

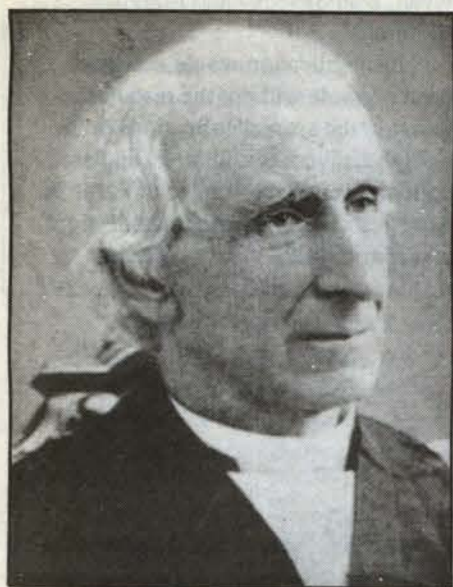
# Looking Back

125 years later,

Lehigh is not the 'risk' it seemed in 1865

The elaborate Victorian script only covers one and one-half pages in the large, leather-trimmed notebook.

Most of the actions recorded were fairly mundane: listing those present, electing officers, adopting a corporate name, instructing the "secretary, ... to procure such books for the recording of the minutes of the Board etc., as may be deemed necessary."



Bishop William Bacon Stevens, president of Lehigh's first Board of Trustees

There was no hint in the minutes that the three prosperous gentleman, Bishop William Bacon Stevens, Robert H. Sayre and Robert A. Packer, who met in the Sun Inn on the afternoon of July 27, 1865, were actually launching a somewhat risky venture into relatively uncharted educational waters—Lehigh University.

The prime mover of the enterprise, Asa Packer, was a thousand miles away, on a combined business and pleasure trip, but he had selected the men who were at the meeting and discussed his plans with them prior to his departure.

In an 1887 interview, Stevens said that he, Packer and Sayre had planned "the whole of the great institution from the walks in the campus to the statutes in its

charter" during several meetings in the spring of 1865.

Packer first told the bishop of his interest in donating \$500,000 to found a university, "for the intellectual and moral improvement of the young men" in the Lehigh Valley, in the fall of 1864. Stevens was amazed by the size of the bequest—one of the largest in its day—and by its boldness.

Asa Packer, however, made his fortune by astonishing people — first in canal boats, merchandising and coal — then by risking his wealth to build the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

To run these enterprises, he needed skilled men with technical backgrounds. So far, he had been lucky enough to find men who learned their skills through practical apprenticeships.

However, American industrial technology, driven by the needs of the Civil War, was becoming rapidly more complex, and the traditional methods of learning industrial and engineering skills were becoming outmoded.

Packer recognized that he would need subordinates who had formal training in the sciences and engineering coupled with a general education to function effectively in this new industrial environment, and that was the kind of university he pro-

posed to Stevens.

At that time, few American universities offered training in the sciences or engineering, though several others would open by 1870. The typical university offered training in the classics, mathematics, and other subjects like English, history or economics that could be broadly defined as "moral philosophy."

Most engineers who had a theoretical as well as practical education came from West Point. Only Union College, in Schenectady, New York, was known for

combining a classical education with science and engineering.

The minutes describe the organization of the new university as "a college proper as usually organized, together with a scientific school embracing the whole class of physical sciences taught in the best institutions of the kind," clearly identifying its purpose.

The fact that Asa Packer turned over the planning of a major enterprise to others, might seem unusual, but that was the way he conducted most of his businesses.

Sayre served as Packer's principal agent in the building of the railroad. The trustees appointed another of Packer's closest colleagues, E.P. Wilbur, the railroad's chief financial officer and Packer's former private secretary, treasurer of the new university at the first board meeting.

The task of creating the "college building" and "professors' houses" was given to Sayre and Robert Packer, who were appointed to the building committee. The trustees voted to locate the structures in "Bethlehem South," to advertise for an architect, and to construct the building "of stone such as the Church of the Nativity."

