

Grover came to Union at ERNST BERG'S invitation in 1920 and remained until retiring in 1946; he served past normal retirement age because the war years placed a heavy burden on the engineering faculty. He chaired the department in 1941/42.

Tall and thin, at least six feet, four inches tall and probably weighing about 160 pounds, Grover was a very quiet man, even bashful. Students dubbed him "Pussyfoot" Grover.

When he arrived at Union he was placed in charge of the electrical engineering laboratories. Very adept at laboratory work, he concentrated on measurement techniques and published thirty papers in that field. While Berg supervised the eight electrical engineering doctoral theses submitted to the College, Grover helped most of the candidates implement their research. One of his students, Sylvester Haefner, credits Grover with helping him design and build the instruments needed for his dissertation.

Tom Hoffman, a student in the early forties, recalled:

I remember two things about Fred. First, while lecturing he always looked out the window... never at the students. Second, he gave long essay-type exams. When you got one back... twelve pages or so... there would be no mark on it anywhere except an '86' or a '92' or something at the top of page 1. His standards were truly inscrutable.

Grover had been interested in astronomy since at least 1899, when he served as a volunteer observer at the Harvard Observatory. He published a paper, "Poetry and astronomy" (1937) and in the same year brought out *Pageant of the heavens*, a book for amateur astronomers. Elected a trustee of the Dudley Observatory in 1944, he served for the rest of his life. After his wife's death in 1959, he travelled on at least three occasions to the southern hemisphere to observe the southern skies.

In retirement, Grover continued to publish technical papers and also busied himself writing about the department's history. His "Notes on the History of the E.E. Department of Union College," written in 1951, is reprinted in E.J. Craig's *EE at Union* (1994).

—Edward J. Craig

Gymnasiums. The college has had four gymnasiums:

- 1) An open-air set of gymnastic equipment was installed between North and South Colleges in 1827. The remarks of President Eliphalet Nott Potter at the cornerstone-laying ceremonies for Old Gym in 1874 contain most of what is now known about this equipment:

Soon after [the disbanding of the cadet corps], a foreigner by the name of Torrey procured for and brought to the college quite an amount of gymnastic apparatus, which was set up in the valley which then separated the college buildings, and became the teacher of gymnastics. For some reason, perhaps for want of a suitable building, the apparatus fell

into disuse, and when Prof. Foster entered college [in 1834] nothing remained of Torrey's collection, and he only remembers that there was a tradition that President Nott had caused the apparatus to be removed on account of some injury which had happened to one of the students.

Another source gives the foreigner's name as Taube. He has not been further identified under either name.

- 2) Another outdoor gymnasium, equally obscure, was apparently installed around the fall of 1860 in the "grove" of trees opposite the Psi Upsilon house. By 1869, the *Union College Magazine* complained, it was falling apart:

It is earnestly hoped that as soon as spring opens, the gymnasium in the grove will be thoroughly repaired and new apparatus added. In its present dilapidated condition it is a reproach to the college. The frames, besides being weakened by age and decay, have lost some of their braces. They are old. They are unfit for use. They are unsafe. Other colleges have spacious halls.

Not long afterward, some members of the Class of 1873, agitating for a "spacious hall," destroyed what remained of this equipment.

- 3) "Old Gym," the first indoor gymnasium, was erected in 1874 (see BECKER HALL).
- 4) ALUMNI GYMNASIUM was erected in 1914 and greatly expanded in 1987.

H.E.L.P. Program. In the aftermath of the Second World War, many returning veterans, fresh from the discovery of how poorly other countries understood America, found the College also lamentably parochial. One veteran, Chi Psi president Charles F. Stewart '49, whose fraternity was already providing free room and board for a foreign student, took the initiative, with the support of College chaplain Victor Brown, in setting up a program to bring several foreign students each year to Union.

The H.E.L.P. ("Higher Education for Lasting Peace") program, modelled after a similar program at Bowdoin, began in the fall of 1948 with seven students to whom the College awarded one-year scholarships while seven fraternities provided them with free room and board. Other fraternities later joined the program as one hundred and four students from twenty-five countries came to Union under the program during its first decade. The Institute of International Education acted as a clearinghouse in placing the students. Because Union's academic credits would not necessarily be accepted at their own universities, few H.E.L.P. students could remain for more than one year.

In the summer of 1958, as the program finished its first decade, President CARTER DAVIDSON used a Rockefeller Foundation grant to visit many former H.E.L.P. students in Europe, assessing the effect on them of their year at Union.

Although considered a success in its time, the program gradually ceased to serve its original purpose as more Europeans became able to visit and study in America on their own and American study abroad became much more common. Growing anti-American sentiment during the era of the Vietnam War decreased demand for the program.

For various reasons, most participants came from Europe; of the first one hundred and four, only nine were Asians and eleven were Latin Americans, while ten came from Denmark alone. In February 1965, Provost Theodore Lockwood and professor Alan Roberts expressed the wish that more fraternities would select non-western students; Roberts explained that "too many fraternities tend to gravitate toward the 'tall, blonde Scandinavian' types because these fellows seem so much like the Americans that they will have an easy adjustment to the members of the fraternity."

The program continued until 1974/75 but brought far fewer students to Union during its last decade than in the earlier years.

Hainebach, Hans (Sept. 30, 1909–Aug. 27, 1966). Professor of French and German, 1948–66.

A native of Mainz, Germany, one of two sons of Heinrich Hainebach, a physician, and Clara Rheinheimer Hainebach, Hans Hainebach studied at the universities at Freiburg, Heidelberg, and Berlin, as well as at the Sorbonne, before receiving his doctorate from Giessen (1936). He wrote his dissertation, on the life and culture of the Archbishopric of Mainz during the eighteenth century, under the direction of Karl Viëtor, later chairman of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures at Harvard University.

