

***Undergraduate Review.*** Begun in 1983 with a grant from the INTERNAL EDUCATION FOUNDATION, the *Undergraduate Review* (also sometimes titled *Union College Undergraduate Review of the Humanities and Social Sciences*), appeared annually until 1990, when it changed its name to *Minerva Review*.

The journal published academic papers by undergraduates, including a few in foreign languages. Although most of the papers came from Union students, the journal welcomed contributions from undergraduates at other institutions, distributed issues on other campuses, and gradually added both students and faculty members from outside Union to the editorial board.

The *Undergraduate Review* probably succeeded in its goal of giving students experience in writing and editing scholarly prose, but it may be doubted whether anything it published was as valuable a contribution to academic discourse as its editor's comment, in a 1986 interview, that the *Review* was "beginning to take on some inertia of its own."

***Union Annual.*** The mid-nineteenth-century series of sophomore class publications was titled *THE UNIONIAN* in 1860 and again from 1863 until it ended in 1871, but the 1861 volume, published in July, was entitled *The Union Annual*. Like the others, it served as a kind of year book: "As the Annual is designed and expected to be a reliable exponent of the internal arrangements and condition of the College, the Editors have spared no endeavor to publish correct lists of the various associations, awards and appointments, accompanied with statements of its past and prospective success."

***Union College Academy for Lifelong Learning (UCALL).*** Begun in the fall of 1988 as a "college center for older learners," UCALL offered non-credit seminars, many of them taught by retired faculty members.

***Union College Chronicle (1854).*** The only issue to appear, volume 1, no. 1 of the first *Union College Chronicle* was a four-page tabloid published October 23, 1854. Editor Henry F. Cochrane '56 explained in an editorial that it was being published because all students like to see their names in print and because the College was not producing a catalogue each term as it was supposed to. The *Chronicle* consisted largely of a list of members of various clubs, secret societies and literary societies, and non-affiliated students, listed with their place of residence.

It was regarded as a junior class publication; about ten days later the sophomores responded with *THE SOPHOMORE INDEPENDENT*, which claimed to be more correct.

***Union College Engineers Club.*** Nominally a club for Union graduates with engineering degrees, the Union College Engineers Club was in fact an annual dinner held in New York City at the time of the American Society of Civil Engineers' annual meeting. First held in January 1925, the dinner was later shifted to a December date. After its thirteenth annual meeting (in 1937), the club disbanded for lack of interest.

***Union College Faculty Papers.*** The earliest administrative attempt to encourage the faculty to publish, the *Union College Faculty Papers* first appeared in January 1930 at the instigation of President FRANK PARKER DAY. In addition to original research by Union faculty members, issues included a list of faculty publications.

The last of the six issues appeared in January 1933, by which time Day had left the presidency and Professor EDWARD EVERETT HALE, chairman of the committee which edited the papers, had died.

***Union College Magazine.*** The most substantial student periodical before the *CONCORDIENSIS*, the *Union College Magazine* appeared from 1860 until 1866, and from 1869 until 1875.

In 1859 the Philomathean Society had published the first of three issues of a slight journal called *CONCORDIA*. Given the highly political atmosphere of mid-nineteenth-century student life, sponsorship by one of the LITERARY SOCIETIES virtually guaranteed rejection by the others, and the magazine consequently failed to find enough subscribers or contributors. Profiting from that experience, in June 1860 the Philomathean Society joined with the Adelpic Society and the Theological Society to publish, once a term (three times a year), a new journal called the *Union College Magazine*. Two editors (later one) from each society constituted the editorial board, to which representatives of the Chemical Society and of the Senate and House of Representatives were eventually added. All editors were seniors; the junior class issued other publications, such as the *UNIONIAN* and the *COLLEGE SPECTATOR*.

After six years, the journal suspended publication in November 1866. The literary societies revived it in November 1869 and issued it until November 1875.

The *Magazine* published literary essays, fiction, poetry and, during the period when the Chemical Society joined in sponsorship, some articles on scientific subjects. Although most essays were high-minded, humor also found a place, and the magazine carried some news and commentary on college life.

Contributors included students, faculty members, presidents, and alumni; most articles were unsigned. The *Magazine's* substantial issues (about 60–70 pages) contained some contributions as specialized as a seventeen-page article, "The administration of Chinese

law," by an alumnus; withal, it was the most ambitious magazine edited by students at Union.

**Union College Press.** Although the university press is a fairly common species, a college press is a rare variety. That Union produced one in the early 1970s owes to a unique combination of events. Harvard University Press supplied the impetus by declining to exercise its option on Professor Codman Hislop's biography of Eliphalet Nott; Union, having an obvious interest in seeing the book in print, offered Wesleyan University Press a subvention to make publication feasible. This precedent would provide the basis for the Union College Press.

The immediate catalyst was the College's publication during 1967/68 of three pamphlets by faculty members: a catalogue of the Revolutionary War Hawkes Papers, a sesquicentennial history of the local Phi Beta Kappa chapter, and a descriptive catalogue of College-owned antique microscopes. President HAROLD C. MARTIN, eager to promote Union's commitment to scholarship, saw this recent activity as auspicious, and in his annual report he raised the possibility of some more formal pattern for their planning and issuance: "With an important anniversary for the College coming on [i.e., the 175th, in 1970], we might well consider marking that event by the establishment of a College Press, looking forward to the time in which we might, alone or in conjunction with some established publishing firm, deliver and distribute significant books marked by the seal of the College."

