternity house, and sang obscene songs to her.

The team has been quite successful during some periods, but as with other club sports, no formal records exist.

Rugby (Women's). Union women played rugby as a club sport from 1984, when it began under the coaching of David Bensinger, through the end of the period covered by this book.

Russian. Like most small colleges, Union offered Russian only after the start of the Cold War with the Soviet Union.

JOHN IWANIK, a Hispanicist who had grown up in a Russian community in Pennsylvania, gave the first course in the fall of 1947, and continued to teach first- and second-year Russian until illness forced his retirement in 1966.

After three successors had taught for brief periods, the College decided to drop the language at the end of 1971/72. Russian was reprieved, however, when Nadja Jernakoff was retained as a part-time instructor to teach a one-year course. A second year was added in 1978/79 and a third in 1983. As the offerings expanded, Mrs. Jernakoff finally began teaching Russian full-time in 1988 and continued through the end of the period covered by this book.

Ryder, Harold Russell (d. Dec. 29, 1937). Benefactor of record, defrauder, and trustee of Union College.

Announcing that a young man who had never seen Union College had just given an entirely unexpected \$150,000 to build a new electrical engineering building, the *Union Alumni Monthly* of May 1929 observed: "The story of Cinderella and the Prince strikes a chord that lies deep in human nature." Less than two years later, the Prince was doing three-to-ten in Sing Sing, and a sadder but wiser Cinderella didn't want to talk about her improved knowledge of the depths of human nature.

H. Russell Ryder began as a Wall Street messenger boy at fourteen and soon advanced to the firm's stock and bond department. After a stint in the Navy in the First World War, he began trading on his own account with great success, though it is not necessarily true, as he claimed, that he had four million dollars by the time he was thirty.

Becoming a friend of Union College's treasurer and benefactor FRANK BAILEY, Ryder gave the College a total of \$346,875 between January 8 and September 26, 1929. The gifts were billed as spontaneous gestures on Ryder's part, inspired by Bailey's generosity to Union (Ryder had not attended college), but some of them, and probably all, actually resulted from a typical Bailey arrangement: Ryder was allowed to speculate with securities owned by Bailey, on the understanding that profits would be donated to Union in Ryder's name. Bailey presumably hoped by this subterfuge to shame alumni into competitive benefactions, something his own acknowledged gifts had failed to achieve.

Immediately following Ryder's gift of the money for a new electrical engineering building, to be called Ryder Hall, he was elected on April 19, 1929, to fill a vacancy on the Board of Trustees. Later stories that he never saw the College notwithstanding, Ryder subsequently attended three trustee meetings on the campus.

In the aftermath of the October 1929 crash, if not before it, Ryder was insolvent, but he managed to con-

ceal the fact by starting a brokerage business in November 1929, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Charles L. Woody, who owned a seat on the stock exchange; "Woody and Co." was backed by Woody's millionaire father. All of Ryder's serious criminality seems to date from this period. When the market failed to recover, he began stealing, principally from his brother-in-law, his father-in-law, his wife, and Frank Bailey to pay other creditors and to maintain his flamboyant, hundred-dollar-tips style of living.

The firm went into involuntary bankruptcy June 19, 1930; in the course of the proceedings Ryder was charged with embezzlement, larceny and forgery—he had tried to cover thefts from Bailey by transferring Charles Woody's stock exchange seat to Bailey.

Ryder, who had spent money lavishly when he was rich, did not change his style on the way down. "Texas" Guinan, who called all her customers "sucker," retrospectively pronounced Ryder "the biggest sucker of them all." Bankrupt and awaiting trial, he explained that he had to ride in a chauffeur-driven Rolls-Royce because he had no cash for the subway.

Tried on a single charge of grand larceny for accepting \$95,462 from Bailey's son-in-law, John Vanneck, to purchase securities that were never purchased, Ryder pled guilty and was sentenced to Sing Sing.

Neither Ryder nor Bailey had appeared for the cornerstone laying of "Ryder Hall" just five days before Woody and Co. failed. Ryder unwillingly submitted his resignation to the Board of Trustees on August 14, 1930, but the resignation did not end the story for Union: there were both legal and public relations problems. Was the College entitled to keep the money Ryder had given? That seemed to depend on whether Ryder was solvent when he gave it, but investigating the question, the trustees discovered, first, that the gifts were really Bailey's, and second that, in addition to defrauding Bailey (trading at the time as the Prudence Co.) of several hundred thousand dollars, Ryder had sold to the College, for over \$300,000, securities which he had failed to deliver. Because Ryder had stolen about as much from the College as he had nominally given, there was no obligation to return the gifts. (Recognizing a small balance to Ryder's credit, the College later took the position that he had given an outdoor hockey rink costing about \$12,000). Bailey made good Ryder's thefts from the College and has rightly been considered the true donor of the electrical engineering building.

The second problem was that "Ryder Hall" had already been chiseled in the stone lintel above the main entrance of the electrical engineering building and on the cornerstone. The words were erased from the lintel in August 1930, and a new cornerstone was ordered, actions which caused general amusement and also some serious criticism in the press. Because the College could not present itself as Ryder's victim with-

out embarrassing Frank Bailey, it appeared to the public that Union was distancing itself from its fallen prince, while keeping his money, even before he had had his day in court.

Paroled in 1933 after serving two years and three months, Ryder was re-arrested in October 1937 for violating the terms of his parole by trading in stocks. He subsequently pled guilty to defrauding eighty-three investors of \$200,000 during the preceding four years. About two weeks after returning to Sing Sing, he died of a heart attack.

S.S. *Union Victory*. As part of a program begun in 1941 to build America's fleet of cargo vessels for service in the Second World War, the U.S. Maritime Commission launched a series of "Victory" ships. When the seventy-seventh of these ships to be built at Portland, Oregon, was launched on May 11, 1945, the Commission had begun to name them for American colleges and universities, as much as possible in chronological order. The S.S. *Union Victory* remained in service after the war.

See also: *ELIPHALET NOTT* (SHIP).

Sabbatical Leaves. Sabbatical leaves became common in American colleges in the 1890s. Although Union was at that time in very weak financial condition, President ANDREW VAN VRANKEN RAYMOND introduced the practice at the College soon after taking office in 1894.

At Union, the leaves were initially available only after ten years of service, and provided half pay for a full year. The first three professors to take sabbatical leaves, SIDNEY G. ASHMORE (1895/96), FRANK HOFFMAN (1896/97) and JAMES STOLLER (1897/98), all used the occasions to travel and study abroad. Severe retrenchment in 1898 and 1899, involving an immediate reduction in the size of the faculty, probably ended sabbatical leaves for several years. THOMAS W. WRIGHT took a sabbatical in 1904/5 for the sake of his failing health, but at the end of it he resigned.

About 1936, the Depression forced the College, like many other institutions, to suspend paid leaves. The practice returned in 1946 when president-elect CARTER DAVIDSON, who had not yet arrived to take up his duties, enthusiastically endorsed sabbatical leaves and recommended that professor Codman Hislop be given one for 1946/47.

The sabbatical leave policy adopted by the Board of Trustees in 1948 allowed full-time faculty who had been teaching for at least six years to apply for a half year of leave at full salary or a full year at half salary, "not for rest and recreation but to qualify for improved service to the College." Essentially the same policy has remained in effect since then.

Since 1982/83, the College has offered "junior sabbaticals" to tenure-track junior faculty members who