Prevented by Hitler's Jewish exclusionary laws from pursuing the higher-level teaching career for which he had prepared, Hainebach taught Jewish children at the Landschulheim, Herlingen from 1934 to 1938. He then fled Germany for England, where from August to December 1939 he helped in a refugee camp for Austrian and German children at Claydon, near Ipswich. From Britain he emigrated to Cincinnati, where his brother was living, and taught briefly at the Hebrew Union College.

During the war, as the equivalent of a staff sergeant in the U.S. Army Signal Corps, along with such other German exiles as Klaus Mann, he broadcast propaganda from Algeria and later Italy. After the war Hainebach took postdoctoral courses in American history at Columbia University and worked briefly as a foreign affairs specialist with the War Department, but gave it up for his first love, teaching, at Brown University (1946–48).

He came to Union as an assistant professor of French and German in 1948, advancing to full professor ten years later. After the dissolution of his 1947

marriage to Sourya Pisano, he married Hedda Wagner in 1959.

Professor Hainebach was very fond of children and never turned down a request to help them. One summer, at the Foreign Language Institute of the University of New Hampshire, he taught a demonstration class in German for second and third grade pupils and a course attended by teachers from all over the country on the teaching of foreign languages in elementary school. He did some demonstration teaching at Schenectady's Elmer Avenue School, and when WMHT began as an educational television station with studios in the Riverside School, he presented an introduction to German. In the fall of 1960, he took a leave to serve the American Council on Education, which, under federal mandate, wanted to inventory the teaching of rare languages at American universities.

Hainebach was neither a teacher with a golden tongue nor a highly productive scholar. Yet he was a splendid teacher and a genuine scholar. He loved young people as well as literature, and many students returned that love and responded with affection to his warm humor and wry wit.

Although like most of his colleagues in the easy-going CARTER DAVIDSON era he published little, he thoroughly enjoyed research, for he loved old books and libraries, and devoted many hours to fascinated digging into the life and works of Thomas Paine and of Johann Georg Forster, a key figure in eighteenth-century Franco-German intellectual and scientific relationships. Locally, he investigated the lives of Professor ELIAS PEISSNER and Amalia Schoppe, the German novelist who spent her last years in Schenectady. His bibliography, *German publications on the United States, 1933 to 1945*, appeared in 1948.

The love of music was also an integral part of his life. With his wife Hedda, Hainebach regularly traveled to the Marlboro Music Festival from its earliest days and never missed a concert at Union. As a talented artist he often filled the margins of his programs with comic sketches of the musicians. His letters home from the war likewise contain drawings of people and places, sketched with an affectionate but also a whimsical eye. He enjoyed writing wryly satirical verses and also occasionally played the alto recorder, like the man a mellow, unassertive instrument, much loved in its heyday.

He succumbed at fifty-six to myasthenia gravis. Following his death, his widow, Hedda Hainebach, had charge of the College's modern language laboratory for twenty-two years.

—S.O.A. Ullmann

Hale Club. The Hale Club (1932–70; 1976–78) was established to carry on the traditions of the English Club (1912–32) following the death of the latter's principal founder, Professor EDWARD EVERETT HALE

Jr. Organized February 2, 1912, by English professors Hale and STANLEY PERKINS CHASE, the English Club was composed of members of the faculty and senior students, not all affiliated with the English Department. Fortnightly meetings in CHARLES WALDRON'S office in Washburn Hall were devoted to literary and artistic matters, but the early inclusion of an initiation ceremony and a Christmas banquet indicate a style that was convivial as well as scholarly. By 1924 the *Garnet* cited its additional purpose: "to propagate interest in liberal education and in the classical traditions of Union College," and from the earliest years accounts in the *Union Alumni Monthly* (probably written by charter member Waldron) refer to the "delightfully informal" and often barbed humor of the social occasions.

Chase left the College in 1925, but even before then Professor Hale's personality and style so dominated the club that his death in 1932 precipitated a problem for the future of the group. After an abortive plan by the English Department to exclude non-department members, nearly all faculty and students members joined instead a new group named to commemorate the leadership of Dr. Hale.

From its early years the Hale Club strove to maintain the *camaraderie* and traditions which by now strongly marked all its functions. The quiet customs of the Club often served as a gentle mockery of fraternal pomposities. In the beginning, for example, "Spike" Hale served as "perpetual president of the English Club," and in later years the machinery of the Hale Club was managed anonymously by one or two members acting "for the Committee," the mild joke being that there was no such committee. In the years of the English Club, Hale always wrote a little play about an hour before the initiation of new members; new men performed extemporaneously, but the opening scene always began with ELIPHALET NOTT and JOHN HOWARD PAYNE in bed together. The tradition carried on for many years.

Conviviality was not all, however. Early references to the English Club mention sessions mainly literary (the modern drama of Ibsen, Shaw, and "the Irish Plays," for example.) Later, Hale Club talks were often devoted to such topics as entertaining tricks in mathematics (Professor William Stone) or an engaging history of the Darwin-Wallace theories of evolution (Professor Raymond Rappaport). The subjects were always intriguing and informative for a general audience, but the tone was kept light and congenial, indeed a very model of friendly scholarship. Membership to Hale Club was open (by election only) to members of the faculty and junior or senior students who were deemed "clubbable," as the group liked to phrase it. The word merely implied qualities hoped for in all members: a facility of wit accompanied by taste and intelligence, and a liking for the comfortable social mix-

ing of students and faculty. By the 1950s, the total current membership was usually around twenty-five faculty and a like number of junior and senior students. Although its roots were those of a "literary" club, the spectrum of membership was comfortably broad. The 1977/78 roster of faculty, for example, included five from English, six from History or Political Science, three each from Philosophy and Arts, two each from Physics and Psychology, and one each from Mathematics, Engineering, and Biology.

