

MENT WAR TRAINING COURSE to train workers for war industries. Between December 1940 and June 1945, more than five thousand persons attended brief evening courses at Union as part of this program, which was directed by Professor MORTIMER SAYRE.

On March 6, 1945, the Faculty Council, anticipating that many returning veterans would prefer to attend college part-time, recommended the resumption of evening courses. These first evening division courses given for credit began the next fall under the direction of Professor Sayre. Once again, in 1946/47, the College offered an evening (4 pm to 10 pm) program of freshman studies for area students who could not matriculate at college because of overcrowding. Forty-two students enrolled, including two women.

Although evening division courses began to be offered for credit in 1945, it was not until 1955 that the faculty approved granting the AB and BS degrees for credits achieved in evening courses. This change resulted in an immediate jump in evening division undergraduate enrollments from about 220 to about 600, taught by about two-fifths of the regular faculty. For the first time, an administrative staff was appointed for the program.

Enrollments quickly subsided from that peak, and generally fluctuated between 300 and 500, breaking the upper figure again only in 1965–67, and sinking below 300 only in 1973 and at the end of the period covered by this book. In recent decades Union's undergraduate evening courses have faced stiff competition from less expensive courses offered at the State University and at the Schenectady County Community College.

While undergraduate enrollments remained relatively constant, graduate enrollments increased dramatically. Standing at only 16 in 1948, they overtook undergraduate enrollments in 1966 and peaked at 1,014 in 1970 (the year in which Union began its doctoral programs in "Life Sciences and Systems" and "Administrative and Engineering Systems.") Graduate enrollments soon settled down in the 600–800 range. Many, but not all, graduate courses were given in the evening or late afternoon, though some of those were also attended by regular undergraduate students.

In 1948, following organization of the Union College Secretarial Association, "administrative secretarial personnel" were allowed to take evening division courses tuition free. That benefit was subsequently extended to all of the College's employees, and continues to be offered.

Administration. Professor Sayre was succeeded as director of the evening division in 1949 by Professor AUGUSTUS FOX; he was followed by Professor Frederick Klemm (1952–55) and by Provost Alan Brown (1955–57). After serving from 1957 to 1960, Professor Neal Allen turned the post over to H. Gilbert Har-

low, the last member of the regular faculty to direct the evening division. John R. Haines was appointed Director of Special Programs in 1962, and on his departure in 1964, William Weifenbach became Assistant Dean for Special Programs, serving until 1975. His successors, as Dean of Graduate and Continuing Studies have been Aaron Feinsot (1976–85) and Arnold E.S. Gussin, who served through the end of the period covered by this book.

Everyman's Supper. Everyman's Supper was a dinner given at Commencement, 1912–26, for alumni other than those in reunion classes. No presiding officer was designated in advance, and music took the place of speakers. It was abolished for lack of interest.

Faculty. A faculty may be seen as simply the most necessary part of the institution's workforce, a group whose history one might satisfactorily write—given much fuller records—in terms of size, responsibilities, compensation and conditions of employment. But a faculty can also play a larger role that can scarcely be defined, let alone chronicled: the sometime keeper of the institution's intellectual pride, passion and conscience, the fitful determiner—in the long intervals between successful presidential initiatives—of its style. It would be as erroneous to suppose that Union's faculty never played such a role as to pretend that it did so consistently and always successfully.

While it is impossible to write the faculty's full history at either level, it may be useful to gather some of the fragmentary information that would support such a history.

Size and Composition of the Faculty. Union began teaching in the fall of 1795 with a faculty of one, Col. JOHN TAYLOR, who had been in charge of the SCHENECTADY ACADEMY. He served also as the College's acting president until first president JOHN BLAIR SMITH arrived in December and began to share the teaching load. Until a professor of French was added in 1805, the faculty consisted of the president, a professor of Greek and Latin, and a professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. With gradually increasing enrollments, additional faculty were added in these fields, but large areas of the present faculty structure did not exist until much later. The first engineering professorship was established in 1845, and with minor exceptions, all of the separate social science and arts professorships were twentieth-century creations. To the extent that those subjects were taught at all in the nineteenth century, they were usually the minor responsibility of a professor in another field.

ELIPHALET NOTT took office in 1804 with a faculty limited to his brother-in-law, BENJAMIN ALLEN, and two tutors; the classics professorship was vacant at the time. When Nott died in 1866, the active faculty

numbered eleven, exclusive of tutors. At the turn of the century, faced with the need for great austerity, the College cut its teaching force for the only time in its history, dismissing eleven men in 1898–99 and several more in 1902 (see RAYMOND, ANDREW V.V.). Because many of those fired were quickly replaced with low-salaried instructors, the actual size of the faculty dropped only from twenty-seven to twenty-three over this period.

The faculty increased to forty-nine by 1920, and eighty-two by 1930. The Depression then halted growth, and a decade later the College had seventy-nine active faculty members.

The bulge in enrollment immediately after the Second World War necessitated the greatest increase in the size of the faculty in the College's history, from 80 to a temporary total of 125 in 1946/47. By 1950, about half the increase had dissipated. The faculty then grew slowly to an official total of 138 permanent full-time teaching faculty in the undergraduate program at the end of 1988/89. To this could be added the part-time faculty (3.3 full-time equivalent) and the visiting and replacement faculty (37), for a total of 178.3 FTE.

The physical education staff were faculty members from 1931 through 1975/76. The professional librarians have continued to hold faculty status although after the period covered by this book, most of them ceased to be in tenure-track positions.

The first Union graduate to join the faculty, tutor John Younglove '01, arrived in 1802, followed three years later by THOMAS C. BROWNELL '04. By 1850, eight of the ten-man faculty were alumni. This proportion inevitably declined as the faculty grew, a development most observers considered healthy, although graduate secretary CHARLES WALDRON '06 frequently urged that a leaven of alumni in the faculty would help preserve traditions. Two faculty members—LAURENS PERSEUS HICKOK '20 and HARRISON WEBSTER '68—became presidents, though neither enjoyed a successful administration.

During the period covered by this book, the longest-serving faculty members were doubtless ISAAC JACKSON and JONATHAN PEARSON, each of whom taught at the College for fifty-one years. More recently, civil engineering professor H. Gilbert Harlow completed fifty-three years of teaching at Union (1940–93). The College's most famous faculty member remains electrical engineering professor CHARLES STEINMETZ.

Responsibilities. One key function of the faculty was recognized by the trustees as early as 1801:

Resolved that notwithstanding the laws of the College prescribing the studies of the several classes and the order of those studies the faculty is hereby empowered to add to those studies and to vary the order of them at discretion and the times appointed by law to examine the students on those studies.

Since the beginning, the faculty has made an annual report to the trustees. In the early years, the report treated the past year's educational record and problems and then recommended seniors for graduation, but the president soon became an intermediary in most issues, and the faculty's annual report was limited to listing candidates for graduation. At the end of the period covered by this book, the faculty still met to approve that list for transmittal to the board.

The faculty continues to control the CURRICULUM; other responsibilities have varied over the years. Originally, the faculty screened applicants for admission by oral examination. Later, a faculty member serving as SECRETARY OF THE COLLEGE was in charge of admissions. In 1932, admissions became an administrative function, but eventually a faculty Admissions Committee had a role in the process.

The faculty enforced student discipline in the earliest years, but their often heavy-handed judicial proceedings leading to corporal punishment tended, in Eliphalet Nott's opinion, to make matters worse, and about 1809 he took over this responsibility. Many professors remained unreconciled, especially when Nott's methods faltered in his dotage; after his death the faculty tried unsuccessfully to persuade the trustees to restore their jurisdiction over student discipline. Until well past the mid-twentieth century, faculty meetings commonly passed rules relating to such matters as hazing, scheduling of dances, and other student behavior that interfered with education.

The president and the entire faculty signed diplomas until 1873. From 1874 (except for an apparent reversion circa 1885–88), diplomas were signed by the president, the secretary of the Board of Trustees, and the secretary of the faculty. The latter position changed about 1909 to the Secretary of the College. The secretary stopped signing diplomas after Charles Waldron stepped down from the position in 1942, and more recently the dean of the faculty has signed diplomas on behalf of the faculty.

Faculty members have served on committees at least since some were appointed by the trustees to the Building Committee which oversaw construction of NORTH COLLEGE AND SOUTH COLLEGE (1814). As soon as most of the work was completed, however, the board released them, noting that "the interests of the College require that the undivided attention of the Officers of Instruction should hereafter be devoted to the youth who are pursuing their Education in it."

ATHLETICS were originally run exclusively by students, but later some faculty members served as volunteer coaches. They were soon replaced in the major sports by professional coaches, but until near the end of the period covered by this book, an occasional faculty member coached a minor sport.

Although many faculty responsibilities gradually shifted to the administration, in the late 1950s the fac-

ulty began to acquire major (though not final) responsibility for TENURE decisions, formerly entirely an administrative prerogative.

The changing role of the faculty in the GOVERNANCE of the College is discussed in the article on that subject.

Compensation. The full history of faculty compensation is too complex to summarize, but some salient points can be noted. In the nineteenth century, salaries remained unchanged for long periods. Everyone at a given level usually received the same amount; not only were frequent raises unheard of, but a man might teach for most of his career with no raise at all. In general, however, the senior faculty also received housing in college buildings.

Because the faculty salary account constituted such a large part of the College's operating budget, the trustees frequently turned to it when hard times necessitated cuts. The board ordered most professors reduced to \$1,000 a year in 1846. With the endowment of the NOTT PROFESSORSHIPS in 1854, the three men given that title began to receive \$1,500, and the following year the board raised the balance of the senior faculty to the same level.

Steep wartime inflation caused the board in July 1864 to vote a one-year increase of 20 percent to professors and 10 percent to tutors, but four months later, seven professors petitioned for more relief, and the board authorized raises of up to one-third.

By 1877, the basic professorial salary was still \$1,500, but most senior faculty also qualified for an additional \$500 for "extra work," which usually meant proctoring in the dormitories. The next year, under the necessity of reducing expenses, the board announced that the free housing most of the faculty received would be their only compensation for extra work. Apparently this reduction could not be effected immediately, and for a few months the College made the extra payments in scrip—five-year interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness. All professor's salaries were then apparently reduced in February 1880 to \$1,500, plus housing in most cases. A few may have been raised to \$2,000 in 1881, but in 1885 the board was again hoping to reduce salaries; their Instruction Committee reported that any reduction would be "impracticable."

In 1898, most of the senior faculty received \$1,750 and housing (reckoned as a total of \$2,000); junior faculty got \$1,200 or less, with no housing. But in that year, at the same time the board forced president Raymond to reduce the size of the faculty, it also cut the salaries of the senior faculty by \$250; i.e., 12.5 percent. Intended to last one year only, the cuts remained in effect for two years, and were restored only when president Raymond gave some of his salary for the purpose.

In 1920, the faculty presented the Board of Trustees with a list of eight proposals; if accepted they

would have given the faculty a much greater role in the administration of the College. The last proposal was for "a definite and known plan for advancement in salaries and promotion in rank of members of the Faculty...." Perceiving that the root cause of the rebellion was faculty belief that the trustees did not understand the urgency of spending more money on salaries and on the library, trustee EDWIN RICE JR. persuaded the board to disclose the College's financial situation fully. This defused the situation, and not long afterward, when the College received \$646,000 from the estate of MARGARET SAGE, the windfall was used to raise faculty salaries by forty percent. They were still quite low, however, and the College's first endowment campaign, launched in 1920, was also devoted to raising them (see FUND-RAISING).

For a few years before the Depression, the board voted each faculty member a fifty-dollar New Year's gift, but in 1932 the trustees had to institute another salary cut, of 8 percent. Under prodding by the AAUP chapter, the board partially restored it in 1936/37, but in 1944 many senior professors were still earning less than they had in 1931.

Throughout the 1940s and 1950s, Union was uncomfortably aware that most of its salaries compared unfavorably to those paid by many other colleges in its class. The fundamental reason was that the College could hardly afford to do much better, but the attitude of treasurer Frank Bailey—who favored paying the best faculty as much as necessary while ignoring the rest—was doubtless also a factor. Presidents Fox and Davidson, themselves former professors, tended to be more sympathetic to the average faculty member, and Davidson, in particular, tried to retain faculty by improving fringe benefits and by awarding tenure and promotions in rank in lieu of salary increases.

Until the Nott Professorships were created in 1854, with provision for a partial salary on retirement, the College seems to have had no formal pension plan for faculty; arrangements for professors who retired were made on an ad-hoc basis, but many continued to teach into their seventies or eighties. The trustees provided in 1884 that faculty members with ten years continuous service who became "disabled by ill-health or by old age or [who] shall be retired from active duty" would receive a pension "not exceeding" half their salary.

In 1905, Andrew Carnegie, shocked at the personal financial situation of the average college professor, established the Carnegie Foundation, with ten million dollars in assets, to provide retirement pensions for professors at private non-sectarian colleges and universities. Neither the professors nor their institutions were expected to contribute. The scheme was based on many faulty assumptions, and after about ten years it became clear that the fund would be unable to meet the expectations it had aroused. In 1918 the founda-

tion set up TIAA (the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America) to provide life insurance and joint contributory retirement annuities.

At the urging of the local chapter of the AAUP, Union joined TIAA in 1920, the board agreeing to match faculty contributions to the TIAA retirement annuity up to 5 percent of salary. Participation was open to all who were not covered by the Carnegie Foundation "free" pension, but it was not compulsory. In 1937 the board made participation mandatory for all faculty over forty, lowering the age to thirty in 1946.

By the late 1920s, faculty in the original Carnegie Foundation pension plan who were facing retirement could expect only an entirely inadequate \$1,500 a year; in 1929, Union's board announced that it would take responsibility for maintaining the pensions of retirees in the Carnegie plan at the level which they had originally been assured it would provide: half salary plus \$400.

In 1937 the board approved the faculty's request to join the newly offered TIAA group life insurance plan, which provided decreasing term insurance.

In January 1939 interested faculty members organized a group which joined Blue Cross. Even after the College contracted for Blue Cross coverage in 1946, it was at first not mandatory, and all premiums were paid by the insured.

The faculty began in 1956–57 to come under the newly created TIAA group coverage for major medical insurance and disability insurance; Union was said to be the first American college to provide TIAA total disability insurance to its faculty. Before then, notwithstanding the 1884 pension provision, the trustees had apparently been deciding in each individual case of disability whether to keep the man on the payroll (sometimes as a "research professor").

The College has offered some form of FACULTY CHILDREN'S TUITION BENEFIT since the earliest years.

The trustees decided about 1931 that faculty members and administrators could be retired at sixty-five at the option of either the individual or the College. In 1935 the board ruled that retirement at sixty-five would be the norm, and in 1937 they strengthened the rule slightly, making retirement at sixty-five mandatory except in cases where the board waived the rule. Responding to federal laws, the College raised its retirement age to seventy for those reaching sixty-five after August 1, 1982, and after the period covered by this book, again conforming to federal law, it dropped mandatory retirement entirely.

Faculty Statesmanship. "Statesmanship" is not a quality essential to college professors; many inspiring teachers and profound scholars lack it entirely, and yet without some capacity for it a faculty cannot play its full role in the institution. Provost Willard Enteman

(1972–77) once raised some hackles by remarking—in irritation that so few professors seemed able to transcend their own or their departments' narrower interests—that the Union faculty suffered from a dearth of statesmen. The complaint is doubtless often valid for college faculties generally, and might be extended with the observation that professors at Union and elsewhere who ascend to administrative work do not always acquire vision and wisdom commensurate with their broadened responsibilities. Nevertheless, Union's history includes some chapters in which the faculty seemed to have a clearer understanding of the institution's needs than the administration or trustees.

Relations between the faculty and the president deteriorated into open warfare during two administrations about a century apart, those of ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER (1871–84) and THOMAS BONNER (1974–78). Personal animosity played some role in each case, but in both instances it is clear that many faculty members (including some in the minority position of supporting the president) took principled stands based on their sober view of the institution's best interest.

During the earlier conflict, most of the senior faculty risked petitioning the board for Potter's dismissal, and found themselves having to retain a lawyer and prosecute Potter on specific charges during a "trial" before the trustees. Though badly damaged, Potter survived the trial and in the aftermath he secured the dismissal of his principal antagonist, Professor Harrison Webster.

To the faculty, probably the most alarming of the several controversies which beset the Bonner administration concerned the corruption of admissions procedures in the attempt to build a strong hockey team. This issue was first publicly broached when Professor Neal Allen rose at a general faculty meeting in the fall of 1976 to present facts discovered by Professor Alan Nelson '46. As the conflict deepened, in 1977 the faculty passed (102–29) a resolution of "no confidence" in Bonner.

During the McCarthy years, the administration took equivocal positions in defense of ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND CIVIL LIBERTIES, but philosophy professor HAROLD LARRABEE dared to speak out strongly against academic witch-hunts.

The faculty took the initiative in hiring the first black professor (1958) and the first regular tenure-track female professor (1965); although the administration opposed neither innovation, it was wary in the first instance, withholding approval until the trustees had been polled. The recommendation of a faculty committee was crucial to the decision to admit women in 1970. On the few occasions when votes were taken, the faculty was less disposed than the administration to see a useful place for FRATERNITIES at Union, but as far

as is known, the faculty never formally objected to Union's quota on Jewish admissions, which (in its final form of a geographical quota) was quietly ended by incoming president Harold Martin.

The Faculty Community. Faculties rarely speak with a single voice. Recalling the only two unanimous votes he had seen at general faculty meetings, Professor NORMAN JOHNSON (1953–68) once quipped that the Union College faculty agreed on only two issues: their salaries should be higher, and the Gillespie Street gate should remain open.

In the College's earliest years, bad feeling in the very small faculty forced the 1809 departure of professor Benjamin Allen. Later, a protracted quarrel between professors Isaac Jackson '26 and Laurens Perseus Hickok '20 virtually polarized the faculty in Eliphalet Nott's last years; although Hickok became president on Nott's death, faculty and trustee animosity doomed his administration. Since the 1845 introduction of engineering, the difficulty of reconciling the educational views of liberal arts and engineering departments has complicated some faculty decisions (see *BALANCED COLLEGE CONCEPT*).

The simple growth of the faculty affected its internal dynamics. By the end of the period covered by this book, few if any faculty members knew by sight all of the junior faculty in other divisions. Whether this can be explained solely by growth, however, is doubtful; there may have been several concurrent factors, including a decrease in free time, a more guarded attitude on the part of untenured faculty, and changing notions of professionalism.

By 1990, attendance at general faculty meetings had declined sharply from mid-century, and many faculty members avoided participation in academic processions. Another consequence of growth, however, was that personal conflicts within the faculty could no longer affect the whole College.

Campus building also brought social and perhaps political consequences for the faculty. The liberal arts departments, until then scattered through several buildings, were brought into proximity by the construction of BAILEY HALL (1927); physical consolidation, with the catalyst of certain faculty members such as WILLIAM WHIPPLE BENNETT, contributed to a much enhanced intellectual camaraderie in what came to be called "the Bailey Hall faculty."

Four decades of growth forced that faculty to divide between the HUMANITIES BUILDING and the SOCIAL SCIENCES BUILDING (1967); the arts faculty remained scattered until it occupied the ARTS BUILDING in 1972. In 1971, the science and engineering departments were brought together in the SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING CENTER, which, however, was so big and so segmented that contact between departments remained largely optional.

Until the late 1960s, much of the College's organized social life was the special charge of the wives of faculty and administrators, whose all-college teas and holiday gatherings cut across organizational lines (see *FACULTY WOMEN'S CLUB*.)

The very genteel faculty lounge on the second floor of Hale House, created in 1936 and named the Milano Lounge in 1980, was once a frequent casual meeting place for faculty members, but it gradually ceased to serve that function after mid-century. Faculty lounges in the newer classroom buildings filled a similar purpose but they were too close to work to be used in the same way as the Hale House lounge, and they were rarely visited in the evenings or by the inhabitants of other buildings.

An "Instructors Club" existed in 1897, and a *FACULTY MEN'S CLUB*, organized in the spring of 1933, held monthly meetings for social and recreational purposes; it survived, with some breaks, until the early 1960s. In the early 1970s some faculty members gathered on Friday afternoons in the Social Science building lounge. Near the end of the period covered by this book, dean Terry Weiner started a "Faculty Soup and Books Club," later known as the Faculty Soup Kitchen. At about the same time, former dean C. William Huntley '34, who had retired in 1986, organized a monthly luncheon gathering on campus for retired faculty and administrators, a group he dubbed "the Over-the-Hill-Gang." As the name suggests, it was a modest attempt to counteract the feeling of many retirees that they were no longer a part of the College. It has continued since Huntley's death.

Members of the faculty are known to have played on a "College Hill" golf team at the turn of the century; later, circa 1933, the faculty formed baseball and golf teams and competed in handball, tennis and horseshoe tournaments. Although less formal faculty athletic activities have continued, they have left no mark on the record.

Annually from 1955 through 1964, most of the faculty and administration spent three days before the opening of college in discussion and recreation at a "Faculty Retreat." Held most years at the Osborne Inn at Speculator, it served—among other purposes—to introduce new faculty members to their colleagues.

Faculty Children's Tuition Benefit. The Board of Trustees decided in 1797 to allow the sons of faculty members and administrators free tuition at Union; as far as is known, the benefit has been continually available since then. In recent decades other College employees have also qualified for it.

Reciprocal tuition benefits with other institutions began in 1947 when the College provided for the daughters of faculty and staff members by entering into an agreement with Skidmore College and Elmira

College, both then still women's colleges. Hamilton (then a men's college) joined the following year, so that faculty children from any of these colleges had at least one free alternative to attending the home institution.

Professor Frank Lee of Columbia University initiated a broader program in 1952. Union immediately established reciprocal arrangements with about twenty other colleges, but although the program eventually grew into the Faculty Children's Tuition Exchange, with wide participation, Union and several other highly-ranked colleges soon had to withdraw. Because so many parents wanted to send their children to more prestigious institutions than the one at which they taught, the number of Union's faculty children attending other colleges in the system was greatly exceeded by the number of eligible students whose tuition the College was obliged to waive.

Following the lead of Dartmouth, Wesleyan, and a few other institutions, the College took a fresh approach to the problem beginning in the fall of 1962. Children of all faculty members, and of other employees with at least five years' service, became eligible for cash tuition grants of up to fifty percent of Union's current tuition.

Alarmed at the escalating cost of the program, the Board of Trustees revised the benefit in 1971, capping it permanently at \$1,250 (then half of Union's tuition), and imposing additional limitations on the benefit for all faculty and staff hired after 1971. No more than two children of each new employee would be eligible, and the five-year requirement was extended to the faculty as well as the staff.

Many members of the pre-1971 faculty and staff strenuously objected to this change in their benefits, which they regarded as a breach of contract; in response to a strong recommendation from outgoing president Harold Martin, in 1973 the board restored the benefit to the pre-1971 employees. Sometime after 1983, the cap was also removed from tuition benefits for post-1971 employees.

Faculty Council. Introduction of the divisional system (see DEPARTMENTS, DIVISIONS AND CENTERS) in 1933 led to what President Dixon Ryan Fox later called a "governmental crisis." The former weekly general faculty meetings, which had become too large for efficiency, had been discontinued. All of the faculty members of the Curriculum Committee were delegates from the divisions, and because new proposals could originate only with the divisions, all were seen in a factional light. There was no forum through which the faculty were expected to consider the welfare of the College as a whole.

In March 1941, President Fox asked board chairman WALTER C. BAKER to head a Committee to Study

the College and make recommendations to the faculty, particularly concerning the curriculum. The Baker's committee urged, *inter alia*, creation of a legislative body with broader powers and responsibilities than the Curriculum Committee. A faculty committee under Professor Harold A. Larrabee then drafted a new faculty constitution, creating a Faculty Council.

From October 1, 1941, the council was the faculty's first general representative body; it consisted of six ex officio members: the president, the dean, and the four division chairmen, together with eleven members elected for two-year terms: two elected by each division and three elected the faculty at large.

The faculty constitution, ratified at the end of 1941/42, defined the council as holding all power conferred on the faculty by the trustees, and described its mission as "the betterment of instruction at Union College without regard to divisional lines."

Explaining the new body in the *Union Alumni Monthly*, Larrabee cited two principles that his committee had deemed essential:

The first was that the great bulk of the educational measures passed by any faculty, if they are to be effective, have to be carried by large majorities. Since morale is of such transcendent importance in education, teachers have to be persuaded in advance, and not coerced by dictation. The second principle, closely related to the first, was that most educational changes come about slowly after prolonged study and debate. These two considerations pointed toward a form of faculty government which was geared to leisurely study and unanimous (or nearly unanimous) action. But at the same time it was recognized that some votes are close, and that crises sometimes arise in which swift decisive action is necessary, so that provision must be made for meeting emergencies upon a somewhat different basis. To combine the two in a single document under the shadow of an impending war was not an easy task.

The council's normal procedure at its monthly meetings was to discuss proposals originating in the faculty (though provision was made for administrative, trustee or student proposals) and then to refer them to the next meeting of the divisions. The divisions would determine how their representatives should vote at the following council meeting. If the proposal received support by two-thirds of the council, it became law unless vetoed by the president (in which case the trustees would make the final disposition—but the situation apparently never arose). If the proposal passed the council with less than a two-thirds majority, it went to the a special general faculty meeting, where a simple majority would prevail. Since nearly two months might elapse between the conception of a proposal and its adoption, the council had the power, if no more than two members objected, to bypass the divisions and immediately adopt "emergency proposals."

Though far from typical, the council's consideration and reconsideration of President Davidson's proposed new calendar, detailed in the article on CAL-

ENDAR AND DAILY SCHEDULE, provides a good example of the way the council functioned in relation to the divisions and to the general faculty meetings.

Faculty Council committees included student liaison members for the first time in late 1962, but students never attended meetings of the full council. Student demand for greater participation in governance led in 1966 to creation of the All-College Council, with six student members and five from the faculty and administration. The function of this body was never fully defined, but it did not replace the Faculty Council.

One afternoon in the spring of 1968, as the council met in the Social Science building to consider an unpopular revision of the grading system, an estimated two hundred students rallied outside the building, their leaders conducting a chanted responsory characteristic of the times: "What do we want?" "A SAY!" "When do we want it?" "NOW!" The students demanded to have their "say" through representation on a proposed "All-College Academic Council."

They got it three years later when, following the recommendations of the Committee on Campus Governance, chaired by Professor Charles Gati, a College Senate replaced both the Faculty Council and the All-College Council. Its membership consisted of twelve faculty members chosen by the divisions, six undergraduates, one graduate student, three deans, and the president of the college, who chaired the meetings.

Faculty Housing. At the foundation of Eliphalet Nott's idea of a college lay his belief that the faculty should live in the college buildings with the students. North and South Colleges were designed with houses at each end, occupied by faculty members or administrators until the latter part of the twentieth century. As the College grew, faculty members also lived in other buildings, or built houses on campus.

The faculty residents of various buildings are enumerated in the articles on: ADMINISTRATION BUILDING; DAY CARE CENTER; FERO HOUSE; MCKEAN HOUSE; NORTH COLLEGE AND SOUTH COLLEGE; SEVENTEEN SOUTH LANE; SILLIMAN HALL; JOHN BLAIR SMITH HOUSE; SOUTH COLONNADE and WELLS HOUSE. Two other College-owned houses (never given names) on Nott Street served as faculty residences.

To raise sorely needed funds, the College sold lots and houses on the campus along the south side of Nott Street in 1906; it repurchased those properties piecemeal between 1936 and 1965.

628-30 Nott Street was occupied by Professor Thomas Wright before the College sold it in 1906. After its repurchase in 1938, Walter Langsam occupied the house until he resigned in 1945; it was then rehabilitated for Chaplain C. Victor Brown. When Brown left in 1950, the building became the residence of

Jonathan Pearson III from 1951 until 1964. It was razed November 17, 1966.

642 Nott Street was the residence of C.B. Pond before he built Seventeen South Lane in 1906. By the time the College repurchased the house in the fall of 1936, it had been divided into four apartments; the record of their subsequent occupancy is incomplete. The first residents were Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stubing, Dr. and Mrs. Theodore C. Weiler, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shipman, and Emily Briggs. Chaplain Herbert Houghton lived there briefly, 1941-42, before moving to Silliman Hall. Milton Enzer left in August 1942. Ernest Dale lived there until he left the College in 1953, and Mrs. Mildred Doyle, the West College Hostess, moved in at that time. Also in 1953, Professor and Mrs. Harrison Coffin replaced Mrs. Briggs. The house was razed during or after 1963/64.

The College repurchased and razed 636-38 Nott Street, the last privately owned part of the "college parcel," in 1965; it was apparently never used for faculty housing.

Faculty Men's Club. After the faculty formed a Faculty Men's Club in the spring of 1933, members gathered one evening a month in the trophy room of ALUMNI GYMNASIUM to talk, smoke and play bridge, chess, ping pong and caroms (billiards). With completion of HALE HOUSE in 1936, the club began to use its upstairs faculty lounge (probably sacrificing ping pong and caroms); by 1942, the group served tea every Tuesday afternoon.

In the fall of 1954 it was necessary to revive the club, which then survived until the early 1960s, holding evening social events and, jointly with the FACULTY WOMEN'S CLUB, sponsoring a family picnic and a covered dish supper.

Following the demise of the Faculty Men's Club, a faculty house committee continued until about 1970 to oversee the use of the lounge for bridge-playing and meetings of the Faculty Women's Club.

Faculty Rank. The modern structure of the faculty, in which most members do essentially the same kind of work while normally advancing slowly through several ranks, evolved from a quite different system.

During Union's first thirty-four years, the faculty consisted of **professors** and a subordinate rank, originally called **tutors** but later also called **fellows** (or the Latin equivalent, "**socii**"). The trustees resolved in 1826 that:

the instructors at any time employed subordinate to professors may be designated either as Fellows, Tutors, or Assistants, at the discretion of the president.

