

The Late Hon. Asa Packer,  
Founder of Lehigh University.

# THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH.

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BY

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SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

1896.

THIS outline of the History of The Lehigh University and of the various activities of its students was prepared for the Class-Book issued by the Class of 1896, and has been published separately at the request of the Alumni.

DAVID HALL, '96.



The Late Henry Coppée, LL.D.,  
First President of Lehigh University.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, like so many of our American institutions, owes its inception and its endowment to the open-handed benefactions of one who saw the needs of his State and with noble generosity endeavored to supply the means for meeting them. He had lived for many years in the beautiful valley of the Lehigh, and had been actively engaged in the development of its wonderful mining and industrial resources. He desired to contribute still further to its progress by affording to its young men better opportunities for fitting themselves to carry on the work in which he felt such a lively interest. It will not be amiss to touch upon the principal facts regarding his career.

The Hon. Asa Packer was born at Groton, New London County, Connecticut, on the 29th of December, 1805. His father's means were slender, and when a mere boy he was obliged to do something for his own maintenance. But the occupations open to him at his home did

not promise enough for his enterprising spirit. He set out when only eighteen to seek his fortune in northern Pennsylvania. In a few years his thrift and energy had enabled him to purchase a tract of wild land which during eleven years he tilled without gaining sufficient returns to satisfy him. He then became interested in boat-building, and came to Mauch Chunk, where, in company with his brother, he purchased a canal boat and carried on an active traffic between Mauch Chunk and Philadelphia. His business prospered; his means increased, and with it his views were more and more enlarged. Becoming interested in the working of extensive coal mines, he saw that the great problem to be solved was how best to get to market the vast stores of coal laid up in the mountains of this region. Laboring upon this question he at length matured and carried through the plans for that superb monument to his sagacity as a financier, the Lehigh Valley Railroad. From this time on, his wealth constantly accumulated, and his name became synonymous with unsullied integrity and well-earned success.

His merits received full recognition at the hands of his fellow citizens. In 1843 he was placed upon the judicial bench; and in 1852 and 1854 he was chosen to represent his district in the National Congress. Nominated as candidate for the Governorship of the State in 1868, had he thrown himself into the canvas with his usual vigor, his election would have been assured, but this was not to his taste. His supreme efforts were devoted to the advancement of the great corporation which he had done so much to build up.

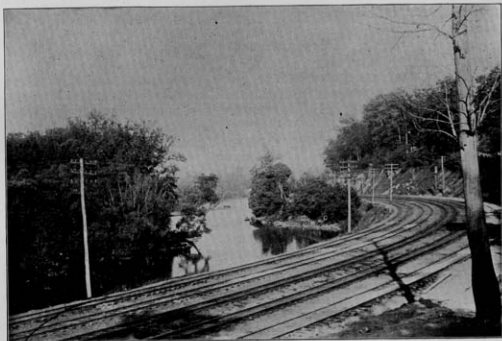
At all times a liberal man, as the years passed away, he conceived a project which should do still more for his adopted home. The Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D.D., late Bishop of Pennsylvania, thus describes the first announcement of this intention: "In the fall of 1864, an interview was requested of me by the Hon. Asa Packer of Mauch Chunk. He came to my house in Philadelphia, and said that he had long contemplated doing something for the benefit of his State, and especially of the Lehigh Valley. From that valley, he said, he had derived much of his wealth which God had given to him, and to the best interests of that valley he wished to devote a portion of it in the founding of some educational institution, for the intellectual and moral



INTERIOR VIEW OF PACKER MEMORIAL CHURCH.



improvement of the young men of that region. After conversing with him a little while, and drawing out his large and liberal views, I asked him how much money he purposed to set aside for this institution, when he quietly answered that he designed to give \$500,000. At the time of this interview no one in this country, it is believed, had offered

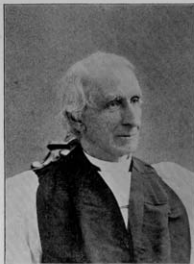


*View on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.*

in a single sum such an endowment for a literary institution. It was the noblest offering which an American had ever laid on the altar of learning, and more than equalled many royal donations which have carried down the names of kings and patrons of European universities. Filled with profound emotions at the mention of such a gift for such an



object, I asked the noble donor what specific plans he had framed in his own mind in reference to it. His reply was, 'I am not much acquainted with these matters, but you are, and I want you, if you will, to devise a plan which I can put into effective operation.' I told him that I would make the attempt. I did so. I drew up the outline sketch of such an institution as I thought would give the largest results



The Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D.D.,  
Late Bishop of Pennsylvania,  
President of the Board of Trustees, 1866-1872.

for the means used, and submitted it in a few weeks to his inspection. He examined it with the practical judgment and business habits with which he deals with all great questions, and adopted the scheme as the basis of his future university."

In the spring of 1865, Judge Packer decided to cross the ocean and spend the summer in foreign travel. Before leaving he arranged for the organization of the new institution and prepared his will, in which he

made adequate provision for the University, in case he should not return to carry out his project himself.

Accordingly, the gentlemen selected to be the first trustees met at the Sun Inn in Bethlehem, on the 29th of July, 1865, and organized by electing Bishop Stevens, President of the Board, and the Rev. E. N.



*View Across the Campus.*

Potter, Secretary. The wishes of the Founder were explained, and the preliminary steps taken to obtain plans for the proposed buildings to be erected upon the tract of fifty-six acres which Judge Packer had devoted to university purposes.

In the fall the Founder returned to America and took his seat in the Board at its next meeting. After a full discussion of the courses to be

provided, the trustees decided to elect a head for the University and entrust to him the adjustment of the details of its organization. In accordance with this resolution, on the 4th of November the office of president was tendered to Professor Henry Coppée, LL.D., of the University of Pennsylvania, and, upon his acceptance, the work began to assume a more definite shape. President Coppée was a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, had served with distinction in the Mexican War, and had had long experience as an educator, both at West Point and also in the University of Pennsylvania.

On the 9th of February, 1866, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed the act incorporating the Lehigh University, which thus began its legal existence. Judge Packer deeded to it the tract mentioned above, to which Charles Brodhead, Esq., of Bethlehem, added seven acres lying next to it.

The seal adopted for the new institution is of an oval form. In the upper part is a sun; just below it an open Bible; on the Bible is a heart. Thus are represented the Three Persons of the ever blessed Trinity. Around the upper margin are the words of Bacon: "Homo Minister et Interpres Naturæ." Around the lower margin are the words: "Lehigh University," and just below the Bible, "Founded by Asa Packer, 1865."

The President entered upon his duties on the first of April, and the first professors were elected soon afterwards.

In order to provide quarters in which to open the institution, before more extensive buildings could be erected, a church edifice belonging to the Moravian brethren, contiguous to the Park, was purchased and fitted up for immediate use. This is now known as Christmas Hall.

The first day of July witnessed the laying of the cornerstone of the main building, called Packer Hall in honor of the founder, which stands on the side of the South Mountain, in the midst of the University park, three hundred and sixty feet above the level of the sea, and is erected from a design by Edward Tuckerman Potter.

The institution was formally opened on Saturday, the first of September, 1866, in the presence of the Trustees, the Faculty, the students of the first class, and a large number of invited guests. Addresses



PACKER HALL



were delivered by the founder, by Mr. William H. Sayre, Jr., by the President and others. The new University was begun with two classes, the announcement being made that the special schools would be opened at the beginning of the following year.