The style of the Club was often to "play off" the baggage of other groups of more solemn purpose. It maintained no constitution or officers and kept no regular minutes; it retained no formal records, provided no club pins, keys or certificates, and proceeded with almost no rules at all. Instead, the Club preferred to go by "tradition," even if it had to make up a tradition as it went along. Above all it abhorred the pompous, and it cultivated a sense of playfulness that pricked balloons of pretension.

The earlier English Club had begun with an ambitious schedule of fortnightly meetings on literary matters, but the sequent Hale Club devolved over the decades into a less frequent and less formal practice. (Hale Club also shunned publicity; listing membership in a student résumé would have seemed gauche.) In the years from at least 1950 to its demise in 1978, the calendar of the year included a fall initiation, one or two additional sessions in each semester, and an annual initiation-picnic in the spring. The highlight of the year, however, was the Christmas Dinner, later altered to a Valentine Dinner when the change to a three-term calendar in 1966 ended the fall term long before Christmas. These formal feasts began with preprandial libations at a campus faculty home and ended with an anonymous exchange (assigned by that year's "Committee") of inexpensive gifts, each accompanied by an anonymous light verse. The poems were expected to be "perfect in form and in good taste, though not necessarily deferential." Each dinner provided some delightful spoofs and parodies, and the authors of the poems were rarely guessed.

Administrators, incidentally, were by custom *not* invited to join the Hale Club, perhaps because they were so much more useful as targets for the irreverent satire of other members. "The Very Model of a Modern College President," Professor HAROLD LARRABEE'S much-anthologized whimsy, apparently originated with his recitation of it at the Christmas dinner in 1935.

The Club maintained its quiet manners and customs into the 1960s, but with increasing difficulty during that decade. Most plain was a changing attitude among students, who were clearly less interested in "relating" to people over thirty, or in approving any "elitist" group. Meetings were sometimes cancelled for lack of response, and the last attempt at business was around 1969 or 1970.

After a hiatus of five or six years, a small group of faculty, led by Alan Nelson and Bob Carman, hoped that the weather might be changing. Following some queries to old members in the spring of 1976, they attempted to revive the group in the fall. This required election of a few new faculty, plus invitations to a whole group of students who of course had never heard of Hale Club. And since the College had meanwhile become co-educational, it also gave opportunity for election of female students for the first time. The roster for 1978 shows a list of thirty-two students, eighteen of whom were women.

Still, the Hale Club was not able to achieve its former energy, momentum, or collegial spirit, and it was quietly allowed to die after 1978. The last person acting "for the Committee" placed the odd archives in a small box and eventually contributed the remains, with a brief report, to the College archives.

—H. Alan Nelson

Hale, Edward Everett (Feb. 18, 1863–Aug. 19, 1932). Professor of Rhetoric and Logic, 1895–1903; Professor of English, 1903–32.

Edward Everett Hale Jr. came from a lineage perhaps more distinguished than that of any other Union College professor. Born in Boston, he was the third son and fourth child of the five offspring of the eminent Unitarian clergyman and author (best remembered for his story "The man without a country"), Edward Everett Hale Sr., and Emily Beecher Perkins Hale. Prominent relatives on his father's side included his great uncle, Secretary of State and Senator Edward Everett, and his great, great uncle, the martyr-spy Nathan Hale. On his mother's side the clergyman Lyman Beecher was his great-great-grandfather, while the abolitionist-preacher Henry Ward Beecher and the novelist Harriet Beecher Stowe were his grandmother's uncle and aunt. The novelist, short story writer and feminist Charlotte Perkins Gilman was his first cousin.

The future Union College professor attended Roxbury Latin School and Harvard, graduating from the latter in 1883. After three years of graduate work at Harvard, Hale taught English for four years (1886–90) at Cornell, then obtained a Harvard fellowship to study in Germany at the universities of Göttingen and Halle. He earned a PhD in 1892 from Halle with a dissertation on *Die chronologische Anordnung der Dichtungen Robert Herricks*. On his return he occupied the chair of English at the University of Iowa for three years before accepting an offer to come to Union College in 1895 as professor of rhetoric and logic.

Hale was already familiar with the College and had several connections with it. His uncle, Nathan Hale, had been Acting Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, 1869–71, while his father had twice addressed alumni meetings (1869, 1889) and had delivered a lecture in the Butterfield Lecture series in 1894. More im-

portant, Hale himself, following visits to Professor and Mrs. MAURICE PERKINS as early as 1886, had married their daughter Rose in 1893. Like Maurice Perkins, Hale's mother, née Perkins, came from a socially prominent Connecticut family; they were probably distantly related.

Following Maurice Perkins's death in 1901, the Hales occupied, with Mrs. Perkins, the apartment at the west end of SOUTH COLONNADE, a part of the area later named Hale House. A fire in the early morning of January 1, 1910, destroyed the apartment, including Hale's valuable library. The apartment was soon rebuilt.

Hale began producing books while in graduate school at Harvard, editing from manuscript the *Notebook... 1638–1641* of Thomas Lechford (1885). He next joined his father in editing the two-volume *Franklin in France, from original documents...* (1887–88).

He apparently published nothing while at Cornell or the University of Iowa, but at Union, finding his salary inadequate and the College unable to increase it, he turned to producing a spate of schoolbooks, many of them selections from literary classics: *Selections from Robert Herrick* (1895); Milton's *Paradise lost* (1896); Irving's *Knickerbocker stories* (1897); Irving's *The sketchbook* (1897); Longfellow's *Evangeline* (1897); Bunyan's *Pilgrim's progress* (1898); Eliot's *Silas Marner* (1898); Kingsley's *Westward ho!* (1898); Longfellow's *Song of Hiawatha* (1898); Scott's *Lay of the last minstrel* (1899); Goldsmith's *The vicar of Wakefield* (1900); Milton's shorter poems (1900); *Selections from Walter Pater* (1901); Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* (1901); Shakespeare's *Macbeth* (1902); *Shakespearean comedies* (1902); Shakespeare's *The tempest* (1903); Tennyson's *The princess* (1903); Addison's *Sir Roger de Coverley papers* (1904); Poe's *Stories and poems* (1904); Shakespeare's *King Henry V* (1905); Burke's *Speech on conciliation with America* (1907), and *Select poems of Matthew Arnold* (1908).