Professors were normally hired with that rank; tutors—often young men preparing for the ministry—

were retained to drill students in elementary subjects, especially languages. In the early years they seldom became professors even when vacancies at the higher level did occur, and they often left the College after two or three years. JONATHAN PEARSON'S 1836 appointment as a fellow was for a period of three years, and that may have been the norm. Until at least 1848, fellows and tutors were forbidden to marry.

Of the twenty-four men who served as tutors during the period 1795–1818, only two advanced to higher rank (another left and returned later as a professor). None of the others remained more than four years. Of the next two dozen tutors, however—those serving between 1819 and 1846—half advanced to higher rank at Union.

The first known use of an intermediate rank between tutors/fellows and professors occurred when ISAAC JACKSON, THOMAS REED and JOHN NOTT were listed as **assistant professors** in the 1829 report to the Regents. Two years later, Jackson and Reed were called **adjunct professors**. That term (which evidently did not have the modern meaning of a part-time teacher who is outside the regular faculty) continued to be used intermittently until 1849, again from 1865 to 1890 and from 1902 until 1917, but never for more than two people at a time.

Three or four men held the title assistant professor between 1840 and 1843, but otherwise it, too, was a rare rank, bestowed on (at most) one person at a time until 1862, then (except for the years 1871 and 1880), no one at all until it became a regularly used rank about 1890.

Teachers were occasionally designated "**lecturer**" from 1837 until 1862. President ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER revived the title in 1874 and by 1880 had eleven lecturers on his faculty. ("[They] are not permanently in residence at the College. Several of them give instruction by textbooks as well as by occasional lectures or other methods.") The title enjoyed another boom under President Richmond (1909–28), and continued to be used occasionally until recent times, usually to designate a teacher without faculty status.

The title "**instructor**" was given by 1832 to PIERRE ALEXIS PROAL, who taught French and Spanish until 1836. It reappeared, 1849–54, when it was held by WENDELL LAMOROUX and ELIAS PEISSNER at the beginnings of their careers at Union; thereafter, until it became a regular academic rank in 1889, it was used only for an occasional gymnastics or drawing instructor, or a part-time teacher of Hebrew.

The picture of nineteenth-century faculty structure is further complicated by two other ranks of uncertain function. From 1858, when President Nott gave CHARLES CHANDLER a trial appointment, until 1902, the title "**acting professor**" was occasionally used; no more than one person ever held it at a time, and usu-

ally only for one or two years. During 1889–1891, Arthur S. Wright held the rank of "**junior professor**," having been promoted to it from adjunct professor.

The title "**emeritus professor**" first appeared at Union in a form so unlikely that one is tempted to imagine it was misunderstood. At their July 11, 1846, meeting, the trustees resolved:

That whenever any Fellow or Tutor shall have taught with reputation in Union College during three years his name may (at the discretion of the President) be entered on the catalogue as Emeritus Professor, & shall continue to be so entered so long as his services shall be required.

Thirty-year-old WILLIAM MITCHELL GILLESPIE, who had been a lecturer, and tutor Robert M. Brown were thereupon made emeritus professors. Gillespie held the title until 1849, when he became Professor of Civil Engineering; the following year the emeritus title was given to the recently retired ROBERT PROUDFIT, and it has since served only its modern function. As late as 1964, however, the College's press releases described "emeritus" rank as "a title of distinction that is not automatically conferred upon all retiring faculty."

In 1848, the trustees removed "the discretion of the president" from the award of the lower ranks, resolving that tutors reappointed for a second year were to be called Fellows, and those appointed for a third year, emeritus professor.

The title **associate professor** was first bestowed in 1910 on electrical engineering professor Olin Ferguson, and has been used regularly since then.

The first **visiting professor** was named in 1917. The title was used occasionally for professors from other institutions teaching at Union for a year, often on an exchange program (see SAINT ANDREWS EXCHANGE PROGRAM). In the 1960s it began to be used primarily for relatively young faculty members who were hired with a terminal contract and were not candidates for tenure. The term "visiting" was combined with a regular rank; viz, visiting assistant professor. At the end of the period covered by this book, Union had forty visiting professors.

In what was probably the first attempt to codify the conditions for promotion, the Board of Trustees adopted in June 1921 the recommendation of its Education Committee:

- 1) Instructors shall be appointed for a term of one year.
- 2) Every instructor shall in the second semester of his third year of service have the right to know whether he is in line for advancement to an assistant professorship, and if so, when such appointment may be expected.
- 3) Usually after five years of service an instructor shall be advanced to an assistant professorship or else not retained.
- 4) Assistant professors shall be appointed first for one year, next for two years, then for three years. At the end of this six-year period, the status of each shall be determined by the Trustees.

5) The status of associate professors and professors shall be determined by the Trustees on the basis of the productive work in science and scholarship, of amount of teaching and success in teaching, and of general service rendered to the college. Their appointment shall be without limit of time.

6) Nothing in these rules shall be interpreted to limit the appointing and removing power of the Trustees.

In 1974, the number of people with the title instructor began to fall rapidly as the College found that the academic job market permitted it, in most cases, to hire new faculty members who had already earned a PhD and would consequently start with the rank of assistant professor. In contrast to the rapid promotions common early in the twentieth century, it has been the usual practice at Union since at least 1943 to promote a faculty member to associate professor when he or she is granted tenure, and to full professor about ten years later.

Throughout the nineteenth century, with the exception of only a few scattered years, at least half the faculty had the rank of professor, but until 1931/32, in keeping with the European practice, there were never two full professors of the same subject at the same time; the titles always varied, even if the men were in the same field.

As the faculty grew in the early twentieth century, the proportion with the rank of professor fell below fifty percent in 1901, below forty percent in 1914 and below twenty percent in 1923. Although it rose again to about forty percent in 1959, by the end of the period covered by this book it had fallen below thirty percent.

See also: TENURE.

Faculty Take-Off Day. The venerable sport of lampooning the faculty probably elicited the best of undergraduate wit from the College's earliest years, but except for such publications as *THE LEECH*, it remained *sub rosa* until twentieth-century students found ways to institutionalize it.

The FRESHMAN PEERADE (1910–31) ridiculed faculty members as well as prominent local, national and international figures. From 1937 until at least 1942, the outgoing staff of the *Concordiensis* threw a late spring party, sometimes called the Concordy Carouse, which included skits roasting college personalities. President Fox and the faculty were both guests and targets at the 1942 event.

After the war, faculty take-off day was “reinaugurated” in Memorial Chapel. It is uncertain whether it was considered a revival of the Concordy Carouse or of a similar event, unrecorded because it occurred after the last issue of the newspaper. Around 1950 the chapel program was managed by the Gridiron Ball Committee, later by the Student Council. The often-elaborate skits were sometimes criticized for bad taste,

but many faculty members attended until the tradition died out after 1960.

Faculty Women's Club. The social world of the Faculty Women's Club when it began in the 1920s was closer to the ways of 1795 than to 1995. Despite the “modern” inventions that would seem to have changed the way they lived—telephones, flush toilets, central heating, and the automobile—the role of the wives of faculty members was controlled and restricted in a manner that is now unimaginable. Faculty lived on or near the campus, most women were full-time housewives, and their lives revolved around their husbands and the College.

There may even have been more formality in the first decades of the twentieth century than at the end of the eighteenth, because the Victorian concern for social standing and proper behavior had introduced such customs as calling cards and formal dinner parties to the middle-class academic world. A maid (either regularly employed or hired for the evening) served dinner so that the hostess and her friends could wear evening gowns, and the men did not rebel against wearing tuxedos. The professor, who prided himself on being a gentleman and a scholar, chose a wife who could match his gentility.

Women had the vote and unmarried middle-class women could work at white-collar jobs, but they usually quit when they married. No faculty wife could imagine working in the late months of pregnancy or when she had young children at home. By the time the children had grown, she no longer had marketable skills. Many wives suffered from the empty-nest syndrome, a condition that was not yet named.

Yet these wives had intelligence and often a formal education that made them suitable mates for college faculty members. They were active in volunteer organizations and filled leadership positions in organizations like the Y.W.C.A. and the American Association of University Women. The more daring participated in the League of Women Voters and Planned Parenthood. All these organizations met in the afternoon. Evening meetings to accommodate working women were still far in the future in the first decades of the Faculty Women's Club's existence.

No one expected a bachelor to take care of himself, although a few did so. Others had a mother or an unmarried sister keeping house for them. In the early years membership included an occasional daughter who neither worked outside the home nor had achieved the widely accepted goal for every woman: marriage. Thus the club's name was “Faculty Women” not “Faculty Wives,” which made it possible later to take in the first women appointed to administrative positions.

Record of the early years of the group that became the Faculty Women's Club comes from the memory of "Charter Member" Mrs. Frederick Grover. Faculty women had been meeting to sew for soldiers and sailors at the home of President Richmond throughout the First World War, and Mrs. Richmond had encouraged programs such as book reviews during their sessions. In November of 1920 she asked Mrs. Ellery and Mrs. Garis, wives of the Dean of Faculty and Dean of Students respectively, to join her in appointing committees. This suggests that the faculty hierarchy also applied to the Women's Club. Perhaps it did at first; certainly the president's wife often set a tone of formality or democratic equality. Mrs. Day, next wife after Mrs. Richmond, in effect turned the organization over to its members. At her suggestion in 1928 the Faculty Women's Club held elections, collected dues, and took minutes; it was at last a recognizable organization.

In addition to the expected president, treasurer and secretary, the club had two special officers: the first vice-president was in charge of programs for the monthly meetings while the second vice-president wrote notes to the bereaved and called on the ailing, the new wives, and the mothers of new babies. In 1931 Mrs. Ellery requested that this officer be called "Angel in Waiting, Ever on Guard," but only a few secretaries could bring themselves to use this title.

The ladies (always referred to as "ladies" despite the club's name) accepted their roles as housewives and provided cookies or little sandwiches by the hundreds not only for Friday afternoon club teas, but also for receptions after concerts, coffee hours for parents of entering freshmen, and any other social occasion that came up.

The Club's china and flatware could be borrowed by members, a godsend to young faculty members entertaining their academic superiors.

The most frequently scheduled programs were book reviews, brief concerts by local talent, and travel talks, especially with movies and eventually colored slides. Another popular program was a talk by a faculty member on a hobby or interest outside his field.

The minutes always referred to members by their social titles: Mrs. William Bennett or Mrs. Burges Johnson. Not until 1962/63 do the minutes use the woman's first name. In this as in all its activities, the club accurately reflected what was happening in the outside world, although its members enjoyed some protection from its harshest impact. For instance, during the Depression Union College always met its payroll. That in turn appealed to the local banks, and faculty members were able to obtain mortgages to buy gracious houses in the "GE plot" east of the campus that would be impossible dreams in the post-Second World War inflationary era.

When that war began in Europe, the minutes reveal members' concerns by recording announcements of activities for China Relief, Russian Relief, and "Bundles for Britain." In 1942 the club took over the scheduling one day a week of a booth in the downtown Woolworth's that sold defense stamps.

When many married veterans entered the College after the war, the Women's Club considered admitting student wives, but finally voting against such an egalitarian move (a STUDENT WIVES CLUB then flourished for a few years). The post-war baby boom also occurred among the faculty, overwhelming the long tradition of presenting a sterling silver teaspoon decorated with the college seal, which ended with a vote on October 18, 1946. However the minutes for October 20, 1950, record a partial return: a baby feeding spoon.

The social ferment of the 60s and 70s diminished the club's role. Women began to join the faculty, especially after Union College became coeducational in 1970. Many faculty wives worked, and more faculty bought homes in the suburbs or in the country, finding their social friends where they lived.

The Women's Club tried to adapt to the new conditions by scheduling lunch time and evening meetings, but attendance continued to fall. A 1974 name change to Union College Women's Association, attracted no more active members. Finally in 1976 the remaining members met to act upon a motion to dissolve, postponing the final vote to a special, widely publicized June 3, 1976, meeting. When it failed to draw a quorum, those present telephoned three more members who agreed to come for the vote. While waiting, they reminisced about what membership had meant to them, agreeing that they liked best the opportunity to meet and socialize with other women connected with the College whom they wouldn't normally see.

Beyond the Club's value to its members, it served through most of its history as Union's major organizer of truly collegial social contacts, such as the annual Christmas tea, that cut across all lines for the professional staff—departments, divisions and administration.

To the very end the organization reflected accurately the social life of its time. In our highly specialized professional fields and our fragmented personal lives, collegiality is all too rare in colleges or business offices. We long ago dropped the language of "Angel in Waiting," and we can do without twelve dozen porcelain teacups, but the loss of occasions to meet and socialize with people who may share our ultimate goals and ideals is a regrettable one.

See also: STAFF ASSOCIATION; FACULTY MEN'S CLUB.

—Barbara Rotundo

Farm and Nursery, College. When Eliphalet Nott bought the land on which the College would be built in 1814, and land to the east, it was partly wooded and partly cleared fields which had probably been farmed. Some of this land was called "the College farm" as late as 1879, but very little is known of any farming there under College ownership.

An apple orchard apparently existed before the campus was built; in 1817 a workman was paid with \$12.50 worth of apples from College trees, which must have been more than three years old.

The trustees reported to the Regents for the year 1828 that "ample grounds are furnished, free of expense, for those who prefer devoting their hours of recreation to agricultural pursuits." Some students did have this unlikely preference as late as the Class of 1856, when a student grew and sold to Eliphalet Nott forty dollars worth of carrots (presumably horse fodder), but on the whole such activity could not have amounted to more than small scale gardening; college was in recess during most of the growing season.

Christopher Reagles, in the College employ since about 1814, was listed on the College roster in the 1835 Regents report as "Farmer"; when he retired in 1860, his successor, Joseph Pickett, was said to be taking his place as "farmer and 'Boas' of outdoor affairs about the College." When Pickett died at the end of 1883 he was still called "overseer of the college farm." Both men actually functioned as Superintendents of Grounds and general factotums, and it is tempting to suppose that "farmer" meant only that, but one fact confirms that the "College Farm" was once in some degree a real farm: On April 27, 1853, the Board of Trustees resolved: "To effect a reduction of the expenses to the limits of the income: 1) All the farm hands must be discharged except the superintendent and one assistant. 2) The farming land must be rented, or so managed as to produce the largest income."

This resolution also provides our only clue to the nature of the farm: it does not order livestock to be sold, so there was probably little or none. Further evidence for the same conclusion lies in the fact that the College frequently purchased manure in the 1840s and 1850s. Three years after the trustee's resolution, the College was raising grain, which may have been the mandated land use productive of the largest income.

During the same period, 1853-56, the College referred to the farm in its annual catalogue:

Connected with the College are extensive Groves, Botanical and Flower Gardens, and Pleasure Grounds, together with a farm of 250 acres of land, which is intended to afford practical illustrations in Horticulture and Agriculture, and portions of which will be allotted to such students as may desire to aid their progress in their education, by their own industry.

Two hundred and fifty acres would have encompassed all or nearly all the College land, cleared or not, east of the present Schaffer Library.

About 1862, presumably at the direction of the trustees, Treasurer Jonathan Pearson published a pamphlet, entitled *To the Legislature of the State of New York*, in which he urged the state legislature to re-direct a congressional land grant for education in "Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts" to several existing colleges, including Union. Arguing that it would be economical to create at Union a separate department equivalent to an agricultural college, Pearson stated:

Union College already owns upwards of three hundred acres of land, a large part of which could be made available for an experimental farm.... On the College grounds is also situated one of the most extensive nurseries in the State, covering upward of twelve acres

To make its claim more credible, the trustees changed Pearson's title from Professor of Botany to Professor of Agriculture and Botany. Nevertheless, New York's share of the land grant money was used to establish Cornell.

The nursery was started in 1820 "by planting nuts and seeds," and was presumably the source of the mountain ash, horse chestnut, peach, plum and cherry trees Eliphalet Nott sold in 1844. It was going strong by 1855/56, when the long, severe winter killed the buds on the College's peach trees and thousands of young plum and other trees were damaged by mice, "much to the annoyance," Pearson recorded in his diary, "of our nursery and fruit men." The nursery apparently lay in the rectangle bounded by Library Lane, South Lane, Gillespie Street, and Union Street. Christopher Reagles rented that land from the College and ran the nursery from May 1857 until his death in 1864; the business was apparently carried on by others, and the College continued to derive rental income from it until at least 1870. When Union Avenue was created in 1872, and the College began to sell the property to its south as building lots.

The College later had several other nurseries: President Richmond established one near Alexander Field early in the twentieth century, another existed in the north end of the PASTURE from 1926 to 1941, and yet another was established in the southeast corner of JACKSON'S GARDEN in 1960.

From 1874/75 through 1879/80, during the presidency of ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER, the Catalogue carried the statement, under Department of Agriculture: "Union College possesses an extensive garden and a College farm." This was almost certainly fiction; the editors of the *Concordiensis* noticed it and suggested that a trip to this farm might be interesting; they pretended to assume it must be a part of the College property on Long Island.

During the First World War, land on the approximate present site of Frank Bailey Field was plowed up and made into Victory Gardens by students and faculty members who remained in Schenectady during the summer. The most appealing terrain for this purpose would have been land previously cultivated, even long before. It was again used for gardens during the Second World War.

See also: CAMPUS.

Farrell, Orin James (Aug. 15, 1899–Jan. 23, 1974). Professor of Mathematics, 1931–64.

Born in South Philipsburg, Pennsylvania, the son of William Emery Farrell, a bricklayer, and Lucetta Ellen Farrell, Orin Farrell expected to follow his father's vocation, but his family encouraged him to go to college. Attending Lebanon Valley College on a scholarship, he led the class academically while serving as editor of the newspaper and the yearbook and as president of the student council. He spent two months of his sophomore year as a private in the infantry before the First World War ended.

After graduating in 1921, he taught in Pennsylvania public schools for three years, during which he married (1922) his Lebanon Valley College classmate, Mabel Miller. They would have five sons, two of whom predeceased them.

Farrell earned his master's (1928) and doctoral (1930) degrees from Harvard, where he was elected to honorary societies in physics and in music. A post-graduate year as a Rockefeller International Research Fellow at the University of Munich provided him and Mrs. Farrell with an experience doubtless unique on the Union College faculty: they chanced to hear Hitler speak in a beerhall.

Union hired Farrell in 1931. Probably the most active mathematician on Union's faculty in his time, he was also a witty and patient teacher who helped students reach their potential, however modest. The best-known story of the stunts with which he enlivened his classes has him illustrating infinity by drawing a horizontal chalk line on the blackboards surrounding the room, then out the door, not returning in that class period. He was also known to stand on his desk to make a point. During the Depression he was credited with attracting students to Union through nationally broadcast radio talks on applied mathematics.

He contributed many articles to mathematical journals on his specialties of nonconformal mapping and approximation problems, and co-authored (with Bertram Ross) a book on mathematical functions, *Solved problems: gamma and beta functions, Legendre polynomials, Bessel functions* (1963). In 1958 he succeeded DAVID MORSE as Marie Louise Bailey Professor of Mathematics.

When Farrell first applied to Harvard, he was told that he was already too old for mathematics, but he

continued to publish papers throughout his teaching career and after retirement. On the eve of his fiftieth birthday, he spent a sabbatical year (1948/49) studying at the School of Mathematics of Princeton's Institute for Advanced Study.

As he had in mathematics, Farrell refused to cede the territory of musical performance to the young. At forty-five, he began taking cello lessons, persevering sufficiently to play with the Schenectady Symphony Orchestra in the mid-to-late 1950s; thereafter, he continued to play in weekly sessions with a few friends. At sixty he began the study of Russian. He had kept up his German by reading novels, and he enjoyed listening to Italian shortwave broadcasts.

He also helped to stage Mountebanks and Schenectady Civic Players productions, and served as a member of the Niskayuna Town Council.

Lebanon Valley College awarded him an honorary Doctor of Science degree in 1963.

Fences. Eliphalet Nott moved the College from downtown to its present location in 1814 primarily to protect the students from urban temptations and distractions. Following an English rather than a Continental model, American colleges had always been residential; Nott carried paternalism further than almost any other college by placing faculty residences in the dormitories.

Perimeter Fence. A fence was needed on the new campus to affirm the College's isolation and discourage the curious. It must also have been needed around the lower part of the campus to keep the cows in the PASTURE, but the perimeter fence was never intended to confine students who wanted to leave, nor was it ever complete enough to have done so.

Fences around private property were so commonplace that Union's were scarcely mentioned in the early record after the trustees in April 1814 authorized the erection "of fences designed by Mr. Ramée's plan...in a line with the front of the Edifices [i.e., North and South Colleges]." The board agreed to pay up to three hundred dollars per professor to build "side and rear fences of the Professors Gardens [behind North and South Colleges] and the outhouses, fixtures and paving, &c....in conformity to the same general plan." That fence must have been wooden—the iron fence around the campus was not begun until 1910.

A fence at the perimeter of the campus is first mentioned in the context of complaints about it. In 1832 the trustees of the Troy and Schenectady Turnpike—in part, the future Union Street—informed Eliphalet Nott that "the College have placed their fence so as to include a part of the Turnpike which cannot well be dispensed with by the Road" and asked him to have it moved or at least to guarantee to do so when necessary. In the spring of 1857, JONATHAN PEARSON recorded in

his diary that the low fence which for thirty years or more had run from Blue Gate to a point north of the present corner of Seward Place was being replaced. Dr. Nott wanted "to keep unruly boys and young [men] from encroaching upon college lands especially on Sunday." The College Superintendent began building a higher picket fence along Union Street, but protests from faculty members and others "who profess that the prospect to the Coll. Park [i.e., the Pasture] is thereby marred" halted the work, and a compromise moved the fence back by six feet. Students then joined the fray and made nightly attempts to destroy the new fence.

That fence may not have extended much east of Blue Gate, and almost certainly did not enclose the campus on the east or north—there were no people there, and so no visible demarcation was needed. Union Avenue was opened in 1872, however, and either then or sometime before 1886 the College side of that street was fenced. In 1901 the Union Avenue fence, described by the *Schenectady Gazette* as "old and objectionable," was replaced by a "woven wire affair." At the same time, the "unsightly" fence "along the lane leading to the Schenectady Realty Company's ground" [presumably, the future Lenox Road] was to be removed but not to be replaced.

In the fall of 1888 a new fence was built "back of the college woods"—at a guess, a north-south fence in the general vicinity of the future ALUMNI GYMNASIUM.

Of the west, we know only that a wooden palisade which had been along that side of the pasture in 1867 was replaced by a new fence in 1896.

President RICHMOND made it his mission to improve the appearance of the campus, including its periphery. Not long after he arrived in 1909, a committee of Schenectady businessmen, including E. W. Rice, Willis T. Hanson and Dr. W.L. Pearson, set out to raise \$25,000 to beautify the campus. Richmond had plowed up the pasture in an unsuccessful attempt to discourage American Locomotive Co. employees from traversing it on their way to work, and was glad to hear (or perhaps to instigate) the committee's suggestion that the College erect an ornamental iron fence and a sidewalk from the Public Library to Library Lane. That first six hundred feet of iron fence was built in the spring and summer of 1910; at the same time, a substantial wire fence erected around the rest of the Pasture stopped the trespassing. Richmond reported that the new fence "has made it possible to prevent [the Pasture's] use as a general stamping ground for vagrants and a place of refuge for habitual inebriates."

During the next two decades gifts from alumni and others permitted extension of the iron fence. A Mr. J.J. Albright of Buffalo gave one hundred feet in 1911, and the Classes of 1912, 1913 and 1914, on graduating, each presented the College with sections of

iron fence on Union Avenue and along the border of Alexander Field with the street. The section from Wells House to the CLASS OF 1884 GATE, apparently skipped over, was completed in the spring of 1925. A steel mesh fence had been installed along Seward Place and up Nott Street to the Brownell Gate in the summer of 1923.

As a result of work done in the summer of 1926, the *Concordiensis* claimed that the "campus is entirely surrounded by a high fence," but if this was true, some part of the fence must have been of an inferior kind, because in 1929, not long after he assumed office, President FRANK PARKER DAY undertook to complete the fencing of the campus. The iron fence was continued along Lenox Road to the ravine or beyond, and a steel mesh fence was used to complete the work, presumably along Nott Street. In November 1929, the *Concordiensis* again reported that the campus was completely fenced, "with the result that the horde of urchins frequenting the college grounds is greatly reduced in number."

When the fence along Seward Place was replaced with a gateless fence in the spring of 1939, the residents of fraternities west of the campus found themselves temporarily in the position of the ALCO workers twenty-nine years earlier; a gate was later installed.

With construction of DUTCHMEN'S VILLAGE on the Nott Street side of the campus, beginning in 1946, the old fence there was removed. A new wooden fence was erected along the street and between the units in 1949, the result of a unique collaboration between the College, the carpenters' and painters' unions (which donated their labor), and the Chamber of Commerce. The fences were presumably razed along with the buildings in 1953–55.

Other parts of the perimeter fence along Lenox Road, Nott Street and Seward Place were later removed to accommodate new buildings or roads, but otherwise the fence returned to its early obscurity, with no widespread sentiment for either more or less of it. After the period covered by this book, however, some old issues were reopened, and students and administrators chose sides opposite to those they had taken in 1857.

Internal Fences. The most venerable internal fence is the TERRACE WALL, which has always separated the Pasture from the rest of the campus. Also functioning as fences were extensive hedgerows of white Scotch hawthorn; 20,000 were set out around the president's garden in 1818 and another 60,000 in unknown locations in 1820.

Three other internal fences have been of some importance: a nineteenth-century fence from Blue Gate to South College and the fences around Jackson's Garden and the athletic fields.

When the PRESIDENT'S HOUSE was under construction in 1860, Eliphalet Nott ordered a high board fence built from Blue Gate to South College, in front of the new house, his garden and those of Professors Lewis and Hickok. After President Eliphalet Nott Potter built a house for himself in 1871 (the present ADMINISTRATION BUILDING), the original fence remained, blocking pedestrians' view of the Potter house. Because Potter was perceived as imperious, students particularly resented the "ugly old fence," and although Potter reduced its height in 1873, criticism continued. One night in April 1879, with dislike of Potter at a new peak, students tore down and burned the entire fence. Potter promptly had it replaced, the *Concordiensis* reported, with a wire fence "such as farmers use in swamps."

Jackson's Garden was begun about 1831, and probably had some kind of fencing from its early days. In November 1859, a high picket fence was built from North College along Terrace Lane North to the brow of the hill descending to the creek. The following spring, President Nott agreed to appropriate up to twenty-five dollars to repair the fence around the garden. According to Jackson's son-in-law, the fence enclosing the garden ran at that time "just back of the old spring," and was moved sometime during the Civil War to the location it still had in 1910, so that "a stretch of green might be made around the spring."

In 1915 the wooden fence was replaced by a wire fence, and in the summer of 1921, a new wire fence topped with barbed wire was erected around the garden, extending eastward to the College barn north of the Biology Building. In 1934 it was repaired and made, according to the *Concordiensis*, as "near trespass-tight as it is possible to make it without police protection." With the installation of the KAPPA ALPHA GATE in 1926, the main entrance was moved from the north end of North College to its present location. For several decades the gate was locked at night, and it was indeed possible to enter the garden only through the inevitable breaches students had made in the fence. Various construction projects from the 1970s onward removed sections of the garden fence. In the climate of the time there was no enthusiasm for building new fences, so the boundary of the garden became uncertain in some places. Later, prompted perhaps by liability concerns, the College re-fenced the east side of the garden.

In 1921 a fence with barbed wire at the top was erected along the north side of Alexander Field, replacing a rusted old fence, and eight-foot high ornamental iron gates were installed at the entrances. This fence, combined with a turnstile and ticket system instituted in 1925, increased the revenues from football games, but when students became entitled to free admission to games, fences became less important.

See also: BLUE GATE; BROWNELL GATE; PAYNE GATE.

Fencing. Although the sport never thrived as it did at institutions with more students from wealthy backgrounds, Union students have had fencing clubs intermittently for nearly 150 years.

When German-born ELIAS PEISSNER came to Schenectady in 1850, his first connection with the College (probably unpaid) was as a teacher of fencing and broadsword—filling, perhaps, a need that had already found some kind of expression. At the end of the decade, Peissner (by then a professor of languages) was still faculty advisor to a seventeen-man fencing club, but soon afterward the Civil War overwhelmed this genteel sport, and there is no record of fencing at Union during the ensuing decades of falling enrollments.

Students formed a new Fencing Club in the fall of 1893. During a visit to the College the following February, General Daniel Butterfield '49 agreed to give the club several complete fencing outfits and a broadsword outfit. The gift sparked a brief period of enthusiasm for the sport, now coached by Director of Physical Education Christopher Linhart, but by the fall of 1895 the *Concordiensis* had to ask, "What has become of our fencing club?" It revived again in the next two winters, but died out entirely by about 1905.

In its third appearance at Union, fencing lasted nearly two decades. By 1924, intramural sports teams, though sometimes nominally clubs, were organized by the Physical Education department. In December of that year the department added wrestling and fencing to the intramural program. The following spring, the College held its first annual intramural Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Tournament. Though fencing never drew many contestants, it remained in the tournament until 1942.

In the summer of 1925, the ALUMNI GYMNASIUM was remodeled to provide a fencing room. Fencing was first coached (1925–27) by Library Director H. WHARTON MILLER, who had trained in the sport under James Murray, *maitre d'armes* of the New York Athletic Club and coach of Columbia University. On Miller's resignation, Thomas Boughton Wright, a grandson of THOMAS WALLACE WRIGHT, was brought from Yale to serve as fencing instructor from 1927 to 1929. Athletic Director Harold Anson Bruce then coached the sport until 1931; on his departure, Kurt von Forstmeyer of the Modern Language Department took charge.

Once coach to fencing clubs in Vienna and Freistadt, Forstmeyer seems to have been more ambitious than his predecessors. Union's fencers had long agitated to have fencing classified as a "minor sport," so that they could schedule intercollegiate matches. Failing to persuade the Athletic Board to take that step, the Fenc-

ing Club organized itself in 1933 independently of the Athletic Department, with Forstmeyer as advisor, and engaged in some matches with other colleges. After successful seasons in 1934/35 (3–2) and 1935/36 (3–1–1), the team achieved “minor sport” status; in 1936/37 it earned a 3–3 record.