The faculty, as announced in the first register, published in 1866, was as follows: Henry Coppée, LL.D., President and Professor of History and English Literature; the Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter, M.A., Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Christian Evidences; Charles Mayer Wetherill, Ph.D., M.D., Professor of Chemistry; Edwin Wright Morgan, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics; Alfred Marshall, Ph.D., Professor of Physics and Astronomy; William Theodore Roepper, Esq., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, and Curator of the Museum; George Thomas Graham, A.B., Instructor in Latin and Greek. In addition to this several departments were left open for appointment later on.

The courses contemplated four years of study, two years of which would be the same for all, being named respectively the first and second class, while the men in the two years passed in the separate schools were known as junior and senior schoolmen.

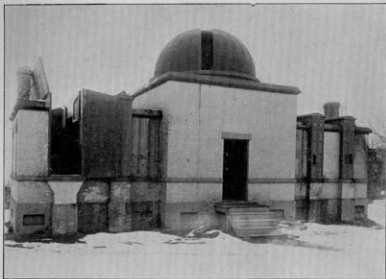
Upon the completion of these years the student elected one of the five courses then provided: General Literature, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, Analytical Chemistry; and at the end of two years received the degree appropriate to the course.

The tuition fees were \$90 per annum in the first and second classes, and \$100 in the special schools. There were three foundation scholarships to be given in each class, which should entitle the holders to free tuition and room-rent. Two competitive scholarships were also established for each class, which afforded boarding charges to the occupant in addition to tuition and room-rent.

A preparatory class was formed to supplement the fitting then obtainable in the public schools, but this was discontinued after a few years, when the proper provision was made in the lower institutions for training candidates for admission to the University.

During the early period of the history of Lehigh, a number of rooms in the buildings were rented for use as dormitories, and a regular

boarding house was provided under the direction of the faculty. In time, however, as the number of students increased, this space was needed for other purposes, and the trustees decided that it was unwise to divert any part of the endowment from the proper work of education. They determined, therefore, to do away with this part of the system then in force, since the growth of the town had been amply sufficient to accommodate all the students. Within a few years the members of

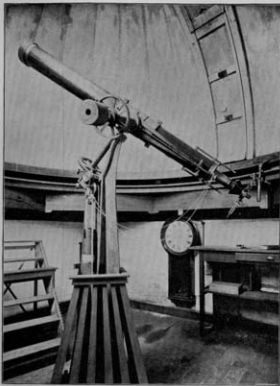


Sayre Observatory.

several of the Greek letter fraternities have provided pleasant homes for themselves either by purchase or rental.

To return to our history, a decided addition to the equipment of the university was the gift of the Sayre Observatory, by Robert H. Sayre, Esq., of South Bethlehem, in 1868. In the dome of the observatory is mounted an equatorial telescope, of six inches aperture, by

Alvin Clark & Sons. The west wing contains a superior sidereal clock, by Wm. Bond & Sons; a zenith telescope, by Blunt, and a field transit, by Stackpole. There is also a prismatic sextant, by Pistor & Martins.



Interior View of the Observatory.

Students in practical astronomy receive instruction in the use of the instruments and in actual observation.

This same year, by the bequest of General Geo. May Keim, of Reading, a fine collection of minerals was placed in the museum.

Packer Hall was occupied this fall for the first time, and the fine



drawing and recitation rooms and laboratories were ample to accommodate the special courses to be then begun.

In 1871, Judge Packer increased his already large gifts to the University, and did away with all fees. After his death, this was continued by resolution of the Board of Trustees, until 1891. At this time the increase in the number of students caused the Board to impose an annual fee of \$100 for technical courses and \$60 for literary students. This went into effect with all applying for admission after January 1, 1892. A number of free scholarships were established at this time for men needing this assistance.

Elisha P. Wilbur, Esq., of South Bethlehem, about 1872, established a prize scholarship of \$200, to be given to that student having the highest general average for his work in the second or sophomore class. This has been awarded annually on University day from then on.

Saucon Hall was built in 1874 to supply the want of more space for the various departments of the University, and was used mostly for a dormitory until the rooms were needed for other purposes.

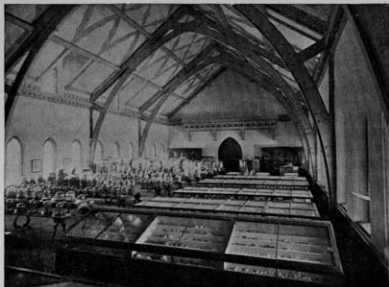
In 1875, Dr. Henry Coppée resigned his office, retaining, however, the chair of the English Language and Literature. By request of the trustees, he continued to act as head of the institution until the following year, when the Rev. John McDowell Leavitt, D.D., was elected to the presidency. He was a graduate of Jefferson College, and had filled chairs in Kenyon College and the Ohio State University. During his incumbency several important changes were made in the scheme of instruction. As early as 1872 a re-arrangement of studies was found necessary, on account of the pressure of the technical work; so that the portion of time allotted for the branches common to all the courses was cut down to a year and a half. Under President Leavitt, the old names for the classes were given up and replaced by those in use in other American colleges. In 1877 an advance was made when Judge Packer established a classical professorship and provided for the opening of the classical department. This necessitated a change in the arrangement of the courses, and the University was divided into two schools, *i. e.*, General Literature and Technology, each with its own terms of admission, those of the former being those demanded in the better grade of Eastern



CHRISTMAS AND SAUCON HALLS.



colleges. The School of General Literature contained two courses, the Classical, and the Scientific, where Latin and Greek were replaced by an increased amount of science and modern languages. The technical courses were all included in the School of Technology. The same year an advanced course in astronomy for post-graduate students, covering



Museum in Packer Hall.

two years of theoretical and practical work in the Sayre Observatory, was introduced.

Mr. Packer enlarged the domain of the University in 1875, by an additional gift of fifty-two acres contiguous to the Park. The museum was also enriched about this time through the purchase of the Werner collection of birds, the expense being defrayed by the subscriptions of a number of friends of the University. This collection has since been considerably augmented by gifts from alumni and others.

The alumni were permitted, after 1877, to choose four representatives to be honorary Alumni Trustees, these to be elected from time to

time, so that the graduates should have a share in the supreme councils of the institution. These were at first chosen two at a time for a term of two years, but, according to the present by-laws, they now continue in office four years, one being replaced each year.

The next event of interest in the history of Lehigh was the erection of the new Library building at a cost of one hundred thousand



The Rt. Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, D.D., LL.D.  
Late Bishop of Central Pennsylvania,  
President of the Board of Trustees, 1872-1890.

dollars. This was designed by the Founder to be a memorial to his daughter, Mrs. Lucy Packer Linderman.