The trustees approved the proposal on November 9, 1968, and Bernard R. Carman, the College's director of public relations and publications, who had been involved in the Hislop project as well as in editing various Union publications, took on an added responsibility as director of the press. Carman next negotiated a distribution arrangement with Syracuse University Press. Initially, the UCP intended to publish only works in which the College had a direct involvement. *American portraits 1800-1850; a catalogue of early portraits in the collections of Union College*, issued in 1972, grew out of a thesis submitted by Rita Feigenbaum for the nascent Master of Arts in American Studies. Its second book consisted of conference papers delivered upon installation of General Electric systems theorist Gabriel Kron's archives in Schaffer Library. Interviews with visiting novelists, conducted and edited by English professor Frank Gado, became *First person: conversations on writers and writing*; issued in both cloth and paperbound editions. Acquired by academic libraries throughout the world and adopted for use in courses, it became the first publication of the press to attract broad interest outside the College.

Channeling federal funds to commemorate the nation's bicentennial, a New York State commission joined in the publication of a biography of General

Alexander McDougall, which drew on the Hawkes Papers then in Union's possession. (The UCP's arrangement with the state became the model for a series of other cooperative ventures between university presses and the commission.) The final book undertaken during Carman's stewardship (though not published until after he had left the administration) was an account of the College's earliest years, *In order to form a more perfect Union*, by trustee chairman SAMUEL B. FORTENBAUGH JR., '23, who also underwrote the handsomely printed volume's costs.

Diverse in subject, origin, and financing, these books augured success for the unusual enterprise, but with the end of the Martin presidency, the UCP derailed and no new manuscripts were accepted during the administration of President THOMAS BONNER (1974-78). Jack Maranville, Carman's successor as Director of Public Relations, inherited the title of Director of the Union College Press. About six years later, with JOHN MORRIS settled into the presidency, Maranville moved to resuscitate the press. His first step was to reissue *Economists and society*, a book by Union professors Alfred Thimm and Joseph Finkelshtein that its commercial publisher had allowed to go out of print; his second, to agree to publish *New prospects for a new nation*, a collection of essays edited by another Union pair, history department members Manfred Jonas and Robert Wells, and subsidized by Samuel Fortenbaugh.

How to proceed thereafter, and in which direction, was to be investigated by Frank Gado, who consulted with university press editors. Gado's report recommended that, in addition to continuing its previous publication interests, the press select a few areas (the American short story, the period of the Early Republic, and translations) that were consonant with Union's resources and character; it also warned of the dangers of becoming a publisher of last resort for academic studies, especially by Union faculty. In 1981 Maranville then asked Gado to be the UCP editor, and Gado accepted on the condition that he enjoy full authority on all literary matters. In practice, editorial autonomy often proved impossible to maintain—only one reason for strains in the relationship between director and editor, and for slow progress in the development of projected books.

Beyond the obvious passing of the national bicentennial as a spur to publication, the very increased emphasis on scholarship that Martin had wished to promote (and that the nationwide professionalization of faculties had accelerated) worked to the UCP's disadvantage. Union faculty showed little interest in intramural publication, fearing that it would seem, on its face, an inferior achievement.

As a consequence, Gado found himself, to a greater extent than most academic press editors, in the position of having to conceive projects, and then seek au-

thors to execute them. It proved a troubled tactic: not only did it tend to limit the UCP's range to the editor's sphere of professional competence but it also sometimes elicited performances that were perfunctory or worse. Several manuscripts for projects initiated at Union were rejected, and twice "kill fees" were paid.

Yet, despite averse conditions, including a substantial increase in the College's costs when the distribution agreement was renegotiated, the UCP functioned with modest success on spartan expenditures. The Signature Series, collections of representative works by American short story writers with substantial critical introductions, was very well received and financially profitable. Even more profitable was *The house of ashes*, a previously published memoir about a Jewish family which survived the Holocaust in Poland, re-edited for the UCP, and fully subsidized in its first printing. *Secrets in the glass*, a bilingual collection of poems by a German poet, enjoyed financial sponsorship by the Humboldt Foundation, and *The plants of Saratoga* was published with the aid of funds provided through Skidmore College.

After the period covered by this book, President Roger Hull, unconvinced that a press held sufficient value for the College, directed that it accept no new manuscripts.

#### Union College Press publications:

*American portraits, 1800-1850; a catalogue of early portraits in the collections of Union College*, by Rita Feigenbaum. 1972.

*First person: conversations on writers and writing*, edited with an introduction by Frank Gado. 1973.

*Gabriel Kron and systems theory*, edited with an introduction by H. H. Happ. 1973.

*Alexander McDougall and the American Revolution in New York*, by Roger Champagne. 1975.

*In order to form a more perfect Union; an inquiry into the origins of a college*, by Samuel B. Fortenbaugh Jr. 1978.

*Economists and society; the development of economic thought from Aquinas to Keynes*. Revised edition. By Joseph Finkelstein and Alfred Thimm. 1981.

*New prospects for a new nation; the development of New York after the Revolution*, edited by Manfred Jonas and Robert Wells. 1982.

*The teller's tales*, by Sherwood Anderson. Edited by Frank Gado. 1983 (Signature Series).