Forstmeyer then left Union and the sport returned to the full control of the Athletic Department as the Varsity Fencing Team, coached by Merton L. Zubres '36. The team did not resume an intercollegiate schedule, however, until 1939/40, when it lost each of its four matches. Zubres entered the Army in 1941, and the sport was briefly dropped. A Fencing Club was revived in 1944, with James C. Marsters '46 as coach, and some matches were arranged, the last of them in 1945.

A new Fencing Club was organized in the fall of 1976. It entered no formal competitions until the spring of 1980, when it won a first place in foil competition at Skidmore College's First Invitational Fencing Tournament. The club then became inactive until it was revived in 1984/85. It participated in tournaments and other intercollegiate competition from 1987 through the end of the period covered by this book.

Fero House. After an 1896 fire destroyed North Hall—the former boarding hall which served as the residence of Professor JOHN FOSTER—the structure was rebuilt in 1896–97 (see NORTH HALL AND SOUTH HALL). It served successively as a faculty residence, the headquarters of the AIR FORCE RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS and the BETA THETA PI Fraternity House before being named Fero House in 1989.

The fire left North Hall a burnt-out shell; only the cellar and the external walls could be used in the new building. Money for the construction was contributed as needed by Lewis E. Gurley '51, a Troy manufacturer, but Gurley died before the work was completed, and the balance of the cost was apparently paid by the College. The contractor, James Molony, had previously built JOHN BLAIR SMITH HOUSE.

Professor OLIN LANDRETH, the first tenant, occupied the house until he left the College in 1919. He was succeeded by Professor GEORGE D. KELLOGG, who retired in 1943, and then by Professor ANTHONY HOADLEY, who moved out in 1962.

In 1963, the Air Force ROTC moved to the house from offices in Alumni Gymnasium and Dewey Hall. It was then formally known as Hoadley House. When the ROTC program ended in 1971, the house was renamed Maxcy House, for President JONATHAN MAXCY. In the fall of 1971 it was remodeled for Beta Theta Pi, which had been in Davidson House since the razing of its previous house in 1967.

Citing the building's deteriorating condition, the College terminated the fraternity's lease at the end of

1989/90 and thoroughly renovated the house in the fall of 1990. A social space with a coffee house setting was created on the first floor and the second floor was devoted to office and storage space for student organizations engaged in off-campus work. The house was then renamed Fero House for Franklin L. Fero '17, part of whose two-million-dollar bequest financed the renovation.

In 1995, building was given over to the Development Office.

Field Hockey. Union women began playing field hockey as a club sport in 1974 and as a varsity sport in 1975. Under coaches Diana Kerr (1975), Martha Morrison (1977–82) and Charlyn Robert (1983–), the team enjoyed quite successful seasons in 1978–80, and 1985, and went undefeated in regular season play in 1988. In that year Union went to the New York State tournament, where it lost the first game to Cortland State (0–1) and beat Rochester for third place. Invited to the ECAC tournament, the team won the title by defeating Montclair State and Fairleigh Dickinson. It finished the period covered by this book with a record of 105–84–6.

Films of Union College. The known films of Union College and films which use the campus as a locale are as follows:

1912: General Electric filmed part of the 1912 Commencement.

1918: Through the influence of A.D. Kline, '08, General Electric made a film of undergraduate life during spring term, 1918. The *Union Alumni Monthly* described it:

Opens the reel with views of the campus and its buildings, and next, under suitable titles, gives us exciting glimpses of the Williams-Union track meet and some tennis matches. Moving-Up Day is represented by the wrestling matches and the burning of the freshmen's green caps. We are then shown the college Battalion at drill, and the film closes with portions of the Academic Procession on Commencement Day, in which General March may be seen walking by the side of President Richmond.

1923: A film of the Freshman Peerade and the Hamilton game, made November 1923 by William Shirley, was shown a couple of weeks later at the State Theatre.

1924: A film titled *Union, 1924* was screened at the State Theatre in the fall of that year. It showed fraternity groups, the fall class scraps, the Peerade and the Hamilton game.

1928: Experimenting with sound motion pictures in 1928, General Electric made a film in the laboratory of Irving Langmuir describing his experiments in surface chemistry. Deciding it needed an

introduction, the makers then brought President Richmond to the studio, where he spoke extemporaneously on November 13, 1928. The College obtained a print, reduced from 35 to 16 mm, in 1941.

1928: While an undergraduate, Walter J. Friederich '28 made a twenty-minute motion picture of Union College; he presented the College with a print shortly before his death March 2, 1974.

1936: *George Goes to Union*, the first motion picture produced by the College for promotional purposes, was a two-reel, 16 mm film which followed George Hart '39 through his freshman year. Suggested by President Fox and shot during 1935/36 by Professor E.S.C. Smith, using a scenario written by D. RICHARD WEEKS, EDWARD CARROLL and Frederic Wyatt, *George Goes to Union* was completed in late 1936 or early 1937.

1942: With President Fox's encouragement, Professor Smith also made *Old Union beside the Mohawk vale*, a thirty-two minute color film of the College. Smith finished shooting in November 1942, but production was delayed by difficulty in obtaining film during the Second World War. Fox was to provide voice-over narration for some scenes, but he had apparently not done so when he died suddenly on January 30, 1945. The film was never released.

1957: Although described as a "25 minute color film," *A Union College year*, prepared in 1957 for alumni meetings, was in fact a sequence of sixty-two Kodachrome slides accompanied by recorded narration.

1967: *Promise of the Arches*, a twenty-one minute, 16 mm color film was made for the Capital Fund Campaign by Campbell Films in 1967. The narration was written by James Hormel.

1981: *A Union of People*, a twenty-minute documentary about the College, was produced for the Endowment Campaign in 1980 by Seven Seas Cinema of New York City.

1987: A sixteen-minute color video-tape was made by Eustis Enterprises of Washington D.C. for the Admissions Department in 1987.

The College has served as the locale for at least two commercial movies. In early November 1924, some scenes were shot in the vicinity of Washburn Hall and the Nott Memorial for a film being made by the Lowell Motion Picture Co. of Gloversville under the direction of Edgar Lewis. The movie, about "two Indian students who sought an education at Union and later

went into the far West to live a life of adventure," may never have been released; although he made earlier pictures, no film listing Lewis as director was copyrighted in or after 1924. *THE WAY WE WERE*, starring Barbra Streisand and Robert Redford, included some major scenes filmed on the campus in the fall of 1972.

See also: *SATURDAY'S HEROES*.

Fires and Fire Protection. The 1802 edition of the *Laws of Union College*, published while the College still occupied the SCHENECTADY ACADEMY Building, required:

It shall be the duty of the Steward to take particular care of the college edifice in times of vacation; and to procure every chimney in the college to be swept or burnt at least four times in each year at the expense of the occupants, at such time as the President shall direct.

With "Steward" changed to superintendant, and omitting the attempt to make the students pay for the cleaning, the statement continued to appear in new editions of the College laws through 1821.

Anticipating the College's move to the present campus, the Board of Trustees authorized the treasurer in April 1814 to "procure such fire engines as shall on enquiry be deemed requisite for the preservation of the new edifices, together with a sufficient number of buckets." The fire engine (probably only one was purchased) provided the students with sport—whether or not it provided the College with any real protection—until after the Civil War.

A student fire company doubtless existed, at least intermittently, from the time the engine was purchased, but the earliest surviving mention occurs in 1836, when a new company was formed with the intention of fighting fires both on campus and in the city. The engine was found to be in poor repair and the company was dormant by the next year. A decade later, however, the engine was working well enough to be pulled to two downtown fires in one evening. At that time it was stored in the "College Engine House"—probably a shed behind South College.

Students were still dragging the engine to downtown fires (without permission of the Superintendent of Buildings) as late as 1866; on one occasion they rounded the corner of South College so fast the engine went over the Terrace Wall. Assisting at downtown fires, one alumnus recalled, was "a great deal of sport."

By 1873 students were running to fires without the engine; a *Concordiensis* editor complained in print of being awakened frequently by the tin horn of a student who had spotted a fire downtown.

Fortunately, the College suffered no major fires until 1896, and buckets probably proved more useful than the fire engine in putting out the minor fires. The earliest known fire started in South College in 1822 when some students, "offended with the bell-ringer," tried to blow up the bell in the middle of the night.

The flames caused by the explosives were extinguished without much damage.

Although an 1843 fire caused by an oil lamp in the North College room of John Van Wagenen '44 is the only one of its kind of which we have a record (unless we count a 1984 fire caused by a menorah candle in Hickok House), it was probably not unique. Given that every room had a stove and lamps, it is surprising that Union escaped a serious dormitory fire; Princeton, where Nassau Hall burned twice, was less lucky.

All Union's buildings were of timber frame construction until iron beams were used to create a fireproof room for the College records during the erection of GEOLOGICAL HALL in 1856. The NOTT MEMORIAL, originally intended to have timber framing, was finally built with the fireproof structural elements that had recently been introduced in building construction. Fire hydrants were installed on campus when the College connected to the city water mains in the fall of 1874.

Three cases of probable arson are recorded in the nineteenth century: ELIPHALET NOTT's ice house, partially burned several years earlier, was burned down January 12, 1863, and his widow's barn was destroyed by fire during the night of April 11, 1885. By then the College was relying on the city fire department, but the campus fire hydrants were frozen that night. An alarm box had been installed at Blue Gate by 1894; when it was used that year to call firemen to a burning shed, they responded very quickly.

A dropped oil lamp ignited the College's first major fire, which destroyed the home of Professor JOHN FOSTER (see NORTH HALL AND SOUTH HALL) on the night of March 17, 1896. The alarm box on Nott Street did not function and although firemen arrived within half an hour, the nearby hydrants were frozen or plugged with mud and the distant ones supplied little pressure.

Firemen again encountered frozen hydrants on February 6, 1902, when a wing of the first Psi Upsilon House caught fire. In 1905 the College laid a new six-inch water main through the campus to supply fire hydrants only, but when Professor EDWARD EVERETT HALE's apartment caught fire in the early morning of January 1, 1910, firemen once more found the hydrants frozen; the apartment, including Hale's library, was destroyed.

A year later an oil stove explosion seriously burned SAMUEL TWEEDY BENEDICT and damaged BENEDICT HOUSE.

The College's only fatal fire occurred early in the morning of April 19, 1918, when the present ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, then the home of Professors FRANK SARGENT HOFFMAN and FRANK COE BARNES, was gutted, killing Hoffman's three-year-old grandson, Wentworth Micks, and the boy's nursemaid, Alice Sullivan.

A 1922 fire at the Psi Upsilon house, blamed on faulty electrical wires, caused \$2,000 worth of damage

and called attention to a new problem: the long fire trucks had great difficulty turning from Union Street through Payne Gate.

The north wing of WASHBURN HALL was badly damaged by a November 20, 1938, fire originating in the Mountebanks workshop. Yet again, firemen were hampered by frozen mains. The College's worst fraternity house fire virtually gutted the PHI DELTA THETA HOUSE on December 27, 1948. Evident cases of arson were a 1952 fire in the former Wildwood dormitory, about to be razed, and blazes in late 1959 and early 1960 in RICHMOND HOUSE, then under construction.

These were only the worst or the most significant of Union's fires; at least thirty-five others, many of them in fraternity houses, were reported in the *Concordiensis* between 1900 and 1990.

The campus became gradually safer in the twentieth century, in part because new buildings had to meet stricter fire codes. The College added fire escapes to the back of each section of North and South Colleges in the summer of 1907, and installed chain ladders in the front rooms in 1937. To protect records, the Administration Building was outfitted in 1936 with a sprinkler system, probably the first on the campus. Fire extinguishers were first placed in the dormitories in 1939.

In early 1978 the College installed its first computer-controlled, campus-wide central fire alarm system; alarms in every public and private building on campus registered on an automatic read-out board monitored by the campus police. At about the same time the position of Fire Marshall (later called Fire Prevention Specialist) was added to the Security and Safety Department.

Because hallway fire extinguishers were so often vandalized, each dormitory room has had a fire extinguisher since 1981; occupants are held responsible for its condition. Nevertheless, student behavior has continued to be a problem nearly as stubborn as the frozen hydrants of the past: in 1989, 271 fire alarms were activated on campus, nearly all false alarms.

First World War. Almost three academic years passed between the beginning of the war in July 1914 and America's entry in April 1917. During much of that period, President Charles Alexander Richmond, though an ardent Anglophile, was disturbed by the naive eagerness for American involvement he saw in the country and among Union students. Beginning in April 1915, he expressed his horror of war—and his contempt for those who romanticized it—in a succession of poems (see RICHMOND).

For Union's 1915 Commencement, a few weeks after the sinking of the *Lusitania*, Richmond chose to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Civil War; his choice of Honorary Chancellor, Henry Cabot Lodge, spoke on "realization of world peace by center-

ing power in the hands of non-warlike nations." Richmond's Baccalaureate sermon took as its text Acts XVII-26: "And hath made of one blood all the nations."

In December 1915, however, he declined an invitation to sail on Henry Ford's "peace ship." Although appalled at the prospect of war, Richmond was neither an isolationist nor a pacifist. He stressed the duty of college men to serve their country, but tried to discourage them from enlisting, and argued against military training in colleges: he thought it would unfairly put students on the front lines sooner than other young men—whose lives, he seemed to suggest, the nation could more easily spare. He urged students to attend the summer Citizens' Training Center camp at Plattsburgh; fifteen students and ten faculty members did so in the summer of 1916, paying for their own food and uniforms. Several of the faculty members were in their forties; E.E. HALE was fifty-three.

German-born electrical engineering professor CHARLES STEINMETZ, by then only nominally on the faculty, but nevertheless its most famous member, was the most outspoken of the few faculty apologists for Germany. He wrote several articles advocating American neutrality, and he defended German submarine warfare in the aftermath of the sinking of the *Lusitania*. But he, too, declined an invitation to sail on Ford's peace ship, and after America entered the war there was no doubt of his loyalty.

On March 2, 1917, after the U.S. had broken diplomatic relations with Germany, the president and twenty-three members of the faculty wired President Wilson their "wholehearted support." The signers favored "the principle of universal compulsory military service" and expressed their opinion "that Germany by repeated acts of hostility has declared herself the enemy of the United States and that the time has come for official recognition of a state of war."

A month later, Richmond and thirty-six faculty members signed an April 2 letter to President Wilson, his cabinet, all members of the Senate and House, and all governors urging the United States to build a fleet of cargo ships and break the German submarine blockade.

After Congress declared war on April 6, Richmond, though continuing to urge students not to enlist, promoted their enrollment in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; he announced that the College would not form separate companies, as some students and alumni had apparently hoped. Nevertheless, 60 students enlisted before Commencement; by the next fall, at least 125 undergraduates—27 percent of the 1916/17 student body—had enlisted.

In March 1917, students had obtained a Maxim gun on loan and formed a machine gun company on campus. It is not clear where, or whether, they found a place to practice; in all probability, the company's members soon enrolled in quieter and more formal

training. The trustees voted on April 2, 1917, to authorize an ROTC course for the fall; ten days later, the faculty, deciding not so wait so long, approved a class in military training for the remainder of the year.

The course consisted of military drill (two hours each Tuesday and Thursday afternoon, at first in the state armory, later on Library Field) and any two of five other courses: Training for non-commissioned officers (taught by National Guard Captain Jackson), code reading (Mr. Kirk), signaling (Professor Nicholas Vedder), map reading and sketching (Professor Hale), and military engineering, with special field exercises in entrenchment, military topography, and bridge-building (Professor OLIN LANDRETH).

The course was voluntary, but the 225 men who took it—three companies of eight or nine squads each—could be "excused from further attendance on one three-hour-a-week course."

The College closed down the student radio station on government orders, and plowed ground on the present site of Bailey Field for students and faculty who wanted to heed President Wilson's call for increased crops; Richmond made another garden plot on Nott Street available to the College's neighbors to the north, and planted the PASTURE with oats.

A Student Body meeting in May decided—but only by a narrow margin—to cancel the MOVING-UP DAY scraps for that year. When Moving-Up Day came, three of the four men to be tapped for the TERRACE COUNCIL had already enlisted and departed, along with forty-three others students and four faculty members, for the Madison Barracks Officers Training Camp on Lake Ontario. Sixty Union students, alumni and faculty traveled there to conduct a special ceremony so that these three men could enter the service as members of the Terrace Council. In June, President Richmond, accompanied by several faculty wives bearing "a large box of dainties," went to Madison Barracks to present diplomas to members of the graduating class. The 1916/17 year closed with campus life still little changed.

In the summer of 1917, about seventy students went to the camp at Plattsburgh. It was now a training camp for men intending to join the Army, and no longer welcomed middle-aged professors who wanted to camp out. Alumni and local businessmen raised money to finance the trip and to buy books, apparatus and uniforms for the battalion at Union.

When 1917/18 began, the Army recalled Lt. Col. Henry A. Goldman, U.S. Cavalry (ret.), to duty and assigned him to the College as a Professor of Military Science and Tactics and officer in charge of what was still officially a volunteer battalion. In late October, the War Department accepted the program as a regular unit of the Reserve Officer's Training Corps, and appointed Goldman to the position of Commandant. He was replaced in the summer of 1918 by 1st Lt.

Jacob W. Miller, who was in turn replaced October 20, 1918, by Maj. Justin W. Harding.

Enlistment in the battalion was required of all freshmen except pre-meds but optional for upper-classmen. By January 1918, 189 students were enrolled. The course initially required only four hours a week of drill and one hour of study and recitation (later increased to three hours); it carried both College credit and credit with the War Department toward appointment as a commissioned officer in the Army. In cold weather, students drilled in Alumni Gymnasium using one hundred requisitioned 1898 rifles. In the spring, cadet squads practiced maneuvers in the woods around Lenox Road.

CHARLES WALDRON gave the cadets a series of lectures on American history, emphasizing that America had won wars in the same way as other nations did, and not because "one good American can account for at least two of the enemy.... There is no mystic property about the American army or navy which insures its success in every engagement."

College students were not yet subject to the draft, but several young, newly-arrived members of the faculty were. Professors STANLEY PERKINS CHASE, T.K. WHIPPLE, Sidney A. Rowland and Perrin Galpin enlisted shortly after the declaration of war (Whipple and Chase returned to the faculty a few months later). In the fall, Charles Terwilliger and Peter Clute were drafted, and Kert Melamet, an instructor in German, telegraphed President Richmond in December that he was enlisting and would not be back from Christmas vacation. The war made a clean sweep of the mathematics faculty; Rowland and Terwilliger were drafted and Huntley went to General Electric to do submarine work. ARTHUR SNYDER, one of the men hired to replace them, was also drafted. Many other faculty members left, permanently or temporarily, to do non-military war-related work.

The College built BUTTERFIELD HALL in 1917-18, and although WASHBURN HALL had to be closed for lack of coal during that winter, the fourth year of the war also passed with the College recognizably the same place. In June, the Board of Trustees rescinded the honorary degree and honorary chancellorship it had bestowed in 1910 on Count JOHANN VON BERNSTORFF, then German Ambassador to the U.S. In a speech in Albany early in 1918, President Richmond warned against the German influence in America. Not only German-Americans, he said, but Italians, Poles and especially the Irish, were "fruitful soil for German propaganda to work on." The YMCA sponsored a series of lectures on the Sermon on the Mount; it fell to Dean Ripton to explain that "resist not evil" and "turn the other cheek" did not proscribe a just war.

At the end of 1917/18, national plans were forming for a Students' Army Training Corps (SATC), to start the following fall. In August 1918 the draft was

extended to all men eighteen and over, a change which would have left colleges virtually empty; the SATC program was accordingly greatly revised before it began. When it did begin on October 1, 1918, with the induction of about five hundred students (including some from Albany Medical College and Albany College of Pharmacy), it transformed Union College, for the remaining two months of the war, from an academic to a military institution.

The SATC was a part of the active Army, and students who enlisted in it (only the fifty men ineligible for the draft did not) were inducted as Army privates, receiving equipment, subsistence pay and tuition from the government. Subject at all times to military discipline, their lives regulated by bugle calls, the cadets marched even to study halls.

The program, for all except engineering, chemistry and pre-medical students, was supposed to occupy fifty-three hours a week, including eleven hours of drill and inspection, a course on "Issues of the War," and such academic subjects as French, trigonometry and one elective. Eighteen-year-olds were expected to complete the course in nine months, nineteen-year-olds in six, and twenty-year-olds in three; on completing the course, all would be sent to officer training camps. Engineering, chemistry and pre-medical students took much less military drill and were to complete a four-year course in two years by studying twelve months a year.

In practice, except for the technical courses, very little academic work was done because military matters always took precedence. Although President Richmond was appointed a regional director of the SATC, responsible for the maintenance of academic standards in the institutions of New York and New Jersey, Maj. Harding and other officers in charge at the local level seemed to go out of their way to disrupt what little remained of academic life. They deliberately assigned students to guard duty or KP during class hours and openly ridiculed academic work. The faculty formally protested to Washington and obtained a promise of reform, but the end of the war rendered the issue moot.

During the short time it existed, the program was quite chaotic. Uniforms and pay—thirty dollars a month—arrived only shortly before the end (some students bought their own uniforms, others wore a khaki armband). The Army ordered the College to admit any draft-eligible, physically sound man with some high school training "or its equivalent." Education, as the faculty understood it, seemed impossible. (The evening division, however, continued to operate, with classes in science, electrical engineering, French, Spanish, and economics.)

Student activities virtually ceased, although the Army permitted a minimal varsity sports program, and the *Concordensis* is said to have published six issues in the fall of 1918 before giving up (no issues from

that period are extant). Fraternities initiated some members but could find no time for meetings. Adding to the pressure of the SATC on college life, an influenza epidemic that autumn struck many students, killing at least two.

The College converted the Delta Upsilon house (the present LAMONT HOUSE) into an infirmary and Alumni Gym into a mess hall (pending completion of the building which became the COLLEGE UNION), while the Psi Upsilon and Phi Gamma Delta houses served as officers' quarters. The Kappa Alpha house became the recreation center.

Emblematic of the transformation of the College, a "guardhouse" was created in Alumni Gym. It held at least one official military prisoner; the student enlisted men who were assigned guard detail had orders to shoot to kill if he tried to escape.

Because the war ended on November 11, 1918, the College was run by the SATC for only about eleven weeks. Demobilization of the two-company battalion began December 4 and was completed about two weeks later. 165 freshmen then left college; most of them had been among the 170 students who entered solely because of the SATC; but some others could not afford to continue.

President Richmond proposed to retain the military training and war issues courses in the postwar curriculum, but when the proposition was put to the students, they overwhelmingly defeated it.

Summing up the College's experience with the SATC shortly after it ended, Professor Hale wrote in the January 1919 *Union Alumni Monthly*:

The old-time academic culture was to be speeded up a little and given life by the touch of government control and of military discipline. Now that it has gone, whatever its former promoters may say there are probably few students, few officers, and few professors who do not regard their connection with it as one of the inevitable wastes of war....

Neither the faculty nor the military command was able to devise a system which could deal with the situation...men were constantly being ordered away to training camps. Technical men, engineers, students of chemistry, and pre-medics were kept at college (much to their disgust) while the college quotas for officers' camps were filled from the non-technical courses.... The officers entrusted with the carrying out of their plans showed no knowledge and no consideration of any elements in the students' education except the military elements.

Nor was that merely the faculty viewpoint; in 1940, Under-Secretary of War Robert Porter Patterson '12 told a Union audience that the SATC had succeeded only in "disorganizing the undergraduate body as students without effectively organizing them as soldiers." The program had, however, kept the College open and solvent during a period when it would otherwise have had virtually no students.

Throughout the war, the *Union Alumni Monthly*, under the editorship of Charles Waldron, gave alum-

ni quite frank reports, especially on the SATC. Waldron worried that if the military regime continued long it would cause an irreparable break in the continuity of College traditions. Two weeks after the Armistice, the Graduate Council organized a chapel meeting at which Waldron spoke briefly on Union's traditions, College songs were sung, and films on the College were shown.

Although a *Concordiensis* headline on May 10, 1919, announced "Union's Golden Age to Begin Next Fall," the enduring effect of the war on the College, stemming from the national loss of innocence, was beyond anyone's healing. At opening chapel exercises in 1923/24, Richmond summed up 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." The demise in May 1925 of Union's fourteen-year-old HONOR SYSTEM was seen by some observers as a direct consequence of the war.

About 700 Union men served in the Army, and about 177 in the Navy and Marine Corps. The SATC enrolled a total of 356. The highest-ranking officers among Union alumni were Maj. Gen. Clarence Page Townsley '76, and Brig. Gen. James W. Lester '81.

The College published a booklet listing "Union men in the Army and Navy, April 6, 1918," and in 1919 issued a Union College War Medal. In 1921, the faculty voted to award degrees to men who had entered the service with as much as a year of college work unfinished.

When MEMORIAL CHAPEL was built in 1925 and dedicated to the memory of Union men who had fought in all wars, the names of the twenty-six men who died in the First World War were engraved on the south wall. More of them had died of influenza and other illnesses in the training camps, and in accidents, than in combat.

Fitz, Edwin A. (circa 1891–March 4, 1971). Trainer, 1923–55. Soon after coming to Union from West Point, Athletic Director Elmer Q. Oliphant hired Ed Fitz, who became Union's best-known athletic trainer. A trainer at the Military Academy for four years, and before that (though not a tall man), a professional basketball player with a Reading, Pennsylvania team, Fitz had also been a professional welterweight boxer (compiling a 24–2 record as "Sailor Fitz") and a semi-professional football player with a Reading team. He had served in both the Navy and the Army.

As a trainer, the ever-cheerful Fitz had a knack for morale-boosting, and delighted in verbal sparring with students and alumni; he described himself as "Professor of Fitzology." Two sons graduated from Union: Edwin A. Fitz Jr. '40 and Stephen A. Fitz '51; the latter became a well-known local radio program host.

Flag, Union College. In 1875 the faculty adopted as the College flag a red, white and blue design prepared by Captain Thomas Ward, the professor of military science. It may have been the same College flag flown in 1887–89 at CAMP UNION; otherwise, nothing is known of its subsequent use, and no examples or photographs are extant.

In 1924 a Graduate Council committee recommended a design for a new flag, and the Class of 1884 paid for its manufacture. The resulting banner—perhaps initially made for use in MEMORIAL CHAPEL, then under construction—was probably the one still in use at the end of the period covered by this book, displaying the Minerva seal of the College in white, with garnet lettering, on a garnet background with a white fringe. In the early 1990s, a new flag was made for the College.

A flag with the Union University seal was displayed in Memorial Chapel in the later 1920s and the 1930s.

As early as 1845 and as late as the early twentieth century, Union classes had their own flags. See HAZING AND CLASS FIGHTS.

Flagpoles. The earliest flagpole of which we have knowledge is a staff called a liberty pole which collapsed as a result of student fights over it in the spring of 1879. Another pole existed in 1897, but a flag seldom flew from it. In the fall of 1905, a flagpole composed of a sixty-foot and a thirty-foot tree trunk, somehow joined together, was erected east of the Nott Memorial. It displayed the stars and stripes, but that pole, too, became the focus of flag rushes (see HAZING AND CLASS FIGHTS), and a year later the sophomore class chopped it down to get at the freshman class flag.

In the fall of 1908 the trustees offered to erect a new flagpole if the students would eschew flag rushes, but nothing happened until the First World War changed student attitudes toward flags. In the spring of 1916, the graduating class gave half the cost of the present flagpole, with the understanding that the Class of 1917 would contribute the balance on graduation. The tubular steel pole, one hundred feet high and set in concrete to a depth of eight feet, was officially, as a plaque on it states, the gift of "The War Classes of 1916 and 1917."

In 1933, PSI UPSILON, celebrating the centennial of its founding at Union College, gave the College a base for the flagpole. Designed by MCKIM, MEAD AND WHITE, it is a single block of Shawnee light gray limestone, on which is inscribed the names of the fraternity's founders. A paved floor of Beaver Dam marble surrounds the seat. The new base was formally given November 24, 1933, and the flagpole has since then often been incorrectly called the Psi Upsilon Flagpole.

Though flag rushes went out of vogue and the flagpole could no longer be chopped down, it remained an object of student pranks. In a futile effort to discour-

age them, in 1938 the College began anchoring the ends of the cords about twenty feet up the pole; even so, over the years all manner of objects, from a dead cat to a professor's bicycle, have been hoisted on the pole.

Arranging for the flag to be raised regularly was a problem for many years. A *Concordiensis* editorial in March 1922 complained that the flag was not being flown; it is not known whether the complaint brought any response, but by the fall of 1938 the flag was flown only on state occasions. Reacting to another editorial complaint, Psi Upsilon members volunteered to raise and lower the flag. In the fall of 1940, however, the problem recurred, and Robert Bishop, who was not a Psi Upsilon member, took personal responsibility for raising and lowering the flag every day until he graduated in December 1942. The students who volunteered to replace him quit the job after about ten days. When Union had an Air Force ROTC detachment (1949–71), the cadets raised and lowered the flag. Since at least 1981, despite occasional complaints about flag etiquette, the flag has flown day and night except when the president's office orders it lowered to half-staff.

At least three other flagpoles have existed on the campus: A flagpole added to the dome of the Nott Memorial in 1902/3 immediately became an object of flag rushes; it was later removed. In 1917 a flagstaff surmounted the front entrance to the General Engineering building, and in 1942, "in keeping with an old Elizabethan custom," the Mountebanks began the probably short-lived practice of flying a flag from Hanna Hall during the production of plays.

Floriad (The). Union's earliest student periodical (unless one counts *THE PASTIME*, which was entirely written by JOHN HOWARD PAYNE), the *Floriad* was published jointly by the Philomathean and Adelpheic Societies. Promising that its "pages shall ever be inviolably closed against personal abuse, and even against local politics, in whatever dress they may appear," the journal published 14 biweekly issues totalling 240 pages between May 24 and November 22, 1811. The contents consisted almost entirely of literary and philosophical essays, and poems.