Some people might have expected Packer to put the new university in Mauch Chunk, where he lived. But the Lehigh Valley Railroad had its headquarters in "Bethlehem South," and Sayre and Wilbur lived in the community, which was growing rapidly because of the railroad, the Lehigh Zinc Company, and the Bethlehem Iron Company.

The growing industries, railroad connections, and the presence of Sayre and Wilbur made the community, which was incorporated in August of 1865 as the Borough of South Bethlehem, a logical choice for the new university.

With their business completed, Sayre wrote in his diary that he "spent the eve with the Bishop." What he didn't note was that something new was created under the Sun that day.



1758  
SUN INN



At the turn-of-the-century, the Sun Inn looked more like a 19th-century rather than an 18th-century structure.

*Remembering Lehigh 125 years ago*

# Letters home picture Lehigh life 100 years ago

**R**ichard Hawley Tucker Jr. entered Lehigh in 1875 as a sixteen-year-old freshman from Wiscasset, Maine. His letters home to his mother, along with other mementos of his college years, are preserved in the Lehigh libraries' special collections.

Tucker graduated in 1879 with a degree in civil engineering. Through the mentorship of Charles Doolittle, professor of mathematics and astronomy, he began a distinguished career in astronomy as an assistant at the Dudley Observatory, Union, N.Y.

From 1893 until his retirement in 1926, he was an astronomer at the University of California's Lick Observatory in Palo Alto. Tucker's specialty was precise determination of positions and motion of stars observed with the meridian circle.

Lehigh awarded Tucker an honorary doctorate in 1922. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, American Astronomical Society and many other organizations. He died in 1952



Richard Hawley Tucker, Jr., class of 1879, as he appeared about 1912.

at the age of 92.

The letters from which these excerpts are taken were written at the beginning of his freshman year.

Sun Hotel, Bethlehem, Sunday, September 5th, 1875

Dear Mother,

... I am settled in a boarding house in South Bethlehem, where I shall probably remain this term. I only got there late last night, so cannot tell very much about it.

Father and I called on one of the professors yesterday, as the new president [John M. Leavitt] has not yet moved into permanent quarters.

I shall go to chapel in the morning, and then report myself to the president.

I have got a good deal to make up, for not being here the first day.

We looked at some rooms in the hall [Saucon Hall] and I liked the looks of them very well.

I can furnish one for about twenty dollars without carpet. I shall probably move into the hall next term after I get acquainted with more of the students.

At present my quarters are quite comfortable, and I pay six dollars and a half a week for room and board.

Please direct your letters to South Bethlehem alone, as I shall get a box, all the students nearly doing so. It only costs fifty cents a year.

Your Affectionate Son, Richard

South Bethlehem, Sunday, September 12, 1875

Dear Mother,

I have not had time to write you a letter until today. I have been working pretty hard this week, and have made up my lessons of the week before.

I know you will want to hear about my boarding house. It is within five minutes walk of the University. I have a corner room with a window on two sides. It is comfortably furnished, with carpet, etc. and, although I have no pictures yet, it looks quite nicely.

I have very pleasant companions in the house, two Juniors, a Senior and another

Freshman like myself, and none of the obnoxious Sophomores, who are the ones that do the hazing.

The board is first-rate, as good as I could ask for. We had either Watermelon or Peaches every day for dessert, besides Pastry. Either meat or fried eggs or something of that sort every meal.

I suppose you would like to know what I do every day. At eight every morning we all go to chapel which we are obliged to attend. Then each class goes to its' recitation, or lecture, or studies. Each lesson has one hour, at the end of

which time the bells ring and the classes change.

At half past twelve the forenoon exercises are done. Four afternoons out of the week, my class has to go up, [to Packer Hall] three of them for drawing, each lesson of which takes two hours, and one for German. We have two German lessons a week however.

We have Geometry five mornings in each week. Besides these we have Physics and History twice a week, and composition once; also declamation in the chapel every morning for two or three of us, making each ones turn come around once in two weeks.