*Hearthside tales*, by Washington Irving. Edited by Patrick Allen. 1983 (Signature Series).

*Tales of art and life*, by Henry James. Edited by Henry Terrie. 1984 (Signature Series).

*Secrets in the glass; poems*, by Ernst Schönwiese. 1985.

*Essays literary, moral and philosophical*, by Benjamin Rush. Edited by Michael Meranze. 1988.

*Koningsmarke*, by James Kirke Paulding. Edited by Daniel Wells. 1988.

*The gleaner*, by Judith Sargent Murray. Edited by Nina Baym. 1988.

*House of ashes*, by Oscar Pinkus. Revised edition. 1990.

\* *The Pioneer Experiment Station, 1875 to 1975, a history*, by James G. Horsfall. 1992. (Published in association with the Union College Press by Antoca Press).

*Fiction in American magazines before 1800, an annotated catalogue*, by Edward W.R. Pitcher. 1993.

\* *Imaginary lines*, by William R. Adams. 1993.

*Plants of Saratoga and eastern New York, an identification manual*, by H.H. Howard. 1995.

*Fantasy pieces in Callot's manner*, by E.T.A. Hoffmann. Translated by Joseph M. Hayse. 1996.

*Eliphalet Nott*, by Codman Hislop. Abridged edition. 1995. (Paperbound only).

*Imaging America; anecdote, tale and short story in the eighteenth century*, by Edward W.R. Pitcher. 1996.

*Drawn from life*, by Stephen Crane. Edited by Frank Gado. 1997 (Signature Series).

*The diaries of Jonathan Pearson*, edited by Harold C. Martin. 2003.

*The encyclopedia of Union College history*, edited by Wayne Somers. 2003.

\*Although they bear a UCP imprint, these two books were neither edited nor sold by the press.

—Frank Gado

**Union College Social Club.** The Union College Social Club, an interfraternity club with members from PSI Upsilon, Kappa Alpha, Sigma Phi and Alpha Delta Phi, was established in February 1897 "to promote social intercourse between the aforesaid fraternities." Nothing more is known of it.

See also: BETA PI CHI.

**Union College Zouaves.** When students returned to the campus for the third term of 1860/61, two weeks after the fall of Fort Sumter on April 13, 1861, initiated the CIVIL WAR, patriotic fervor swept the College. Students meeting in South Colonnade on April 30 decided to form a company of Zouaves: "for the purpose of daily drill," stated the *Union College Magazine*, "to prepare us for any emergency that might arise."

Formally organized on June 10, 1861, the eighty-two member company elected a full complement of undergraduate officers, with Professor ELIAS PEISSNER as captain, then provided themselves with blue jackets,

red flannel pants and caps, small haversacks, and a company flag. Forty-seven carried bayoneted War of 1812-vintage flintlock muskets, last used by “Captain” ISAAC JACKSON’S cadets; the remainder obtained similar arms from an old military company in Schenectady.

Peissner led the corps on a sixteen-mile hike up the Mohawk, drilled it to the tune of a fife, and directed it with bugle calls in skirmish drills in the PASTURE as a large audience of townspeople looked on. Professor WILLIAM MITCHELL GILLESPIE gave the cadets lectures on military engineering and set them to digging trenches east of North College. When Peissner’s wife gave birth to a son, the Zouaves adopted him as the “child of the company” and presented him with a silver cup.

In the fall, Peissner continued drilling the cadets until the shortening days left no more time after classes. The next spring the company re-formed, and by June, thanks in part to Peissner’s diligence, about thirty had received Army commissions; the total eventually rose to over fifty.

Commissioned a colonel in Carl Schurz’s regiment, Peissner himself departed about July 1862 and died the following May in the Battle of Chancellorsville, as did Henry R. Schwerin ’63, the Zouaves’ erstwhile 2nd Lieutenant. The Zouaves still existed in May 1863, but nothing is known of the corps’ subsequent history.

**Union Colleges.** There have been at least three other Union Colleges and two other Union Universities in the United States.

Union College in Barbourville, Kentucky, founded in 1879 as a private college, was purchased in 1886 by the Methodist Episcopal Church. The college department was discontinued in 1908, and for the next eight years the institution was operated as a junior college, academy, and elementary school. It then became a college again, and is now fully accredited. It has a “special concern for improving the quality of life in Appalachia.”

Union College in Lincoln, Nebraska, founded in 1891, is owned and operated by the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

A Union College in Roselle, New Jersey was begun in 1933 as an evening school. It became an independent two-year college in 1936, moved to Cranford, New Jersey in 1943, and in 1982 merged with the Union County Technical Institute to become Union County College, a community college with campuses in Cranford and Scotch Plains and educational centers in Elizabethtown and Plainfield.

There have also been two other Union Universities: a Baptist institution in Jackson, Tennessee which has existed since 1823, and an alleged degree mill in Los Angeles which attained brief notoriety when Rep.

Claude Pepper said it had awarded him a bogus PhD in psychology.

**Union College’s Name.** The movement for a college at Schenectady initially proposed to found “Clinton College.” The name “Union College” first appears in the final petition submitted to the Board of Regents on January 26, 1795.