Flying Dutchman. From April 1952 until at least 1968, Union's AIR FORCE RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS published a newsletter titled *The Flying Dutchman*.

Football. American football is generally reckoned to have begun in 1876 when Columbia, Harvard, Princeton and Yale established the Intercollegiate Football Association, playing a modified version of RUGBY. The "foot-ball" played at Union in 1834, in 1854, and from the 1870s through the early 1880s, was in all probability essentially SOCCER (i.e., "Association Foot-

ball”), though perhaps with some elements of rugby in the later years.

Charles W. Culver '89, who had previously played American football at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, brought the game to Union. When he tried to introduce it in his freshman year, upperclassmen told him that Union's game was BASEBALL, but the following year, 1886, he was able to form a team. It lost the first of that season's two games to the Albany Medical College (0-8). For the second game, against RPI, Union used some players from the Albany Medical College team and either lost (4-11), according to RPI, or won (4-0), according to Union, which claimed that the referee was ignorant of the rules and admitted to betting on the game.

Although teams were at first entirely controlled and financed by the students, football's early years at Union were less anarchic than baseball's. The ATHLETIC ADVISORY BOARD, created in 1891 (football's fifth year), assumed much of the responsibility formerly left to student managers. Students did continue to bet on games, sometimes with a certain élan. Once, in 1894, with Union leading Hamilton, 90-0, at Clinton, a Union student offered Hamilton's president ten-to-one odds that Hamilton would not score. It is also true that in 1896 the team disbanded with two games still on the schedule “because of the inability of some of the players to continue the violent exercise which the game requires.” Students from other branches of Union University played on the College team as late as 1911. On the whole, however, the sport was conducted in a regular manner.

Expenses were still covered by student and alumni contributions, and beginning in 1897 players bought uniforms (with garnet stockings and caps). The team ate at a training table by 1890, and it hired its own coach from at least that year. Until 1920 it was rare for a coach to serve for more than one season.

Union, Rochester, Syracuse and Hamilton founded the New York State Intercollegiate Foot-ball League in 1890; Union won the championship for the first three years. Playing more games than it had before, and usually finishing above .500, the team evidently began to believe it was worthy of tougher competition. It added Army to the schedule in 1893, and after finishing 1894 with a record of 7-4-1, it added Princeton and Yale for 1895. All three of the larger schools shut Union out that year, and the College never played Yale or Princeton again. Army remained on the schedule until 1896, and returned in 1902 and 1920, but shut Union out every time. Union played Cornell eight times (1887-1902; 1920), winning only the first game, and going scoreless in six of the others.

The College also played an extended series with Columbia University (1899, 1903-05, 1916-19, 1926-31, 1944), but scored only once, in 1916 (3-0). Of its sixteen games with New York University,

1901-25, Union won four, lost ten and tied two. The team scheduled these games because the large gate receipts, especially at Columbia, produced an attractive guarantee, and also to provide New York City alumni with a game to watch.

Down to 1905/6, Union had a record of 75-74-10. This included the highly successful years 1898 (8-1), 1900 (8-2-1), and 1901 (7-2-2), as well as the disastrous 1902 season (0-9), but most years were reasonably balanced. The 1904 record (6-3-0) was curious; Union lost a third of its games while outscoring its opponents 157-21.

Known coaches down to 1905 were William Hyland (1890), Frank Allen '93 (1893), T. McN. Thompson (1894), E.M. Church (1895), “Father” Brown (1896), physical culture instructor John W. H. Pollard (1897-99), William J. Smith '99 (1900-01; 1903-04), George S. Whitney (1902), and W. Cronkhite (1905).

The Death of “Blue” Moore. Football was an especially brutal game in the early decades, partly because “mass momentum plays” such as the flying wedge were permitted, while the game had not yet been opened up by the legalization of the forward pass, and partly simply because players and spectators wanted it to be as rough as possible. It was common, for example, to concentrate on disabling the opponent's key players. Football was often compared to war as a builder and testing ground for character and “manliness.”

Demands for reform of the game or for its total abolition were frequently heard in the early twentieth century. In October 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt brought six coaches and football advisors to the White House in a largely unsuccessful diplomatic effort to make the game less brutal. It happened, however, that the 1905 season was especially lethal; estimates of the number of players killed that year range from eighteen to twenty-three (most of them in non-collegiate games). One was a Union student.

In Union's last game of 1905, played against New York University on Columbia University's field in New York City, Saturday, November 25, 1905, Union halfback Harold Ransom (“Blue”) Moore '08 suffered a fatal skull fracture. Although written many years later, the eyewitness account by teammate Hugh G. Davis '07 is probably the most reliable of several differing versions:

From the start [the game] was rougher than anything I had ever seen. Early in the game, Harold Moore, Union left halfback, was carrying the ball around our right end. I followed behind to prevent a tackle from the rear, and saw an NYU man break through the right side of our line and hit Moore hard with his body, throwing him backward, almost clear to the ground. Moore apparently hit on the base of his neck and was struck unconscious. He didn't respond to first-aid and, when he was taken to the hospital, his face was purple and he was then probably dead. The game continued and, for whatever reason human nature can provide, became a pure knockdown drag-out affair. [N.Y.U. won, 11-0.]

The suggestion that Moore's death alone led to reforms is an oversimplification, but coming shortly after the serious injuries of a Harvard and a Columbia player, at the end of a deadly year, it apparently helped catalyze the already substantial opposition to football as then played. N.Y.U. Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, an advocate of abolition who had earlier tried unsuccessfully to persuade Harvard's President Eliot to convene a conference on the subject, invited representatives of nineteen schools to a December 5 meeting in New York City; thirteen attended. After a resolution to abolish football as then played had failed (Union's representative voting with the minority), delegates scheduled a more general conference for December 28. The sixty-two delegates to the second conference—considered the origin of the NCAA—established a committee which negotiated rules changes with the Intercollegiate Football Association.

These changes included legalization of the forward pass, discouraging "mass momentum" plays by requiring at least six men on the offensive line of scrimmage, increasing the "down" requirement from five yards to ten, and other alterations designed to open the game and reduce injuries. Fatalities in the three following seasons ranged from ten to fifteen a year; injuries such as the one that killed Moore would not be reduced until the invention much later of effective headgear.

Columbia had already dropped football when its season ended a few days before Moore's death (President Butler calling the game "brutal and abominable" and an "academic nuisance"). Several other institutions abolished football in the aftermath of the conference, but despite much lamentation for Moore, Union students were loathe to go that far. Even before the New York City conference vote, Union's Athletic Board recommended abolishing the game as then played. With some reluctance, the student body accepted that recommendation on January 15, 1906, and the board then voted to drop football for the coming season, regardless of reforms. The following fall, the board decided to allow intramural games in order to keep the players in practice and to try out new rules. Regular varsity play resumed in 1907.

Moore, a popular engineering major from Ogdensburg who also ran on the track team, was the only student to lose his life playing on any Union team. Richard L. Barstow '29 sustained a broken neck in a 1927 football game, but recovered.

A Reformed Game. In the five seasons following the resumption of play, the team fared poorly under coaches Harold Tenny (1907), William Murray (1908–09), A.E. ("Kit") Regnier (1910), and Oscar Kault (1911), amassing a record of 9–22–10. In the following five years (1912–16), however, Fred Dawson, the longest-serving coach to that time, led the team to its first NYSIAU pennant in many years

(1912), to its first undefeated season (1914), and to an overall record of 27–10–3. In 1914, Union outpointed its opponents 121–17; the biggest scorer was future trustee and benefactor Wallace Girling '17.

Dawson returned to his alma mater, Princeton, and was succeeded by three short-term coaches—Paul E. Murray (1917), B.L. Shanklin (1918) and Sol Metzger (1919)—under whom the team won a total of three games, while losing twelve and tying five. CHARLES WALDRON '06 later wrote of Metzger, a star college player and experienced coach:

I think George Daley sold him the idea of coming to Union, but George must have neglected to describe the amateur standards under which we operated. Sol struggled with one team, the material of which was far below anything he had known; and after the season he called a meeting of alumni, thinking he could organize them into providing him with the kind of boys needed for victory. When he saw how little interest there was, he decided to leave....

Under bizarre circumstances, in 1920 the College hired a coach who would lead the team for eleven years, the longest tenure in Union football. Perry E. Leary, a lawyer in Auburn, New York, was travelling through Schenectady when a train wreck landed him in Ellis Hospital with a broken leg. The attending doctor, D. Glenn Smith '12, who was also the College physician, remembered that before the First World War Leary—at that time a Binghamton High School mathematics teacher and football coach—had interviewed for the job of Union football coach. Although selected to succeed Fred Dawson, he had enlisted in the Army instead. Offered the job again, Leary accepted. While continuing to live and practice in Auburn, he guided the team to four winning seasons and an overall record of 33–39–17.

G. Elliot Hatfield (1931–35) and Nelson W. Nitchman '30 (1936–40) each coached for five years as their teams compiled records of 18–17–5 and 21–15–3 respectively. In 1931, Union played Columbia University for the last time, losing 0–51. Although Union had always been badly outclassed, it gave up the lucrative series reluctantly; Columbia's guarantee, about \$3,000, exceeded Union's entire gate receipts for the remainder of the season. "It pays to take a defeat from Columbia," the *Concordiensis* explained. The decision was forced by President FRANK PARKER DAY, who believed strongly in sports for the players' sake and wanted to abolish gate receipts. A happier memory was the 30–21 upset of Williams in 1934, accomplished by the famous Charles ("Chip") Dain–RALPH SEMERAD passing combination; it was long regarded as one of Union's finest games.

Under Nitchman, who also coached varsity basketball at Union, the football team enjoyed its second undefeated season in 1939 (7–0–1). He resigned in August 1941 to become head football coach at Colby;

his successor, longtime Union baseball coach Art Lawrence, would be the last Union football coach to also coach another major varsity team.

In 1943 the College replaced Lawrence in the football position with New York Giants center and captain Melvin ("Mel") Hein. A Washington State College All-American who had been playing for the Giants since 1931 and was regarded as perhaps the best center in professional football, Hein knew he was nearing the end of his playing career, and he wanted to switch to coaching. He had been a physical education major in college, and Union appointed him Associate Professor of Physical Education and varsity football coach. Unfortunately for him and for the College, the Second World War prevented him from having much opportunity to demonstrate his coaching abilities. He held practice sessions, but eventually had to cancel the 1943 season when Union's opponents dropped their football programs. Hein continued meeting his physical education classes at Union while playing for the Giants on weekends, and the College team, consisting mostly of Navy recruits who had little time for practice, did manage to play five games in 1944, losing them all. It was probably only the desire to keep Hein on the faculty that prevented the College from canceling football for the duration, but conditions in 1945, including a lack of potential opponents, forced cancellation of that season as well. Hein finally quit the Giants in January 1946 and devoted himself entirely to his Union job; the next fall the team played eight games, losing five, and Hein left to become assistant coach of the Los Angeles Dons.

His replacement, John J. McLaughry, hired from the University of Connecticut, had been captain of the Brown University team (Class of 1940) and had played briefly with Hein on the Giants. After finishing 3-5-0 in 1947, McLaughry instituted the "winged T" formation, and the team enjoyed two very good years, 7-1-0 in 1948 and 7-0-1 in 1949—Union's third undefeated season, and its highest-scoring season in fifty-five years. Future trustee Kenneth Whalen '49, a center on the 1948 team, played defensive right guard on the January 1949 *Herald Tribune* College All-Star team which defeated the New York Giants.

Three Losing Decades. McLaughry was Union's last winning football coach for over thirty years, a period during which the team enjoyed only four winning seasons: 1954 (4-3-1), 1956 (6-2-0), 1968 (7-1-0) and 1970 (5-4-0). Four of the seven coaches during that period were dismissed.

When McLaughry left in 1950 to become head coach at Amherst, Union alumnus Sam Hammerstrom '39, a coach at Jamestown High School, took his place. The popular Hammerstrom, who had starred on Union's undefeated 1939 team (scoring 88 points and rushing for 1,100 yards), coached Union football for

eight years, compiling an overall record of 26-34-2. He resigned after the 1957 season for reasons of family health.

After his successor, Keith Doyle, former assistant football coach at Wesleyan, produced no victories in two seasons (0-15-1) the College bought out the final year of his contract (some students held a protest meeting and burned a cross). Joseph T. Maras, a line coach at Columbia University who had once played for the Pittsburgh Steelers, replaced Doyle, serving four seasons (1960-64) with an overall record of 8-23-1 before being relieved of his coaching duties and appointed assistant director of admissions.

George Flood, formerly coach of the Rome Free Academy, guided the team to its first non-losing season in eight years (4-4-0). Flood's seven-year tenure eventually produced two winning seasons and a 26-28-3 overall record; he resigned in 1971 to take a coaching position at the University of Massachusetts.

Gerald Everling coached for four losing seasons (1971-75); in 1973, Union was the second-lowest-scoring team in the country, shut out in five of eight games. After the team finished 2-6 in two successive years, newly-appointed president THOMAS BONNER drew special attention to his dismissal of Everling, stating, "We have to make an effort to bring football up to the quality level we expect in all Union programs.... Recruiting is the key to success."

To replace Everling, Bonner chose former (1966-73) West Point head coach and 1966 Coach of the Year Tom Cahill. The appointment of Union's first nationally-prominent coach since Mel Hein, followed very shortly by Bonner's selection of the famous Ned Harkness to coach hockey, and Bonner's announcement that the two appointments "signal that we intend to be competitive and to establish a winning attitude at Union," raised expectations very high. In fact, however, Cahill's five seasons at Union produced a record (12-27-1) slightly inferior to Everling's, and his contract was not renewed in 1979. Joseph Wirth, hired from Brown University, served only two years (2-6-0 and 4-4-1) before returning to Brown.

Winning Again. The three-decade drought then ended with a cloudburst. Assuming the job of head coach, Al Bagnoli, Union defensive coach for the previous five years, guided the team to forty-six victories in the next five years (1982-86), while losing only six. The team went undefeated and untied during the 1985 and 1986 seasons, losing in the first game of the NCAA tournament both years to Ithaca. Although the record then sagged for two years (5-5-0 in 1987; 4-4-0 in 1988), in the last year covered by this book, the team was again undefeated in regular season play. Bagnoli resigned one year later to become head coach at the University of Pennsylvania, leaving an overall record at Union of 86-19-0.

The team was invited to the national NCAA Division III playoffs in 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1989. In 1983 and 1989, Union survived until the last round—the Alonzo Stagg Bowl—before losing to Augustana (21–17) and the University of Dayton (17–7), respectively.

Rivalries. Traditional rivalries loom larger in football than in other sports. Union played five teams more or less annually for at least a century, though two of those rivalries are now defunct. At various times, RPI, Williams, Hamilton and Hobart have been considered Union's "traditional" HOMECOMING WEEK-END rivals.

The College played RPI in its second intercollegiate game (1886), beginning a series that has continued to the present, except 1905–13 and 1920–23. The latter suspension was imposed by Union students after they blamed RPI for serious damage to the IDOL. Although formidable in some sports, RPI won only twenty-three percent of its football games with Union during the period covered by this book.

Union began playing Williams in 1887, and except for the period 1901–1914, when the teams met only twice, the series continued regularly until Williams shifted to an all-NESCAC league schedule in 1987. Union's toughest long-term opponent, Williams won the first two games by ominous scores (94–0, 130–0) and prevailed in sixty-nine percent of all the encounters.

The University of Rochester first appeared on Union's schedule in 1889, and remains there. The longest gaps were 1895–99 and 1914–20.

The rivalry with Hamilton, perhaps Union's most valued, spanned 101 years, 1887–1987. Like the Williams series, and the shorter ones with Middlebury (1903–51; 1970–87) and Colby (1937–38; 1976–87), it was doomed by Union's withdrawal from NESCAC (see HOCKEY). In 1923, Union finally broke the "Hamilton jinx" by winning at Clinton for the first time in twenty-four years. For some years in the 1920s a greased pig contest was a traditional feature of the Hamilton game.

With occasional brief lapses, Union has played Hobart since 1896 in a closely balanced series.

Union's overall record against traditional rivals, through the 1989 season, was: Hamilton 47–36–12; Hobart 36–35–2; RPI 67–16–4; Rochester 32–43–5; Williams 20–54–4.

See also: DUTCHMEN.

Fort Ticonderoga. From colonial times through much of the nineteenth century, it was common for the government at various levels to support education through grants of land which could then be leased or sold. In 1790 New York State gave Fort Ticonderoga and its lands, together with other land at Fort George, Crown Point, and Governor's Island, to the Board of

Regents to be used for "the encouragement of literature [i.e., higher learning]."

In an act of April 8, 1801, the legislature authorized the Regents to give this property (except Governor's Island) jointly to the state's two colleges, Union and Columbia, which it did in 1802. The two institutions sold their Fort George property in 1811 for a total of five thousand dollars, and the next year they agreed on an equal division of the remaining property at Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

Deeply in debt as a result of building on its new campus, and pressured by the Panic of 1819, Union sold its three hundred acre share of the Fort Ticonderoga land to William F. Pell on July 28, 1820, for \$9,373.20. A few months later Pell also bought Columbia's half. The fort was already in ruins, but in 1908 the Pell family began a restoration still in progress.

The Crown Point lands were apparently sold to Henry Fry in 1822.

Fortenbaugh, Samuel Byrod Jr. (March 2, 1902–July 24, 1985). Class of 1923. Trustee, 1969–78; Chairman of the Board, July 1969–Jan. 1978.

Born in London, the son of Samuel Fortenbaugh, an American electrical engineer then working on the installation of the London Underground, and Florence Cowden Fortenbaugh, Sam Fortenbaugh came to Schenectady in 1910 when his father joined General Electric Co. The family lived at 1333 Lowell Road in the GE Realty Plot just east of the College grounds.

As an undergraduate at Union Fortenbaugh ran for the track team, served as editor-in-chief of *Concordensis*, joined Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and won election to Phi Beta Kappa. He earned his BS in English, explaining that anomalous combination with the claim that he had been the last Latin scholar to whom Union had denied an AB because he lacked Greek.

Admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania after his graduation from Harvard Law School in 1926, Fortenbaugh joined the Philadelphia law firm of Acker, Manning & Brown of Philadelphia. He remained in practice in that city until his retirement as senior partner of Clark, Ladner, Fortenbaugh & Young in 1973. His specialty, maritime law, fit nicely with an avocational interest in designing and racing small sailboats.

By his own admission Fortenbaugh did not rank among the giants of the law. Nevertheless he remains securely lodged in legal history as the central figure in an oft-cited, landmark case, *Hickman v. Taylor* (329 U.S. 495), that ultimately reached the U. S. Supreme Court. In 1943 the tugboat *J. M. Taylor* sank in the Delaware River with a loss of five lives. In a subsequent civil suit in U. S. District Court, Fortenbaugh, representing the boat's owners, refused to surrender transcripts of his interviews with survivors, claiming they were his "work product" and thus exempt from dis-

covery. The judge thereupon ordered him jailed for contempt (though he never served a day); the Third Circuit Court overturned the order, and the Supreme Court unanimously upheld the Circuit Court ruling. Thus Fortenbaugh secured a small but important protection for his fellows of the bar.

In 1926 Fortenbaugh married Katherine Wall, heiress to the Wall Rope Works, Inc., of Brooklyn, a long-established cordage-maker with interests in diverse but related enterprises. They had two sons. He soon became involved in the direction of the company's various enterprises and in other corporate endeavors. His directorships eventually ranged from Phillips Petroleum to Mrs. Paul's Kitchens. He was especially fond of claiming that his interest in Revonah Knitting Mills, a Pennsylvania firm, had made him "the panty-hose king."

Having failed of election as an alumnus trustee in 1951, Fortenbaugh did not ascend to the board until 1963, when he was chosen as a term trustee. When President CARTER DAVIDSON announced his resignation early in 1964, Fortenbaugh assumed the chair of the trustees' presidential search committee. The committee, he later reported, soon despaired of finding the paragon who might cross the surface of the Mohawk dry-shod and proceeded thereafter on the assumption that "when we find the right man, the halo will be in evidence."

Although presidential searches often consume a year or more, the committee discerned a glow above the lofty brow of HAROLD CLARK MARTIN within a matter of weeks. At its January 1964 meeting the board ratified the choice.

When MEADE BRUNET '16 relinquished the chairmanship in 1969, the trustees chose Fortenbaugh to succeed him. As chairman of the board he wielded little of the autocratic authority that had accrued to WALTER C. BAKER '15 during his twenty-two years as chairman, but he enjoyed much greater popularity on campus than had Meade Brunet. Where Brunet was often brusque, Fortenbaugh was diplomatic, substituting charm for bluster.

Perhaps most significantly, Fortenbaugh worked well with Martin. He harbored no unreasonable expectation that the College might somehow recover its former glory. During the Martin years, including the vexatious springs of 1970 and 1971, he gave the administration his strong support but otherwise caused as little trouble as events permitted. One who observed him closely has said that "he liked the fun of being Chairman more than the labor of it." In that spirit he concentrated his personal attention on such harmless diversions as completing the gallery of presidential portraits in Memorial Chapel. He also assembled a casual history of the College's early days, published by Union College Press in 1978 as *In order to form a more perfect Union: An inquiry into the origins of a college*.

The Alumni Association awarded him its gold medal in 1973.

Fortenbaugh will probably be best remembered for the fact that he occupied the chair during most of THOMAS N. BONNER'S turbulent presidency. If Fortenbaugh spotted the emergent halo on Harold Martin, he saw no such nimbus forming over Bonner. His own preferred candidate as Martin's successor having withdrawn to accept another offer upstate, and being impatient to depart for a scheduled stay at his vacation home on Barbados, Fortenbaugh put aside his misgivings and accepted the recommendation of the all-college Presidential Search Committee favoring Bonner.

When the Bonner presidency began to disintegrate, the chairman was distressed by the growing polarity in the Board of Trustees, whose members increasingly defined themselves, as did faculty, students, and alumni, by their adherence or their opposition to the president. Fortenbaugh lined up on the negative. At a meeting of the board on April 16, 1977, a few days after charges of irregularity in the admission of a hockey player surfaced on campus and in the press, he submitted his resignation, as did President Bonner.

The trustees declined to accept both resignations, but they merely postponed the inevitable. Although there followed another year of alarums and excursions, the Bonner presidency was effectively dead. There remained only the formality of a death certificate, and to clear the way for that final act Fortenbaugh resigned the chairmanship in January 1978. Thereafter he did not return to campus and took no further part in Union's affairs. He died in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, in 1985, aged eighty-three.

In his public person Fortenbaugh displayed an old-fashioned courtliness which complimented his silver hair, carefully coiffed and parted, and his invariably dapper costume, always complete with boutonniere. His humor was gentle and delivered with a twinkling eye. He seldom lost his aplomb in public, even on a memorable occasion in 1971 when a fight broke out between two faculty members as he stood at the microphone ready to open the Commencement exercises (see VIETNAM WAR AND UNION COLLEGE).

On an Alumni Office biographical form he summarized his feelings for the College. "I owe Harvard a broadening experience and a training in precise thinking sharpened by the case system. I am definitely a member of the Harvard Admiration Society. But Union has my affection and loyalty. It gave me the liberal background which I believe makes all else possible in time. This sounds sentimental, and is."

—Bernard R. Caman

Foster, John (Aug. 18, 1811–Oct. 19, 1897). Class of 1835. Tutor, 1836–38; Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1839–1849; Professor of Natural Philosophy, 1848–1885.

A native of Hebron, in Washington County, New York, the first child of John and Ruth Law Foster, farmers, John Foster taught for a time in district schools, then enrolled at Fairfield Academy in Herkimer County to prepare for college. He also taught mathematics classes there, before entering the junior class at Union College. He joined Sigma Phi.

After graduating in 1835, he taught for another year at Fairfield Academy, then returned to Union as a tutor for two years. He left in 1838 to become principal of Albany's North Pearl Street Academy for Boys, but came back to Union a year later as assistant professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and remained for the balance of his career. As a tutor, and again from his return until 1845, he was in charge of WEST COLLEGE, Union's building on the west side of the Erie Canal, which then housed the Freshman and Sophomore classes. There he taught mathematics, Latin and Greek.

Only seven years younger than ISAAC JACKSON, under whom he had studied, Foster quickly became an esteemed colleague, and together the two men developed physics at Union College to a position of nationally-recognized excellence.

Known familiarly as "Jack," Foster was reputed to be genial, kind-hearted and witty, and to require good work from his students. One asserted that "Foster got more work out of us than any other member of the Faculty, and got off many a practical joke...." In reciprocation, he sometimes became the butt of student jokes. On one occasion a cow was "persuaded" to enter Foster's recitation room; his response was not recorded.

Foster's approach to teaching was not entirely in harmony with President ELIPHALET NOTT'S. In 1859 Professor Jonathan Pearson complained to his diary that Nott "has always found fault with anyone in the faculty who was strict and attempted to 'gird up.' Foster, who bears the name of being thorough and [grading] closely has borne his criticizing for years."

The many demonstrations with which Foster enlivened his lectures were so popular that on several occasions he was able to raise funds from alumni to acquire additional apparatus. In 1845 and 1846 he purchased a large amount of acoustical apparatus from Paris with funds donated by former students.

About 1842 he introduced voluntary courses in surveying and leveling which led, in 1845, to the civil engineering course under WILLIAM MITCHELL GILLSPIE. Around 1860-62, he also taught rhetoric and belles lettres.

After the Civil War he launched a major drive to raise funds from alumni to upgrade the physics apparatus. Their generous response allowed him to visit Europe for this purpose in the summer and fall of 1867, and again in 1874/75, with the result that Union's apparatus collection again became one of the best in the country. During the 1867 trip he also visited the uni-

versities of Bonn, Heidelberg, Munich, Zurich and Paris. In 1869 he was named Nott Professor of Natural Philosophy.

In the early 1870s, Foster introduced student laboratory work in physics, making Union one of the pioneers in this development. At about this time, he produced a remarkable two-volume inventory of apparatus, "Union College Physical Laboratory," which includes over seven hundred items, with illustrations and details of operation. Many of these are still in the Physics Department collection.

In 1877 Foster published *An elementary lecture on electricity, magnetism, Galvanism, electromagnetism and acoustics*, which was widely adopted as a text and was chosen for display at the International Electrical Exhibition in 1884. During this period he introduced courses in practical electricity and electrical testing, a precursor of the full program in electrical engineering introduced at the end of the century.

Foster was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) from its founding in 1848. In 1874, New York University awarded him an LLD. He was long active in Union's Phi Beta Kappa chapter.

Foster married Agnes Lyman of Schenectady in 1841. She died of consumption in 1855, leaving two young daughters. In 1858 he married the twenty-five year-old Miss Mary Augusta Bodge of Newton, Massachusetts. The couple moved in 1862 to NORTH HALL, the former boarding hall which the College had renovated as a private residence.

Foster served from 1864 as an elder of the First Presbyterian church, and long taught Bible classes there. He also frequently delivered temperance lectures. Active in civic affairs, he was instrumental in the establishment of Schenectady's first public school. In 1856, he delivered a scathing address criticizing the citizens of Schenectady for using an old meat market as a school:

Tell it not in Troy, publish it not in the streets of Albany, that the people of Schenectady use their markets when they become too old for depositing in them the bones and flesh of animals, as places for depositing the bones of their bones and the flesh of their flesh...

Shortly afterward the City acquired old West College from Union to use as a school.

Foster's relations with the College became contentious in his later years, and it is difficult now to arrive at an objective judgment of some of the issues. In 1879, after President ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER altered the physics curriculum or class schedule without consulting the faculty, Foster lodged a protest with the trustees against this violation of traditional faculty privileges. The board's eventual action satisfied him, and when most of his colleagues were gradually drawn into deeper conflict with Potter, Foster refused to join them, chastising them for damaging the institution.

Intermittently from 1873 onwards, Foster was seriously unwell. "Severe nervous prostration" sidelined him for the first half of that year, and the trustees invited him in July to devote the following academic year to "rest and recuperation," and—if he felt able—to fund-raising. In 1877 it was reported that he had been "somewhat broken in health for the past four or five years," but had recently resumed teaching on a part-time basis. In June of the next year, however, he suffered a left-side stroke. He returned to teaching, and in 1882, the *Biographical sketch of the Class of 1861* reported "Prof. John Foster, now quite aged and infirm, is still connected with the institution."

Foster insisted that he was still capable of carrying full teaching duties, and when the board offered in 1884 to reduce him to half time while continuing his full salary, he indignantly refused. In February 1885, the board retired the seventy-three year-old Foster against his wishes—"dismissed" him, in his view. There was no mandatory retirement age at that time, and no pension scheme. The board voted to pay him half his salary, and at the same time a committee of the trustees solicited donations to a fund "for providing an annuity for Professor Foster"—a gesture he apparently spurned.

Foster and his friends were convinced that the board had been duped into an unjust action by faculty members who had threatened revenge for Foster's failure to cooperate in the opposition to Potter. Five hundred alumni signed a petition demanding that Foster be reinstated. In a seventy-page defense, *An open letter to the alumni of Union College*, Foster responded at length to the claims of infirmity and incompetence used to justify his retirement. Although he completed the pamphlet in 1887, he withheld it from publication until 1894 because he did not want to provoke additional dissension which might impede efforts to improve the College.

After a fire destroyed the Foster's residence, North Hall, in 1896, the trustees raised a subscription fund to be used "in providing a home for Prof. John Foster, during the remainder of his natural life." When he died the following year—having outlived both of his daughters—the board paid his funeral expenses.

This period in Union College's history has been glossed over by most historians, and few have read John Foster's defense, which at least one outside historian, George E. Peterson, found convincing.

—V.E. Pilcher

Founders' Day. Founders' Day, like its predecessor, Charter Day, celebrates the anniversary of the granting of Union's CHARTER on February 25, 1795. The day was first observed in 1896. Founders' Day at some institutions has been a day of student ceremonies or rituals, but at Union it has always been run by the administration.