Several of these readers were collected in three volumes in 1925 as "The Hale literary readers." Hale also published nine anthologies for schools: *Poems of knightly adventure* (1897); *Literature: a fifth reader* (1901); *Ballads and ballad poetry* (1902); *American essays* (1902); *English essays* (1902); *Longer narrative poems* (1902); *American stories* (1903); *English stories* (1903), and *American fiction* (1917).

His other textbooks included *Constructive rhetoric* (1896); *Greek myths in English dress* (1902); *Dramatists of to-day* (1905), and *Elements of the short story* (with Fredrick T. Dawson) (1915). *Dramatists of to-day*, discussing several European playwrights not then well-known in America, was the most influential of these; it went through at least six editions.

Hale's best work was probably in the field of biography. A short biography of *James Russell Lowell* (1899)

and a popular compilation titled *Men of achievement* (1902) were contemporary with his schoolbooks, but after he had largely ceased to publish textbooks, he turned his hand to a substantial political biography, *William H. Seward* (1910).

His most lasting book, *The Life and letters of Edward Everett Hale* (1917), discharged a filial obligation. It can hardly be without significance that, although only fifty-four, Hale then ceased writing books.

He also contributed to periodicals, including the *Dial*, *Atlantic Monthly*, and *Outlook*, and wrote the article on Professor TAYLER LEWIS for the *Dictionary of American biography*.

As usually happened to tall, thin men in his time, Hale acquired the student nickname "Spike." Though respected, he was not a widely popular teacher; his greatest strength lay in his intellectual independence and wit. When several of his friends tried after his death to capture the unusual quality of his mind; each saw something different. CHARLES WALDRON '06 wrote:

Dr Hale was not for the many. That touch of the obvious which so often forms part of the popular idol was not found in him. He had no gift for attracting superficial youth, and while most kindly by nature, he believed it a waste of time to struggle with boys who did not wish to learn or who lacked the sensibilities to understand the material with which the course dealt.... His teaching was a pouring out of himself,—a rich experience for those capable of appreciating it but somewhat bewildering to others....

His scholarship was the result of an inquiring mind, never content to take things at secondhand.... He followed his own intellectual bent, entirely free from the egotism that mars so many men who would be different. These qualities were contagious; and while his learning was wide, and, in his own line, deep, it was the example of the man himself that was the most effective part of his teaching.

Like Waldron, JAMES M. CLINE '20 had been both student and colleague:

His every act was charged with a youthful spirit—not with the naive charm which sometimes attaches to youth, but with the virile essence of a long and disciplined individualism....

The problem of the teacher is to prevent [the student] from learning the things that are not so. And this Dr. Hale strove manfully to do. Some few there were who saw his point and whose lives have been so informed by his discipline that they see much of the world through his eyes.... For the most part, however, they came to his class-room to learn the truth from the very lips of the oracle itself, and they found there only a man who seemed not to be sure of the most obvious things—things they were sure of before they came to college.

Not only was his scepticism disturbing; his manner of teaching was even more so. His lectures—if lectures they might be called—were composed as a man suddenly called upon to speak his ideas. You could imagine that he talked this way in his own house.

He demanded little of the world; but the world has a way of forcing itself upon one.... He viewed such incursions

upon his leisure with tolerant resentment; but he never ceased to put up a strong resistance, nor was he ever more amusing than when he saw that his bulwarks were wavering.

Theodore Baird, who taught English at Union about 1922, later recalled:

We [his colleagues] delighted in his talk, we collected his remarks, we exchanged them and repeated them, keeping up day by day with the flow of his humor and his ideas.... He delighted in a good audience.... He talked about everything, and he found something interesting to say about everything. He believed that he could teach Freshman English as well from an old copy of the *Schenectady Gazette* as he could from Mill's *Civil Liberty*...and he could have done so, for the activity and originality of his mind was enormous. The slightest thing would set him thinking aloud. He would wind into his subject, analyzing the obvious, marshalling his evidence, all with the strictest exercise of logic.... He would search for a conclusion, and almost always he struck up a new relationship of ideas. Sometimes it was merely eccentric and he would join in a laugh...

When Hale came to Union, English Language and Literature, and Rhetoric and Logic, became separate departments. Hale was at first in charge of the latter field, but in 1902, in a financial crisis, the trustees forced the administration to dismiss either Hale or professor of English JAMES TRUAX. President Raymond seems to have been ambivalent, but Hale stayed and Truax left in 1903. From that year, Hale bore the title Professor of English and was in charge of both areas. Indeed, until Horace McKean arrived in 1905 as Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and Public Speaking, Hale apparently did all the teaching. As the two areas coalesced into an English department, Hale was considered its head.

In 1907 Hale announced a series of poetry readings each Wednesday evening at 10 [!]. "As far as possible poetry will be read from the works of authors not included in the curriculum." Three years later, he formed the highly idiosyncratic English Club; although his colleague STANLEY PERKINS CHASE joined him the following year, the club soon came under Hale's exclusive leadership and lasted until his death (see HALE CLUB). He was also a member of New York City's prestigious Century Club.

About 1902, Hale underwent a religious conversion from Unitarianism to evangelical Presbyterianism. For several years he devoted himself to work among the poor, becoming first president of the City Mission; in the words of Frank Parker Day's funeral eulogy, he "laboured among the waifs and strays of Schenectady." His enthusiasm for this kind of work later waned; in 1930 he wrote in response to an invitation to join a philanthropic organization: "I have shown a good deal of this vicarious benevolence in the course of my life, and I am coming to believe that for people in my position it is not as good a thing to do as it once seemed."