Although there is no direct record of who suggested the new name or why, it was clear to people who knew the founders that the College was called “Union” because—in sharp contrast to the genesis of most other colleges—several religious denominations joined in establishing it. (See FOUNDING OF UNION COLLEGE). In his inaugural address in 1796, first President JOHN BLAIR SMITH said (in Latin): “Men of diverse religious convictions, having set aside faction and division, are united in governing this institution and in spreading the benefits of the college, which is auspiciously called Union College.”

Three years later, the second president, JONATHAN EDWARDS, wrote to his son: “The Episcopaleans, the Presbyterians, & those of the Dutch Church, are very jealous of each other; & as the College is Union College & designed to embrace those several denominations; you may easily conceive that difficulties may arise from that source.”

No other interpretation of the name has been found in the early record. In 1859 Jonathan Pearson paraphrased the opinion of trustee Bradford Wood ’24 on a contemporary controversy: “[The College] is called Union Coll. a union of all denominations; if therefore the public should suspect that we are influenced by denominational and theological differences in our choice of officers, they would at once withdraw their patronage and countenance.”

Nevertheless, in the twentieth century some writers have projected a broader significance backward onto the name. President DIXON RYAN FOX wrote—without citing evidence—that the name signaled “that the whole movement had welled up from the desire of a great number of people, of all social grades and racial stocks of the region, and of all religious persuasions, with provision against control by any—and also in honor of the general spirit then animating the country under the new Federal system.”

Whether narrowly or broadly interpreted, Union’s name reflected high ideals, but they eventually became the unremarkable ideals of most American colleges, and it has occasionally been urged that a less abstract name would achieve greater recognition and thereby help lift the College’s public reputation to its rightful level. The most prestigious colleges and universities—according to this reasoning—nearly always bear the names of places or benefactors, while colleges with abstract names are usually sectarian.

An entirely different objection to the name "Union" has sometimes been raised by those—including the occasional potential benefactor and at least one chairman of the Board of Trustees—to whom labor unions are anathema.

As this is written, however, no attribute of the College seems more secure than its name.

**Union Lampoone.** Issues of a satirical student magazine entitled *Union Lampoone* appeared in spring 1983, winter 1984, and February 1986.

**Union Meerschaum.** The second in a series of annuals published by the sophomore class, the *Union Meerschaum* appeared in July 1858. Preceded by the *SOPHOMORE INDEPENDENT* and succeeded by the *UNIONIAN*, it was a tabloid consisting primarily of a catalogue of the College. THE *UNION MEERSCHAUM* inspired a satire entitled the *Sophomore Mere-Sham*, which appeared in July 1859 in two different printings. Ostensibly issued by the sophomore class, it was probably published by the freshmen or juniors.

**Union Offering and Freshman Review (The).** The only issue of a forty-page student magazine called *The Union Offering and Freshman Review* appeared in January 1855. It included two travel accounts and a poem, but probably existed for the article which heaped abuse on the *SOPHOMORE INDEPENDENT*.

**Union Press.** Following the shootings at Kent State University on May 4, 1970, students at Union and elsewhere greatly increased their activities in opposition to the war in Vietnam. "To keep the students, faculty and administration aware of the scope, organization and activities of those students who are working towards the stated ends of the National Student Strike," some Union students published fifteen issues of the *Union Press*, a "factual and informational newsletter," on weekdays from about May 11 to May 29, 1970.

**Union Review of Books.** Though doubtless named in imitation of the *New York Review of Books*, the "Union Review of Books" was not a publication but a series of public meetings held with a faculty moderator to discuss a current book of broad intellectual interest. The series lasted from the fall of 1987 until the spring of 1989.

**Union School / Union Classical Institute.** Because Union College drew many students from Schenectady, it was long important to the College to have a preparatory school in the city. The SCHENECTADY ACADEMY and its successors served that purpose intermittently for many years until the City created the first

free public school in 1855. From then until about 1903, the College was involved in various ways in the school's administration.

In 1855 the College divested itself of old WEST COLLEGE for the second time, selling it to the City for use as Schenectady's public school, called the Union School. The College reserved the right to establish in the school "an academical department"—i.e., a high school, also called the classical department—to be supervised jointly by the College and the Board of Education. The principal of this department would be a nominal member of the Union College faculty, paid from the NOTT TRUST FUND.

BENJAMIN STANTON, formerly principal of a high school in Newburyport, Massachusetts, was appointed principal of the Classical Department of the Union School in 1857, and the College began a year later to pay two-thirds of his salary and to list him among its faculty. Friction soon developed, however, between the principal of the Union School and the principal of the Classical Department, who were trying to run separate schools in the same building. After two Union School principals had resigned within eighteen months, Stanton took over at the end of 1860 the additional duties of heading the Union School. It was no sinecure; in 1861, the Union School as a whole had twenty-three teachers and thirteen hundred students.

On the resignation from the Union College faculty of Professor JOHN NEWMAN in 1863, the College appointed Stanton Professor of Latin and HENRY WHITEHORNE to succeed Stanton at the Union School. After serving until 1868, Whitehorne, too, joined Union's faculty and was succeeded by Samuel Burnett Howe '62, who also held both principalships.

The Union College faculty was growing increasingly discontented with the Classical Department; in June 1868 it formally complained to the Board of Trustees that of late only three or four students a year had been entering Union from the Classical Department. The department could not prosper, the petitioners claimed, while in the same building as the Union School. The trustees appointed professors JOHN FOSTER, Benjamin Stanton and Henry Whitehorne a committee to inspect the school; a year later they reported that it was doing as well as could be expected "under the serious embarrassment of its present location." There was no reason to hope for improvement until the Classical Department could be separated "from the schools of this city."