Celebrations of the anniversary down to 1968 focused on Union's history or on the lives of famous persons connected with the College. At the second Charter Day, in 1897, President RAYMOND went so far as to read the Charter aloud. Professors WILLIAM WELLS and MAURICE PERKINS, both of whom had been at the College for thirty-two years, then recounted anecdotes about Union's history.

The College canceled classes for Charter Day, and by the second year other events, such as the ALLISON-FOOTE DEBATES and the sophomore soiree, were being scheduled for the same week. By 1898, Charter Day was celebrated on Washington's Birthday (February 22), a holiday for which the College customarily canceled classes.

After 1902, Charter Day ceased to be observed annually, but in 1920 the College marked its 125th anniversary with noon chapel services on February 25th, calling the day Charter Day. Thereafter the anniversary was noted only casually until 1937, when DIXON RYAN FOX revived it as Founders' Day and began the custom of scheduling lectures on a specific person or topic connected with Union's past; at the first Founders' Day, Columbia University professor Robert Livingston Schuyler spoke on his ancestor, PHILIP SCHUYLER.

Suspended during the Second World War, Founders' Day returned in 1947. The anniversary ceremonies then began to honor an illustrious alumnus or former faculty member, and the addresses were published in the UNION WORTHIES series of pamphlets. Typically the program consisted of one address on the featured alumnus, often by a member of Union's faculty, and another, often by a nationally-known speaker, on the field of the honoree's achievement. The latter speaker received an honorary degree during the ceremonies.

Controversy greeted the decision in 1961 to honor one of slavery's staunchest defenders, Confederate Secretary of State Robert Toombs '28, at a time when many students had become enthusiastic about the civil rights movement. A larger problem, however, was the increasing difficulty of finding honorees of sufficient stature. Founders' Day honored an individual for the last time in 1968. The anniversary was not observed in 1969, but in 1970 Founders' Day marked Union's 175th year in May with seminars devoted to institutional self-scrutiny.

The College's founding remained uncelebrated for the next fifteen years, a period during there was little prospect of gathering a sufficient audience for such a purpose. Since the revival of Founders' Day in 1986, the ceremonies—with the partial exception of the Bicentennial year 1995—have made only passing reference to history, typically centering instead on an address by a well-known speaker, who is then awarded an honorary degree.

See also: CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION; SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Founders Medal. In January 1968, the trustees authorized "a Founders Medal to honor as the occasion warrants the man or woman who has made a distinctive contribution to the welfare of Union College." President Martin took note in his report to the trustees six months later that "It was agreed at the time this medal was approved that...it would be given sparingly."

The Founders Medal has been awarded to: John L. Hawkes (March 9, 1968); Capitola Brown Davidson (June 1969); JOHN H. JENKINS (June 2, 1973); Dr. and Mrs. HAROLD C. MARTIN (June 15, 1974); Dr. and Mrs. HENRY SCHAFER (Oct. 15, 1974); W. Van Alan Clark Jr. (Nov. 1977); Armand V. Feigenbaum (Nov. 1977); CHARLES N. WALDRON (posthumous) (April 19, 1980); Clinton Braidwood (Sept. 9, 1980); Morton H. Yulman (June 12, 1983); Gerard A. Neumann (June 15, 1986); Arnold I. Burns (June 15, 1986); Lee L. Davenport (June 12, 1988); JOHN S. MORRIS (June 17, 1990).

Founding of Union College. Schenectady was virtually a frontier town in 1795, with fewer than four thousand inhabitants. The cities of Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo did not yet exist, and western New York was very sparsely settled; the estimated white population of the entire area beyond Fort Stanwix (Rome) was under two thousand.

The demand for a college in Schenectady did not stem solely from need. After the Revolution, American states and towns became intensely competitive, and possession of a college (which is to say, a modest building, a few dozen students, two or three faculty members including a clergyman-president, and a few hundred books) became a matter of local pride.

Estimating that about seven hundred American colleges had failed before the Civil War, historian Frederick Rudolph commented

College-founding in the nineteenth century was undertaken in the same spirit as canal-building, cotton-ginning, farming, and gold-mining. In none of these activities did completely rational procedures prevail. All were touched by the American faith in tomorrow, in the unquestionable capacity of Americans to achieve a better world.

Union's founding at the end of the eighteenth century could be seen as one of the harbingers of this drive to start colleges almost everywhere. It came after sixteen years of intermittent effort.

The First Petition. In 1779, John Cornelius Cuyler, Senior Elder of Schenectady's Dutch Reformed Church, together with some associates, circulated a petition asking the state legislature to incorporate a group of men with power to erect an academy or college in Schenectady and to hold funds for its support. After gathering 843 signatures from Albany and Tryon (Montgomery) counties and 132 from Charlotte (Washington) County, they presented the petition to

the state legislature August 26, 1779. At the same time, the legislature received a similar petition from Kingston. The committee to which the petitions were referred approved them both, but, preoccupied with the Revolution, then in its third year, the legislature did not act.

"Clinton College". The following year, Governor GEORGE CLINTON tried to respond to Cuyler's petition by issuing an executive order creating "Clinton College" in Schenectady. The preamble of the proposed charter included this justification, which supports Rudolph's point:

Whereas a great number of respectable inhabitants of the counties of Albany, Tryon, and Charlotte, taking into consideration the great benefit of a good education, the disadvantages they labor under for want of the means of acquiring it, and the loud call there now is, and no doubt will be in a future day, for men of learning to fill the several offices of church and state, and looking upon the town of Schenectady in every respect the most suitable and commodious seat for a seminary of learning in this State, or perhaps in America, have presented their humble petition to the governor and legislature of this State, earnestly requesting that a number of gentlemen may be incorporated in a body politic who shall be empowered to erect an academy or college in the place aforesaid, to hold sufficient funds for its support, to make proper laws for its government, and to confer degrees.

Although the legislature did not implement Clinton's order, several of the men he proposed as trustees were active in subsequent efforts to found a college in Schenectady. A renewed attempt in 1782, with two hundred additional signatures and a total pledge from the citizens of Schenectady alone amounting in value to about 8,000 pounds, also failed of legislative approval.

The Schenectady Academy. In its last decade, the campaign for a college was conducted on behalf of the SCHENECTADY ACADEMY.

When the Rev. DIRCK ROMEYN accepted a call in 1784 to become pastor of Schenectady's First Dutch Reformed Church, he had already, two years before, sent the church his paper recommending establishment of an academy which would become a college, both controlled by the Dutch Reformed Church. Even before Romeyn arrived in Schenectady to take up his duties, he had persuaded the Schenectady Consistory to take the first steps toward founding such a school; the Schenectady Academy opened August 2, 1785.

The academy trustees tried unsuccessfully in 1786 to obtain a college charter from the Board of Regents. Part of the problem was apparently the clouded title to some of the lands pledged for the college. When the Board of Regents was reorganized in 1787, with a defined power to charter academies and colleges, Romeyn was appointed a Regent.

The years 1791 and 1792 saw a flurry of activity. After the legislature had refused a request for a land

grant, eleven managers of the Schenectady Academy, on December 30, 1791, addressed to the legislature a request, signed also by fifty-eight other men. It explained that Dirck van Ingen and two associates were prepared to devote to the proposed college a twenty-one year lease on over 15,000 acres of Oneida Indian lands which they had acquired from the Oneidas a month earlier. However, because this source of support for the college would be "gradual and at best temporary," the petitioners asked the legislature to allow them to purchase the lands outright, thereby guaranteeing the college a permanent source of income. The legislative committee appointed to consider this request reported on February 13, 1792, that the lands in question had been guaranteed to the Oneidas and their posterity forever, for their own use and cultivation, and that it would be derogatory to the interest of the state to grant the request.

Meanwhile, on January 9, 1792, five trustees of the academy who had also signed the 1779 petition wrote to Regent PHILIP SCHUYLER claiming that a college was still needed at Schenectady. It was too expensive, they said, to send their sons to Columbia or other colleges. They also cited the "amazing increase of population [and] the well known Centrality and Cheapness of board in this Town," and the fact that Schenectady had "comparatively few fashionable vices."

The campaigners followed up their letter to Schuyler with a February 29, 1792, memorial addressed to the Regents, reporting their success in obtaining pledges for a college: the Town of Schenectady had promised 5,000 acres, various individuals had pledged a total of 700 acres and 1,000 pounds (\$2,500), and the Dutch church had offered the academy building and 250 pounds for library books. The academy asked the Regents' permission to form a board of trustees to hold the funds for the college. The Regents refused on the ground that the funds were insufficient to support a college.

The campaigners then shifted focus and decided to try to reach their goal in two steps. Twenty-four Schenectady citizens petitioned the Regents on November 2, 1792, for an academy charter, pledging 550 pounds and 1,100 acres of land. The Regents chartered the academy January 29, 1793, and appointed Romeyn and Philip Schuyler official visitors to the school. Schuyler's support was crucial in the eventual decision of the Regents to charter the college in 1795.

On January 28, 1794, the Regents rejected an application to upgrade the Schenectady Academy charter to a college charter, citing insufficient funds (the total pledge now amounted in value to about 5,000 pounds) and observing that the "state of Literature" in the academy did not appear to be far enough advanced.

On August 19, 1794, the Academy board appointed a committee to prepare a college charter application which would meet the objections previously advanced

by the Regents. The committee held a public meeting in Albany on November 11, 1794, "to render the business more extensive and to collect the sentiment of others." That meeting produced a tentative plan for a college and appointment of a committee to draft a more formal and detailed proposal for the Regents.

A December 16, 1794, meeting approved the proposal, which contained several noteworthy provisions reflecting the political necessity of abandoning Dutch Reformed control in order to garner sufficiently broad support. The name "Union College" appears for the first time; almost certainly it referred only to a union of religious denominations, although other meanings were much later attributed to it (see UNION COLLEGE'S NAME). The proposed charter would also have prevented trustees belonging to any given religious denomination from constituting a majority of the Board of Trustees, and would have barred any faculty member from holding "the pastoral charge of any church or congregation."

The draft charter was embodied in a petition (signed by John Taylor, Abraham Van Ingen, and 128 others), beginning

We, the subscribers, inhabitants of the northern and western counties of the State of New York, taking into view the growing population of those counties, and sensible of the necessity and importance of facilitating the means of acquiring Useful Knowledge, make known that we are minded to establish a College...

Meeting January 7, 1795, the trustees of the academy promised to give the trustees of the proposed college the academy building and all its property. By January 13, 1795, 230 subscribers had pledged a total of an additional 1,390 pounds (about \$3,475) and 800 acres of land.

The campaigners then had to worry about the revival of a long-dormant movement to secure the college charter for Albany. The Albany Common Council had voted on January 4, 1792, to convey a part of the public square for the use of a college if a charter could be obtained, and had appointed a committee of three to try to obtain one. The Albany meeting of the Schenectady proponents revived the ambitions of the Albanians, who met December 31, 1794, at City Hall, and produced a full plan. By January 12, 1795, subscribers had pledged about \$8,000, but the plan promised a total fund of \$50,000 and a two-acre site.

The Charter Granted. Both Albany and Schenectady presented their petitions to the Regents at its next monthly meeting in New York City on January 26, 1795. The petitions were referred to a three-man committee, to which Governor Clinton added Philip Schuyler before the next session on February 4. The committee noted Schenectady's markedly lower cost of living as a point in its favor, but was unable to agree on a recommendation; after two more inconclusive ses-

sions the committee was discharged and the board took up the question as a committee of the whole.

When representatives of the Schenectady faction agreed to drop the prohibition against denominational dominance on the Board of Trustees, the committee of the whole voted (11–3) on February 6, 1795, to permit Schenectady to submit a draft charter. (Removal of the denominational provision has been interpreted as a concession to the Dutch Reformed Church's hope to control the College, but a more likely explanation is suggested by the phrase, "if the Regents find it agreeable to law" which accompanied the provision in the application. The limitation was probably judged unworkable and/or illegal.)

Although the Regents did not finally approve the proposed charter until nineteen days later, on February 25, 1795, the Schenectady contingent regarded the February 6 vote as victory for their cause. After Dirck Romeyn got home with the news after eight days of difficult winter travel on horseback, the Schenectady Academy students celebrated with an "illumination" on the evening of the 18th. One of the students, Joseph Sweetman, described it fifty years later:

The old brick Academy resounded with the tidings of success, and the night following the windows were well studied with candles, and at a concerted signal, all instantly in a blaze, the little bell on top of the house jingling most merrily, the interior filled with happy boys and the streets crowded with sympathizing spectators.

The townspeople celebrated no less enthusiastically, displaying flags, ringing bells, and lighting bonfires.

Union's Seniority. Many now-defunct colleges were founded before Union. Some surviving institutions base their founding dates on earlier existence as academies. The most reliable list of the oldest surviving colleges was compiled in 1960 at Franklin and Marshall College. The nineteen oldest are as follows (seniority is based upon the date when an institution was actually chartered as a college or gave its first courses at the undergraduate college level, whichever came first):

1636: Harvard
 1693: William and Mary
 1701: Yale
 1746: Princeton
 1754: Columbia
 1755: Pennsylvania
 1764: Brown
 1766: Rutgers
 1769: Dartmouth
 1776: Hampden-Sydney
 1782: Washington
 1783: Dickinson
 1784: St. John's
 1787: Franklin and Marshall
 1790: College of Charleston
 1791: St. Mary's Seminary and University, Baltimore

1793: Williams
 1793: North Carolina
 1795: Union

Three frequent claims about the distinctiveness of Union College's origins require some elaboration:

1) *It was the first college chartered by the New York State Board of Regents.*

This is true, but Columbia College, which still exists as a part of Columbia University, was founded four decades earlier as King's College, under a royal charter.

2) *It is the nation's oldest non-denominational college.*

This is formally true, in that Union was not founded by one denomination, its charter does not give control or preference to any denomination, and its required religious services were not denominational. But several earlier institutions, including Columbia and Princeton, although under denominational control, operated under charters with guarantees of non-discrimination similar to Union's. The charter of the Episcopal St. John's College (1784) included a stronger guarantee of religious liberty than Union's: that college was founded "for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination—nor shall any preference be given in the choice of a principal, or other professor, master or tutor in said college, on account of his particular religious profession."

One must also note that the proposed Albany college which lost out to Union in the contest for a charter was sponsored by the Corporation of the City of Albany and apparently enjoyed no denominational support; it would presumably have been even less sectarian in its origins than Union.

Historian Daniel Boorstin puts the issue in perspective:

While the founding sect in each case could hope to dominate, it dared not monopolize its own institution. Under American conditions the sharpening religious antagonisms of the second half of the 18th century actually produced *inter* denominational boards of control. While the college president usually came from the dominant sect, it was commonly necessary to conciliate hostile sects by including their representatives among the trustees. King's College, which was an Anglican institution, possessed on its first governing board ministers of four other denominations. Brown's board, although dominated by Baptists, included a substantial number of Congregationalists, Anglicans and Quakers. Of the twenty-four trustees of the University of Pennsylvania (which had grown out of a nonsectarian academy), six trustees represented all the principal denominations, including the Roman Catholic. Among these many new institutions there arose a lively competition for students, because there were few places in sparsely populated America where any single sect could furnish the whole student body of a college. Perforce no American college during the colonial period imposed a religious test on its entering students. Thus, a nonsectarianism, which was not the product of an abstract theory of toleration, became an ideal of American higher education.

- 3) *It was the first college to arise from broadly-based demand, rather than at the instigation of an elite or of a single church.*

This is apparently true, although the significance has sometimes been distorted. DIXON RYAN FOX's statement that the movement for a college "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" can easily be misunderstood. First, the region was much less diverse in social grades, racial stocks, and religious persuasions than it is now. There were very few Roman Catholics or Jews in the region (Schenectady's first Catholic church was founded thirty-five years later, with twenty parishioners), and the great waves of European immigration were far in the future. Nor would it have occurred to anyone to solicit signatures from the region's Native Americans, free blacks, slaves, or women.

The lists of petitioners and subscribers have apparently never been analyzed. It is reasonable to assume that the petitioners gathered signatures wherever they could, but that they would not have approached men they believed could not afford to contribute. In all likelihood, the signers were predominately Protestant (i.e., Dutch Reformed, Presbyterian or Anglican) farmers, merchants, landowners and clergymen. At present, we can be sure only that the lists were much too long to have been limited to an elite, and that many signers pledged modest amounts.

The socio-economic status of the petitioners, and that of the early students at the College, are equally unexamined. Until this deficiency has been remedied, it is important to recognize the distinction between the two groups. Although many earlier colleges were launched by a few wealthy men, while Union was founded in response to a broader demand, it does not follow that Union's student body in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was markedly more proletarian than those of other colleges. It may have been, but that remains to be proved.

Fox, Augustus Henry (Sept. 28, 1902–June 16, 1975). Professor of Mathematics, 1929–68.

A native of Mansfield, Ohio, the son of Ferdinand Henry Fox and Mary Josephine Troll Fox, Augustus Fox attended Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, playing varsity football, basketball and baseball and earning election to Phi Beta Kappa. After graduating in 1925, he took a master's degree in physics from Oberlin (1927) and another, in mathematics, from Harvard (1929). In that year he joined Union's mathematics department.

Fox's interests encompassed both mathematics and physics, and his specialty would continue to be applied mathematics and mathematical physics. He spent a leave doing doctoral work at Yale in 1931/32, and

earned a PhD in 1935 with a dissertation on "Differential equations with continuous spectra."

Although he was a very good mathematician and had a sense of humor, Fox lacked the patience to be a first-rate undergraduate teacher. He entered fully into the life of the College, however, helping to coach football and, in later years, with Professor H. Gilbert Harlow, filming games for the benefit of the coaches. For many years he was secretary of the Union chapter of Sigma Xi.

During the Second World War he served as a Selective Service counselor to Union students, and spent the winter of 1944/45 as research associate at Fire Control Research at Princeton.

Interested in rocket science, immediately after the war he took part in General Electric's "Project Hermes." During a 1952–53 sabbatical he attended the Oak Ridge School of Reactor Technology and worked as a consultant for the Oak Ridge National Laboratory on the Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion Project. He also headed the Northeastern New York section of the American Rocket Society in the 1950s.

Pursuing a corollary interest in astronomy, Fox built his own eight-inch reflecting astronomical telescope, and he served as a trustee of DUDLEY OBSERVATORY from 1956 onwards. In 1958/59, he chaired the 2,200 member Federation of American Scientists.

He was a co-author of *Applied atomic power* (1946) and author of two textbooks: *Fundamentals of numerical analysis* (1963) and *Graphs, groups and games* (1970). In 1961, VITA published his report on "Saline water conversion for limited uses."

Fox directed the Extension Division and served as Executive Secretary of the Graduate Studies Program, 1949–52. In 1958 he succeeded DAVID MORSE as chairman of the mathematics department, serving in that position until 1966. He was highly respected by the faculty, and although reputedly a rather dictatorial chairman, he was more approachable than Morse had been. He oversaw a thorough revision of the mathematics curriculum. In 1964 he succeeded ORIN FARRELL as Marie Louise Bailey Professor of Mathematics.

Fox married Katherine Bird Eckert of Cleveland in 1928; they had one daughter. Mrs. Fox became well-known as a artist, and painted the historical mural in the SIGMA PHI PLACE.

Fox, Dixon Ryan (Dec. 7, 1887–Jan. 30, 1945). Twelfth president of Union College, 1934–1945.

A native of Potsdam, New York, the only child of the Irish-born James Sylvester Fox, a traveling salesman for a Vermont marble and granite company, and Julia Anna Dixon Fox, Dixon Ryan Fox graduated from the Potsdam State Normal School at nineteen. Enrolling at Columbia University (AB, 1911), he remained there to take an AM (1912) and a PhD (1917) in history. He had by then joined the history faculty (1912) and mar-

ried (1915) Marian Osgood (see MARIAN OSGOOD FOX), the daughter of distinguished Columbia historian Herbert Levi Osgood.

An accomplished lecturer, a lively writer and an exceptionally productive scholar, Fox built a career as an American historian that might have been expected to keep him at Columbia all his life. His dissertation became one of his best books, *The decline of aristocracy in the politics of New York* (1919); republishing it in paperback in 1965, Robert Remini called it "a minor classic in American history" which "did more to influence thinking about New York history during the transitional period from 1801 to 1840 than any book written before or since."

After bringing to press *An historical atlas of the United States* (1920), *An outline of early American history* (1922), and *Caleb Heathcote, gentleman colonist; the story of a career in the Province of New York, 1692-1721* (1922), Fox began planning, with Harvard historian Arthur M. Schlesinger Sr. as joint editor, a series of thirteen volumes, each by a different author. The resulting "History of American Life," published 1927-48, is still regarded as a landmark in the rise of American social history. In the meantime, following the premature death of his father-in-law, Fox prepared the final volumes of Osgood's monumental *The American colonies in the seventeenth century* for publication, and then wrote his biography, *Herbert Levi Osgood, an American scholar* (1924).

Briefly turning his hand to a different kind of scholarship, he edited the Westchester County *Court of Sessions minutes (1657-1696)*—by then he lived in Scarsdale—for publication in 1924.

His strong interest in New York State history led to his 1929 election as president of the New York State Historical Association at Cooperstown, a position he retained for the rest of his life, transforming the association (in John Krout's assessment) "from a small group of intelligent amateurs into one of the most vigorous and resourceful state historical societies in the nation." He was responsible for the inception of the journal now known as *New York History*, which he served as co-editor and contributor of seventy-four articles and editorials. He is also credited with spurring creation of the Farmer's Museum, the New York Folklore Society, the association's seminars on American culture, and state programs in historical preservation.

The association's secretary-treasurer, Union alumnus Frederick B. Richards '88, brought Fox and Union's Graduate Secretary CHARLES WALDRON together in Schenectady, and Waldron later dined with the Foxes in Scarsdale. On Waldron's recommendation, the College recognized Fox's work on New York State history with an LHD in 1931, and when Union came to choose a president to succeed FRANK PARKER DAY, Fox was prominent among the candidates. The

trustees elected him on February 22, 1934; he took office July 1, and was inaugurated October 12.

The question naturally arises: Why did Fox want to leave Columbia, where he was highly valued, for a position at Union which did not even carry a higher salary? He is said to have been given reason to hope that, if he acquired suitable experience, he might ultimately succeed Columbia President Nicholas Murray Butler, who was twenty-five years his senior, but he broached another reason in 1944 as he was wooing JAMES CLINE '20 back from a secure position at Berkeley: "About ten years ago," he wrote Cline,

I had to decide whether I would stay in a large university or go to a small college. I had everything anyone should want at Columbia, but I felt worried; I felt that I had too comfortable a routine, was too much clogged up in the machine. I felt that I ought to be on more natural terms with people, than in lecturing to large graduate classes (and too often using old notes, without anybody protesting). All I knew about Union was an inducement in itself, ample inducement; but, frankly, at the age of 45, with one good life achieved, I was captured on the personal side by the prospect of going to another place of a different kind and having another good life. It worked beautifully, from my personal standpoint; I have beaten the standard human rules and am some time going to pull out with the total gain of two delightful lives instead of one. It was a good thing, on every count, to make the change at about that time—looking at it selfishly.

Union's history probably affords no greater contrast between successive presidents than that between Frank Parker Day and Dixon Ryan Fox. Though the best-educated Union president up to his time, and in no sense a philistine, Day cared nothing for the appearance of sophistication; if he ever had, it did not survive his experience of battle as an infantryman in the First World War. As his books demonstrate, his thoughts turned often to the wilderness and trout streams of his native Nova Scotia. His primary concern as an educator was whatever immediately affected the undergraduate experience.

Fox, on the contrary, was thoroughly a man of the city and the academy, as circumspect and dignified as Day was unguarded and casual. Although a warm and friendly man, he was "Dick" only to a few close friends. A careful dresser with prematurely white hair, he knew how things were done, and strove with great success to master the techniques, but only rarely to reform them. He served students and society as a builder of institutions; Day's last novel, published while he was president, celebrates a Micmac Indian who flees into the Nova Scotia wilds to escape the white man's law.

But several factors limited Fox's options as president. Shortly before his arrival, the College began to implement a major revision of the CURRICULUM, with associated changes in faculty structure (see DEPARTMENTS, DIVISIONS AND CENTERS). It would have been impractical for Fox to attempt any further changes in

that realm during his first few years. The continuing Depression precluded any expensive initiatives, and the SECOND WORLD WAR first made planning impossible and then transformed the College into a training center for naval officers.

Though a builder of institutions, Fox might not have been a bricks-and-mortar man even if conditions had permitted—he is said to have boasted that the only structure erected on the campus during his administration was an outdoor fireplace in Jackson's Garden—but his tenure saw several important internal adaptations. Soon after taking office he told a meeting of the National Interfraternity Conference, "If a fraternity house is the only place on the campus where a man may draw up an easy chair beside a fire and talk with other men, the only place in the college where he can eat an inexpensive meal with dignity, then it is the college that is at fault and not the fraternities." Taking the hint, trustee WALTER BAKER and his wife promptly remedied that deficiency at Union by underwriting the construction of HALE HOUSE dining hall and student lounge. In 1936, the former gymnasium was made into a freshman dormitory (see BECKER HALL) and in 1941 the basement of Geological Hall was finished as a storage room for the library's excess collections.

Predictably, much of Fox's attention, like that of his two predecessors, Richmond and Day, was devoted to making the College less parochial. Fox was uniquely equipped for this effort by the contacts he had made at Columbia and, during 1927/28, as director of the American University Union in London, when he lectured at eighteen British universities and colleges. As Union's president, he brought many distinguished lecturers to the campus, established an early form of a scholar-in-residence program (see HONORARY FELLOWS), and set up the SAINT ANDREWS EXCHANGE PROGRAM. More important, he strove to invigorate weak departments by bringing in new chairmen with strong experience, such as Harold Bibber, JAMES CLINE, GEORGE DANTON, BURGESS JOHNSON and BENJAMIN WHITAKER). An astute judge of academics, he quietly eased out unpromising faculty members, while making an extra effort to secure new ones with high potential.

As Chancellor of UNION UNIVERSITY, he took an active role, forcing a recalcitrant ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY board in 1934 to move to a four-year course.

Although President Harold C. Martin (1965–74) is often thought to have broken with Union tradition by applying mild pressure on faculty members to conduct and publish research, it would be more accurate to say that he echoed a note first sounded by Fox in his inaugural address. Dismissing "the queer dichotomy which would sharply separate the academic host into two departments, the teachers and the scholars," he averred: "Able men feel the creative impulse; for the

college teacher this is gratified, but only partially gratified, in the classroom. He knows that he cannot, generally speaking, meet the judgment of his peers without publication.... College teachers functioning at par use most of [their summer vacation] in increasing their knowledge and preparing for contribution." One can only imagine the dismay with which much of Union's faculty received this news.

Understanding that the library is crucial to much faculty research, soon after he came to Union, Fox moved to replace library director JAMES BREWSTER, who was considered unsatisfactory, and during his eleven year tenure, despite the lingering Depression, the president nearly tripled library appropriations.

Fox himself found time to publish three more historical works; he collected four of his essays in *Ideas in motion* (1935), and directly addressed a subject into which he had made several earlier forays—the interaction of New England with New York—in what has been called his most mature work, *Yankees and Yorkers* (1940), but he had to accept the aid of John A. Krout as co-author to complete the "History of American Life" volume he had assigned himself nearly two decades earlier: *The completion of independence, 1790–1930* (1944).

Before assuming Union's presidency, Fox had spent twenty-two years as an ordinary faculty member—he was not even department chairman—and he identified with faculty concerns, doing what he could in those austere years to make salaries more equitable. An AAUP member at Columbia, he proved a staunch defender of academic freedom at Union (see ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND CIVIL LIBERTIES), and ushered in the beginnings of a TENURE system. His record regarding discrimination in fraternities and in admissions, however, was disappointing: he defended Union's quota on Jewish ADMISSIONS and as a national officer of Alpha Chi Rho, he upheld that fraternity's exclusion of Jews.

Fox fully appreciated the importance of public relations, of which he took a broad view: "It has long been our doctrine at Union," he wrote in 1944, "that an American college exists for America and not just for itself. Most of its responsibility is discharged in teaching selected students of ability and promise—but not all. Beyond this, it should tell the public what it is doing, should stimulate intellectual curiosity among all who will read or listen, and should give as widely and freely of its learning as its surplus energies permit." He well understood that such efforts ultimately redounded to the College's benefit. A fine and enthusiastic public speaker, he delivered innumerable addresses on a wide variety of topics. He embraced radio, and arranged for several extended series of broadcasts from the College (see RADIO BROADCASTS). With Arthur Schlesinger, he edited *Cavalcade of America* (1942), a collection of historical dramatic sketches first presented on the radio.

A life-long interest in theatre led him in 1935 to install the MOHAWK DRAMA FESTIVAL AND INSTITUTE OF THE THEATRE at Union. For six summers, Charles Coburn and his associates mounted professional productions in an outdoor theatre. Fox saw the enterprise as having both educational and publicity benefits for the College, though some people, most notably Charles Waldron, were alarmed at the intrusion of ballyhoo into the campus and feared that Fox was straying too far from the College's proper mission. In 1938 Fox wrote a play, "One people," celebrating the sesquicentennial of the Constitution. It was produced in Memorial Chapel with a cast drawn from faculty, administrators and students.

Fox already knew a good deal about Union's history before he took office, and he did much, as the first professional historian to serve as president, to advance the College's awareness of its past (he went so far as to obtain the license number "UC 1795" for his car) and to raise the standard of Union's historiography. In 1937 he reinvigorated the annual FOUNDERS' DAY celebration and began to focus it on a person or topic connected with Union's past. In preparation for Union's SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION in 1945, he wrote a short history of the College, a volume which might be described as a president's normal attempt to promote his institution, but within the limits enforced by a historian's professional scruples. He was active in the formation of the Schenectady Museum in 1937.