He did not long survive the completion of this undertaking. On the 10th of May, 1879, he closed his earthly career, leaving behind him a noble reputation for benevolence and devotion to the advancement of



THE LIBRARY.



learning. Through the years which had passed since the opening of the University, the Founder had most generously provided for the cost of the successive steps in its development. He was ever ready to meet the wishes of the trustees and faculty, and showed the liveliest interest in the success of his educational venture. All the members of the University united in expressing their grief at the loss of their great benefactor. By request of the faculty, Professor Coppée delivered a memorial address on the following University Day, and the President's baccalaureate sermon was upon the same topic. The trustees, desiring to honor the lamented Founder, set apart the second Thursday of October in each year to be called "Founder's Day," with appropriate services and a suitable address. The Right Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, D.D., Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, and since 1871 the President of the Board of Trustees, was chosen to preside over the first of these celebrations, from whose admirable discourse the writer of this sketch has drawn a number of facts.

After the last tribute of respect had been paid to the mortal remains of Judge Packer, it was found that he had not forgotten the future of the University in the provisions of his will. A million and a half dollars were given as a permanent endowment for the general expenses of the institution, while four hundred thousand dollars were added to the one hundred thousand he had already devoted to the Library, making a half million in all for its building and endowment. The foundation thus assured established the resources of Lehigh upon a firm basis, the previous expenses of conducting the institution having been paid by the Founder from year to year. Mr. Packer had thus given over three millions of dollars, including the cost of the erection of the buildings.

In the fall of this year, Dr. Leavitt was granted leave of absence until the end of the academic year, the affairs of the University being administered by Professor Coppée as acting president. In April, 1880, Dr. Leavitt's resignation was accepted by the trustees.

The Hon. Robert Alexander Lamberton, LL.D., of Harrisburg, a prominent lawyer of the State and for many years an active trustee of the institution, was elected third president of Lehigh University. He assumed office in April, 1880, and was duly inaugurated upon the



fourteenth University Day, June 24. Under his vigorous management the growth of the various departments was steady and the scope of the work done was greatly extended.

The faculty was enlarged, in the first year of his administration,

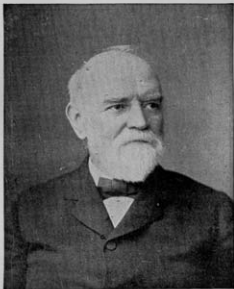


The Late Hon. Robert A. Lamberton, LL.D.,  
Third President of Lehigh University.

by the appointment of Henry C. Johnson, M.A., as professor of Latin, the former professor of Latin and Greek, W. A. Lamberton, M.A., retaining the latter department. By this means the classical course was raised to a higher degree of efficiency. An additional course, the

Latin-Scientific, was added to the School of General Literature in 1882, and in 1889 the whole scheme of studies in this school was thoroughly revised and placed abreast of the best of our American curricula.

In the School of Technology, the rapid influx of students necessitated the creation of new chairs in 1881. Thus in the department of Mining and Metallurgy, Prof. Benjamin W. Frazier, M.A., retained



Charles Hartshorne,  
Vice-President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad,  
Trustee of the University since 1881.

Metallurgy and Mineralogy, but Prof. Edward H. Williams, Jr., A.C., E.M., was appointed for Mining and Geology. In like manner, Prof. Mansfield Merriman, C.E., Ph.D., relinquished Mechanical Engineering, which had previously been united with Civil Engineering, and Joseph F. Klein, D.E., was elected to this chair.

An advanced course in Electricity was founded in 1884, and this

was expanded in 1888 to meet the needs of the new profession of electrical engineers, and a regular course with an appropriate degree was established.

The latest addition to this school is the course in Architecture which was opened in 1889 and is being developed as rapidly as possible.

The Board of Trustees proper, consisting of ten members, is now assisted in its work by the advice of a number of honorary trustees, in addition to the honorary alumni trustees mentioned before.

During the thirteen years of the administration of President Lambert the financial affairs of the University prospered. By the wills of Messrs. Harry E. and Robert A. Packer, sons of the Founder, and for many years active in the deliberations of the Board of Trustees, large prospective endowments were bequeathed to the University. Heartily in sympathy with their father's great project, they have provided for a still greater extension of its benefits in the future.

Judge John W. Maynard of Williamsport, long an interested member of the board, died May 5, 1885, and left to the library of the University his large and valuable collection of works upon law. These have been placed in a special alcove, known as the "Maynard Alcove," which is adorned with an excellent bust, executed in marble, of the distinguished jurist.

While mentioning these gifts to the University we must call attention to the fact that the Alumni Association established in 1881 a series of prizes for oratory, which are open to the competition of members of the Junior class. This contest is held annually on Washington's Birthday.

Mrs. Henry S. Haines, of Savannah, Ga., desiring to perpetuate the memory of her son, Henry Stevens Haines, a young man of great promise who was graduated at Lehigh in 1887, and died within a year after his graduation, endowed a scholarship of the annual value of \$200, which is to be devoted to the support at the University, throughout his scholastic career, of one student in the department of Mechanical Engineering.

A valuable gain to the Mineralogical Cabinet was made by the purchase of the collection of the late Professor Roepper. Mrs. Roepper

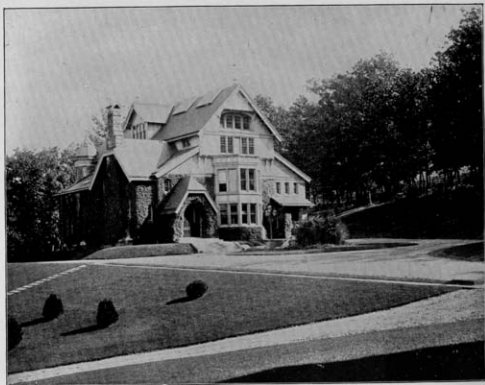


A PORTION OF THE CAMPUS IN WINTER.



also presented to the museum a fine set of specimens illustrating crystallography, to be a memorial of her husband.

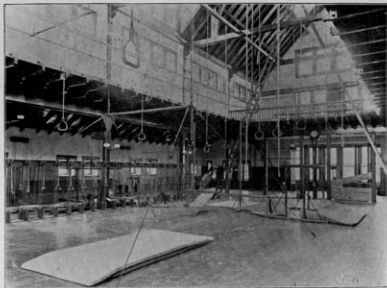
With the rise of interest in physical culture came an urgent demand on the part of the students for opportunities in this direction. In response to this appeal the authorities put up a fine, well appointed



Gymnasium.

building, at a cost of \$40,000. A regular course in gymnastic exercises was organized under a competent director, who had been trained by Dr. Sargent. Each student upon entering the University undergoes a thorough physical examination. All bodily infirmities which could

make violent exercises dangerous, such as weakness of the lungs, organic defects in the action of the heart, and such like, are carefully noted, and all who are found competent to carry on such training are tried by measurements and other tests, in order that the director may prescribe for him the particular form of exercise necessary for his full, symmetrical development. Subsequent examinations at the end of each year show, by comparison with the former records, what progress has been made. The experience of the University since March, 1883, when



Interior of Gymnasium.

the Gymnasium was opened for use, shows the wisdom of the introduction of this feature. The gain in health and strength is great, while there has been no falling off in the matter of scholarship.

The notion is very prevalent that athletic sports and gymnastic training are detrimental to study and involve a low standard of intellectual attainment. While it is true that, now and then, a student may be attracted to college principally by the desire to engage in athletic

games, it is rarely so, and, in the majority of instances, the athlete is above the average in scholarship. Physical weakness is a drag upon mental power, and the full use of the intellectual faculties is seldom possible, unless the waste of nervous energy is balanced by proper bodily exercise.