In 1870, President CHARLES AIKEN chimed in, urging Union's trustees to raise admission standards and questioning whether the College had been getting its money's worth for the \$1,200–1,500 it paid annually to the Union School. Finally, in June 1872, with President ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER in office, the trustees "Resolved, that Prof. Stanton be appointed to the duty of establishing a first class preparatory department for

the College, retaining connection with Union School if practicable. . . .” Accordingly, the College bought the Delavan Building at the corner of Church and Union Streets (the present Mohawk Club) and rented it to the Board of Education for the use of the Classical Department, which, at the suggestion of President Potter, was renamed the Union Classical Institute. (In a transaction begun in 1875, but not completed until 1881, the Board of Education bought the building from the College.)

The trustees wanted a strictly preparatory school similar to those attached to the larger New England colleges. They did not get one—the school continued to be a high school as well as a college preparatory school—but in the early years at least, many Union Classical Institute graduates did enter the College. In 1872, the Institute had one hundred twenty-two students (sixty-nine female and fifty-three male) and offered four curricula; the first three required three years; the last, four:

- Language course (for college entrance)
- English course
- Modern language course
- English and modern language course for young ladies (intended for teachers)

Ill with tuberculosis, Stanton did not remain long in this second tour of duty; he stepped down as principal of the Classical Institute in December 1873 and died the following September. He was succeeded by Charles Halsey (1875–97) and Arthur Marvin (1897–1904). With the founding of the Institute, its principalship was separated from that of the Union School. Samuel Burnett Howe continued in the latter position, acquiring the additional title “Superintendent of Schools.”

In 1897, the Institute’s whole curriculum increased from three to four years.

As the Nott Trust income dwindled, the Board of Education took over from the College in 1878 the responsibility of paying the Principal of the Union Classical Institute, but apparently the College continued until 1903 to pay all or part of Howe’s salary, and he remained on Union’s faculty lists.

In 1903 the Board of Education, building a larger school on Nott Terrace, wanted to sell the Union Classical Institute building and take complete control of the college preparatory course. However, in selling the Delavan Building, the College had limited its use to the “Academic Department” of the Union School. The College now agreed to waive this provision, on the condition that the Board of Education would “forever maintain in the new Schenectady High School on Nott Terrace the Academic Department of the Schenectady Union School,” and also release the College from the obligation of continuing to pay Howe’s salary.

Before graduating in 1904 the thirty-six member last class published a handsome book, *In memory of the Union Classical Institute of Schenectady, New York, 1872–1904*.

**Union Sentinel.** An undergraduate tabloid publication, the *Union Sentinel* began publication as a bi-weekly journal of conservative/libertarian opinion in October 1988, under the editorship of Daniel J. Keniny ’91. It later appeared three times a term, and was still published at the end of the period covered by this book.

**Union Soot (The).** In connection with the 1926 spring prom, PI DELTA EPSILON brought out, as “volume one, number one,” an issue of a humor magazine titled the *Union Soot*; the name was a play on “union suit”—i.e., long underwear. Noted cartoonist John Held provided a cover drawing of an empty union suit and an empty party dress, side by side on a clothesline, embracing.

No further issues appeared until the spring of 1929, when the *CONCORDIENSIS* decided, instead of its usual humorous supplement for the spring prom, to produce another issue of the *Union Soot*. Theodore Geisel (“Dr. Seuss”) then known as a cartoonist for *Judge*, drew five cartoons for the issue.

The cover drawing arrived too late—or so editor Arthur Bernard O’Grady ’29 later claimed—to be shown to Dean GARIS before publication, but when Garis saw the published issue he demanded that it be withdrawn on the ground that the cover cartoon was too risqué. The magazine was re-issued the next day with a white cover bearing only the words “The Union Soot.”

The *Concordiensis* report on the affair unaccountably claimed that the suppressed cover drawing, which the public had not seen (the issue now survives in a single copy), had also been drawn by Dr. Seuss. It was in fact drawn, and signed, by Miss Viola Bailey Seelman, a New York School of Applied Design student who would a few months later marry Maurice Victor Odquist ’26, one of the editors of the 1926 *Union Soot* and an advisor to the 1929 issue. The drawing portrays a young woman clad in a bath towel rinsing out a dress which, to her coy surprise, has become transparent—a different kind of “Union suit.”

**Union Theological Seminary.** The Union Theological Seminary, founded in New York City in 1836 as the New York Theological Seminary, is frequently confused with Union College, but there has never been any connection between the two institutions.

See also: MCAULEY, THOMAS.

**Union University.** Union College took the initiative in founding Union University in 1872, and has remained a part of the larger institution.

**Precursors.** The University had unsuccessful precursors in Albany and at Union College. In 1851, the state legislature chartered the "University of Albany," which was intended to be composed of a law school as well as "literary" (i.e., liberal arts) and scientific departments. Supporters of the plan, including T. Romeyn Beck '07 and geologist James Hall, envisioned a national institution competitive with the chief universities of Europe.