Please send me your German dictionary right off, if you can do so by mail, otherwise better wait until you send the trunk. I need it very much but can do without it perhaps until that time.

Did father get my postal asking him to send his [drawing] instruments? I thought I would mention it, though it is not time yet for me to receive them. I may have to get a new set but do not think so.

The trouble is here one can only get expensive ones without sending away for them. I sent to the Youths Companion office and got a pair of compasses with Pencil and Pen extension for less than half what most of the Right Line Pens cost here, though, of course, they are better stuff.

... I have got lots to tell you about our class meetings and all our doings generally, but shall leave them to next time. Hazing too, although by boarding out of the hall, I get out of most of that.

... Went to church to-day on this side of the river as there was no service in the Chapel this morning which we are obliged to attend on Sundays.

Love to all. Your Affectionate Son,  
Richard

### Editorial Note

"Looking Back" began as a way to feature some old postcards with views of Lehigh, and grew into a page that highlighted some of the key people and events in Lehigh history.

This special edition pulls together material that appeared in LehighWeek from July of 1990 until the present, together with some additions that supplement the original pieces. The two center pages were done for this edition.

While not meant to be a comprehensive history of the university, "Looking Back" hopes to capture the unique spirit that has been part of Lehigh since its founding in 1865.

Rita M. Plotnicki,  
editorial coordinator

### Credits

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This publication would not have been possible without the resources found in the special collections of the Lehigh University Libraries, and the patient, friendly assistance of Philip A. Metzger, curator of special collections and Marie Boltz, library assistant.



An 1875 engraving of Bethlehem from Lehigh shows Packer Hall as it looked when Richard Tucker entered the university.

# LOOKING BACK 125 YEARS



## The Camera Never Lies

**T**he "photograph" by H.P. Osborne in the Nov. 9, 1867, issue of Harper's Weekly shows visitors strolling in front of a newly built Packer Hall.

But the "photographer" must have used a special film in his camera because Packer Hall was far from being completed in 1867. Not until 1868 was the eastern end of the building finished.

A sketch on the cover of Lehigh's first catalogue, though smaller and less detailed, is very similar to the print in Harper's Weekly. It seems likely that both artists were using the architect's original plans as a model.

Harper's Weekly noted that "The principal structure is from the designs of E.T. Potter Esq. of New York, architect. It presents an imposing facade of handsome stone, and consists of a belfry tower on one end, contains the President's room and the archive room, all fire-proof; a large advanced wing on the other, in which are the lecture rooms, the two being connected by a long central portion, containing the chapel, library and museums."