The growth of the University during President Lamberton's administration was so rapid that the capacity of the buildings, especially of the laboratories, was soon totally inadequate for the number of students in attendance. To meet this pressing need, the trustees began in 1883



Chemical Laboratory.

the erection of a large building which should contain accommodations for the chemical, mineralogical and metallurgical laboratories. This was completed and occupied in the fall of the following year. It is one of the best equipped structures of its kind in the world, and cost, complete, over two hundred thousand dollars.

The noble generosity of the Founder found its echo and counterpart



in the magnificent gift of the chapel erected by his daughter, Mrs. Mary Packer Cummings, in memory of her family.

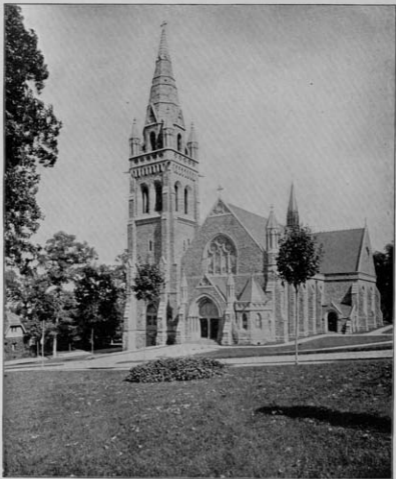
The cornerstone of the Packer Memorial Church of Lehigh University was laid on the seventh Founder's Day, October 8, 1885. The ceremony was performed by Edward Coppée Mitchell, LL.D., Right Worshipful Grand Master of the State of Pennsylvania, in the presence of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, the Trustees, the Faculty



The Rt. Rev. Nelson Somerville Rulison, D.D.,  
Bishop of Central Pennsylvania.  
President of the Board of Trustees since 1890.

and a large number of invited guests. The Masonic rites were followed by a religious service, and addresses were delivered by Bishop Whitehead, of Pittsburg, and by Bishops Howe and Rulison, of Central Pennsylvania.

Two years later, on the ninth Founder's Day, October 13, 1887, the completed structure was consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese. An eloquent sermon on "True Culture" was preached by the Right



PACKER MEMORIAL CHURCH.



Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of New York, from Joel ii, 23, "Your young men shall see visions."

The students attend brief devotions in the chapel every week-day morning except Saturday, and take part in an appropriate service on Sunday. Any student belonging to a denomination which has a place of worship in Bethlehem is permitted to connect himself with it, and is then required to be present at the Sunday morning service there. All others attend the University church, where music of a superior order is rendered, under the direction of a skillful organist, by a choir composed of students and of boys employed and carefully trained for the purpose.

Besides the agencies to be found in the lecture-room, library and museum, the students have been encouraged to do freer work on their own account by the voluntary societies which are conducted in several of the departments.

It will not be out of place, at this point in our narrative, to describe the principal buildings.

The University is situated in the midst of a fine park at the base of the South Mountain, in the town of South Bethlehem. The ground rises gradually in beautiful stretches of fine grassy lawns, studded here and there with noble forest trees. The art of the landscape gardener has been employed to adorn the natural features, while the view from the higher terraces is superb. Below flows the Lehigh, and beyond, over Bethlehem, rises the northern ridge of mountains, with their distant summits.

As the visitor enters the park from the west he passes several houses occupied by members of the faculty, the one nearest Packer Hall being the mansion of the President.

The Sayre Observatory, the gift of Robert H. Sayre, Esq., of which mention has already been made, is to the westward of these houses, and upon Brodhead Avenue, the street which forms the boundary of the university domain.

Packer Hall stands on a terrace seven hundred feet south of Packer Avenue, which bounds the park on the north. It is built of dark sandstone and is four stories high, the architecture being Gothic. The entire length is two hundred and thirteen feet. At the western

extremity a tower rises to the height of two hundred feet, from the summit of which a magnificent prospect may be seen. This building is devoted to purposes of instruction. Large lecture rooms and drawing rooms occupy the greater part. The central section on the upper floor, which was formerly used as a chapel, now contains a fine collection illustrating natural history, together with the Museum of Geology and



Mechanical Drawing Room.

Paleontology. A wing extends from the western end, which affords, in the upper story, convenient rooms for the offices of the President and Faculty, with a large lecture room below.

To the east of Packer Hall and somewhat higher, is the Gymnasium. It is constructed of Potsdam sandstone, with facings in stone of a lighter hue. It was planned by Addison Hutton, architect, of Philadelphia,



VIEW FROM THE CAMPUS.



valuable assistance in the elaboration of the details being rendered by Dr. Sargent of Cambridge. It was erected in 1882, and is supplied with the latest patterns of gymnastic apparatus. On the ground floor are bowling alleys and a large room suitable for general meetings of the students, and lined with lockers for clothes. There are side rooms containing baths, etc. The second floor is the main gymnasium, forty



Civil Drawing Room.

feet high in the centre, with a visitors' gallery at one end, and a running course in a special gallery going about the whole building and calculated to be thirty-eight laps to the mile. On the floor stand the various apparatus of the gymnasium, and the class drills under the director take place here. A regular course of instruction in gymnastics is given, which requires at least two years for its completion,



and the students are required to spend a certain amount of time each week, besides this, in practicing those exercises which in the estimation of the director are needed for their individual development. At the side of the main hall are the director's room, dressing rooms, and both tub and shower baths.

Immediately below the gymnasium is situated the University Library, which was erected by the Founder in memory of Mrs. Lucy Packer Linderman, his daughter. It is built of several varieties of stone, tastefully contrasted, and is semi-circular in form, with an effective façade in the Venetian style of architecture, with polished granite columns and surmounted with bold battlements. It is fire-proof and calculated to hold 150,000 volumes. There are, at present, about 93,000 bound volumes and a large number of pamphlets upon the shelves, with 250 periodicals embracing many departments of knowledge. Ample provision is made for the accommodation of readers upon the main floor, and students in advanced classes are allowed to consult the books in the alcoves. The collection has been selected with care and is being steadily increased from the income of the endowment, which amounts to about half a million of dollars.

The library is catalogued and arranged in accordance with the Dewey system, and is open daily from 8.30 A. M. until 10 P. M., except on Sunday, when the hours are from 1.30 P. M. until 9 P. M.

To the north of the library is the large building devoted to the laboratories of the chemical, mineralogical and metallurgical departments. This structure is built of sandstone and is thoroughly fireproof. It is two hundred and nineteen feet in length, by forty-four feet in width, with a wing ninety-five feet by fifty feet, devoted to the departments of mineralogy and metallurgy. The basement and two principal stories extend throughout the whole, with a third story in the central section.

The upper floor is occupied by the quantitative and the qualitative chemical laboratories, the former accommodating forty-eight and the latter eighty-four students. These rooms are twenty feet in height and are well lighted and ventilated. A laboratory for industrial chemistry and the supply room are also on this floor.

The first floor contains a large lecture room, a recitation room, a



ATHLETIC GROUNDS.



chemical museum and laboratories for organic, physiological, agricultural and sanitary chemistry.

In the basement is the large laboratory for the furnace assays of ores and a well appointed laboratory for gas analysis, also rooms containing the apparatus for various processes in industrial chemistry, and an engine and air-pump for vacuum filtration. A photographic laboratory is located in the third story of the central portion of the building.