The SECOND WORLD WAR, which saw Union's enrollment first depleted by the draft and enlistments and then swollen by the Navy V-12 training program, greatly increased the burden on the president. Constant changes were the norm and long-term planning became almost impossible. Fox had declined an invitation to be a candidate for the presidency of Tufts in 1937, and in 1941 he passed up an offer from C.C.N.Y. Choosing to remain at Union, he concluded (as explained at greater length in the article on CURRICULUM), that the time had come for a fundamental re-examination of the College's programs. In March 1941 he asked a special committee, composed of three Union trustees, an alumnus, and a dean and a professor from Columbia University, to consider several questions concerning Union's future work. From the way he framed the questions, it seems probable that he favored replacing Civil Engineering with Mechanical Engineering, eliminating the pre-professional BS in Physics and BS in Chemistry programs, and instituting a common freshman year. Although the committee came up with approximately the answers he apparently wanted, nothing could be done during the war years. In 1943, Fox presented the Faculty Council with a detailed memorandum on the postwar College, which advocated a common freshman year and increased emphasis on general education, a broader curriculum for engineering majors, and provision for

advanced seminars and individual study. When the council balked at such major changes, Fox appointed two faculty committees to plan for the postwar college.

At the beginning of 1945, with the war nearing its end, but with the campus still almost entirely given over to officer training, plans remained incomplete for the celebration in September of Union's 150th anniversary. With his customary boldness in public relations initiatives, Fox had invited President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, both descendants of Union alumni. But at the end of January the added strain under which he had labored throughout the war finally caught up with him; while attending a meeting at General Electric on plans for General Electric's SUMMER INSTITUTES FOR TEACHERS, he suffered a fatal heart attack.

His last book, nearly completed, was published as *Union College, an unfinished history* (1945). The portrait by Andrian Lamb which hangs in Memorial Chapel was painted in 1945, from photographs. In 1954, WRUC dedicated its new quarters as the Dixon Ryan Fox Memorial Studios, and in 1960 one of the new dormitories erected in the West College Pasture was named Fox House (see DAVIDSON HOUSE AND FOX HOUSE). The New York State Historical Association has perpetuated his name in its Dixon Ryan Fox publication prize.

Fox, Marian Osgood (1890–July 15, 1964). Born in New York City, the daughter of Columbia University historian Herbert Levi Osgood, Marian Osgood earned a BA at Mount Holyoke (1912) and an MA in history from Columbia University. On June 7, 1915, she married her father's junior colleague, DIXON RYAN FOX.

After her husband became president of Union College in 1934, Marian Fox played a more active role in the College than previous presidents' wives, who had largely confined themselves to entertaining. Although a gracious hostess, Mrs. Fox was also a strong-minded, energetic woman who saw an opportunity to be useful in improving the appearance of the campus.

An ardent gardener, she made a study of college gardens on a trip through Virginia and then took over responsibility for JACKSON'S GARDEN in 1935, completing the renovation begun by the late John C. Van Voast '87. She made the garden somewhat more formal than it had been and saw to it that it received adequate financial support from the College.

Mrs. Fox also supervised Mrs. PERKINS' GARDEN and the PRESIDENT'S HOUSE garden, advised fraternities on plantings around their houses and took the initiative in trying to screen the ugly HEATING PLANT with shrubbery. ALPHA DELTA PHI and SIGMA PHI consulted her when redecorating their houses.

Following President Fox's death in 1945, Mrs. Fox returned to New York City, where she was for several

years the Executive Secretary of the New York Chapter of the American Association of University Women.

Fox, Sherwood Dean (Oct. 29, 1917–Feb. 24, 1971). Professor of Sociology, 1956–71.

A native of Canton, Massachusetts, the son of David S. Fox, who ran a printing shop, and Jenny Berkal Fox, both Russian Jewish immigrants, Sherwood Fox earned a bachelor's degree from Harvard (1942) and a master's degree (1941) from the University of Illinois.

Like most males whose coming of age coincided with the Second World War, he had to interrupt his education for military service: in his case, two years in England as a ground officer with the 8th Air Force. His life during the decade after the war also reflects a typical pattern. With Marcia Seidenbond, whom he had married in 1942, he began a family which increased to three children. Meanwhile, he was acquiring graduate degrees—a second AM (1947) from Harvard, followed by a PhD (1951)—and launching a professional career with a mixture of part-time and regular employment. Prior to beginning his mid-academic year appointment in February 1956 as chairman of Union's sociology department (succeeding Robert C. Mendenhall), he had taught at Skidmore and, for six years previously, at New York University. Appointed at the rank of associate professor, he was elevated to full professor in 1960.

During a time when "he's a Harvard man," uttered in a reverentially diminished voice, served not only to distinguish the faculty member but also to suggest, however obliquely, that Union had greater claim to quality than was generally recognized, Fox, with the hint of a smile, would scruple to point out that he was one of the very few whose Crimson ties extended to the undergraduate level; indeed, pressed ever so lightly, he would add that he had graduated from Boston Latin, leaving the listener to infer that his AB (not, he insisted, a BA) had a still more venerable root.

In a good-humored way, Fox rather enjoyed being accused of snobbery. His constant cigarette holder mitigated the toxicity of chain smoking, but no one of his generation could sport the device without making conscious association with FDR's jauntily aristocratic air. For several years, he wore a short, well-trimmed full beard, and he continually sported an elegant moustache that accentuated his resemblance to the actor Keenan Wynn. His voice was also similar to Wynn's, though refined through a filter of Boston Brahminism. Tall, at a hair under six feet, he wore the best leather-patched tweeds and wing-tip shoes with the same ease as slightly frayed chino slacks and tennis shoes that attested his passion for the game. He drank only scotch whisky, and although he would make do with lesser brands, his emphatic preference was for Chivas Regal—occasionally with soda but never to be "barbarously" defiled by ice.

He did the Sunday *New York Times* crossword puzzle in ink, so methodically ticking off the succession of clues for the horizontal entries that the vertical section often served only as confirmation. And more than once, he announced to his class that he would accept term papers in English or French. Few in the Union community approached his love and knowledge of classical music; his confidence in his tastes found purchase not only in devotion to Bach and Mozart but also in disdain for most Romantic composers—especially the Russians. Although he just tolerated ballet, his greatest passion in the arts was for modern dance. His tastes were as exact as his knowledge.

One might expect Union and Schenectady to be cramped settings for a person of such sensibilities, and in fact he never fully made peace with being part of either. Some day, he dreamed, a university in a real city would call him; he would have a variety of colleagues in a sociology department and teach graduate students. But the closest he came to realization of his dream was two sabbatical leaves at the University of Copenhagen—an association he embraced so joyfully that he liked to think of himself as, in part, almost a Dane.

Ironically, the possibility of escape from Union and Schenectady was made difficult by his deep personal involvement in both. He was active in a variety of civic affairs, and well before Martin Luther King galvanized the nation he worked with local organizations for racial equality and to improve opportunities in the employment of minorities. On the faculty, he was a respected figure who took his responsibilities seriously. In 1969, when the position was still highly influential and prestigious, he was elected chairman of Division II (by then renamed "Social Sciences" in some measure because of his long-standing vocal objection to "Social Studies"). His preoccupation at Union, however, was his office as chairman of the sociology department. He preached the gospel of his discipline and rejoiced over every sociology major, sometimes going to extraordinary lengths to make it possible for an eleventh-hour convert to fulfill graduation requirements. And he indefatigably campaigned to expand the size of his department, despite the sometimes bizarre setbacks that would repeatedly erase his gains. (The most notorious of these occurred during his first sabbatical, when the Cuban Missile Crisis frightened a recently appointed junior member of his department into precipitous abandonment of his post, purportedly to seek refuge in Australia.) These expenditures of time and energy left little opportunity to pursue the research and writing he insisted were the highest professional obligations. His only book was *Education and sociology* (1956), a translation of Emile Durkheim's posthumous papers; published by the prestigious Free Press, it bore a foreword by his Harvard mentor, the renowned sociologist Talcott Parsons.

The salient contradictions in a man's life are often the most illuminating aspects of his character. That was emphatically the case with him. "Sherwood Dean" has a patrician ring consonant with his erudition and manner, but his mother had merely borrowed it, reversing her obstetrician's first and middle names. For all that he cultivated an air of elitism, no one had more genuine concern for the humble and for those whom society treated unfairly. Many saw his jealous defense of his academic station, but the truer mark of his quality emerged in the egalitarian practice of his generosity. (Several incoming faculty members, including myself, were taken into his household for long periods.) And for all his reservations about Union, he invested heavily of himself to raise it toward a higher standard.

He died of a massive heart attack in 1971 at the age of fifty-three. A tree, purchased and planted by his widow and nourished by Danish soil sent by a colleague from the University of Copenhagen, memorializes him near the entrance in Jackson's Garden. Another silent memorial is the presence of anthropology in Union's curriculum; he was the discipline's chief and most persistent advocate. The memorial that would have meant most to him, however, rests in the continuation of his teaching in the lives of his students. At his funeral service in Memorial Chapel, President Harold Martin aptly stated, "Though he liked students as he liked his colleagues, his particular talent was for making students like the intellectual matters that concerned him most."

—Frank Gado

Fraternal Society. The Fraternal Society was founded at Union in early 1834 by students who had opposed secret societies and felt betrayed when President Nott announced in the fall of 1833 that he had examined the constitutions of the existing secret societies and would no longer proscribe them.

Following Nott's speech, two seniors, Hiram Gibbons and Robert Hume, and junior John Dales decided to form a small, apolitical society which would eschew the contentiousness then prevailing among secret societies. At the beginning of the next term, in January 1834, these men, together with seniors Henry Northrop, Robert Beattie, James Beattie, and Adam Smith, and juniors Frederick Pollard and Charles Stillman, joined later by James Nichols, a junior, met and drew up a constitution. Six of these ten high-minded founders later became clergymen.

In May the society took the name "Fraternal," after a suggestion by Pollard. The badge they adopted was said to embody elements contributed by each of the founders. The society's motto was "Oligoi kai Eklektoi" ("Few and Chosen"), and members were generally called "Frats."

According to fraternity tradition, a chapter was founded at Geneva College.

In 1859, the active members petitioned ALPHA DELTA PHI for a charter, which was granted July 15, 1859. Although the Fraternal Society thereby ceased to exist at Union, it was revived in the fall of 1863 at Hope College, in Holland, Michigan, by that college's first president, Rev. Philip Phelps '44, who had been a Fraternal Society member at Union. Phelps obtained the Union chapter's charter, constitution and archives, and the society still existed at Hope College in 1988.

Fraternities. The modern fraternity system at American colleges and universities is generally reckoned as beginning with the founding at Union College of Kappa Alpha (1825), Sigma Phi (1827) and Delta Phi (1827). Three other surviving national fraternities—Psi Upsilon (1833), Chi Psi (1841) and Theta Delta Chi (1847)—were founded at Union in the next two decades; on account of this fecundity, Union would in the twentieth century call itself "Mother of Fraternities."

Because Union has been important in the history of fraternities and fraternities have been important in the history of Union, the subject is treated here in a general article. For the history of individual fraternities at Union, see the articles under the names of those fraternities.

Prehistory of Union's Fraternities. Union's claim to priority is that the oldest secret Greek letter social fraternity with a continuing record was founded at the College. All of the qualifiers are necessary. Phi Beta Kappa is older—it was founded at the College of William and Mary in 1776—and it was originally a true fraternity, with secret rituals and much emphasis on friendship, but by 1825, though still secret, it had become essentially a literary society; it later became a non-secret honor society.

Phi Beta Kappa was preceded by several non-Greek-letter societies, of which the earliest was perhaps The Flat Hat, at William and Mary from 1750 until about 1770. It had an oath, a grip and a badge; to what extent it shared other fraternity characteristics is unknown. Harvard's Porcellian, established in 1789, is the oldest continuing fraternity.

After Phi Beta Kappa, several other Greek letter societies were formed. There may have been an Alpha Sigma as early as 1786. Four Phi Beta Kappa members formed a Kappa Alpha at the University of North Carolina in 1812; it spread to twenty-one other Southern colleges, and several chapters survived until the Civil War—which is to say, they existed at the founding of Union's Kappa Alpha. It could not be a coincidence that the names are identical.

In 1813, Pi Beta Phi was founded at Union, followed by Pi Sigma Omicron in 1820. Chi Delta Theta (1821) at Yale, and Chi Phi (1824) at Princeton were also founded before 1825, and the latter was the basis for the Chi Phi Society (1854), a fraternity which still exists.

At Union, in addition to Pi Beta Phi, a non-secret literary society founded with Eliphalet Nott's encouragement when Union had trouble getting a Phi Beta Kappa charter, and Pi Sigma Omicron, there were three other literary societies with Greek (though not Greek letter) names: the Philomathean Society (1793), the Adelpheic Society (1798) and the Delphian Institute (1819). The Philomatheans, and probably the others, were still secret societies when Kappa Alpha was founded.

Thus, although none of the early societies at Union or elsewhere can precisely challenge the claim of Union's Kappa Alpha, the founders of the first fraternities at Union were obviously imitating or improving upon existing models. The Masonic order was another influence; it was not uncommon for students to be Freemasons in those days. (Mark Hopkins, a senior at Williams in 1824, estimated that half the students at Williams were Masons.) There may also have been in fraternity ritual some element of mockery of what the students had heard of adult secret societies. Perhaps the early fraternity members took their fraternity arcana seriously, or playfully, whichever seemed most satisfying at the moment.

The Reception of Fraternities at Union. Fraternities "began at Union," according to the usual explanation, because Eliphalet Nott welcomed them while other college presidents tried to suppress them. That explanation falsifies Nott's position—he always opposed fraternities and was the only Union president who tried to extinguish them—and exaggerates the intensity of opposition elsewhere.

First, as we have seen, many fraternities had existed without effective suppression before the founding of Kappa Alpha in 1825, and in the next few years Sigma Phi had no serious problems in establishing chapters at Hamilton (1831), Williams (1834) and New York University (1835). Although some colleges suppressed fraternities, others must merely have passively discouraged them.

Nor did Eliphalet Nott ever welcome secret fraternities. He probably decided, at first, that it was unnecessary to wage war against them; his usual strategy was to avoid placing himself in direct opposition to any student behavior except serious vice and rebellion, and since the early members of Union's fraternities included some of the best and most high-minded students, vice was not an issue.

But after six years of watching the effect of fraternities on the College, Nott and the faculty opted for suppression; in chapel on December 3, 1832, the president announced that "the first young man who joins a secret society shall not remain in College one hour." Characteristically, he did not directly ban fraternities, but rather forbade students to join them, expecting that they would expire after three years.

According to tradition, John Jay Hyde, a Delta Phi member who had graduated the previous summer, then presented the case for fraternities to Nott and/or to the trustees, securing a reversal. The ban on joining a fraternity was indeed lifted about a year after its promulgation, but only because it had failed. In its place, Nott tried to control the fraternities by pressuring them to grant honorary memberships to the faculty.

Jonathan Pearson noted in his diary entry for December 11, 1833, that, fraternities having flourished despite the ukase, "Dr. Nott has at last removed the veto and given full sanction to their future operations." But the sanction was hardly "full," as Nott explained in answer to a questionnaire from the president of Amherst in 1846:

We once discountenanced and endeavored to suppress them, and they were visibly suppressed, but existed in a still worse form—on the withdrawal of our influence they gradually reappeared. So as I have seen, all direct opposition has only aggravated the evil, and latterly my efforts have been directed to the modification and direction, rather than to the extermination of these societies which I have always regarded as an evil—latterly as an evil inseparable from an assembly of young men.

He hoped, he said, that someone else would be more successful in finding a way to suppress secret societies. Four years later, Nott told members of the Equitable Union, an anti-secret society, that he considered secret societies "the greatest curse that ever rested on this, or any other institution." Although the rule was not enforced, the 1846 College Laws prohibited membership in secret societies; the next edition (1854) required students to get permission before joining secret societies or holding meetings.

Opposition to fraternities was based on their secrecy, on their tendency to increase factionalism, and on other factors less easily labelled. Making nice distinctions in answer to one of the Amherst president's questions, Nott reckoned that the "literary and religious effect" of fraternity membership was bad, and that "membership lowers the tone of piety generally," but that "the moral effect [is] equivocal—on good boys rather injurious—on bad boys rather beneficial." He also put his finger on an important element in the success of the fraternity system down to the present, observing that "non-membership operates injuriously on the character [i.e., reputation] and the standing of the individuals concerned."

As Nott doubtless saw, the secrets—rituals, grips, mottoes (based on the society's Greek initials) and "conclave names"—were nothing to interest a mature outsider; they existed because young people enjoy inventing secrets and trying to discover each other's secrets. Although the actual secrets were harmless, the *secrecy* alarmed people on several grounds. Combined with selectivity of membership, it seemed un-Ameri-

can, un-Christian, and un-collegiate. With European precedents doubtless in mind, Daniel Webster declared secret societies "dangerous to the general cause of civil liberty and just government." Post-Revolutionary America took democracy in social life very seriously, and fiercely defended the idea of equality (among white males) against "dangerous tendencies." Andrew Jackson's election to the presidency in 1828 reflected the strength of this feeling.

Moreover, if all men were equal before God, and good Christians bore public witness to their faith, how could a society which selected members arbitrarily and conducted secret rituals be regarded without suspicion?

Fraternities were "Greek" because, in ways too complex to explore here, Greek culture represented an ideal highly esteemed in nineteenth-century American colleges. Implicit in giving societies Greek names and mottoes was the suggestion that non-members were barbarians.

In 1826, the year after Kappa Alpha's founding, feeling against secret societies became much more intense in the aftermath of the "Morgan affair"—the alleged murder by western New York Freemasons of a man who had attempted to disclose lodge secrets. An anti-Masonic movement swept the state and the country, and all secret societies were in some degree tarred with the Masonic brush.

At Union, as at other colleges, opposition to the secrecy of fraternities led students to found what were often called "Anti-Secret Societies." Union's, called THE EQUITABLE UNION, was founded in 1838 in the belief

that secret societies, as they exist in this College, tend directly to create distinctions entirely factitious, and anti-republican; to produce endless strife and divisions; thereby destroying the harmony and interrupting the prosperity of the Institution.

If the rise of fraternities at Union cannot be satisfactorily explained by Eliphalet Nott's tolerance alone, what is the explanation? There may be no very compelling one—given its long pre-history, the fraternity system would doubtless have begun soon somewhere. But several factors favored Union. First, it was less ardently religious than most strong colleges of the time, and thus fraternities may have encountered less opposition from other students. Second, fraternities in general moved from rural to urban colleges, and although other colleges were farther west by 1825, Union was certainly more rural than such other major colleges as Harvard, Yale, Brown and Columbia. Third, the "elitist" fraternity system may have thrived at Union precisely because Union had such a preponderance of "barbarians" from whom the "Greeks" wished to distinguish themselves.

Helen Horowitz, one of the few independent professional historians to study fraternities, points out

that they were founded in the aftermath of sometimes very serious rebellions by students against the often autocratic and arbitrary power of college faculties. She believes that, although the students lost these battles, "the mutinous spirit survived" and "turned to covert forms that grew in strength during the nineteenth century.... Many students saw themselves at war with their faculty and with fellow students. They turned away from the literary society to create in the college fraternity an institutional expression of both their grievances and their divisions."

Professor Horowitz's thesis, though consistent with the history of student life at some colleges, is not well supported by the early history of fraternities at the college where they first flourished. Union's only real student rebellion—the BENJAMIN ALLEN affair—had occurred nineteen years before Kappa Alpha was founded, and the students had more or less won. Nothing in the activities of Union's early fraternities suggests that they were an "institutional expression of ... grievances," and nothing in the rhetoric of fraternity members or of their opponents indicates that fraternities harbored a "mutinous spirit" in any political sense. There can be little doubt, however, that fraternities served the psychological need of students to control more of their own lives than the official college regimen permitted.

The Growth of Fraternities at Union. Seven of the nine founders of Kappa Alpha graduated in 1825, a few months after its establishment, but the next fall Kappa Alpha was still alive, selecting new members and doubtless arousing resentment among the unchosen. In the spring of 1827 Sigma Phi was formed (by three Southerners and a Northerner—two seniors, a junior and a sophomore), and in that fall eight seniors founded Delta Phi. Thus the first three fraternities began in three successive academic years.

These three, later called the Union Triad, had the field to themselves until the founding in the fall of 1833 of Psi Upsilon and sometime in 1833 of the Fraternal Society (to become Alpha Delta Phi in 1859). After Nott's abortive 1832 ban, there would never be a serious attempt to abolish fraternities at Union. New fraternities were founded every few years: The Equitable Union (1838), Chi Psi (1841), Theta Delta Chi (1847), Zeta Psi, (1856), Delta Kappa Epsilon (1857). By 1857, Union had ten fraternities.

Although Union's enrollments declined at the beginning of the Civil War, the first death of a fraternity did not come until Theta Delta Chi expired in 1867 (it would be revived in 1923). Delta Kappa Epsilon and Zeta Psi gave up in 1870 and 1874 respectively, but despite these losses and further declines in enrollment, new fraternities kept the number at ten until 1892, and then it began a slow rise to fourteen in 1910. Among the major fraternities late in establishing chap-

ters at Union were the members of the "Miami Triad"—three fraternities founded at Miami University in Ohio not long after the Union Triad: Beta Theta Pi (Union chapter, 1881), Phi Delta Theta (1883) and Sigma Chi (1923).

As the numbers suggest, fraternities were resilient. Psi Upsilon would have gone out of existence at Union had not two members of the Kenyon College chapter transferred to Union in 1863 and 1864 to keep it alive. In 1873 the sole member of Union's chapter of Sigma Phi held weekly meetings with himself, and during another crisis in 1885 a transfer of students was arranged to keep the chapter alive.

Following the First World War, although there were already twelve fraternities, and the Terrace Club (later Phi Sigma Kappa) had just been founded, President Richmond and Dean Garis in 1919–20 encouraged the formation of four new local fraternities, ostensibly to accommodate the anticipated postwar influx of students. The administration's real purpose, however, was probably to influence the nature of fraternities at Union. The Interfraternity Council convened a meeting of thirty independent juniors and seniors, and divided them into four groups, each headed by a senior. Each of the local fraternities thus founded (Kappa Phi, Phi Nu Theta, Alpha Gamma Phi, Delta Theta) soon affiliated with a national, and three of them survive. Phi Nu Theta and Alpha Gamma Phi had excellent scholastic records.

With these and other new fraternities, the number at Union rose to twenty-three chapters in 1928 and again in 1931, then gradually declined. In 1931, Union had more fraternities per capita than any other college in the United States or Canada.

All chapters became dormant during the Second World War, but only Lambda Chi Alpha, Theta Nu Epsilon, Alpha Phi Delta and the Pyramid Club failed to survive it. Eight fraternities resumed pledging in November 1944.

After the War, there were sixteen or seventeen fraternities until 1971, when the two predominately Jewish fraternities, Phi Epsilon Pi and Phi Sigma Delta, closed down at Union in the aftermath of national consolidations. From then until 1990, although the fraternity system became relatively weak during the late 1960s and 1970s, there were no additional deaths. At the close of the period covered by this book, Union had seventeen all-male fraternities, one co-educational fraternity, and four sororities. Ten of the eighteen fraternity chapters were founded in the nineteenth century.

Over the history of the fraternity system, the typical means of founding a fraternity changed greatly. Many formed when a national fraternity chartered a local fraternity or other existing group. In the twentieth century it became the normal practice for a nation-

al fraternity to instruct students wishing to form a chapter first to form a local group in order to demonstrate that support and leadership were available. Chartering followed after a year or two.

The fraternities founded at Union expanded first to Hamilton (Sigma Phi, 1831) and then to Williams (Kappa Alpha, 1833; Sigma Phi, 1834). Psi Upsilon did not expand until 1837 and Delta Phi granted its first charter in 1838. Although establishing other chapters was seen as strengthening the mother chapter, there was long a tendency for the fraternities founded at Union to be conservative in expansion and small in chapter size.

Proportions. Some fraternities never published a directory, and before the *Garnet* began in 1877, no regular College register showed fraternity memberships. Moreover, the early *Garnet*, published by a group of fraternities, refused to record affiliations with fraternities outside the cabal; much later, from 1971 to 1975, the *Garnet* would ignore all fraternity affiliations.

Reliable statistics on fraternity membership are consequently unavailable for some periods of Union's history, but by extrapolating from available data one can form a general picture. Union's three fraternities enrolled about 36 percent of the Class of 1830, but a decade later four fraternities, together with the Fraternal Society and the Equitable Union, divided about 79 percent of the Class of 1840. Membership remained at the same level in the Class of 1850, but, for reasons unknown, dropped to about 45 percent of the Class of 1860.

After the Civil War, membership remained depressed: 56 percent of the Class of 1870, 48 percent of the Class of 1880. Although the College's enrollments were often low during these years, the increase in the proportion of men joining fraternities that one would expect to result as a fixed number of fraternities fished in a shrinking pool did not occur until the Class of 1890. All but three of the twenty-one men graduating that year—an all-time record 86 percent—were fraternity members.

A new factor then arose: as fraternities began to build or rent houses, they needed to maximize their memberships in order to cover expenses. According to the *Union Alumni Monthly*, 63 percent of freshmen joined a fraternity in 1906, 67 percent in 1912, and 55 percent in the war year 1917. Enrollments climbed to 76 percent of the Class of 1930, but then fell, presumably a victim of the Depression, to about 60 percent of the Class of 1934, and only a little more than half of the Class of 1936.

By 1939, about 62 percent of students were fraternity men, but during the Second World War all fraternities became dormant and afterward many returning veterans were indifferent; in 1947 about one-third of students were fraternity members. The

number rose to 72 percent in 1957, but began to decline in the 1960s as increasing numbers of students rejected all forms of tradition (and the College began to provide better dormitories). About 60 percent of freshmen pledged fraternities in 1963. In 1980, the figure stabilized at just under half of male students. Female students, who had no sororities to join between the beginning of co-education in 1971 and 1977, have always been less likely than male students to affiliate. In the graduating Class of 1990, 60 percent of men and 37 percent of women were fraternity or sorority members.

Activities of Fraternities. Although the earliest members were in some degree an intellectual elite, fraternities, founded on the ideal of brotherhood, were essentially social in nature; nothing more was expected of them in the nineteenth century. Until late in the century, fraternities did not have houses or kitchens, although members often ate together at a chosen boarding house, and held a banquet from time to time. There seems to have been no thought of collective good works.

Because fraternities dominated student life at Union, many general student activities were organized as fraternity activities. To ensure neutrality, organizations ranging from the Theological Society to the FRESHMAN PEERADE composed their managing committees of one man from each fraternity. Intramural sports teams have always represented fraternities, though class teams were also common.

Student publications which lasted more than an issue or two were usually sponsored by the literary societies (e.g., the *UNION COLLEGE MAGAZINE*) or collectively by fraternities. In the spring of 1847, a fraternity committee took over the student series of annual catalogues; it duplicated much of the official catalogue, but also often gave information on student organizations. In 1877, this series became the *GARNET*, which continued until 1907 to be published by a committee composed of most of the secret societies.

The social benefit of fraternities naturally accrued largely to members, but in 1930 the INTERFRATERNITY COUNCIL decided that fraternity dances should no longer be by invitation only. It is unclear whether that ruling stuck; the IFC was abolished in 1933. After it was revived in 1937, the IFC began to sponsor the annual Interfraternity Ball, also called the Gridiron Ball (see DANCES AND WEEKENDS).

Although there were some notable exceptions (e.g., Phi Sigma Delta sponsored a German Jewish refugee student from the spring of 1937 onwards), charitable and public service activities did not become a significant part of most fraternity's programs until after the Second World War.

Academic Consequences of Fraternities. The earliest fraternity members at Union were much better-

than-average scholars. Of the ninety men who made up the first thirty members of each fraternity in the Union Triad, fifty-five were elected to Phi Beta Kappa, only in part through campus politics. The proliferation of fraternities at Union would have made it impossible for later classes to sustain such standards, but for reasons that have not been studied most fraternities had ceased to aspire to scholarly distinction by the twentieth century.

The establishment in 1914 of the BERG SCHOLARSHIP CUP for the fraternity with the highest grade average, and the founding of four local fraternities under the guidance of the administration in 1919, are indicative of a growing concern on the part of the faculty and administration with the influence of fraternities on scholarship.

President Fox argued in 1934 that the fraternity average should not be expected to be as high as the all-college average because fraternity members, being "socially minded," would naturally be more involved in extra-curricular activities, from which they learn much of value. However, the Berg Cup statistics, released each semester by the dean's office, showed a tendency for some fraternities to have persistently high or low averages, suggesting traditions of intellectualism or anti-intellectualism within the fraternities. In particular, it is notable that the members of the Union Triad were usually below the all-fraternity average. In 1941, Fox pointed out to the fraternities that only three of the eighteen had records better than the all-college average.

The College continued the Berg Cup award for a few years after the death in 1941 of its sponsor, Professor Ernest Berg. When the Alumni Council decided to sponsor a similar award, the Administration persuaded it to make a significant change, reflected in the name: "The Alumni Award for Improvement in Academic Standing." If only one academic award could be given, the new award was perhaps the most pedagogically sound in that it encouraged those fraternities which could profit most from encouragement. That the Alumni Council award was not won, as the Berg Cup had so often been, by one or the other of Union's two Jewish fraternities, may not have been an entirely unforeseen consequence of the change.

The Alumni Council scholarship award was not given in 1963 because no fraternity had improved significantly, and it was apparently allowed to lapse.

In 1953, another award was established when Phi Sigma Delta began to sponsor the STEPHEN P. BROWN MEMORIAL TROPHY, awarded annually by the Interfraternity Council to the fraternity with the highest combined score in several areas, including scholarship, extra-curricular activities, sports, charitable work, and leadership. The weighting of these areas was adjusted several times over the years, and in 1988 it became nec-

essary to bar fraternities on social probation from the competition.

The Ed Fitz Trophy, an award to the fraternity with the most members playing varsity sports, was instituted by the Alumni Council at its 1959 spring meeting but was later dropped.