An interest in the Progressive movement, kindled about 1907, led him to run (unsuccessfully) for Con-

gress in 1912 on the Bull Moose ticket. He is said to have edited the *Schenectady Progressive*, a journal of which no files appear to be extant.

A charter member of the Adirondack Mountain Club, Hale frequently hiked and botanized in that region, but he also enjoyed vacation travel in the American west; those trips resulted in articles on such subjects as French place names in New Mexico. Other place name research was incomplete at his death. In the last five or six years of his life he devoted much of his leisure to painting (his brother and sister were both well-known artists).

Union awarded him an LittD in 1928.

Hale suffered a heart attack in the spring of 1932, and the administration announced that he would be stepping down as department head. He was apparently not reconciled to giving up the post, but a second heart attack that summer proved fatal.

Active in the women's suffrage movement, Rose Perkins Hale served as president of the Schenectady Board of Education in 1916 and ran successfully for the Schenectady County Board of Supervisors in 1920; she was said to be the first woman elected to public office in New York State. Each of the Hales' children attended Union (Maurice Perkins Hale '18, Nathan Hale '22 and Thomas Shaw Hale '23), as did grandson Maurice Perkins Hale Jr. '50.

Hale House. In 1935–36, SOUTH COLONNADE was entirely rebuilt as a dining hall, faculty lounge and student lounge, and renamed "Hale House" in honor of Professor EDWARD EVERETT HALE JR., whose home had formerly occupied part of the colonnade.

The western end of South Colonnade had long contained a faculty apartment—perhaps from the time the building was erected. Eliphalet Nott was among those who once lived there.

Professor MAURICE PERKINS lived in the colonnade apartment until his death in 1901, at which time his widow was joined by their daughter and son-in-law, Rose and Professor Edward Everett Hale Jr. It then officially became the Hales' home, although Mrs. Perkins continued to live with them until her death in 1922. The ten-room apartment was badly damaged on January 1, 1910, by a fire in which Hale lost his valuable library. The Hales returned after the apartment was rebuilt and remained until Professor Hale's death in 1932. When Mrs. Hale left the following spring, Professor DAVID MORSE and his family occupied the rooms from 1933 until 1935.

The closing of the rather primitive COLLEGE UNION in 1929 left the College without a dining hall of any kind; students who did not belong to fraternities had to walk downtown or to a boarding house for every meal. When DIXON RYAN FOX, not long after becoming president in 1934, publicly deplored this situation, trustee WALTER C. BAKER and his wife offered

to convert South Colonnade into a dining hall and lounges.

The College had at that time very few attractive interiors—only the club-like SILLIMAN HALL was regularly available to students—and the Bakers, who were collectors of art and antiquities, wanted to set a standard of elegance. Although they were at first "anonymous donors," they were involved in every phase of the project, with the result that Hale House reflected strong individual tastes rather than the institutional style an architect would tend to select for the public rooms of a college. The Bakers chose the architect (Egbert Lowe) and the decorator (Oscar O. Widmann) and worked closely with both, primarily in Early American style, though many deviations were permitted.

In the entry hall a curved cherry staircase rose to the second floor. The attendant's desk was a scaled-down copy of the George Washington desk in City Hall, New York City. The lounges, furnished with period reproductions, were decorated with an attention to detail that can only be suggested here. The first floor student lounge, intended to serve small meetings as well as individual students, was furnished with antiques: clocks, porcelains, lamp bases and Delft plates; the rug, specifically designed for the room, was hand woven in Austria. Over the fireplace at the west end, on the approximate site of Hale's former study, hung a portrait of Professor Hale by his sister, Ellen Day Hale.

The similarly furnished second floor faculty lounge contained a collection of fine porcelains, at least one of museum quality, as well as dozens of other accessories, such as a Chinese lacquered chess board with red and white carved ivory men. In the "Academic Guest Room" adjoining the Faculty Lounge, the pewter lighting fixtures were specially made with a bold relief figure of Minerva.

At the east end of the dining hall (where meals were served by student waiters) stood a fireplace faced with Italian black-veined marble. The mahogany furniture was Chippendale in design, and the floor consisted of wide oak planks. Portraits of College worthies hung on the walls.

On the building's south side the Bakers created a walled garden. Otherwise, except for the new entryway and the fact that the flat roof over the east end was altered to match the peaked roof over the west end, the exterior of South Colonnade remained unchanged.

Hale House formally opened April 30, 1936; though the effect on the whole College of providing non-fraternity students with better facilities than any fraternity could offer should not be underestimated, everyone understood that Hale House had a larger purpose. The ambiance of the rooms and the quality of the furnishings were intended also to civilize the students (and perhaps their elders as well). The setting was to be lived up to. Although such influences cannot be measured, there is no reason to doubt that for a long time

Hale House did have an uplifting effect on those who used it. Speaking at the opening, President Fox asked, "Why should we teach art in any form, as we do in many forms, if we are afraid to let students live with it?"

To the extent that uplifting influences are needed, there is, in addition to normal wear, inevitable degradation at the hands of the remnant who are not uplifted. Renewal would have demanded the same degree of taste and conviction that the Bakers originally devoted to creating Hale House, and those attributes are personal, not institutional. As the furnishings of Hale House wore out, were broken, stolen or vandalized, they were not replaced with comparable objects. Moreover, in postwar America, and especially from the 1960s onward, fewer members of any segment of the College community wholeheartedly embraced the gentility exemplified by the Bakers' Hale House.