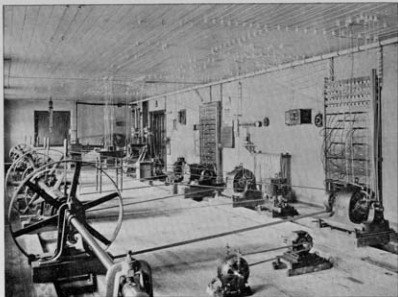
The metallurgical laboratory contains a lecture room, a blowpipe laboratory for class instruction in blowpipe analysis and in the practical determination of crystals and minerals, a museum for mineralogical and metallurgical collections, a mineralogical laboratory provided with a Fuess reflecting goniometer, a polariscope, a Groth's "universal apparatus" and a Rosenbusch polarizing microscope, a dry laboratory provided with furnaces for solid fuel and for gas with natural draught and with blast, and a wet laboratory for ordinary analytical work. It is arranged for the instruction of classes in the courses of Mineralogy, Metallurgy and Blowpipe Analysis of the regular curriculum, and to afford facilities to a limited number of advanced students for familiarizing themselves with the methods of measurement and research employed in mineralogy and metallurgy, and for conducting original investigations in these departments of science.

Below the Chemical Laboratory and along Packer Avenue are two brick structures, Saucon and Christmas Halls, which have been mentioned before.

To the west of these buildings stands the Packer Memorial Church of the University, which was erected by Mrs. Mary Packer Cummings in memory of her family. This magnificent Gothic temple is constructed of sandstone, and in elegance of finish, as well as in massiveness, is the crown of the collection of handsome buildings in the University park. The total length of the church is 168 feet inside, and the transepts measure 84 feet across. The front is adorned with a bold spire, 180 feet high, and the carved stone work of the portal, together with the projecting baptistry, give a rich variety to the lines. It will seat 900 persons comfortably, and is used not only for divine service, but also for the Commencement exercises. The interior is handsomely

decorated, and the series of stained glass windows illustrate a large number of Scripture incidents. The chancel contains a fine organ. This edifice is one of the noblest and costliest churches in the state.

To the east of the buildings described lie several minor structures, such as the steam heating building, with its artistic chimney, and the temporary hydraulic laboratory. At the eastern end of the park is situated the new Physical Laboratory.



Dynamo Room.

This structure is built of stone, and is 235 feet long and four stories high. The ground floor is devoted to electrical work, and forms the Senior electrical laboratory. It contains a large dynamo room, with the engine, dynamos and motors, with all their appliances—battery, balance, calorimetric rooms and workshop. The eastern part of the story has been carefully arranged for delicate work. The use of iron has



PHYSICAL AND ELECTRICAL LABORATORY.



been avoided; the gas and steam mains and pipes, radiators, etc., are all of brass. A hall, 200 feet long, can be darkened and used for long-range work in testing lamps.

Under this floor is the "cave," or even temperature room, completely enclosed with solid stone masonry. The upper stories contain the Junior electrical laboratory, the mechanical laboratory, the library and other rooms. On the third floor is a fine large hall for holding examinations, lectures or other meetings, and the large physical lecture room is at the eastern end. The laboratories for heat and light are on the highest floor, and the tower rooms are set apart for meteorology.

In accordance with the custom now prevailing, the building contains a large number of special laboratories, in order to insure accuracy of work.

Just east of the Physical Laboratory lie the extensive Athletic Grounds, upon which the prowess of Lehigh has so often been displayed. Tennis courts are upon the south side, and the two fields for football, baseball and lacrosse occupy the balance of the tract.

But we must turn from the record of progress to an event which cast a gloom over the University. On September first, 1893, the University was deprived of the valuable services of its President. Dr. Lamberton was stricken down suddenly by an attack of apoplexy, which terminated fatally in a few hours.

Robert Alexander Lamberton, LL.D., was born in Carlisle in 1824, and graduated from Dickinson College. He studied law and settled in Harrisburg, where he attained great distinction in his profession, and was a member of the Convention which drafted the present Constitution of Pennsylvania. Other offices of trust and honor came to him. Thus he was Grand Master of the Masonic jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, and filled many positions in the Episcopal Church, being secretary of the Diocesan Convention for many years, delegate to the General Convention, and a member of the Standing Committee of the diocese. As a patriot he had volunteered to defend his country in the War of the Rebellion, and had displayed in all the relations of life, splendid integrity and great nobility of character.

He became a trustee of the University in 1871, and when sum-



moned, in 1880, to assume the administration of its affairs, he brought his well-trained business abilities to bear upon the problems which the office presented. To the students he was kind and sympathetic. He felt it his duty to admonish as a father rather than to exercise a mere perfunctory discipline.

Impressive funeral services were held both in the chapel of the University, and also in Harrisburg, and a memorial service was appointed for the first Sunday of the new term, at which a commemorative sermon was delivered by the Right Reverend Nelson Somerville Rulison, D.D., President of the Board of Trustees, from whose eloquent remarks we make the following extract:

"In the administration of the affairs of this University, President Lamberton was wise and strong. Men who have given their lives to special studies were considered by him to be the most competent men to teach those studies, and he did not arbitrarily break their system. But when the whole curriculum of the University was completed with as much fairness to all as possible, it was enforced by a strong hand.

None of us, whether in college or out of it, have any special fondness for discipline, and while age gives us an added grace to bear, it does not take away entirely its bitterness. The eager restive youth does not always understand either its necessity or its philosophy; but I believe it is the testimony of all thoughtful under-graduates that if the President was sometimes strong and stern, he was also tender and true, and many a young man has found in him the readiest forgiveness, the wisest council, and the truest friendship.

The Trustees found in him the same qualities that the Faculty and students saw and admired. In his reports and statements of plans for work he was always painstaking, accurate, thorough and wise. No man is perfect and all men make mistakes, from which even college breeding and relations make no exceptions. But take him 'all in all,' he was in this university the right man in the right place, and his presidency will ever be regarded as a splendid success."

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the University, the duties of the presidency devolved, during the interregnum, upon the Senior Professor, Dr. Henry Coppée. For eighteen months the



DR. DROWN.



work of the University was carried on without any change; but on the 21st of March, 1895, after a short illness Dr. Coppée, the Acting President, passed to his rest. The various members of the institution united to pay the last tribute of respect and affection to one who had filled such a large place in its history. He had watched the growth of the University from its earliest inception, and had identified himself with the educational, religious and social movements of the town as well as of the University. To many of every age and condition, from the campfire of the veterans, who loved to listen to the stirring tales which he could narrate so well, to the members of the University gathered in the grand chapel which has so often re-echoed to the words of his graceful eloquence, it was a deep regret that these places should know him no more on earth. Although the development of the institution has brought many changes, the first President has left a broad mark upon its present constitution. His ready sympathy and helpfulness endeared him to all his pupils, and his memory will be a sacred treasure to all the alumni of Lehigh.

Professor William H. Chandler, Ph.D., as senior professor, presided over the University until after Commencement and conferred the degrees; after which the Rt. Rev. Nelson Sommerville Rulison, D.D., President of the Board of Trustees, inaugurated as fourth President of Lehigh University, Thomas Messinger Drown, LL.D.