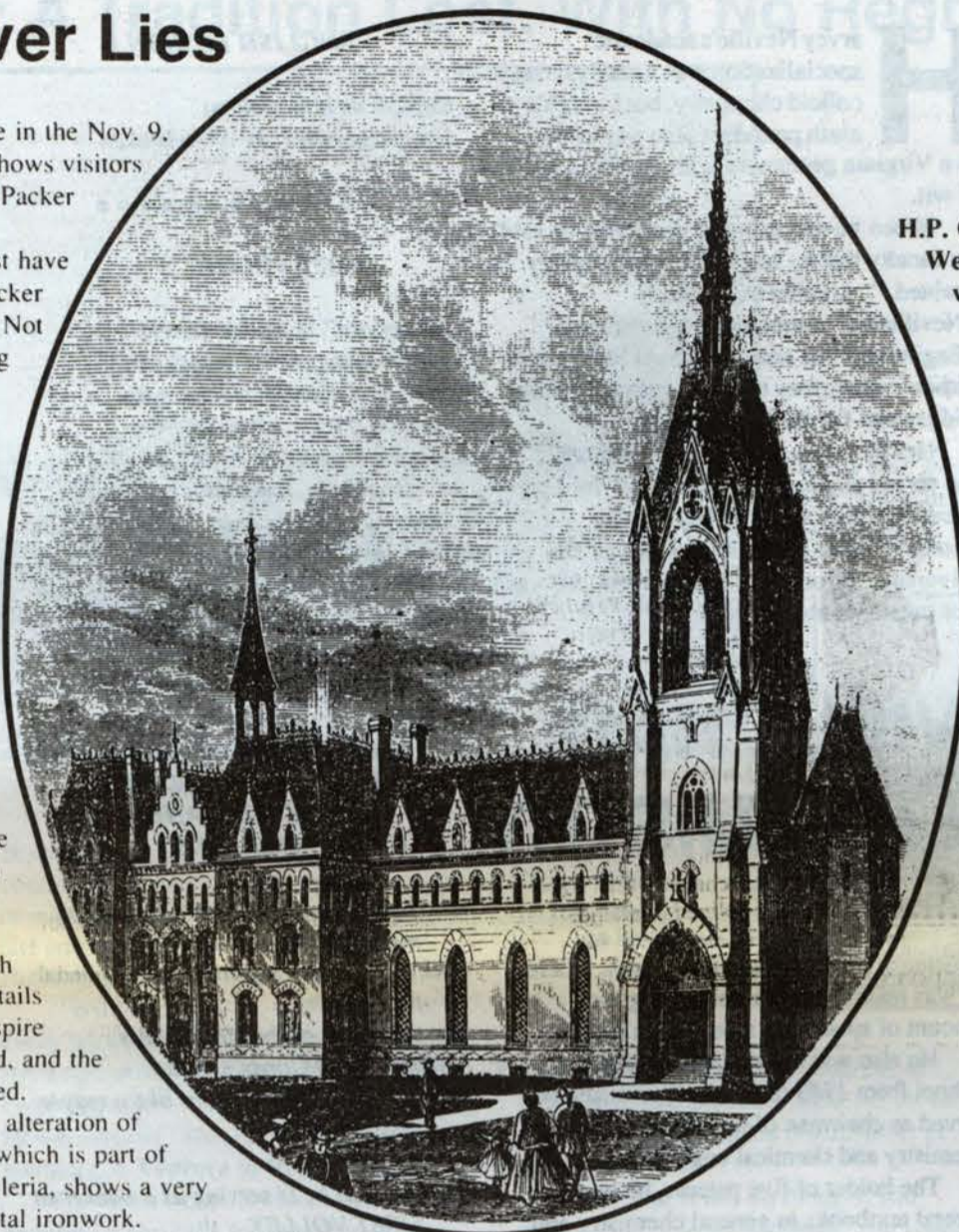
In translating Potter's design from sketch to the building as seen about 1905, a few details seem to have been lost. The small, second spire and the cross above the doorway disappeared, and the design of the chimneys and the tower changed.

The tower on the postcard is actually an alteration of the original structure. An early photograph which is part of a 125th anniversary display in the Bayer Galleria, shows a very different tower structure with more ornamental ironwork.

While the date of the photo is uncertain, Christine Ussler-Trumbull, visiting assistant professor of art and architecture, said that the tower was altered about 1880, although the reason for the alteration is not clear.

Addison Hutton, who was university architect at that time, was most likely responsible for the changes, she added, noting that the "new" tower is similar to that of Packer Memorial Church.

The photo of the original Packer Hall does prove one thing: a true photograph doesn't lie.



H.P. Osborne's "photograph" in Harper's Weekly of Nov. 9, 1867, shows an early view of Packer Hall.



A postcard of Packer Hall from about 1905 shows the differences from the original plan.

## The Origins of the Word, "Lehigh"



A postcard of the Lehigh River bank about 1910 shows a very pastoral scene in the midst of urban Bethlehem.

by Lehigh Valley historian Don Sayenga

There seems to be no doubt that Lehigh was originally a word in the language of the Lennape, the people who inhabited this area at the time the colony of Pennsylvania was established.