By 1940, the administration was urging (but not requiring) fraternities to refrain from initiating any pledge with an index below 1.5; most complied. New restrictions on pledging men with low averages resulted in an all-fraternity average in 1963/64 that for the first time was higher than the all-college average.

Factionalism and Cooperation. Although early critics eventually became less concerned about secrecy and elitism, one of the original major objections to fraternities proved well-founded: they did indeed promote factionalism, often to the detriment of campus life. When Sigma Phi and Delta Phi appeared in 1827, the rivalry between them and of each with Kappa Alpha was intense, and when Psi Upsilon came along in 1833, the other fraternities conspired to exclude members of the upstart fraternity from Phi Beta Kappa, which they controlled. Eliphalet Nott responded by having the faculty elect some Psi Upsilon members to Phi Beta Kappa.

Fifty years after fraternities began at Union, rivalries could still turn violent, as shown by this report in the November 9, 1877, *Mohawk Valley Democrat*:

A crowd of students recently attempted to break into the room of a freshman who had joined the open society [Delta Upsilon], but he had a revolver and fired at them. The ball lodged in the plastering and nobody was wounded, but the besiegers rapidly made what is known in the East as a retrograde concentration. Gathering in front of the dormitory, they pelted the freshman's windows, and finally laid open his cheek from eye to chin.... Aided by the Delta Upsilon Society, the faculty are endeavoring to ferret out the assailants, and when known they will undoubtedly be expelled.... Mock pins are worn by those opposed to the anti-secret organization, and hostile demonstrations between factions are frequent.

The problem of excessive partisanship was never entirely solved; whenever fraternity rivalry was most intense, fraternity loyalty inevitably undercut loyalty to the College, because the College included the rival groups. On the other hand, intense emotional attachment to fraternities constituted a strong tie binding many alumni indirectly to the College—a tie from which the College has often benefited.

Although the oldest fraternities began as fierce rivals, they later banded together against parvenus. The "Union Triad" (Kappa Alpha, Sigma Phi and Delta Phi) aligned themselves with Psi Upsilon and called themselves the Quad; "Quad dances" were held in the late nineteenth century. After it reestablished itself and built a house, Chi Psi, the fifth fraternity founded at Union, was also a member of this informal alliance.

Circa 1923, seniority had been joined imperfectly with geography, and the basic division between fraternities at Union was between the "Upper Campus"—mostly newer fraternities with houses east of Psi Upsilon—and the "Lower Campus"—Kappa Alpha, Sigma Phi, Alpha Delta Phi, Psi Upsilon and Chi Psi, all of which had houses near the center of the campus. There was also a division between the mainstream national fraternities and fraternities not recognized by the Interfraternity Council; the latter category, sometimes called "neutral fraternities," included both local fraternities and national Jewish fraternities, such as Kappa Nu.

Fraternities voting as blocs were long a pernicious factor in student government (see the description under STUDENT POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT of the No-Deal Agreement), and in the literary societies and major student activities. Almost from their beginning, fraternities vied for places on the commencement card, in honorary societies, on sports teams, and in club officerships. Literary societies became less powerful politically, and became themselves prizes for which fraternities vied—at mid-century, at least, the members of a given fraternity, if they joined a literary society, nearly always joined the same one.

In 1923, the *Concordiensis* complained in an editorial, "Some men are arbitrarily assigned to activities by their respective fraternities"; as late as the spring of 1971, in a controversy over student government elections, there were accusations of ballot stuffing on the part of some fraternities and some dormitories.

On account of this politicization, from the *Garnet's* founding in 1877 until the late 1930s, the yearbook tried to rotate its editorship among the fraternities. The editorship of the *Concordiensis*, though not rotated, was virtually never held for two successive years by the same fraternity until 1952. From then until 1967, with only two exceptions, it was held by members of Kappa Nu/Phi Epsilon Pi and Phi Sigma Delta. The fact that these fraternities, both predominately Jewish, had been kept out of the editorship until then (with the exception of 1942) complicated the resentment of the excluded.

From time to time fraternities have made a formal effort to counteract the spirit of all-out war. In 1891 Psi Upsilon and Sigma Phi gave parties to which others were invited, something which had apparently not happened for a long time. A system of exchange dinners was set up in the early 1920s, and in 1924 an intersociety banquet was held in Hanna Hall. Friendly rivalries have flourished in intra-mural sports, and for several decades after 1932 fraternities competed in the creation of snow sculptures, often quite elaborate, in front of their houses. By mutual agreement, Thursday evening was fraternity night at Union from at least 1902 until well after mid-century; Kappa Alpha, Sigma Phi and Alpha Delta Phi still observe the custom.

In 1937 and at several other times, cooperative buying of food by fraternities has been suggested or tried, but it has never been successful.

Discrimination By Fraternities. Until the twentieth century, few non-WASPs attended American colleges, and fraternities seem to have had no rules about them. By 1928, however, more than half of all national fraternities and sororities had specific written rules excluding certain races or religions; in practice, usually Jews, Negroes or, more rarely, Roman Catholics. In the 1950s, as these policies came increasingly under attack, many fraternities moved restrictive clauses from their constitutions to their rituals.

Although attacks on the racial and religious exclusion clauses in the national constitutions of many fraternities would later be called attacks on the principle of freedom of association, the controversial clauses were added in the early twentieth century because the alumni, who decide such matters, feared that student members might want to associate with Jews, Negroes or Gentiles. They claimed members of these groups were not socially compatible with the existing members of a given fraternity (forgetting, apparently, that only congenial aspirants receive bids), but such rationalizations are undercut by what we now know of the explicitly racist national rules of some fraternities, which rejected men with even small proportions of "inferior blood" (Lambda Chi Alpha) or required "full Aryan blood" (Phi Delta Theta).

The secrecy of fraternities continues in many cases to shield their pasts from investigation, and although the entire subject of fraternity discrimination is certain someday to be thoroughly examined and described, we can present here only a partial and sometimes oblique contribution to the record of Union's fraternities on this important issue. But although the record is incomplete, it is clearly false to say that, at all times, "everybody did it."

At Union, as elsewhere, the excluded groups reacted to discrimination by starting their own fraternities, which were themselves either absolutely or predominately exclusive. Union's first Jewish fraternity, Zeta Beta Tau (1909) was followed by Kappa Nu (1918), Phi Sigma Delta (1925), Sigma Lambda Chi (1925; became Alpha Mu Sigma in 1927) and then much later, Sigma Delta Tau, (a sorority, 1977), a revived Zeta Beta Tau (1978) and Alpha Epsilon Pi (1985). Alpha Phi Delta (1926), predominately Italian, lasted until 1941. Beta Eta Upsilon, founded at Union in 1947 as a completely non-discriminatory fraternity, lasted seven years. Alpha Phi Alpha, predominately black, established a chapter at Union in 1983.

Nationally, the Interfraternity Conference, founded in 1909, refused at first to admit Jewish fraternities, and CHARLES WALDRON sharply criticized the Union

Interfraternity Council in 1923 for refusing to recognize the five local fraternities and two national Jewish fraternities.

Active concern at Union about discrimination in fraternities intensified after the Second World War. A December 1948 *Concordiensis* story surveyed fraternity officers and members, and reported that Alpha Delta Phi, Beta Theta Pi, Chi Psi, Delta Phi, Delta Upsilon, Kappa Alpha, Psi Upsilon and Sigma Phi had no racial provisions in their national charters, although

several houses indicated that it would be both a breach of tradition and mutual understanding to pledge a Negro.

Delta Chi, Phi Delta Theta and Phi Gamma Delta are permitted by their charters to pledge only 'white members of the Caucasian race'.... According to the house president, the Kappa Nu charter restricts membership to men of Hebrew parentage. At present, there is a contested movement within the various chapters [of Kappa Nu] to remove this restrictive clause.

Phi Delta Theta's national constitution limited membership to "white persons of full Aryan blood" until a change in August 1964 permitted individual chapters to petition for waivers; the Union chapter finally filed such a petition in March, 1966.

Sigma Chi, which was not surveyed in 1948, had at that time a "whites only" clause; it was altered, following a 1961 challenge by the University of Wisconsin chapter, to a "social acceptability" clause: local chapters should "refrain from proposing for membership to our fellowship any person who for any reason is likely to be considered personally unacceptable as a brother by any chapter or any member anywhere." In April 1965, Sigma Chi suspended its Stanford chapter for pledging an African-American.

Kappa Sigma, also not surveyed, had a "Caucasians only" clause as late as 1967, and in 1982 the national was still requiring an initiation ritual some chapters considered offensive to Jews.

The "Mother of Fraternities" proved a shamefully indulgent parent on this issue, exercising no real leadership until the time came when there was no alternative. President Dixon Ryan Fox, as a national officer of Alpha Chi Rho (which had no chapter at Union), privately supported that fraternity's exclusion of Jews, but the issue was not significantly raised at Union until the administration of his successor, Carter Davidson. By 1949, several colleges had told their fraternities to eliminate racial restrictions or disband, but when Columbia University did so in 1953, President Davidson commented, according to the *Concordiensis*, that "[Union's] trustees felt that the fraternities should take it upon themselves rather than being forced to do it." In 1957, Williams College, usually regarded as more socially conservative than Union, adopted the policy that no fraternity could operate at Williams that was not free to pledge any student on his merits as a person.

In May 1960, as a *Concordiensis* editorial claimed that six Union fraternities still had racial clauses, and increasing numbers of private men's colleges (Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth, and others) were issuing ultimatums based on the position that discriminatory fraternities could not be considered a part of their institution, the Union College Board of Trustees made a policy statement similar to Davidson's of seven years earlier. Pointing out that Union was founded as a non-denominational college, and that "it is inconsistent with the stated aims of the College that fraternities should maintain constitutional provisions barring students from membership solely on the basis of race, color, or national origin," the trustees urged

those fraternities which have not yet removed these provisions to work, through normal fraternity procedures, for the elimination of constitutional clauses which restrict the selection of members on the basis of race, creed, or national origin.

This statement had no effect, nor did the September 1961 vote of the Interfraternity Council (15–0, with Sigma Chi and Phi Gamma Delta abstaining) for the resolution that "discrimination on the grounds of race, religion, or creed, is contrary to the goals and ideals of the Union College fraternities...any fraternity thus affected should make plans for prompt cessation of such practices."

In the fall of 1961, a *Concordiensis* article stated, "There are three fraternities on campus known to have 'White, Christian' clauses in their constitutions." Although these restrictions were ignored in practice in two of the fraternities, "there are also two other fraternities on campus, which while having no discriminatory clauses in their constitutions, are forced by their alumni groups to reject students of certain racial and religious backgrounds."

In the spring of 1966, reacting to the struggle within national Sigma Chi, Union and seven other upstate institutions called for local autonomy in the election of members for all fraternity chapters. Effective action, however, did not come until the spring of 1968. Citing the need to comply with the Civil Rights Act in order to obtain federal aid, the acting dean of students wrote to each fraternity president asking for written evidence that the fraternity did not discriminate. On May 16, 1968, President Harold Martin announced at a General Faculty meeting that the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees had

ruled that by September of '69 all fraternities must have purged themselves of any restrictive clauses in terms of the selection of new members, and at the same time have eliminated any requirement for unanimous consent in the pledging of new members.

Most fraternities responded to the second part of the ultimatum by requiring three "blackballs," instead

of one, to reject a proposed member. As late as June 1971, however, the trustees' Student Life Committee reported that Phi Delta Theta expected its national to eliminate the single blackball at its upcoming national convention, while no progress had been made in securing Phi Gamma Delta's compliance.

Rushing and Bidding. In the earliest fraternities, new members could be pledged at any time, and although there was doubtless always a tendency to try to secure the most desirable new men quickly, the system was probably not regularized until the early twentieth century, when several fraternities had houses. Pledging then became in part a financial matter of filling available beds.

In the spring of 1908, Union held its first annual SUB-FRESHMAN WEEKEND; prospective students, invited by the Admissions Board and by fraternities, came to the campus and stayed at a fraternity house for a weekend. Although there was supposed to be no rushing at that time, the rule was often ignored in the intense competition: the Interfraternity Council was constituted in the fall of 1914 primarily to establish rushing rules. One of the first rules the Council found it necessary to enact forbade fraternities from interfering with the attempts of other fraternities to make "appointments with new men by telephone, etc."

As the system evolved, fraternity recruiters, armed with lists provided by the College, would often write or visit prospects at home during the summer. Arriving at Union a week before the beginning of classes in the fall, freshmen were invited to stay at one or more of the houses for a few days, and then pledge during the first week of classes. The last Sub-Freshman Weekend was held in 1956.

From President Day onwards, administrations were unhappy with the system whereby Freshmen pledged fraternities and moved into their fraternity's house before the beginning of classes, a practice clearly inimical to the development of class and college spirit. Day wanted to end the system, as the President of Dartmouth had done in 1924, but Union lacked sufficient dormitory space for all the freshmen, and the trustees made the startling statement in their minutes that "unless we can manage successfully, we should not think of undertaking the serious responsibility of substituting College control of freshmen for that provided by fraternities." It was only after the Second World War that temporary wartime housing (1947+), and then the 1950 opening of West College, provided the College with enough dormitory space to institute this important reform.

The IFC then decided that the fraternities might as well use the enforced delay to look more closely at prospective members. Starting in the fall of 1948, rushing was unrestricted, but no bidding was allowed until the week before Christmas vacation.

Several years of controversy about "deferred rushing" began in 1952. Amidst conflicting votes, struggles for power between the IFC and the Student Council, and administrative insistence that rushing be either completed during the first week of the first term, or deferred until the second term, fraternities deferred rushing until the second term in 1952/53, but then returned to immediate rushing the following year. The essential problem was enforcement of rules limiting contact between fraternities and prospects. The IFC frequently fined fraternities for rushing violations, but many offenders were believed to go unpunished.

A new series of changes ensued when rushing was extended to three weeks in the fall of 1958, but restricted in the dormitories to give freshmen more chance to study. In the fall of 1959, fraternities adopted a system of "preferential bidding," whereby "a neutral body of four female secretaries" attempted to "match up as closely as possible fraternities and freshmen who have mutual feelings about each other"—a system which, if followed literally, could have produced startling results. As it was, seventy-two percent of the men who wanted matches got them.

The following year, this system, renamed "Cooperative Bidding," was combined with deferred rushing. Numerous variants were tried in the ensuing years, employing "bid boxes" or multiple rush periods. All had the intention of ensuring that fraternities (and later, sororities as well) would have the opportunity to compromise, if need be, between securing the pledges they wanted and filling available beds.

Hazing. Although the early fraternities had elaborate and sometimes perhaps frightening initiation rituals, it does not appear that hazing of pledges existed; the custom may not have begun until the twentieth century.

It has waxed and waned. In 1930, President Day called a meeting of alumni representatives and persuaded all but two to agree to have initiations in the same weekend early in the second semester; the IFC then approved the plan. Five years later, the *Concordiensis* advocated abolition of the resulting Hell Week, and claimed: "Several fraternities on campus have abolished the shopworn traditional paddling of their initiates."

In 1938, President Fox spoke of Hell Week as having been largely abolished, but the practice lingered and in 1942 he withheld permission to have a Gridiron Ball until all the chapters had signed an agreement to abolish Hell Week. After the Second World War, and Fox's death, the custom returned and the College could only negotiate once again to have all fraternities schedule their Hell Weeks concurrently.

In the fall of 1953 a serious automobile accident injured three Phi Sigma Delta pledges, and the administration actively opposed pledge trips; it did not,

however, ban them. When the death of an MIT student while on a pledge trip revived the issue of hazing in the spring of 1956, the Student Council and the House President's Council both voted to ban paddling, hitchhiking, abandonment of pledges, and "all acts which tend to degrade the individual," but declined to outlaw pledge trips entirely. The HPC enforced the rules with fines.

By 1962, pledges were doing work for various local public service agencies, but traditional hazing was not dead. A student published in the *Concordiensis* an "Open letter to parents" in which he described Hell Week as consisting, in some houses, of personal degradation, especially sexual humiliation, and physical torture. By 1980, the College's rules provided that "any organization that intentionally authorizes actions or situations on or off campus or fraternity premises that produce mental or physical discomfort, embarrassment, harassment or ridicule will be subject to disciplinary action and rescission of charter." Since the fall of 1983, hazing has also been a Class A misdemeanor in New York State. In the spring of 1985, Theta Delta Chi was sanctioned for "kidnapping" a pledge.

No Union student has died as a result of hazing, and overt physical punishment seems to have been abolished; nevertheless, at the end of the period covered by this book, many Union fraternities still found reason to practice hazing which was in some degree embarrassing or humiliating; forcing pledges not to wash or change clothes for a week was common. In 1995, following a very serious hazing violation, the Student Conduct Committee withdrew recognition from Delta Upsilon for a period of at least five years.

Housing. The first Union fraternities met in dormitories, and later established the custom of dinner meetings in hotels and taverns. By the late nineteenth century, several fraternities had permanent meeting rooms in downtown Schenectady; the location of these rooms was often kept secret to forestall raids by rival fraternities on the records stored there. The late nineteenth century also saw the rise of fraternity eating clubs, usually meeting at boarding houses. Although the trustees voted in January 1874 to allow fraternities to build on the College side of Union Avenue, no fraternity had its own residence house until Psi Upsilon built one on campus in 1892. During the next twenty-five years, nine more fraternities built houses on campus; the frequency then slowed sharply over the subsequent forty years as the last three houses were built, ending with Phi Sigma Delta in 1957. Kappa Alpha and Psi Upsilon built new houses, in 1924 and 1938 respectively, on sites they already occupied.

The situation at Union differed in two respects from that at many other campuses: Union was late in having fraternity houses on campus (the first had been built at Williams in 1857), and although many Union

fraternities rented or purchased an off-campus house, none built one.

With the exceptions of Hoadley (Fero) House, the Administration Building and McKean House, the campus houses occupied by fraternities were designed for that use and were thus more satisfactory than the converted one- or two-family houses used by off-campus fraternities.

All fraternities wanted a campus house, and the College encouraged this goal, but about 1928, after ten houses had been built, the trustees decided there should be no more fraternity houses on the central campus.

In 1915, for the first (and perhaps the last) time, all fraternities were housed on campus, but many of the chapters then in dormitories could not afford to build, nor could the new fraternities founded later. These chapters usually rented off-campus houses as near the College as possible. Trouble with the neighbors was common, and when fraternities began in 1948 to buy houses in the GENERAL ELECTRIC REALTY PLOT, a protracted battle over zoning regulations began; the fraternities eventually lost.

In 1928, because new zoning laws prohibited more fraternity houses along Lenox Road, the trustees decided to assign plots on Nott Street to fraternities. Only Delta Chi (1929) built there, however, and by 1946 the zoning situation had apparently changed so that the College could encourage the six fraternities not already on campus to build in a fraternity quadrangle which had been proposed for the northeast corner in or before 1938. The last two fraternity houses were built on Lenox Road in 1949 and 1957, but not as part of a quadrangle. The College eventually took responsibility for building the "quadrangle" (which, somewhere along the way, ceased to be a quadrangle) and erected Potter and Raymond Houses (1961) to house the fraternities engaged in losing zoning battles in the nearby GE Plot.

With the advent of on-campus houses, and of off-campus houses with living quarters, came a major change both in the nature of fraternities and in their relation to the College. Fraternities now had more to offer their members, and they tended to be even tighter groups because they lived together. On the other hand, they were more subject to college discipline and had also to obey municipal health and building codes, to pay taxes, and to cover mortgages.

The houses represented a major investment in which the College was inevitably involved. The trustees, who had to approve the plans, discouraged expensive houses in order to limit the costs to the students. The houses were built on College land, usually with a long lease and (because banks would not mortgage a house they could not sell) a mortgage held by the College or by the national. By the late 1930s, the

College was much concerned over the solvency of individual fraternities, and in one instance (Delta Chi, 1944) did have to foreclose on a fraternity house mortgage.

In 1950, fraternity houses were ruled not to share in the general exemption of college property from real estate taxes (a 1925 assessment had been canceled after protests), and the College had to make sure the taxes were paid. The College also became involved with public health problems, especially regarding kitchens.

Both the fraternities and the College had a strong interest in filling their own beds. As enrollments climbed in the twentieth century, however, the College became increasingly dependent on fraternity house beds: no dormitories were built at Union in the first 125 years of the fraternity system, and without the fraternity houses, a substantial number of students could not have been accommodated. In 1910/11, 110 students were living in fraternity houses and 99 in dormitories, which were full. Some fraternities expanded their houses: Beta Theta Pi (1919), Phi Gamma Delta (1920), Sigma Phi (1927), Chi Psi (1928), Delta Phi (1928), Phi Delta Theta (1948), or built new, larger ones: Kappa Alpha (1924) and Psi Upsilon (1938).

During the Second World War, five of the six off-campus fraternities made their houses available for conversion into apartments under a leasing arrangement with the War Housing Authority, and all on-campus houses were leased by the College during the period of the Navy V-12 program.

Competition with the more civilized accommodations offered by fraternities impelled some colleges to improve dormitories, but except for the inclusion of lounges, Union could not be said to have risen to any such challenge in creating the original interiors of West College (1950) or of Richmond House (1960).

In 1957, the College notified the fraternities that they would be subject to monthly inspection by the Fire Department and by the college physician. The next year, with one member of the Union Triad two years in arrears in its real estate taxes and \$4,000 in debt for current bills, and other fraternities in nearly as bad shape, the trustees took further control, requiring fraternities to increase their incomes by charging at least as much for room and board as the College did and to submit monthly statements and annual outside audits. The College also began at that time to press fraternities to do what many of them later did of financial necessity: fill vacant beds and tables with non-members.

The financial problems of fraternities steadily worsened for several reasons. Most of the houses began to need expensive repairs in the 1960s and 70s, when fraternity memberships were declining and alumni, repelled by the changing student culture, were disinclined to donate money. College policy in some peri-

ods allowed upperclassmen, who would otherwise have lived in fraternities, to live off campus, thereby further reducing fraternity income.

Fraternity house sanitation was a continuing concern of the College; following a visit from the Health Department, the Phi Sigma Delta kitchen was shut down for two weeks in the spring of 1967. In 1983, the College required all on-campus fraternity houses to meet the National Fire Protective Association Life-Safety Code standards, an expensive matter for Psi Upsilon, Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Phi, Phi Delta Theta, Chi Psi and Sigma Phi. A further crisis occurred in the fall of 1986, when the College's insurance company demanded that each fraternity and sorority post a one-million dollar bond against liability. The problem was somehow resolved, but it served as striking evidence of just how far fraternities had come from simple clubs meeting for fellowship's sake.

The last new house was built in 1957. In 1967, the number of houses on campus declined by four, as the structurally unsound Phi Gamma Delta, Beta Theta Pi and Kappa Alpha houses were razed, and Delta Upsilon turned its house over to the College in circumstances that later became the subject of bitter dispute. Those fraternities moved into the newly constructed Davidson and Fox Houses. Four years later, Phi Epsilon Pi and Phi Sigma Delta disbanded and turned their houses over to the College; since then, other fraternities have been compelled by financial pressures to turn their houses over to the College but have continued to occupy them, and the situation has been outwardly stable.

"The Students' College." Students formed fraternities because they wanted to, and for many decades that was a good enough reason, but the advent of fraternity houses raised the ante. To justify allocating college land, taking mortgages, etc., the trustees had to have some clear idea of the potential benefits to the College. The chief utilitarian value of fraternities to a college in the twentieth century lay in housing and feeding a large proportion of the students. The chief educational value was a little less clear, but it was generally summed up by calling fraternities "schools for living." As President Fox put it, "There is much to learn in the students' college as well as in the professors' college." He saw fraternities as potentially more effective than the College at inculcating high ideals; as a "training school in the finest citizenship...in manners, in urbanity,—the dramatization of good will." Carter Davidson spelled it out in 1948:

Whereas the actual instruction in the subjects of the curriculum is carried on mostly by the faculty in the classrooms, most of the social education and the creation of mature emotional and mental attitudes towards human relations are taught in the informal associations of the fraternity houses.

In 1950, the Davidson administration had to make the case more formally, insisting on the educational function of fraternities in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent the City from taxing fraternity houses.

In the students' college, the students determine the curriculum, and if it was accurate for several decades to say that fraternities taught social graces and that some taught high ideals, by the late 1960s the curriculum had changed entirely. In the opinion of many alumni and faculty observers, most fraternities began to teach barbarism, repudiating gentility in dress, dining and interior decoration and, in many cases, embracing the drug culture. Many alumni consequently withdrew vital financial support.

In college housing, similar problems resulted in fraternities being expelled from dormitories in 1964 (Kappa Sigma), 1976 (Delta Upsilon), 1986 (Delta Upsilon), 1989 (Beta Theta Pi), and 1995 (Delta Upsilon).

Relations with the Administration. Between the Nott and Richmond administrations, the College paid little official attention to fraternities; they were considered the students' private affair. The first fraternity house was built on the campus in the Webster administration, and the next four houses in Raymond's, but in that period of recovery from very hard times the College was above all grateful to the fraternities for support. In their own zeal both to survive and to capture the best pledges, the fraternities encouraged members to recruit promising high school students back home, and the College needed the students who applied to Union as a result.

Under President Richmond the fraternities began to be treated as parts of the College. The Berg Cup, awarded each semester starting in 1918, served to focus attention on the academic performance of fraternities. In the same year the Admissions Department, fearing lower enrollments, asked fraternities for help in recruiting. In 1919, as mentioned above, Richmond and Dean Garis encouraged the formation of four new fraternities because, they said, the post-war influx of students would need them, and probably also because they hoped to establish a new type of fraternity. Cooperation in this era reached remarkable levels, and in 1927 the College acceded to the Interfraternity Council's request to schedule freshman registration earlier in order to give freshmen more time to chose fraternities (and vice versa).

President Day, like Richmond an independent in his own college days, saw all parts of the College as fair game for reform, and he envisioned an unfragmented community of scholars. He would have liked especially to keep freshmen in the dormitories, but he never had the chance to do it.

Dixon Ryan Fox, thoroughly a fraternity man, was on the National Council of Alpha Chi Rho for fifteen

years and chairman of a Joint Committee of the Association of American Colleges and the National IFC (which in 1938 published a report entitled "Relations between colleges and fraternities"). Like Day, Fox was unhappy about sending entering freshmen directly into the fraternity houses, and he pointed out that Union was "unique among colleges in this section of the country" in doing so. He also criticized fraternities, in general, as sometimes snobbish, too expensive, and forgetful that their first loyalty is due the college. This was prelude, however, to an eloquent apology for fraternities, and Fox urged all but the anti-social to join one if possible.

Regarding independents (he rejected the term "neutrals" as "cruel"), he told a meeting of the National Interfraternity Conference in 1934, "If a fraternity house is the only place on the campus where a man may draw up an easy chair beside a fire and talk with other men, the only place in the college where he can eat an inexpensive meal with dignity, then it is the college that is at fault and not the fraternities." (Union would shortly remedy that fault with the construction of Hale House dining hall and student lounge, the only major construction project undertaken by the College in Fox's administration.)

In the latter years of Fox's tenure, the changes wrought in the College by the Second World War and the Navy V-12 program forced all fraternities into dormancy.

Carter Davidson, a less eloquent man than Dixon Ryan Fox, presented the fraternity case in similar terms. At the beginning of his tenure, however, he was able to accomplish what Day and Fox could not, requiring freshmen to live in the dormitories. Late in the Davidson administration, the dean of students took the unprecedented step of placing four fraternities on social probation in 1963 because their average indices had fallen below 2.0. Announcing this step, he sounded a note that had emerged from the Van Pelt Conference on Fraternities held at Union the previous spring, one that would characterize the positions of subsequent Union administrators: "The college will continue to support fraternities only as long as they demonstrate their agreement with the goals and purposes of the College." As deans from nine Eastern men's colleges gathered at the conference to discuss the theme "Fraternities: Challenge and opportunity," the fraternity system was no longer seen as having virtues clearly outweighing its faults, but as an experiment, the outcome of which remained uncertain; an experiment that could fail.

During those years, faculty opinions on fraternities became public for the first time since the early days. A formal faculty debate on the desirability of fraternities was held in the fall of 1961, and the following fall, at faculty retreat, a straw vote of 59-29 affirmed that "Union would be a better college without fraternities."

As mentioned above, the Davidson administration took no effective action on racial discrimination in fraternities, and the practice was not forbidden until 1969 under the administration of Harold C. Martin. The Martin administration saw four fraternities move into college housing.

Under President Bonner, the sesquicentennial of the fraternity system was the occasion for a two day conference at Union, November 21-22, 1975. Delegates from many institutions discussed the problems and future of fraternities; the proceedings were published as "The Fraternity at 150."

Once past the issue of discrimination, the principal fraternity problems during the Martin, Bonner and Morris administrations concerned housing and the related issue of behavior, especially drunkenness and anti-intellectualism. In the fall of 1984, the Morris administration organized a conference of student and alumni members of Union's fraternities which produced a "mission statement" outlining positive goals for the fraternity system. One of Morris's highest priorities was the construction of the College Center (1988), which significantly improved the lot of the independent, as did the renovation of several dormitories in recent decades.

The early fraternities started spontaneously, but after members began to live together they became highly dependent on the good will of the College, and it became the policy of nationals not to start chapters where they were not welcomed by the administration. In 1957, the attempt by some students to start a local fraternity named Lambda Iota led to a sharp rebuke by the Board of Trustees, which claimed for itself (and not the student/faculty/alumni Committee on Student Affairs and Relations) the right to recognize new fraternities. In later years, however, such matters have been decided by student committees and the administration.

Although fraternities were abolished at Williams in 1968, and at Colby and Amherst in 1984, there is no evidence that any modern Union president wanted to ban fraternities. Such a change would, in any case, be made very difficult by the preponderance of fraternity members among trustees and active alumni, and by Union's place in the history of the fraternity system. Recent administrators, however, have believed that they have an obligation to influence the place of fraternities in the life of the College.