Dr. Drown was educated at the Philadelphia Central High School and received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1859. He afterwards studied at Yale and Harvard and, later on, at Freiburg, Heidelberg and Paris. Upon his return to America he entered upon his career as a teacher at Harvard and was Professor of Chemistry at Lafayette from 1874 to 1881. He was Secretary of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and editor of its transactions from 1873 until 1883. In 1885 he became Professor of Analytical Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he built up a large and successful department, which at the time of his resignation had in it twenty-one instructors of all grades and 500 students. As Chemist of the Massachusetts State Board of Health since 1887, he has done much for the health of the cities by his investigations into the condition of the drink-

ing water supplied to them, and his map of "Natural Chlorine in the Waters of Massachusetts" is of great value in showing the sanitary quality of the streams thus employed. His various scientific labors have won for him an enviable reputation, and his great success in stimulating young men to real effort in study and investigation has placed him in the front rank of American educators.

Three new names were added to the teaching force of the University during the summer of 1895. The chair of Mathematics and Astronomy, which was made vacant by the resignation of Professor Chas. L. Doolittle, who had occupied it since 1874, was filled by the election of Charles L. Thornburg, B.S., C.E., Ph.D., Adjunct Professor of Civil Engineering and Astronomy in Vanderbilt University. Professor Thornburg won high honors in mathematics, and has done valuable work in connection with the astronomical calculation of the U. S. Astronomical Observatory.

Professor William C. Thayer, M.A., of State College, was called to the chair of the English Language and Literature, formerly held by Dr. Coppée. He is a graduate of Columbia, and has studied abroad. He has had much experience, both as a teacher and as a writer.

The Electrical Department was placed in the charge of Alexander Macfarlane, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D. Dr. Macfarlane was for ten years professor in the University of Texas, and is well known to the scientific world through his contributions to the Mathematics of Physics.

This year is especially memorable in the history of the University on account of the great activity and helpfulness of the different alumni associations. The dinners given to President Drown in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago and Wilkes Barre, testify to the loyalty of the alumni to their Alma Mater. The admirable presentation of the policy for the governance of the University outlined on these and like occasions, has called forth their approval and that of the people at large; and it is no idle prophecy to say that the immediate growth and strengthening of the institution must result from this union of all who are interested in the welfare of Lehigh.

The last annual Register shows that twenty-six states and territories (including the District of Columbia) and nine foreign countries



William H. Chandler, Ph.D., F.C.S.,  
Professor of Chemistry.



Benjamin W. Frazier, A.M.,  
Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy.



H. Wilson Harding, A.M.,  
Professor of Physics.



Charles L. Doolittle, C.E.,  
Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, 1874-1895.



were represented here last year ; and nearly one-half were from outside the limits of Pennsylvania. Thus, the benefaction which was intended originally, for only a small part of this great state, has extended its influence far beyond, and is exerted over a wide area of territory. This has been of great benefit to the young graduates, because the quality of work which is done at Lehigh has come to be recognized through the length and breadth of the land ; and, through the recommendations of the President and Faculty, many have found positions on graduation where they could practice the professions which they had studied at the University.

The present Faculty consists of the following :

Thomas Messinger Drown, LL.D., President.

William H. Chandler, Ph.D., F.C.S., Chemistry.

Benjamin W. Frazier, A.M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.

H. Wilson Harding, A.M., Physics.

Mansfield Merriman, C.E., Ph.D., Civil Engineering.

Severin Ringer, U.J.D., Modern Languages and Literatures, and History.

Edward H. Williams, Jr., B.A., E.M., A.C., F.G.S.A., Mining Engineering and Geology.

Joseph P. Klein, D.E., Mechanical Engineering.

William Andrew Robinson, A.M., Greek Language and Literature.

Edmund Morris Hyde, A.M., Ph.D., L.H.D., Latin Language and Literature.

The Rev. Elwood Worcester, A.M., Ph.D., Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Charles L. Thornburg, C.E., Ph.D., Mathematics and Astronomy.

William C. Thayer, A.M., English Language and Literature.

Alexander Macfarlane, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., in charge of the Department of Electrical Engineering.

William L. Estes, M.D., Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene.

In addition to these there are twenty-five instructors of different grades.

The real value of any training is to be seen not merely in the polish and readiness of the graduate as he goes forth with his hard-earned



diploma, but must be gathered from the achievements of the alumni as the years roll on. It is often difficult to do this; but the educational exhibit of Lehigh University at the Columbian Exposition showed that no small amount of valuable work, either in the form of printed books and pamphlets or in other shape had been done by Lehigh men. A study



Hon. Eckley B. Core,  
Trustee of the University, 1871-1895.

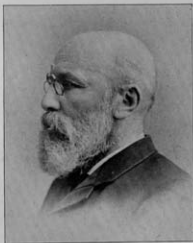
of the alumni list as contained in the Register will show that very many positions of trust and responsibility are there represented.

With the loyal support of the alumni, Lehigh University can look forward to a bright future and still fuller recognition from our state and from the country at large.

No period of life is so fascinating to the student of human nature, nor so free from the meaner influences which mar the pleasure of such



Mansfield Merriman, C.E., Ph.D.,  
Professor of Civil Engineering.



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Professor of Mining Engineering and Geology.



Joseph F. Klein, D.E.,  
Professor of Mechanical Engineering.



contemplation, as that in which fall the four years of college. The narrow restrictions which hedge around the child and cut off his view of what is going on about him, or make him constantly feel that he is not regarded as able to mingle in the great world, are now removed, and the youth appreciates what it is to wander in the path of knowledge and cull whatever flowers of art, science or literature may seem to him worthy of his attention. To many a young man it is as though he had been for years painfully ascending some steep and rugged hill, and now he has come out upon a crest from whence he can survey the landscape as it lies before him, and choose what further goal shall demand his later efforts. If he is capable of a noble enthusiasm, he will feel his bosom swell as he considers what the great men of the past have done, and asks himself what his future work is to be.

So, too, as the alumnus looks back over the years that are gone, the memories of his college days are invested with a glamor that transfigures and exalts them. The successful man remembers where he received the first impulse to enter upon the career that has gratified his ambition; or, the light-hearted pleasures of that time come into his mind, when the pressure of later cares would lead him almost to forget that he had ever been gay and free from anxiety; or, the recollections of college friends, long lost or far removed from him, will tinge his fancy with sadness or moisten his eyes, which were just now sparkling with brighter thoughts. Golden youth finds no nobler field for exertion and no purer source of pleasure than in the struggles and friendships of college life.

But this period has a much soberer side than that upon which we have touched. It is a time when all the influences which surround men have the power of impressing upon the plastic, unformed mind, the character of the environment, and we can, therefore, regard these years as of vast importance in the sum total of those which we live. We may be permitted, then, to gather into the limits of a few pages a general view of student life, as we see it at Lehigh. This is of value, too, because different institutions have their own development, in many directions, and the college man will find it profitable to observe what means are taken in different colleges to aid the mental and social progress of the men who attend them.

Mention has been made of the fact that Lehigh, at the present time, has no dormitories. Her students do not, therefore, live within the limits of the college campus, as is the case at so many other institutions. To some this may seem a misfortune, and it may occur to them that the result must be more or less isolation. But this is not the case by any means. It is true that there is no single building which contains a hundred or more men; and yet the houses in which they reside are so near that no man need be separated from his friends, or be widely divided from his classmates. They meet continually, during the day, in the university buildings and at the eating clubs, so that the only difference observable between the Lehigh system and that which obtains at many other institutions is that, while Lehigh men are constantly together when they wish to be, each student, living as he does in a house where only a few others room, can control his own hours of study, and is not at the mercy of any men who wish to annoy him or distract him from his work. This is a practical point which can be readily appreciated by any who have suffered under the other system.