The original authority for this is the missionary John Heckenwelder who travelled extensively among the Indians and spoke their language. He warned us, however, "there is little faith to be placed in vocabularies, because essential letters or syllables ... were almost everywhere omitted."

With this disclaimer, I can advise that all present day authorities indicate the root word is "lechauwaok" which was probably spoken in guttural syllables as part of a combined word, either in the form "lechauweking" or "lechawanunk". The meaning is very clear.

The word refers to a place where something divides or forks. The same word is applied to several other places in Pennsylvania: Lackawaxen in Pike County, Lackawanna in Luzerne County, and even Lackawannock in Mercer County.

As for the local "fork," it seems to have been the split in the Delaware River at Easton. Local settlers found this word to be a mouthful. They were mostly German-speaking. They shortened it to "lechau" or "lechay" which was the spelling in the early 1700's, gradually being converted to "lecha" and lastly "lehigh".

Two source books are: *Pennsylvania Place Names* (1925) A.H. Espenshade; *A History of the Indian Villages and Place Names in Pennsylvania* (Harrisburg, 1928) George Donehoo.

# LOOKING BACK 125 YEARS

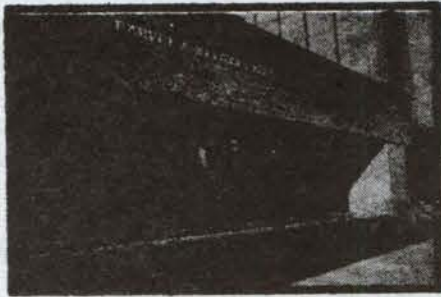


**H**arvey Neville's academic specialization was a catalysis and colloid chemistry, but Lehigh's ninth president also was known as a Virginia gentleman with a refined sense of wit.

When he was selected president, he told the faculty that he had been "unavoidably retained." Another of his many "Nevillisms" concerned engineering. "Engineers," he noted, "would be helpless without water; they use it to put under their bridges and fill their dams."

Neville, who came to Lehigh in 1927 and served as president from 1961 until he retired in 1964, was the only faculty member ever to become president of the university. Prior to his appointment, he was vice president and provost.

Neville Hall



## HARVEY NEVILLE HAD THE RIGHT CHEMISTRY

From 1945 to 1960, he served as director of the Institute of Research, where he was instrumental in increasing the amount of sponsored research on campus.

He also was dean of the Graduate School from 1949 to 1956. Previously, he served as chairman of the department of chemistry and chemical engineering.

The holder of five patents, he wrote several textbooks in general chemistry and many scientific articles. In 1980, the dedication of Neville Hall capped a lengthy list of honors and awards. He died in 1983.

The poems printed here were found among his papers in the Lehigh libraries special collections.

### ENGLISH LESSON I

*English as it is spoken;  
Language rules are often broken.*

.....

### HOPEFULLY

*"Hopefully" is just an adverb  
In the country, town or suburb.  
It tells you how, or in what way,  
A person tries to speak or pray.  
It does not mean "I hope" at all  
As "Hopefully, some rain will fall."  
"Hopeful rain" is quite absurd;  
There surely is a better word  
To demonstrate how it may rain  
In Spain, though mostly in the plain.*

.....

**FOR H. GORDON PAYROW  
MAYOR OF BETHLEHEM,  
PENNSYLVANIA  
1961 - 1973**

*His Honor Gordon Payrow was a very  
model mayor  
With a heart so sympathetic to the local  
taxespayor.  
For the future of the city "PLAN  
AHEAD" was Gordy's motto,  
And he tended to his duties like a mayor  
really auto.*

*But now that he is serving as a banker at  
FIRST VOLLEY  
We hope he'll not lose interest in us  
people and our folley.  
Give him the credit he deserves, and now  
also the cash;  
And please excuse this parody of lines by  
Ogden Nash.*



Harvey Neville at the dedication of Neville Hall in 1980.

### The Lehigh Legacy: University Firsts

1873-1874 -- "The Lehigh Journal," the first Lehigh publication was begun.