The ALBANY LAW SCHOOL and the DUDLEY OBSERVATORY were promptly founded as parts of the university, and sometime before 1869 the ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE, which had been founded in 1839, accepted an invitation to become the university's "Department of Medicine." Both the Law School and the Medical College numbered several Union College alumni among their founders and early faculty members. No undergraduate component to the University of Albany materialized, however, and the institution never functioned as a university. Eventually the medical college and the observatory withdrew from the alliance.

President ELIPHALET NOTT had long dreamed of expanding Union College into a university, "to furnish the opportunity for that advanced study and attainment which the growth of our Nation begins loudly to demand." Probably spurred by the developments in Albany, the College annually announced, from 1852 through 1856, the imminent beginning of its own graduate school. The school never materialized, nor was the Nott Trust Deed of 1854 able, as Nott had intended, to finance the transformation of the College into a university (see NOTT TRUST FUND).

Nott's dotage, the Civil War, and the College's post-war decline all precluded any further development of the idea of a university until the administration (1871-84) of ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER.

**The Founding and Membership of Union University.** As Nott's grandson, Potter was expected to restore the College to its former position, and he probably had Nott's university aspirations in mind when he brought about the creation of Union University in 1873. A more immediate consideration was the fact that because the University of Albany had accomplished little, the Board of Regents was threatening to quash its charter.

Union University was created by a series of actions over a seven-month period; first, by a vote of the combined boards of trustees of the Albany Medical College, the Albany Law School and the Dudley Observatory on November 30, 1872, followed by a formal inauguration at the Albany Medical College Commencement on December 23, 1872. At that time, each member of Union College's board had assented, but the formal vote bringing the College into the University had to await the board's next meeting on Janu-

ary 28, 1873. The New York State Legislature chartered the University on April 10, 1873, and the four institutions then entered into a final formal agreement on June 12, 1873.

The boards stipulated that "Each [institution] will remain under the direction of its own Board of Trustees, and will retain its own corporate rights, powers and property." The Board of Governors of the University, created by the charter, consequently has had very limited power. That fact, and the lack of an academic graduate school (as distinct from professional schools), have been the fundamental differences between Union University and most other universities.

The founders of the University contemplated eventually adding other institutions, and in the beginning there was talk of making the Albany Academy the University's preparatory school. Immediately after the University's formation, the Troy Business College briefly affiliated with it. The ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY was founded in 1881 as a part of the University.

The Union University School of Nursing, founded in 1944 in response to both a general shortage of nurses and the Albany Hospital's need for student nurses (a need which could no longer be adequately filled by the Russell Sage College nursing program), offered a three-year BS in Nursing program in addition to the more common diploma program. The degree program, requiring two years of college work for admission, attracted few students and in 1955 the University severed its ties with the school. It survived for a few more years as the Albany Medical Center School of Nursing.

The geographical dispersion of the University was a concern from the beginning; the Medical and Pharmacy Colleges and the Law School, originally in downtown Albany, were not brought into close proximity on their present New Scotland Avenue sites until 1929 (Dudley Observatory had been in the neighborhood since 1893). Potter reckoned in 1872 that Union College was about thirty to forty minutes away from the Albany branches by train; since the opening of the New York State Thruway in the early 1950s, it has been at the same distance by car. The 1895 campaign to move Union College to Albany (see ALBANY (REMOVAL TO)) was presented as a plan to unite the University. Nevertheless, the institution's physical separation has always been a much smaller hindrance to closer cooperation than the lack of a general graduate school.

Union College's board resolved when the University was established that the members "mutual relations are to be adjusted as experience ripens, and advantageous results are evidently dependent on further development under the general conception of the University idea." They hoped, in short, that something good would come of the affiliation, but they didn't

know exactly what that might be. The history of the University (as distinct from the histories of its constituent parts, treated separately in this book) consists almost entirely of discussions about its future, and tentative—but often short-lived—movements toward closer integration.

**Union College as a Part of Union University.** For many years after 1872, the College loyally took every opportunity to proclaim itself a branch of the University. From 1885 until 1931, an annual University catalogue replaced the separate catalogues of the constituent institutions; it presented the entire faculty of all the schools in one list, as the “faculty of Union University,” but then, acknowledging reality, listed each faculty member again with his own institution.

Because Union College students liked the idea of being part of a university, student publications embraced the relationship for a while. The *UNION COLLEGE MAGAZINE*, until its demise in 1875, and the *CONCORDIENSIS* from 1877, tried from time to time to be publications of the whole university, but few Albany students contributed or subscribed. The *GARNET* made some attempt to be the yearbook of the whole university from 1890 through 1917. The *Union University Quarterly* (1904–8), intended for alumni, planned to publish news of the University and articles by Albany faculty members, but it failed to attract much interest.

More successful, for a while, were efforts at social integration. The College’s undergraduate banquet was expanded in 1898 to be a University banquet, and in 1900 the Northeastern New York Alumni Association began inviting University alumni to its meetings, but the UNION UNIVERSITY CLUB, founded in New York City in 1905, failed almost immediately.

A 1903 celebration honoring an Albany Law School benefactor succeeded in drawing students and faculty from all parts of the University, and four years later University Day became an annual event at the College. In 1909, special trolley cars brought more than three hundred Albany students directly to Blue Gate. After hearing speeches and lunching, attendees marched through Schenectady accompanied by two bands. The next year, a preliminary march through Albany and a Union football game were added to the program. The 1913 event, still attended by an estimated three hundred Albany students, was apparently the last.