The first retreat from gentility was forced by the War itself. The Navy V-12 men had to be fed, and in late spring of 1943, by placing wooden walls on top of the wall around the garden, the College created a barn-like auxiliary dining hall in the Hale House garden. "Hale House Annex" seated 500 men, served cafeteria style. Crude as the structure was, the College found it hard to relinquish after the War. A sandwich bar (called The Nott Hole) was set up there in the fall of 1946, and by 1955 the hall was being used for non-fraternity dances, jazz concerts, and to house Navy submarine crews and GE or ALCO personnel during periods of labor trouble. When the Annex was razed in the summer or fall of 1955, the Hale House Close was restored.

The Alumni Council renovated the lounges in 1972, and Hale House was formally rededicated May 6, 1972, as the Alumni Center. The following year, the Council replaced the visitor's apartment at the west end of the second floor with a kitchen. Through a gift of Joseph Milano '36 and his wife Betty, the Faculty Lounge was completely refurbished in 1979/80. Renamed the Milano Lounge, it has since been used only for special occasions.

From about 1972 until the College Center opened in 1988, the dining hall was sometimes called the College Commons. By about 1983, it was again insufficient, and a doorway was opened to Old Chapel, which was used as an auxiliary dining hall. Since 1988, Hale House dining hall has been used only for special occasions.

Hall, Russell Alger (Aug. 30, 1893–?). Professor of Civil Engineering, 1930–42.

Born in Blissfield, Michigan, one of seven children of Willis and Luella Luce Hall, Russell Hall earned a Bachelor of Civil Engineering degree at the University of Michigan in 1916 and then served during the First World War as a private in the U.S. Engineers Corps, 1917–19. He married Vera Parren in 1919; they had three children.

Hall taught at the University of Illinois, 1920–30, earning an MS there in 1924. Appointed to the Union faculty in 1930, he became civil engineering department chairman in 1935/36, serving in that position, and for a while as division chairman, until he was called away at the end of 1941/42 to do war-related work at Republic Steel. Before and during his years in Illinois he had worked at a variety of short-term engineering jobs. Now, finding that his responsibilities in the design of blast furnaces to increase steel production were much more satisfying than teaching, he resigned from Union effective June 1, 1943.

From 1946 to 1959, he served as assistant city engineer for the City of San Diego.

Handicapped Access. Like other colleges with old, elevator-less buildings, Union became accessible to the handicapped as laws required it. The first modifications were made in the summer of 1981 to Schaffer Library, Bailey Hall, the Science and Engineering Center, North and South Colleges and the Dutch Hollow Pub.

Several members of the College community have had notable handicaps. TAYLER LEWIS's extreme deafness made him the butt of student pranks and caused the trustees to relieve him of some of his teaching duties. ELIPHALET NOTT was so incapacitated by rheumatism in 1846 that he had to be carried by his servant, MOSES VINEY. Nott recovered, but at the end of his life he was confined to a wheelchair by several strokes.

Henry James Sr.'s leg had been amputated above the knee, and at first he got around on crutches with the help of other students; a few months after entering in 1828 he was fitted for a wooden leg. As a student, CHARLES N. WALDRON '06 was compelled by poor eyesight to seek readers; Rose Perkins Hale was among those who read to him. Later, as a member of the administration, he became entirely blind and used seeing eye dogs.

English instructor Edward Oakes, a paraplegic who lived in Old Gym while teaching at Union circa 1920–23, got around in a wheelchair pushed by a student.

Hans Groot's Kill. The creek that traverses the campus has probably existed since the last glacier receded, about 7,000–8,000 years ago. It originates east of Balltown Road and flows into the Mohawk River at the former American Locomotive works.

The traditional name of the creek, Hans Groot's Kill, is apparently not derived from a person named Hans Groot; rather, in the later seventeenth century Symon Groot had a house on what became the College grounds. The upstream portion of the brook running through it was called Hansen's Kill, for one Hendrik Hansen, and the portion running through Groot's property is said to have acquired an amalgamated

name from that fact. In his diary, Jonathan Pearson uses only the name "Simon's Kill," which was presumably current in the nineteenth century.

The creek's principal function for the College has been aesthetic; it created the hollow in which Jackson's Garden was laid out, and meanders pleasingly through it. Romantic accounts of the Garden always mention the creek, and "the brook that bounds through old Union's grounds," is celebrated by the Alma Mater in a classical parallel with the waters of Delphi.

Practical uses have been fewer. In 1832, and doubtless at other times, students dammed the creek sufficiently to create a swimming hole, and in 1934/35 they used it to feed a skating rink. In the 1860s and as late as 1871, there were two watergates (flood gates) on the College section of the creek.

As the College has developed, the creek has often proved inconvenient, and in recent years much of it has been buried on the campus as it had already been buried between the campus and the Mohawk. The section between Terrace Lane North and Seward Place was contained in a seventy-two-inch underground culvert in 1966, and during the 1984 construction of the North Entry Road, the section from the Alexander Lane bridge south to Jackson's Garden was also culverted, and the bridge thus eliminated. Earlier, during the construction of the Central Utilities Building in 1966, the path of that section of the brook had been altered.

Planning a storm sewer to serve the area east of the College in 1922, the City Engineer proposed to run the pipe across the campus by placing it in the creek bed. The City was persuaded to bury it instead, on the northeast corner of the campus, but that incident was a harbinger of future problems involving the creek and sewers. By the mid-1950s, the pollution of the creek was frequently noted, and student satirists substituted "the creek that reeks" for Fitzhugh Ludlow's "brook that bounds." In November 1970, a student reported to the Protect Your Environment Club that raw sewage was being discharged into the creek just west of the Field House by a storm sewer line which ran from the north. Investigation by a subcommittee of the Faculty Committee on Environmental Studies confirmed this, and also discovered that Union's Central Utilities Building was dumping chemically treated boiler water into the creek.

Five years later, although the College had ceased polluting the creek, the situation was just as bad; students in a civil engineering course found that the coliform count in the creek far exceeded the level the state considered safe for bodily contact. Human wastes were found to be entering the creek from a storm drain just below West Alley, several blocks east of the campus. It was believed to originate in illegal connections of sanitary sewers to storm sewers.