1874-1875 -- Brown and white were adopted as the University colors.

Friday, April 10, 1885 -- The first performance of Mustard and Cheese, the dramatic society, was given in the hall of Sun Inn.

Tuesday, January 16, 1894 -- The first copy of the "Brown and White" appeared on campus.

1906-1907 -- The first Alumni Fund for endowment was established.

### Response of H.A. Neville

October 8, 1961

*Thank you Mr. Curtis,  
I am grateful to the Board of Trustees for designating me to hold in trust the authority and responsibility of this office as ninth President of Lehigh University.  
I accept the honor of this appointment with a due sense of humility, mindful of the need for guidance and help beyond my own resources.  
I am confident, however, that I can rely upon the able assistance of my dedicated colleagues of the faculty and staff with this enterprise.  
With their help, with the understanding support of the students, alumni, friends, and Trustees, which you, Mr. Curtis, have just pledged, I undertake to fulfill, to the best of my ability, the duties of this office for the welfare and progress of Lehigh University.*

*You have just heard my inaugural address — the shortest, I believe, on record..for which, you too, should be thankful.*

*We may now proceed with the Graduation Exercises.*

# LOOKING BACK 125



## The Cane Rush: A Tradition Lost, With No Regrets



In this rare photo, members of the classes of 1890 and 1891 tangle in the cane rush held October 8, 1887 on the athletic field.



Memories of "the good old days" linger long in the minds of alumni who sigh with regret at the loss of hallowed traditions that were a part of their lost youth.

But alumni expressed little regret over the loss of one fall tradition at Lehigh--the cane rush.

In the early years of the university, freshmen, as part of their hazing by sophomores, were not permitted to carry canes on campus. If a freshman chose to rebel against the edict, the sophomores would attempt to seize the offending cane and cut it up in pieces as a souvenir.

The rebellious freshman, of course, would call his classmates for help in keeping his cane, and a general melee would result.

"The Burr" of October, 1882, described that year's rush as "one continuous violent struggle, lasting an hour or more, and the execution done upon the turf and shrubbery of the campus and clothing of the contestants, was appalling."

"William Sayre . . . was denuded of every stick of clothing except his shoes and stockings and was smuggled home in a borrowed ulster," Mark Anthony DeWolfe Howe, class of 1886, recalled in his memoirs, *A Venture in Remembrance*.

Freshmen from the class of 1890, after enduring many calls for help from their comrades, instituted an organized cane rush in 1886 in the New Jersey Central freight yard. The strongest members of the class held the cane and the rest of the class massed around them, arms linked.

"Down upon the huddled freshmen

By 1919 the athletic field had become Taylor Stadium, which still offered a view of the South Side and Bethlehem Steel.

rushed what seemed to be hundreds of well-filled football suits, silent but for the stamping feet," recalled one member of the class of 1890.

"The war is on, we thought, and grabbed the cane more tightly," he added. "Like a white crested flood, on came the enemy, and one waited for a crunching shock . . ."

In 1887, the rush was moved to the athletic field, limited to fifteen minutes and supervised by upperclassmen. As the

popularity of football grew, the cane rush faded in popularity.

The "cane spree," a series of athletic contests between the freshmen and sophomores on Founder's Day, replaced the cane rush around the turn-of-the-century.

While the cane spree was more organized, the rowdiness of its ancestor, rooted in the animosity of freshmen and sophomores, persisted.

## The Last of the Cane-Rushes.

(from the "Epitome" of 1893)

Unfettered by a single cloud rose the sun on the 26th of September, 1891....Not a thing was visible whereby the peace-loving native might know that an awful conflict was a-brewing, and that before another day would dawn, the knell of inter-class combats at Lehigh would be rung, and that the last of the cane rushes would have passed into history.

All day long the opposing classes were mustering forces for the fray...at last the Sophomores, martialled [sic] on the heights, could see a band of Freshmen in the vale below armed with every device...to worst their more experienced opponents.