From at least 1897 until a student meeting voted in January 1917 to forbid the practice, Union’s baseball, football, basketball and track teams frequently included members from the Albany branches. Some Albany students also joined the musical clubs.

The Union University seal, used from shortly after the University’s beginning, contains the motto “In necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus caritas” (“In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in

all things, charity”), the letters chi rho (the first two letters of Christ’s name in Greek), and the date 1873. A version drawn by J. W. Dain ’22 was adopted by the *Concordiensis* and first used December 23, 1919. The University seal appears over the east door of BUTTERFIELD HALL, constructed in 1918.

**The Role of the Chancellor.** All Union College presidents since 1873 have also been the titular heads of Union University; the position was called “President of Union University” through 1900, except for the last year of Potter’s tenure, 1883, when he called himself “Chancellor.” That title was revived in 1901 and has been used since. The chancellor sits ex officio on the boards of trustees of the Albany Medical College, the Albany Law School, the Albany College of Pharmacy and Dudley Observatory, but his only formal authority lies in the requirement that he must approve the appointment of the heads of those institutions; this vetting has always been construed as *pro forma*.

The role of the chancellor has not been entirely defined by his formal powers, however. Most law, medical and pharmacy schools belong to universities with a strong central administration. Among the benefits they derive from such a relationship is that the university counters a natural tendency to function as mere trade schools. Until recent decades, the heads of the Albany professional schools were often men whose backgrounds were entirely within their profession; their experience and understanding of higher education was typically less broad than that of the president of Union College. As the schools came under pressure to liberalize their curricula, or generally to move in the same direction that their less isolated university peers were moving, the chancellor was sometimes able to function as the more experienced family member who could offer confidential, friendly guidance. Chancellors DIXON RYAN FOX and CARTER DAVIDSON, in particular, frequently provided aid and counsel on matters of non-professional recruitment, curriculum, and accreditation.

From a letter Fox wrote to the pharmacy college dean when that school’s board unreasonably refused to follow most of the nation’s other pharmacy colleges in moving to a four-year BS course, we know that the chancellor in those days also had a secret weapon he might use when all else failed:

if recalcitrant trustees stood in the way of reform it is as you know perfectly possible for the Chancellor to do as Dr. Richmond did with the Medical College and the Law School, namely, refuse to sign the diplomas. This would involve the school in trouble with the State so deeply that either reforms would be effected or else the school could not get degree granting privileges.

We have no direct evidence of the occasions on which Richmond, who served from 1909 to 1928, wielded his big stick, but it may have been around



1911–14, when the law school and then the medical college finally made the long-overdue change from faculty ownership to trustee ownership. In another episode, described in the article on the medical college, Fox forced a change in that institution's administrative structure by threatening to recommend to Union College's board that they withdraw Union College from the university. Earlier, Chancellor ANDREW V.V. RAYMOND had forced a reorganization of the law school's board of trustees and faculty in 1895, installing a new and more effective dean.

From the founding of the University through 1882, the principal honorand at Union's Commencement was given the title "Chancellor of Union University." Since then, the title "Honorary Chancellor of Union University" has usually been substituted.

**The Search for a Closer Relationship.** The possibility of greater academic integration of the University has at least briefly attracted the attention of most Union presidents since Potter. Addressing the Albany College of Pharmacy in 1897, President Andrew V. V. Raymond reportedly "spoke of the advantages of a university training and urged a closer union between the graduate departments at Albany and the college." In January 1911, the University Board of Governors appointed a committee to consider means of bringing the different departments of the University into closer relations. One possibility mentioned was having a common commencement.

A year later President Richmond urged in his mid-winter report that

the time has come to so constitute the Board of Governors of the University that they should have full power and control in all matters of general policy, the trustees of the various departments still retaining the control of internal policy.... Such an organization would put us in a position to take advantage of any new opportunities for expansion which might come to us.

It is not known whether he had any specific "opportunities" in view, but the University board's powers were not enlarged, and opportunities for actual cooperation between the College and the Albany branches remained rare.

Again in 1914, Union College's trustees established a committee to confer with committees of other institutions about ways to make what they called "a more perfect union" between the branches.

From 1913 until 1934, the College made special provision for students who wanted to take only a partial undergraduate course before entering the Medical College. More important, from 1898, Union allowed students who desired a bachelor's degree to substitute their freshman year at Albany Medical College for their senior year at Union, and still graduate with their undergraduate class. The College discontinued that accommodation in 1931, and in 1961 the faculty reject-

ed proposals to reestablish it for both the Medical College and the Law School. In 1974, however, the faculty approved a six-year, two-degree joint program with the Law School; in 1977, after several other undergraduate institutions had done so, the faculty agreed to a similar program with the Medical College (see PRE-MEDICAL PROGRAMS).

When the Albany Medical College flirted with the idea of leaving the University and forming an alliance with RPI, Union president Dixon Ryan Fox confided to trustee FRANK BAILEY in 1937:

I would be perfectly willing to see the present paper scheme go along [i.e., the university to continue as it is], but I am not willing to join in any movement which saddles Union College with a responsibility to push the expensive project of a graduate university, and without that no university is anything but a name. I have faith in the destiny of the small college and personally it would not embarrass me to have us free from a so-called university which we have constantly to explain.