Too much isolation is, however, no advantage, and the relief from this is found here in the fraternity house. Thus a chapter builds or rents a house which will accommodate all its members and furnish them a comfortable home. So popular has this become at Lehigh that nearly half of the present students live in chapter-houses, which represent fifteen fraternities as follows, the order being that of their establishment: Chi Phi, Alpha Tau Omega, Delta Phi, Psi Upsilon, Theta Delta Chi, Delta Upsilon, Sigma Nu, Phi Gamma Delta, Sigma Phi, Phi Delta Theta, Sigma Chi, Delta Tau Delta, Beta Theta Pi, Kappa Alpha, and Chi Psi.

The advisability of our present system of Greek letter fraternities has often been debated, and it has been urged that the general influence of such associations is not, in the main, beneficial. There is, however, another side to the question which is not given its due weight by those who oppose this species of college organization. Men must have friends, and the college man feels this need more keenly than young business men who are brought in contact with a wider circle by their daily occupations. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," and the friend-



William A. Robinson, A.M.,  
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature,  
and Secretary of the Faculty.



Edmund M. Hyde, A.M., Ph.D., L.H.D.,  
Professor of Latin and Literature.



The Rev. Elwood Worcester, A.M., Ph.D.,  
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.



Charles L. Thornburg, C.E., Ph.D.,  
Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.



ships made in college, where the rivalries of after life have not arisen as yet, are likely to be the purest, the closest and the most generous of all one's life. When a man gets out into the world, business jealousies, political ambition, domestic ties, and the hardening influence of disappointment and opposition tend to discourage close friendships. In college these are all lacking, and the distinctions based upon the possession of wealth are minimized, so that the student looks upon his



Junior Laboratory.

classmate with fairer eyes, and the bond of sympathy is established in a more unreserved and deeper way. Thus the pleasure of such intercourse in college is more real, and the satisfaction of the recollection of it afterwards is more unalloyed with unworthy feelings than can be asserted of other friendships among men.

Now, association in any way has great influence in directing our lives; but if to the impulse of the individual mind, you can add that



which is given by the traditions of a society based upon high moral principle, and intended for mutual improvement, the effect of it all will be much greater, and the young Freshman will have the advice of older men to aid him in doing his best. He will labor not merely for his own success, but he will have his resolution in this direction strengthened by the thought that his achievements will not only make for his own advancement, but will further the interests of the fraternity to which he belongs. There can be no doubt that the better and self-respecting fraternities bring to bear upon their undergraduate members a powerful influence for good, that is constantly cumulative in its effect. It goes without saying that organizations which exist only for pleasure, and have no thought for the improvement of the welfare of their men and the permanency of their chapter, are harmful; and such organization have only decline, and, perhaps, extinction, before them; for the majority of young men, on entering college, are more attracted by the noble than by the base.

The eating clubs at Lehigh furnish a species of organized companionship for many non-fraternity men, and all meet here upon a common level. Thus, it may be said that the social needs of life among the students are met quite adequately in Bethlehem.

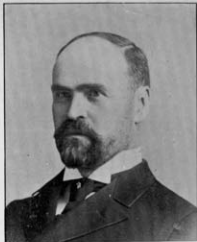
While the class-room and the laboratory furnish plenty of work for the ambitious man, there are other voluntary agencies for more independent investigation. There the principles underlying each science and the methods of sound analysis are applied in papers or other work. Thus the several departments have their societies for such practice.

In the School of Technology, The Chemical and Natural History Society dates from 1871. The Engineering Society, founded in 1873, is doing a wide range of work. The Mining Club, established in 1883, discusses subjects falling within its province. The Electrical Engineering Society, which was formed in 1887, devotes its attention to its specialty. The students in the course in architecture have an organization also. The collections made by these societies are beginning to have real value.

In like manner, the literary students have two organizations, one the Agora, a debating club open to both schools, and the Classical Club,



William C. Thayer, A.M.,  
Professor of the English Language and Literature.



Alexander Macfarlane, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D.  
In charge of Electrical Engineering.



William L. Estes, M.D.,  
Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene.



which dates from 1889 and furnishes a species of pro-seminar for classical work.

While considering the various intellectual elements of Lehigh student life, we must not omit to mention the publications of the college.

The oldest of these is the *Epitome*, which has been issued annually since 1875. For nine years it was in the hands of the Sophomore class, but since then the editors have been elected by the Juniors. It comes



Campus in Summer.

out towards the close of the summer term, and is intended to summarize the doings of the year then closing.

The *Lehigh Burr* was established in the fall of 1881. At present it appears every ten days in term time. It is a literary journal, and the best talent of the student body is selected to edit it.

In January, 1895, a new periodical appeared, the *Brown and White*. This is designed to chronicle the current news, and is published twice a week.

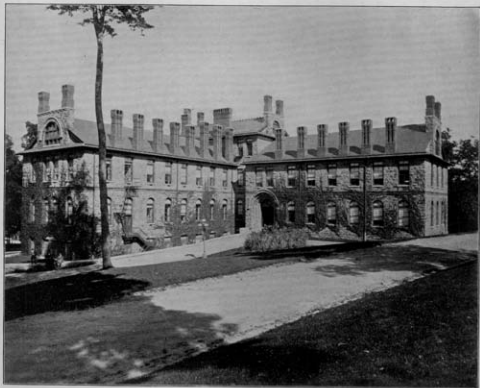
We have already spoken of the religious services in the University Chapel. Besides these, meetings are held under the auspices of the Lehigh University Christian Association. This was organized in 1890, and continues the work which had been done by the University Guild. It is quite successful and is well attended. The Chaplain has a Bible class on Sunday afternoons for all who are interested in the study of the Scriptures.

When we turn to the subject of recreation we find much to engage our attention. Among the various amusements of college life, athletics occupy a very important place. This arises not merely from the fact that healthy, stalwart young men are glad to find proper exercise in games, but because the rivalry of American colleges is nowhere shown so actively as it is upon the athletic field. There are many who regret that this should be the case, but it is undeniable that it is so.

At Lehigh interest in such sports arose early, and teams were formed both to compete with the other colleges of the State and also to represent Lehigh in the inter-collegiate contests. The first matches were mostly between classes, but the opening of the gymnasium in 1883 was the real beginning of systematic athletics, and from this time on the interest of the students in athletics has never waned.

Baseball was the first game to establish itself here, and the annual series with Lafayette dates from 1885. Since then the quality of the teams has improved, and Lehigh has won for herself a proud place among the institutions of America where this manly game has flourished.

Football is a game that lies very near the heart of Lehigh athletes, and it is in it that they have won their greatest triumphs, because the training necessary for success is so severe, and the rivalry is so intense. In 1884 Lehigh did not win a single match; but the men were not discouraged, and worked away at the development of the science of the game. The famous V trick was the invention of Captain Robeson, '86. In 1886, under the efficient training of Warriner and P. J. Dashiell, the team attained to a high degree of skill, and succeeded in wresting the Championship of the State from both Lafayette and the University of Pennsylvania. The team of 1893 was only beaten by Princeton and Pennsylvania, and is believed to have ranked fifth in the United States.