At this writing, the brook remains polluted and the source of the pollution remains uncertain.

The discharge of storm sewers into Hans Groot's Kill upstream, coupled with the fact that the creek is now entirely culverted downstream from Jackson's Garden, has exacerbated the problem of springtime flooding of the garden; water enters the garden faster than it can leave, with at least potential damage to the plantings.

Harris, Ira (May 31, 1802–Dec. 2, 1875). Class of 1824. Adelpic Society. Judge, Senator. Trustee, 1848–75; Acting President, 1868–69.

Born on a farm in Charleston, Montgomery County, New York, the eldest of ten children, Ira Harris moved with his family to Cortland County when he was six. After attending the Academy at Homer, New York, he entered Union College as a junior in the Class of 1822.

Graduating with honors, Harris studied for a year in a law office in Homer, then in the Albany office of Chief Justice Ambrose Spencer. He was admitted to the bar in 1827. After practicing law in Albany for eighteen years, he sidled into politics: while absent on a trip to the West in 1844, he was nominated by the Anti-Rent Party, supposedly without his knowledge, for a state assembly seat. Elected with Whig help, he served during 1845–46, then ran successfully for the state senate in 1847. He resigned the same year to run for justice of the New York State Supreme Court, where he served from 1847 to 1859.

When his term on the court expired, Harris devoted a year to European travel, then in 1861 ran successfully as a Republican for the U.S. Senate seat vacated when Lincoln chose William Henry Seward '20 as Secretary of State. Harris won the nomination in a three-way contest with Horace Greeley and William M. Evarts, because Evarts's backer, the political boss Thurlow Weed, seeing that Evarts could not win, threw the votes he controlled to Harris. Weed later regretted his support, and when Harris sought renomination in 1867 he was defeated by Roscoe Conkling.

As a senator, Harris supported Lincoln but was considered a moderate Republican, refusing, for instance, to join in the effort to expel a senator whose patriotism had been questioned. Harris was not an outstanding orator, and although he served on several important committees he seems to have been better suited to the judiciary than to legislative politics. He was a close enough friend of the Lincolns to ask Mrs. Lincoln why Robert Todd Lincoln was not in the Army.

The 2nd Regiment of New York Volunteer Cavalry, mustered in autumn 1861 and mustered out June 5, 1865, was named the "Ira Harris Light Cavalry."

Harris had been one of the founders of the Albany Medical College in 1838, and was a member of the

first faculty of the Albany Law School in 1850. While in the Senate he lectured at the law school of Columbian College (later George Washington University); after leaving the Senate, he returned to Albany, settled on a farm in Loudonville, and taught equity, jurisprudence and practice at the Albany Law School for the rest of his life. In the spring of 1871 he delivered a course of lectures on international law at Union.

A trustee of Union College from 1848 until his death, he served as acting president between the departure of LAURENS PERSEUS HICKOK in the summer of 1868 and the arrival of CHARLES AIKEN in October 1869.

At the founding of the University of Rochester in 1850, Harris had been appointed "Chancellor til the President shall be elected," but although a president was chosen after three years, Harris remained a trustee and Chancellor of the University until his death twenty-five years later. There is some reason, then, to think that he was more than a little fond of ceremonial office and not eager to relinquish it. As acting president of Union, Harris sometimes visited the campus, where he was later remembered as a portly figure in a silk hat, but most of the time he remained in Albany, leaving day-to-day administration to Professor ISAAC JACKSON. Indeed, during this period Harris encouraged those who wanted to move the College to Albany—see ALBANY (REMOVAL TO).

In September 1868, the students protested the College's inaction on several matters, including completion of the NOTT MEMORIAL and selection of a new president, by holding a mock burial of the trustees (see BURIAL AND RESURRECTION OF THE TRUSTEES); at Commencement the following year, some alumni added their severe criticism of the trustees for failing to fill the presidency. In the excitement (Isaac Jackson reported), Harris collapsed with what another trustee announced reproachfully was a paralytic stroke caused by his untiring labors for the College. Harris recovered promptly and awarded degrees the next day.

Harris married Louisa Tubbs on January 24, 1832, and after her death in 1845, he wed Mrs. Pauline Rathbone, a widow with six children. In 1867, his daughter, Clara Harris, married his stepson, the unfortunate Major Henry Reed Rathbone '57.

He also served his church as president of the American Baptist Missionary Union, and Vassar College as a trustee. Hamilton College awarded him an LLD in 1848.

Harroun, Gilbert King (Sept. 23, 1835–Sept. 12, 1901). Publisher, Inventor. Treasurer of Union College, 1893–1901.

Born in Corfu, New York, near Buffalo, G.K. Harroun (as he styled himself) graduated from the Brockport Collegiate Institute and entered business in 1858

as an owner and the publisher of the *Buffalo Courier*. The paper had a job printing plant, in the mechanics of which Harroun took an interest; with the help of a pressman, James Henry Sanford, he soon invented and patented a press to print consecutively numbered tickets.

Selling their interest in the newspaper in 1860, the two men, with a third partner, formed Sanford, Harroun & Co. to print railroad tickets. The firm flourished, printing tickets for many of the country's railroads, and in 1862 moved to New York City. In 1866, Harroun originated calendars with an aphorism for each day of the year, and in 1883–84 he published *Mastery*, a short-lived magazine intended to teach useful pastimes and handicrafts to young people. At some point he spent three years traveling around the world.

Harroun re-entered the newspaper business in 1889 as comptroller of the *New York Mail and Express*, where he remained until appointed TREASURER of Union College in 1893, succeeding Samuel E. Stimson.