French. The French language occupied a special place in Union's earliest years. It displaced the traditional Greek, Latin or Hebrew when the trustees came to choose a motto (see SEAL AND MOTTO), the first admissions requirements permitted applicants to offer competence in French instead of competence in Greek, and undergraduates could, under the first CURRICULUM, substitute French readings for Greek readings in

all four years. Since students choosing that option had already studied French before entering Union, the College offered no elementary instruction in the language; first year students read Santilane's *Gil Blas*.

At least two factors account for the rise of French in American colleges. In the aftermath of the American Revolution, the language of the colonies' ally, France, gained prestige, while classical studies, closely identified with Great Britain, lost favor. French had also replaced Latin as the language of science, and more generally the language of the books read by people who looked to the future. By the time Union was founded, however, reaction to the excesses of the French Revolution had begun to temper the enthusiasm for French in some institutions.

Although first president JOHN BLAIR SMITH delivered his inaugural address (1796) in Latin, he used it to endorse the study of French:

Add to [English rhetoric] an acquaintance with the French language, which is now used for communication among most European nations and is therefore very helpful for increasing our knowledge and getting things done on our travels.

In other words, students honed their skills on literary works, but not necessarily for aesthetic reasons.

Union's early commitment to French was neither as strong nor as precedent-breaking as has sometimes been claimed. Other colleges taught French before Union was founded; Columbia taught it formally from 1779 and employed a French professor in 1784. Hampden-Sydney Institute's trustees, apparently responding to parental requests, announced in 1785 that BA candidates could substitute French for Greek. They reversed themselves two years later, however, after the same John Blair Smith—at that time Hampden-Sydney's president—complained rather cryptically that dropping required Greek had “an unfavorable effect on students with respect to their improvement in science.” Smith may have changed his mind in the ensuing decade, but a reading of his inaugural address at Union (1796) suggests that his approval of French never extended to allowing it to replace Greek in the curriculum (which had been established by the trustees before he arrived at Union).

Union did not have a professor of French until 1806, and it is not known who actually taught the subject during the preceding decade, but at least one student, Gardner B. Perry '04, mentioned in a toast at the College's semi-centennial celebration that he and his classmates had studied French, reading *Fenelon's Les adventures de Télémaque*. American colleges at that time often treated modern languages as an extra study for which students had to make their own arrangements, rendering direct payments to an instructor who enjoyed only a peripheral connection to the institu-

tion; Union sometimes followed this system, though the chronology is obscure.

The College reaffirmed in 1802 that French should be an alternative to Greek because “there may be students not designed for those learned professions in which the knowledge of the Greek language would be indispensable,” and in the fall of that year the board appointed the resident trustees “a committee to make arrangements for the instruction of those scholars who may wish to study the French Language.” The College hired PIERRE GREGOIRE REYNAUD as its first professor of French in 1805, paying him five hundred dollars a year—half the salary of the professor of Greek—probably because he taught fewer classes.

Two years later, president ELIPHALET NOTT withdrew the option of substituting French for Greek in qualifying for admission and in undergraduate study. Although students could still take French by special permission, they also had to study Greek. In 1809 Nott announced that French was being dropped entirely, but the trustees' minutes tell a different story

Whereas an attempt has been made to introduce the French language generally in this institution, and whereas the said attempt has failed and their appearing no probability that any further effort of the Trustees would be more successful, and the funds of the Board not being in a State to warrant the continuance of any professorship not indispensable, Therefore Resolved that the French professorship be and is hereby dissolved provided however Mr. Reynauld should wish to remain in the Institution till he can obtain a situation elsewhere, in that case he shall be entitled to his board free of expense and to one Hundred Dollars Yearly to be paid from the Treasury together with the privilege of instructing in the french Language all such students in the College as may wish to study the same as well as pupils elsewhere he fixing the price of Tuition and collecting the same for his own benefit.

Reynauld's new status had apparently already been negotiated; he continued to receive payments from the treasurer and remained in the catalogue through 1821.

The College again had no professor of French from Reynauld's departure in 1822 until the appointment in 1826 of the Reverend PIERRE ALEXIS PROAL. He was probably hired in anticipation of the return of the French option in 1827; with the advent in that year of the “parallel curriculum,” students taking the “scientific” course could substitute either French or Spanish for Greek and Latin.

Proal left in 1836 and French was apparently not taught again until 1840; during the interim some members of the junior class took Italian or (from 1838) German. French returned in 1840, possibly taught by professor John Austin Yates. Usually it was an “extra study” in the junior year, though the offerings varied considerably: one term in 1841/42 and in 1844/45, but three terms of the junior year and two of the senior year in 1842/43.

WENDELL LAMOROUX '44, who was said to have acquired "a remarkable Parisian accent" during extended post-graduate travel in Europe, returned to Union to teach modern languages from 1849 through 1853. When the Board of Trustees refused him a paid leave for additional language study in Europe, he resigned his professorship, and French was taught for the next several years by ELIAS PEISSNER. A German native, Peissner also taught Italian and Spanish, and in 1858 he became the first Union faculty member to publish a textbook in the romance languages: *Elements of the romance languages; French, Italian and Spanish; founded on their affinities with the Latin and English. Accompanied by reading exercises.*

When Peissner went off to fight in the Civil War in July 1862, the College accepted Lamoroux's offer to return temporarily. Although the trustees extended his service for a second year following Peissner's death in battle, they then replaced him in 1864 with WILLIAM WELLS, who remained at Union for the balance of his long career, retiring in 1902, at 82.

Wells had worked for several years in Germany and taken his PhD from the University of Bonn, but he had also studied in Paris and was said to be "perfectly conversant" in seven languages. He did all of the College's modern language teaching until 1887, after which the department began to expand. The place of modern languages in Union's subsequent curriculum is described in the article on the MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES DEPARTMENT.

Until recent times, it was common at Union for an instructor to teach more than one language; the principal professors of French since William Wells, and their dates of service, have been:

JOHN LEWIS MARCH (1899–1919) came to Union as an instructor in French but switched his field in 1919 to psychology, and is best remembered in that position.

Edmund Tilley (1914/15, 1917–23), the German-born son of the proprietor of a language school, published two French textbooks, *Phonetic French reader* (1916) and *Aid to French pronunciation* (1920).

FERNAND JAGU (1920–35), a native of Nantes, wrote articles on world politics for *Le Figaro* and for the *New York Evening Telegraph*.

AUGUST PHILIPP ZABUESNIC (1927–44), was born and raised in Bavaria, though he pretended to be Czech; he apparently taught only French.

Gordon Silber (1936–60), whose principal field, ITALIAN, was infrequently taught at Union, published his dissertation, *The influence of Dante and Petrarch on certain of Boccaccio's lyrics.* (1940).

NORMAN BENNETTON (1937–49) published *The question of the duel on the French stage of the 17th century, and its relationship to society.* (1938).

Silas Paul Jones (1946–53) had previously published *A list of French prose fiction from 1700 to 1750* (1939).

Alan Roberts (1953–80) published an American textbook edition of André Chamson's *Histoires de Tabusse* (1965).

George B. Raser (1934/35, 1962–69) returned to the Union faculty after a career in the navy. He published a critical edition of Balzac's *Le message* (1940), *Guide to Balzac's Paris* (1964) and *The heart of Balzac's Paris* (1970).

Paul LeClerc (1966–79) published *Voltaire and Crébillon père; history of an enmity* (1973).

William Thomas (1969–) has been in charge of Union's TERMS ABROAD program since 1980, a period of great expansion.

Freshman Camp. Each fall from 1936 to 1942 and 1946–54, the College held a four-day camp for incoming freshman at Pilot Knob on the east shore of Lake George.

Freshman camps sponsored by college Christian Associations had begun at the University of Pennsylvania shortly after the First World War and had soon spread to many other institutions. Frank Bailey Jr. '31, president of Union's Christian Association, worked to introduce the idea until illness forced him to withdraw from college. One of his successors, Robert D. Everest '37, revived the proposal in 1935 and carried it through. The Christian Association sponsored the camp for the first three years, after which the College assumed full responsibility. Track coach Wilford Ketz served as faculty director from the beginning, sharing the work with his wife, Mabel Ketz. A faculty board chose a different student leader each year.

The intention of the camp was to provide a better means of building freshman class spirit and solidarity than the old class fights with the sophomores (see HAZING AND CLASS FIGHTS). Its success was limited by the fact that, as a voluntary program for which participants had to pay a fee, it never enrolled all freshmen (only 61 of 259 in 1936, 125 of 396 in 1946, nearly 200 of 300 by the 1950s) and consequently a separate FRESHMAN ORIENTATION had to be held afterward on the campus.

Buses transported students to the camp, where, by 1939, the program included talks by faculty members and student leaders as well as singing, swimming, sports, physical examinations, and climbing nearby Buck Mountain. Rushing was prohibited but fraternity representatives were allowed to come on visitors' day.

The camp belonged to the Schenectady YMCA, which was willing to rent it to the College because the regular camping season had ended. At times, additional facilities of the Boy Scouts and the Schenectady Rotary Club were also used. Students slept in tents, faculty in a lodge, and all ate in a mess hall.

Several factors brought Freshman camp to an end after the fall of 1954. Attendance, though still much less than complete, had reached the facility's capacity, but the rent was increasing. Ketz, Coordinator of Student Activities since 1947, had just been appointed Director of Athletics and wanted to be relieved of responsibility for the camp, while the faculty favored a unified orientation with more intellectual content.

See also: CAMP UNION.

Freshman Orientation. Until a few years before 1925, the president addressed the freshmen on several successive Friday afternoons each fall, but the first formal freshman orientation was not held until the fall of 1925, when new students were required to gather in Old Chapel for two afternoon sessions. The Christian Association ran the program, and except for the president, the dean, and the secretary of the Graduate Council, speakers were student leaders.

By 1928 the College had taken over freshman orientation and expanded it to three days with many faculty speakers. From 1936 until 1954, except for the war years, many incoming freshman also attended FRESHMAN CAMP, which duplicated some functions of freshman orientation.

From 1954 until sometime before 1971, the Delphic Society had charge of the activities. The content of orientation changed frequently; one unique and memorable part of the proceedings during at least part of President CARTER DAVIDSON's tenure was the president's enthusiastic and disarming, but withal very bad, rendering of a song.

In the fall of 1960, orientation was given explicit intellectual content for the first time as faculty members held seminars in which students discussed three books that had been sent them during the summer. Other programs with a similar intent have been sporadically tried and abandoned since then.

Freshman Peerade. Nineteenth-century Union freshmen paraded through the city in the PLUG HAT PARADE and in connection with the CREMATION OF TEXTBOOKS. The former custom died out in 1892; the latter in 1897. A new kind of freshman parade, introduced in 1910, continued for twenty-one years.

In October 1910, a freshman pageant "consisting mainly of impersonations of characters of local and national interest" was planned as part of a parade of Union University students through Schenectady on the afternoon of the University Day football game (see UNION UNIVERSITY). Rain forced cancellation of the

parade and postponement of the pageant until the Hamilton game in November; thereafter the parade/pageant became a regular feature of the homecoming game (see HOMECOMING WEEKEND).

Started in imitation of homecoming weekend customs at Columbia, Williams and other colleges, and billed as the "first annual...", the "Peer-ade" (as it was immediately dubbed) was rather self-conscious from its inception; photographs were offered for sale at the College office. By 1916, the parade was advertised with posters throughout the city. The usual line of march was from Alumni Gymnasium, down Union Street, across Erie Boulevard, up State Street, across Nott Terrace, and back to Alexander Field. Although the marchers were freshmen, the affair was organized by a Freshman Peerade Committee, originally composed of one junior from each fraternity and the Pyramid Club but later reduced to seven members.

Professors were frequently caricatured in the parade, as were prominent students, local figures and people in the news, such as Woodrow Wilson and Marshall von Hindenburg.

By 1923, the Freshman Peerade had become so institutionalized that "stunts" contributed by individuals or groups had to be cleared in advance with the committee charged with letting contracts for the creation of costumes. A tax of one dollar on freshmen and twenty-five cents on upperclassmen covered the costs (and helped pay for the Block U dinner). Cups were awarded for the best individual and the best group idea.

By 1925, freshmen had to be coerced into participating ("unless they have an excuse"), and by 1930, on account of diminishing interest by freshmen, the parade was confined to the campus. The next year, only ten of twenty-three fraternities participated, and the following fall the newly-created Student Council, looking for ways to cut expenses in a worsening Depression, abolished the event.

Freshman Record. First published in the fall of 1937 at the suggestion of Dean GARIS, who borrowed the idea from Princeton, the *Freshman Record* has appeared annually since then, except for the Class of 1969. The *Record* has been edited by students from the beginning.

Friends of the Union College Library. The Friends of the Union College Library was founded in 1966 at the urging of Walter Tower '53, a Boston printer, who suggested to librarian EDWIN TOLAN that Union follow the example of the Harvard University Library.

The purpose of the Friends, as conceived by Tower and Tolan, was to raise discretionary funds that the librarian might use to buy books not directly related to the curriculum (such as books illustrating the history

of fine printing); to publish, for distribution to members, limited edition "keepsakes" based on the library's collections; and generally to bring sympathetic people into a closer relationship with the library, in the hope that some would eventually donate or bequeath their personal collections, or aid the library in other ways. In addition to the keepsakes, members would receive a newsletter, an invitation to an annual meeting (usually featuring a speaker), and other benefits.

The organization faltered after Tolan's death in 1976, but was revived in 1980 by librarian Jean Pelletiere. The Friends advisory board then committed its fund-raising more explicitly to the library's Special Collections department, and decided that future publications should be available to all interested persons.

Over the years, purchases from the Friends' funds, and gifts-in-kind from members, have greatly enriched the library's Special Collections. Friends' publications have nearly all been contributions to scholarship which made the library's collections useful beyond the campus. In keeping with the organization's commitment to attractive printing, several of them have been produced by distinguished printers.

The organization's chairmen have been: Walter Tower '53, (1966–81); Wayne Somers '61 (1981–93); George Bain '73 (1993–).

Publications.

Allen, Neal W. *Advertisement. To the Public. The lot of the moderate, 1770.* 1967.

The W. Wright Hawkes collection of Revolutionary War documents; a catalogue. 1968.

Jensen, Merrill. *The popular leaders of the American Revolution.* 1968.

Stone, William C. *The Olivier models.* 1969.

Olton, Charles S. *The perplexing interlude; Washington's defensive strategy in 1777.* 1971.

Miller, Frances. *Catalogue of the William James Stillman collection...with an introduction and bibliography by Barbara Rotundo.* 1974.

Hoffmann, Banesh. *Unexpected rewards; remarks upon the dedication of the Schenectady Archives of Science and Technology.* 1976.

McCord, James. *With corroding fires; William Blake as poet, print-maker and painter; a descriptive catalogue of an exhibition held at Scribner Library, Skidmore College...and Schaffer Library, Union College.* 1980.

Thirty-eight ways to take a rare book seriously; a catalogue of original editions of influential books from the Special Collections of Schaffer Library, with commentaries by members of the Union College faculty. 1982.

Ullmann, Samson O.A. *Rossetti, Stillman, and the Union College "Willowood" manuscripts, with two previous unpublished drawings by Dante Gabriel Rossetti.* 1985.

Perseverance conquers much; Union College in the final decade of Eliphalet Nott's leadership, 1850–1859. 1990.

Union College laws of 1802; a facsimile edition with an introduction by T.G. McFadden. 1998.

Friends of Union Athletics. Founded in the fall of 1978 by Athletic Director Richard Sakala, in the aftermath of wracking controversy over what some considered the Bonner administration's corrupting over-emphasis on the HOCKEY program, the Friends of Union Athletics (FOUA) tried from its beginning to rally support for all the College's intercollegiate athletic activities. An earlier group, the Athletic Association of Union College, had been formed for alumni and friends of the College in the fall of 1922, but it had soon disappeared.

Members of FOUA receive a newsletter (latterly issued monthly), and invitations to special meetings and receptions. The Friends also help, with special contributions, to support the annual Block U dinner for Union athletes.

Frisbee. The most recently invented sport to be played at Union, frisbee appeared on the campus when the recreational pastime swept the nation in the late 1950s; two or more students tossed a frisbee around for a while in much the same way they might have played catch with a ball.

Although its popularity waned, frisbee-throwing never disappeared, and a competitive sport eventually emerged from the activity. In the fall of 1978 Union students organized a Frisbee Club which survived, sometimes playing teams from other local colleges, through the end of the period covered by this book.

Frying Pan for Poor Sinners. A thirty-two-page pseudonymous pamphlet published in 1839 "by Sir Percival Porcupine" (probably a member of the Class of 1839), the *Frying Pan* consisted of satirical raillery directed against fellow students, KAPPA ALPHA, THE EQUITABLE UNION, ELIPHALET NOTT, and JONATHAN PEARSON. An animus against students from the south was evident. Some of the victims responded in the *SPY-GLASS*, probably published by the Equitable Union.

Fund-raising. Like other private colleges, Union has always had to raise money from outside sources, and all such efforts have been influenced by the same general trends, including the development of middle-

class personal philanthropy, the rise of foundations, and the fluctuations of government support. Some other factors, however, have been peculiar to Union.

Although most eighteenth and early nineteenth-century colleges were established by a few wealthy men, Union was founded with money pledged in small amounts by a relatively large number of people. The petitions for a charter were accompanied by these private pledges of contributions and by the offer of land grants from the city (see *FOUNDING OF UNION COLLEGE*). The Regents twice (1792 and 1794) rejected the petitions because they deemed the promised support inadequate; each time, the founders were able to raise additional pledges.

After these initial private contributions, however, the College concentrated on obtaining grants from the state legislature; by 1804 these had totaled \$78,000. Under an act passed in 1814, the state gave the College a \$50,000 "Indigent Students Fund," the income from which supported scholarships.

Perceiving that the state would never support all his ambitions for the College, President ELIPHALET NOTT (1804–66) conceived the idea of raising money through LOTTERIES. The complex history of Union's sometimes harrowing experience with lotteries is summarized in the article on that subject.

Not until the mid-nineteenth century did private donors again become significant to the College. About 1857, Nott's friend, Mrs. Harriet Douglas Cruger, and her brothers contributed much of the cost of the PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, the first donated building at Union. In 1858, the Alumni Association employed the Rev. Isaac G. Duryea '38, a Schenectady clergyman with considerable experience in fund-raising, to collect subscriptions for the NOTT MEMORIAL. Although he worked for at least a year, the results were disappointing.

In 1864, Nott's successor, LAURENS PERSEUS HICKOK, announced a \$100,000 capital fund drive to finance new dormitories, renovation of existing dormitories, completion of Graduates Hall, and library acquisitions, but not surprisingly, given that the Civil War was still raging, little was accomplished. In 1871, Clarkson Nott Potter '42, chairman of the trustees' Committee of Endowment, called a meeting of alumni at his home, where he and President Aiken announced a new \$100,000 fund drive, the pledges to be payable only if the goal were reached within a year. Although about half the required amount was pledged on the spot, the drive apparently failed. Treasurer Jonathan Pearson explained that

It is almost hopeless to look for donations from friends of the College to its General Fund. Donations are always specific, and most of those institutions which are wealthy in special gifts and bequests are yet poor in funds such as their trustees can use for general purposes.

ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER, taking office in 1871, was a college president of a different kind from his immediate predecessors. More comfortable in social than in academic activities, he succeeded in raising a good deal of money; in particular, contributions of about \$60,000 from members of his family and others to complete the Nott Memorial, \$10,000 from his father-in-law to build a new president's house (the present Feigenbaum ADMINISTRATION BUILDING), and \$50,000 from Catherine Lorillard Wolfe in scholarships for Southern students. Students eager for an indoor gymnasium offered to raise the needed money, and did in fact contribute or solicit from alumni about half of the building's \$6,000 cost (see *BECKER HALL*). WASHBURN HALL, the first building at Union to be named for a donor, was begun in 1881.

Unfortunately, Potter used most of the funds he raised in ways that did not strengthen the College at that time, and the war with the faculty and alumni precipitated by his behavior alienated many alumni for decades. This, and the widespread but erroneous belief that the NOTT TRUST FUND had made the College rich, prevented Union from enjoying the level of alumni financial support that enabled other colleges during the later nineteenth century to lay the foundations of their present strength.

Taking over the presidency of a nearly bankrupt college in 1894, ANDREW VAN VRANKEN RAYMOND plunged into fund-raising, although with little success at first. The drive for a Centennial Fund, launched in 1894 with a goal of \$250,000, succeeded only in raising \$8,000 worth of scholarships for Union students to use at the Albany Law School.

Raymond tried in vain to convince the board that the job of raising money would be easier if the College borrowed enough to make some visible progress (such as by erecting a badly needed new building): "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...." The urgency of his mission and his devotion to it are manifest in his touchingly simple statement a little later to the trustees: "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."

Raymond's administration saw the liquidation of the College's Long Island City property in 1898 (see *HUNTER'S POINT, GREENPOINT AND STUYVESANT COVE PROPERTIES OF UNION COLLEGE*). This provided little more than enough money to pay off outstanding debts, and Raymond reported that in trying to raise money from alumni, he had found that dissatisfaction with the board (for lack of candor, for failing to sell surplus property in Schenectady, and for failing to re-organize itself) had created nearly insuperable obstacles.

Union sold its unneeded Schenectady property in several transactions between 1899 and 1906 (see CAMPUS: adjacent lands). In 1900 Horace B. Silliman '46, who had donated a similar building to Hamilton College, gave the College SILLIMAN HALL. During this period, ex-president Potter made one last fund-raising contribution. With a letter written from his deathbed in 1901, he obtained from Andrew Carnegie a \$40,000 gift which enabled the College to make the Nott Memorial usable as a library in 1902/3. In 1905, Raymond himself obtained a \$100,000 matching gift from Carnegie to build the General Engineering Building (see CAMPUS CENTER), and in the same year General Electric contributed the \$25,000 cost of the Electrical Engineering building (see BIOLOGY BUILDING). GE had a little earlier given electrical equipment and underwritten CHARLES STEINMETZ's salary as a faculty member; these were probably Union's first significant corporate gifts.

In the twentieth century, individual major gifts became too numerous to chronicle here. Those that resulted in the erection or renovation of buildings are mentioned in the articles on the buildings, and some others are mentioned in the articles on presidents, on ENDOWED PROFESSORSHIPS, and on FRANK BAILEY, WALTER C. BAKER and HENRY SCHAFER. The \$646,000 bequest from Mrs. Russell Sage in 1918, however, is worth singling out because it was much the largest gift Union had ever received, and because it enabled the College to raise its very low faculty salaries by forty percent (see MARGARET SAGE).

Hoping to build MEMORIAL CHAPEL with contributions from Schenectady residents (the community was promised—and has always enjoyed—access to the chapel), the College hired professional fundraisers, but they were able to raise less than one-third of the building's cost.

The first two Carnegie gifts were made in the donor's lifetime, but the \$400,000 matching gift from the Carnegie-endowed General Education Fund, received 1922–24, could be considered Union's first foundation grant. Foundations did not become a common source of college funding until the mid-twentieth century, however. At the end of 1955, as part of a \$210,000,000 gift to private four-year liberal arts institutions, the Ford Foundation granted Union \$713,500; the College added it to endowment to support a 4–6 percent across-the-board salary increase. The first grants from the federal government were probably received in the 1960s.

Systematic Fund-Raising from Alumni. Most of Union's ALUMNI ORGANIZATIONS (described at length in the article on that subject) attempted to raise money for the College, but not until president Richmond created the Graduate Council in 1910 were these efforts sustained; even so, success came very slowly.

Breaking with past practices, the trustees resolved in January 1911 that only the president, the trustees and the Graduate Council would solicit money from alumni, and that nobody would do so at a social gathering.

The Council began in 1911/12 to seek five-year pledges. The annual yield gradually increased from an initial \$1,932, but the Council believed that a vigorous endowment campaign was needed. Persuading the president and the board to undertake the project took several years, and when the campaign to raise three million dollars for faculty salaries was finally launched in May 1920, under a committee consisting of three trustees and three Graduate Council members, with CHARLES WALDRON as the manager, the results were disappointing. When it ended in December 1923, the campaign had raised pledges of over a million dollars, but the total eventually collected was only \$388,900. This was used, however, to match the General Education Fund grant of \$400,000 mentioned above. The Council then switched back to the annual solicitation that grew into the Annual Fund.

For several reasons it is not enlightening to compare these early results to those achieved today. The most obvious change is inflation; others include the great increase in the size of the alumni body, the rise in general affluence, and advances in the techniques of money-raising. Looking back on the Council's first quarter century, Waldron wrote in 1935

We [i.e., the Graduate Council] have sought to make money-raising a natural flowering of our other work. We have tried to make the relation of the Union man to his college primarily a friendly, human thing. High-pressure salesmanship might well have raised more money, but avoiding it has given a sincerity to our use of the words "Alma Mater," and has made it possible for men of little means to play an active role on the Council without feeling financially inadequate.

But a few years later he wanted to wash his hands of the whole business, writing in the alumni magazine in 1943

Our money-raising machinery [should] be separated from the [Graduate] Council and be attached to either the President's or the Treasurer's office... though of course it might be set up as an independent office. Money-raising techniques have become so specialized they require a different kind of personnel than we have in our present Council.

If the Council was not eager to try another endowment campaign, the board couldn't make up its mind either. The trustees discussed it, and formed committees, from 1936 on, but always held back. In retrospect, it seems likely that treasurer Frank Bailey's long service as benefactor and financial miracle-worker protected the rest of the board from feeling a sense of responsibility for Union's financial health. Finally, in the midst of the Second World War, the College launched a brief drive for a Sesquicentennial Gift Fund (1945), which exceeded its modest \$150,000 goal.

With the creation of the position of Director of Financial Development (see DEVELOPMENT OFFICE) the College added a professional fund-raiser to its staff in 1948. By 1953 the Annual Fund was yielding over one hundred thousand dollars a year, and the trustees forced the Council to allow them a voice in its expenditure. Not long after, the fund came entirely under College control.

In 1959, the trustees—inspired in part by Harvard's launching of a campaign to raise the then-unheard-of sum of eighty-two-and-a-half million dollars—decided to launch an eleven-year campaign to raise fifteen million dollars for the endowment and new plant facilities by 1970, the College's 175th anniversary. Several years of preliminary effort ensued; the system of class agents was set up in 1961, but on the whole little was accomplished except that the campaign's goal was redefined as raising twenty million dollars between 1963 and 1973. The public phase of the drive was further postponed by Carter Davidson's 1964 resignation announcement, and in June 1965, with HAROLD C. MARTIN in the president's office, the trustees tacitly scrapped the previous plans and voted to launch what was considered a fresh campaign.

The goal of the new campaign, officially launched on October 28, 1966, was to raise thirty million dollars over a decade. The first phase aimed to secure twelve-and-a-half million for buildings and endowment by 1970. In late 1971, with the total at eight-and-a-half million, the first phase was declared over; although routine fund-raising continued, nothing more was said about the campaign or its goals. The College had borrowed very substantially to finance building construction in anticipation of revenues from the campaign, and had eventually to repay the loans from funds functioning as endowment.

The reasons for these failures were many. In part, the College suffered from its late start in conducting such campaigns; it was slow to develop a strong cultivation program and a sustained effort for deferred giving and bequests. Although possessed of other presidential strengths, neither Davidson nor Martin was adept at fund-raising. Davidson probably did not adhere to his 1946 promise to the alumni ("I hope and intend never to ask a Union alumnus to make a gift to his college, for I consider that his private affair"), but lack of enthusiasm for the demands which the impending drive would make on him was thought to have influenced his decision to resign.

Except for Walter Baker and Henry Schaffer, the trustees of this period were generally unprepared to make exemplary donations, and consequently they were not fully committed to the campaign. The College fund-raising staff was inexperienced and suffered from high turnover, while the firm hired to run the first campaign proved ineffective. Although Union es-

caped the student violence experienced by many institutions during the VIETNAM WAR, the 1966 capital campaign doubtless suffered because many alumni in a position to contribute significantly did not like what they heard about campus anti-war activity. In the later 1970s, the controversies that swamped the THOMAS BONNER administration may have similarly alienated some of the alumni who knew of them.

On April 19, 1980, a few months after the arrival of president JOHN MORRIS, the College launched the public phase of an entirely successful fund drive, the "Campaign for Union." The twin goals of the effort—which counted all contributions made from 1977 on—were to double Union's thirty million dollar endowment by 1985, and to raise eight million dollars through the Annual Fund by that date. With both goals already exceeded by the fall of 1983, the endowment target was then increased to fifty million dollars. At the campaign's close on June 30, 1985, more than fifty-one million had been received or pledged.

Since 1973/74, Union has been among the relatively few colleges receiving contributions to its Annual Fund from more than half of all alumni; participation peaked at fifty-nine percent in 1982/83. The Annual Fund first raised a million dollars in 1976/77, and passed the two million dollar mark in 1984/85.

Gamma Phi Beta (Epsilon Epsilon chapter).

A national sorority founded November 11, 1874, at Syracuse University, Gamma Phi Beta colonized a chapter at Union on January 17, 1986; it was chartered May 3, 1986, becoming Union's fourth sorority. The chapter had no living quarters until it occupied a part of HICKOK HOUSE in 1991.

Garis, Charles Frederick Fleming (Feb. 1, 1881–Jan. 2, 1957). Professor of Mathematics, 1903–47; Dean of Students, 1919–34; Dean of the College, 1934–47.

A native of Easton, Pennsylvania, one of three sons of Cornelius Weygant Garis and Minnie Fleming Garis, Charles Garis attended Lafayette College in that city, winning honors in English and mathematics and election to both Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi. He graduated as valedictorian with a PhD degree in 1903.

The Garises had been fine furniture makers for over a century, but the family business was apparently in decline by that time, and Charles was free to pursue an academic career. Union recruited him directly from college to teach mathematics, sending Professor JOHN MARCH (a Lafayette alumnus) to interview him before he graduated. Garis obtained a master's degree from Lafayette three years later by sitting for an examination, but although he later undertook summer graduate study at the University of Chicago, he never earned a PhD.