CHEMICAL LABORATORY.



Lacrosse was introduced in 1884, and four years later, Lehigh entered the Inter-collegiate Lacrosse Association. The rapid advance in skill is largely due to the efforts of Arnold K. Reese, '89, who captained and trained the team throughout his college course. Lehigh won the Championship of the United States in '90, '93, '95 and '96.

Tennis has never had the following at Lehigh that it has had elsewhere, but the fine courts on the Athletic Grounds tempt many students to enjoy this beautiful sport.

Track athletics have not been neglected at Lehigh, although she has had less success in this line than in those which have been already described. The present director of the gymnasium is energetically endeavoring to build up this branch of athletics. At various times during the last dozen years there have been joint contests held with our neighbor, Lafayette, and this criterion has enabled Lehigh men to see that they are holding their own in gymnasium work. Besides this, various class contests help on the interest.

A few years ago a serious accident, which occurred at a "rush" between the sophomore and freshman classes, caused the students to vote to abolish the "cane rush," and to substitute for it an annual contest on Founder's Day. This has proved a most agreeable change, and will have value in developing candidates for the University teams.

A very marked feature of the athletic history is the warm encouragement and generous support which the undergraduates have received from the men who have gone forth from Lehigh, and the successes of the past are largely due to this. Prof. Edward H. Williams, Jr., '73, and Mr. R. P. Linderman, '84, have done efficient service on the Athletic Committee. Messrs. R. P. and G. B. Linderman, grandsons of the Founder of the University; Warren A. and R. H. Wilbur, and many others, have contributed, without stint, to the funds of the Athletic Association. The local alumni associations have also responded to the call of the undergraduates, and the Athletic field has done much to bind together, and to their alma mater, the sons of Lehigh.

In 1895 the Trustees placed athletics upon a new footing by organizing a general Athletic Committee, upon which the faculty, the alumni, and the undergraduates are all represented. It has sub-com-



mittees to attend to the various parts of the work, and a carefully prepared set of regulations determine upon what conditions men will be permitted to play upon the teams. Thus the quality of the teams will be systematically improved and the studies of the men will suffer less than heretofore.

But all cannot be athletes, and the muses must not be left out of



Road Up the Campus.

the amusements of the college man. It is well to train scholars and scientists, but the true man needs a wide and varied culture. Thus we find that music plays no small part in the evening enjoyments of Lehigh men. The Glee Club has been fortunate in having the instruction of such a finished musician as Mr. J. Fred Wolle, the organist of the chapel. While the success of such an organization must vary from



INTERIOR VIEW OF LIBRARY.



time to time, as the material in college is superior or not, the chorus has generally been very satisfactory. The Banjo and Guitar Club have had the training, successively, of two leaders of decided ability, Dr. Fetterolf and Mr. C. E. Pettinos. The work done by the club at its concerts last winter was of a high order of merit. The organizations have made extensive concert tours during the last three years. These called forth great enthusiasm, both among the friends of the University and from lovers of this kind of music.

But our sketch of the activities of Lehigh students would be incomplete without a mention of the dramatic organization, which goes by the euphonious title of The Mustard and Cheese. While less attention has been given to this form of amusement than to music, the last winter saw a revival of interest, and the efforts of the University men were greeted by appreciative listeners. Histrionic undertakings are such a tax upon time and patience that the actors deserve much credit for their admirable performance.

A large room in Christmas Hall has been fitted up during the last year, and is much appreciated by the students. It furnishes a common place of meeting both during the day and in the evening. Here the chess club holds its contests. This last organization contains quite a number of excellent players, and this spring came off victorious in its second tournament with Lafayette.

In closing our sketch we call attention to the social pleasures of the college men. Many homes in Bethlehem are opened in hospitality to the students, and the refining influences that cluster around the family hearth have their part in making the student remember with pleasure the days which he spent at Lehigh. In like manner, the students have endeavored to acknowledge the courtesies thus extended to them by giving a number of Germans and Hops at various times through the year, but especially at commencement, when the Junior Hop is the event most enjoyed by the fair visitors who come to grace the closing exercises of the year.

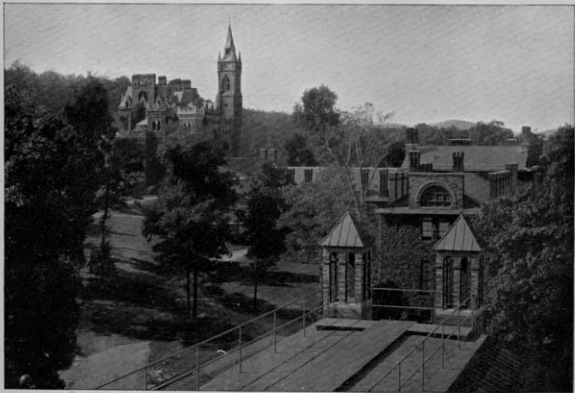
The Bethlehems are especially suited to be the seat of an institution which makes so much of engineering, on account of the large industrial establishments which are situated here. The students visit these and

thus see many processes in practical operation, which they could otherwise only learn about from books. The vast plant of the Bethlehem Iron Works contains much of interest, and there are, at Allentown, Easton and other places not far removed, other concerns, as well as large railroad shops. The generous courtesy of the officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad has always made it possible for the students to visit quite distant points, and a party of thirty has just been inspecting the famous Niagara Power Company and other industries there and *en route*. So, too, the proximity of the principal iron, zinc, and coal mines afford great opportunities to a man who intends to practice either mining or metallurgy. The position of the University is almost ideal as a centre for all departments of engineering.

It is a favorite theory with some, that noble aspirations and sturdy manliness are inspired not merely by precept and teaching, but also by bold and picturesque surroundings. To such, the liberty-loving Greek or the free Swiss owes no small part of his character to the rugged cliffs and snow-crowned mountains which overshadow his home. We must acknowledge that Nature plays her part in moulding the mind, and so the location of an institution of learning is of considerable importance.

The Bethlehems cannot rival in beauty the inimitable scenery of lofty mountain regions; but the Lehigh with its charming Calypso Island, so well shown in the views which we present, or the surrounding hills, with their covering of verdure, or their rocky spurs, tempt the student to explore their crest and enjoy the fine prospect which lies before the climber.

And Bethlehem itself is of deep interest to the historical pilgrim. It has noble memories of heroic men who came here to bring the knowledge of religious truth to the Indian, or of the most trying and dangerous crisis of our national life during the Revolution. The Moravian buildings, which have stood for a century and a half, are reminders of the resolute character which those stirring times developed; and the charming poem in which Longfellow describes the consecration of Pulaski's celebrated banner, draws its inspiration from the old days when the Moravian sisters prepared this ensign for the hero who was fighting the battles of freedom.



VIEW FROM THE ROOF OF THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY.



One can readily see, from what has been said, that the Lehigh man has his full share of the delight of college life ; and if the pleasure is not unaccompanied with serious earnest labor, he still can recognize



Calypso Island.

that the round of toil and relaxation is fitted to send him forth into the world as a polished gentleman, a trained scholar, and a sturdy champion, prepared to cope with the difficulties which lie before him in that land of mystery, the future.