His foremost duty was to manage Union's Long Island City property, a difficult job rendered harder by the College's increasingly desperate need for money (see HUNTER'S POINT, GREENPOINT AND STUYVESANT COVE PROPERTIES OF UNION COLLEGE). After he had found a buyer for the land in 1898, the College no longer needed a treasurer in New York, and the trustees asked Harroun, whose health had begun to fail, whether he wanted to move to Schenectady or retire. He apparently chose retirement, and President Raymond offered the position to James N. Gowenlock '75, who first accepted and then declined. Harroun remained on the job, though seldom in Schenectady, until his death in 1901.

Harroun took some interest in educational matters. He gave an annual fifty dollar prize to the Union senior who wrote the best essay on an economic subject, and in the aftermath of the Spanish-American War he was one of the founders, and a tireless promoter, of the Cuban Educational Association of the United States, whose function it was to "fit the people of Porto Rico and Cuba for self-government" by persuading colleges and schools to grant scholarships to boys from those countries.

Haskins Laboratory. A two-storey brick building stood east of the north end of North College, just outside Jackson's Garden, until razed in 1993 for construction of the Yulman Theatre. It served myriad purposes, high and low, under several names.

The origin of the building is obscure. It served as the barn for BENEDICT HOUSE, erected in 1873, and so presumably belonged earlier to Mrs. Benedict's father, ISAAC JACKSON; if so, it may have been built sometime after Jackson moved to the north end of North College about 1831, or, indeed, may have existed before that.

In the spring of 1873 the *College Spectator* reported that the second floor of "Professor Jackson's stable" had been fitted up as a studio for an elective course in photography and a skylight had been installed. There is room for doubt, however, about the identity of that building: an 1884 photograph seems to show a flat roof on the future Haskins Laboratory and a skylight on another nearby barn, once Professor Newman's and presumably still belonging to the occupant of the other end of North College (see SCULPTURE STUDIO).

In any case, interest in photography waned quickly, and for several decades following Jackson's death in 1877 the building to which this article is devoted served as the barn of the Benedict House and a tool-house for JACKSON'S GARDEN.

The physics department, pinched for space, took over and extensively renovated the barn in 1923, adding new windows and naming it the Physics Annex. Four years later, a major addition to the physics building proper (see ARTS BUILDING), completed in the spring of 1927, probably made the annex superfluous to the physics department.

The college short wave RADIO station, 2XQ, installed for several years in the attic of the nearby "Cat Lab" (later the Sculpture Studio), moved to the second floor of the Physics Annex by February 1926. The Radio Club was out of existence by the spring of 1931, and when it reorganized it located elsewhere, although it returned to Haskins Laboratory much later.

In 1937, at the suggestion of Dr. Willis R. Whitney, the building was turned over to Dr. Caryl P. Haskins, a Schenectady-born independent research scientist, who was appointed Research Professor in Bio-Physics. Haskins assembled his own staff at the College—he had another in Cambridge, Massachusetts—and created a laboratory to pursue biological research, most of it concerning the effects of radiation on living plant and insect cells. Union students sometimes participated in the research.

Haskins' use of the laboratory probably ended about 1941, and in 1949 the upper floor was assigned to Professor Hecker for a Wood Preservation Research Project, but the building continued to be nominally the Haskins Laboratory until about 1965, when part of it was reclaimed for the gardeners' storage.

Birger Nordlander, Research Professor of Chemistry, had an office there (1962–69), as did BENJAMIN WHITAKER (1965–67) in his retirement role as Director of the Social Science Research Council. From 1965 or earlier until after 1990, short wave station W2UC was quartered on the second floor, and students sometimes lived surreptitiously in one of the upper rooms in the summer. The Counselor to Students had an office there, circa 1970. The Photography Club had a dark-room in the building in 1986 and had apparently had one there a few years earlier. Other uses have doubtless escaped notice. When the building was razed in the

summer of 1993, the sign on the door read "Advanced Studies Arts."

Hassler, Ferdinand Rudolph (Oct. 7, 1770–Nov. 20, 1843). Professor of Mathematics and Natural History, 1810–11; first Superintendent of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Born in Aarau, Switzerland, the son of Jakob Hassler, a wealthy watchmaker, Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler studied scientific subjects in Bern, where he came under the influence of mathematics and physics professor J.G. Tralles. He later studied in Göttingen and, about 1793, visited Paris, where he met several important scientists and astronomers. Returning to Bern, Hassler undertook practical geodetic work with Tralles and worked on a government-sponsored geodetic survey of the canton. The French invasion of 1798 and the ensuing Swiss revolution interrupted this work.

Since the age of sixteen, Hassler had held cantonal political positions obtained through family influence. Under the revolutionary government, though he claimed to be non-partisan, he drafted the declaration separating Aarau from the canton of Bern. During this period he also held a variety of local and national offices.

Finding his prospects for geodetic work in Switzerland blocked, Hassler decided to emigrate to America, where he and another man planned to establish a Swiss agricultural colony in the South. With the former Marianne Gaillard, whom he had married in 1798, and their four children, Hassler embarked in 1805, leading a company of 120 artisans and laborers and their families. His personal baggage included ninety-six trunks containing a library of several thousand volumes and some scientific instruments.

The proposed stock company foundered before it began, obliging Hassler to sell part of his library. He promptly became an American citizen and began to lobby for geodetic work in America. Friends convinced President Jefferson of the desirability of a coast survey and of Hassler's qualifications to undertake it. In early 1807, Congress authorized the survey and Hassler was chosen to head it.

Knowing that survey work could not begin for some time, in February 1807 Hassler secured appointment as acting professor of mathematics at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Forced to leave when the Secretary of War barred civilians from the faculty, Hassler then accepted the March 1810 offer of Union's trustees, and apparently began immediately as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, replacing BENJAMIN ALLEN.

He taught at Union for little more than a year, and apparently not very successfully—he was far from fluent in English and was accustomed to a European style of pedagogy. His significance to the College lies in the fact that he represented President ELIPHALET NOTT'S