In 1947, as a state commission studied the need for a state university—a need that would eventually lead to the great expansion of Albany's New York State College for Teachers as a part of the State University of New York system—a nervous Board of Governors of Union University gathered in a day-long session to discuss what they might do to create a "real university" in the Capital District. Union president Carter Davidson subsequently waxed enthusiastic in Union's alumni magazine, envisioning a "graduate school giving at least the master's degree," a dental school, and perhaps even a women's college in Schenectady:

The expansion of the university functions does not mean the loss of the small college program. It should be thought of rather as a means for making the contribution of Union to American life even greater in the future than it has been in the past. If this is a responsibility which rests upon us, we must accept it. I feel sure that if Eliphalet Nott were alive today, he would be the first to approve.

Nothing came of this talk, perhaps because the creation of the State University system did not proceed as quickly as anticipated. When the College's Board of Trustees discussed Union University in 1956, they concluded that the principal direct advantages were to the Albany schools, but that identification with these schools was helpful to the College. Chairman WALTER BAKER warned that establishing a graduate school would cost twenty-five million dollars.

In 1958, the Medical College proposed that the University formally establish a graduate school so that diplomas from the PhD program the Medical College had begun in 1956 could bear the name of the University, and in order to become eligible for certain federal funds. Early in 1959, College Physician Dr. Myron Weaver, who also taught at the Medical College, was named to the additional, unpaid position of "Dean of the Union University Graduate School." The

College's and the Medical College's existing graduate programs were placed under his nominal direction. The Medical College awarded its first PhDs in 1959, but following Weaver's death in 1963 the two institutions again assumed full responsibility for their own graduate programs and the University's "graduate school" immediately disappeared.

Early in the administration of Davidson's successor, HAROLD C. MARTIN, however, the Board of Governors again turned its attention to the issue of the University's future, commissioning a study by the New York consulting firm of Heald, Hobson and Associates. In October 1966, the combined boards of all the branches of the University met at the College (probably for the first time ever) to discuss the report. Again, the major concern was how to prevent the local private institutions from being overwhelmed by the State University. The consultants outlined three major possibilities:

- 1) Union College and the Albany Medical College could work closely together to develop existing graduate programs and add new ones.
- 2) Local institutions, both public and private, could develop joint graduate programs.
- 3) Union University, RPI, and other colleges might develop a university structure operating in more or less direct competition with the State University.

Committees of the various boards studied the report, but the only significant resulting action was that Union College's Institute for Administration and Management (later GRADUATE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE) established a Health Studies Center in 1972/73. The Center's MBA program in Health Systems Management gave some courses in its early years at the Medical College, the College of Pharmacy and the Law School, but it soon became entirely a Union College program.

As mentioned above, Union College launched its six-year two-degree program with the Albany Law School in 1974.

President THOMAS BONNER, who came to Union College from the University of New Hampshire in 1974, advanced in 1976 his belief that, as "a comprehensive college in a university setting," Union should strengthen its association with Union University while simultaneously pursuing more graduate programs. ("Comprehensive" was the standard Carnegie Corporation classification for colleges with substantial masters degree programs, though many of Bonner's critics were not aware of that fact). Because his administration was soon overwhelmed by the opposition of faculty and students to his vision of the College's future and to his conduct in other matters, Bonner never fully articulated the changes he advocated in the College's relation to the University. However, the College

faculty did agree in 1976 to join (effective 1977) the other colleges which had established a six-year two-degree joint program with the Medical College, later extended to seven years.

Since 1979/80, Union College's Institute for Administration and Management has offered a four-year joint JD-MBA program with the Law School, and a five-year BS/MS program in pharmacy and health systems management in cooperation with the College of Pharmacy.

Effective January 1, 1990, former Albany Medical College dean Robert Friedlander was appointed to the new position of Vice Chancellor of Union University, with an office at Union College and salary paid by the four teaching components of the University. His responsibility was to "identify, facilitate and coordinate activities of mutual benefit to the constituent units," but when he stepped down after about a year, the position disappeared.

**The Albany Branches as Parts of the University.** The Albany branches of the University have sometimes found their proximity and formal relationship useful, especially, for obvious reasons, the Medical College and the College of Pharmacy. The Medical College, however, has been handicapped in some ways because it lacked the affiliation with a full-fledged university enjoyed by most other medical colleges; in 1937 and again in 1949, it was prepared to withdraw from Union University in order to form more advantageous alliances. These opportunities proved illusory (see the article on the Medical College), and, as mentioned above, in 1959 the Medical College spurred the brief establishment of a nominal Union University Graduate School, in order that its graduate degrees could be issued in the name of Union University.

The Law School and the Medical College constructed a joint dormitory in 1968, and in January 1977 the University formed (at the initiative of Chancellor Bonner) a Center for Health Care and Law, under the direction of Barbara R. Grumet. Quartered at the Medical College, but independent and reporting directly to the chancellor, the Center was to promote understanding between the law and medical professions, and to offer courses (but not degrees) to students at any of the University branches. It closed after two years.

Beginning in 1918, at the suggestion of Dean Thomas Ordway, the Medical College degrees were awarded at Union College's COMMENCEMENT. The Pharmacy College joined in 1929, and the Law School made it a full university commencement in 1936. When the Second World War altered Union College's calendar in 1943 the Albany branches resumed holding their own commencements, and after the war they sent only a token "deputation" to the university commencement in Schenectady.