Each eyed the other from afar;...and

then the classmates each their shouts did give. And as the "Hi, Hi, we cry! '94, Lehigh!" rang out o'er hill and vale the Freshman sent their challenge forth: "Rah, Rah! Ri, Ri! '95 Lehigh!"...

And as they moved each saw with vision clearer that the numbers of their opponents were as two to one. But, nothing daunted, on they pushed. Neither side did raise a voice to challenge, now as face to face they near came....

The Freshmen all the while were massing in files so close that the Sophomores' efforts did seem as vain. The cane, cut from the oak, was in the middle place with ten brave and stalwart men o'er it watch to keep.

Round and round the Freshmen would themselves each by his arm to his neighbor linked. As hounds chained 'ere the hunt begins, so the opposing ranks stood, each eager for the fray.

Each knew the signal that would start the fight. Each waited now but to hear the sound. An awful moment it was to both.

The signals given,...A rent is made--an opening given, and hand to hand the strife begins. Now here, now there; the fight waxes hotter. The classmen struggle seemingly in vain. First one side shouts, then the other.

But by degrees the Sophomores push their way. At last they see the cane. An

awful yell rises...as thus the courted goal looms in sight....The signal for the finish is now given, the Sophomores are victorious.

And as the bell on the University tower tolled forth that evening, cane-rushes at Lehigh had become things of the past. Two weeks after, a motion to abolish them was put in a college meeting and unanimously adopted.

While they certainly served their day and generation, they are now considered relics of the barbarism of earlier days. But they can never be effaced from our memories, and as long as Lehigh stands, tales of these inter-class contests will be favorite themes for fireside chats.

# LOOKING BACK 125



## Richard Harding Davis Covered the World

by Robert S. Gallagher, editor and operations manager of *The GlobeTimes*.

*(Editors Note: A longer version of this piece appeared in the September 3 issue of The Globe Times.*

*Richard Harding Davis, (1864 -1916) was a member of the class of 1886, but did not graduate. While at Lehigh, he contributed to The Lehigh Burr and The Epitome, was instrumental in founding Mustard and Cheese, and played halfback for the football team.)*



Richard Harding Davis

Late one night many years ago, I asked my first editor, Jim Hogan, what he looked for in a new reporter.

A rare, wistful look spread over his bulldog visage.

"Another Richard Harding Davis," he finally muttered.

It continues to dismay me, a mere 30 years later, how few of the young reporters I now get to hire have ever heard of the legendary Davis, who, at the turn-of-the-century, was without doubt the most famous newsman, novelist, playwright, adventurer in the world.

The globe-trotting exploits of this once and former Lehigh student

Davis' presence overshadowed the event he was covering. When Davis wrangled an exclusive invitation to the coronation of Czar Nicholas II in Moscow, he scored a clean scoop for the Hearst papers, which ran the story next to a huge photo, not of the Czar, but of Richard Harding Davis.

His artist friend, Charles Dana Gibson, made Davis the model of the idealized Gibson Man who could captivate the cool, distantly radiant Gibson Girl.

One contemporary satirist outlined a typical day in Davis' life:

It began, naturally, with "a morning's danger, taken as a matter of course.

In the afternoon, a little chivalry, equally a matter of course to a well-bred man, then a dash of hardship to some great city, a bath, a perfect dinner nobly planned. Shrapnel, chivalry, "sauce mouseline," and so to work...."

And my, how that awesome man could work!

More than seven decades later, the throbbing resonance of his first-person description of the German entry into Brussels in World War I still comes through his measured prose:

"...This was a machine, endless, tireless, with the delicate organization of a watch and the brute power of a steamroller.

"And for three days and nights it roared and rumbled, a cataract of molten lead. The infantry marched singing, with their ironshod boots beating out the time.

"In each regiment there were two thousand men and at the same instant, in perfect unison, two thousand iron brogans struck the granite street. It was like the blows from giant pile-drivers....

"It is, perhaps, the most efficient organization of modern times, and its purpose only is death."

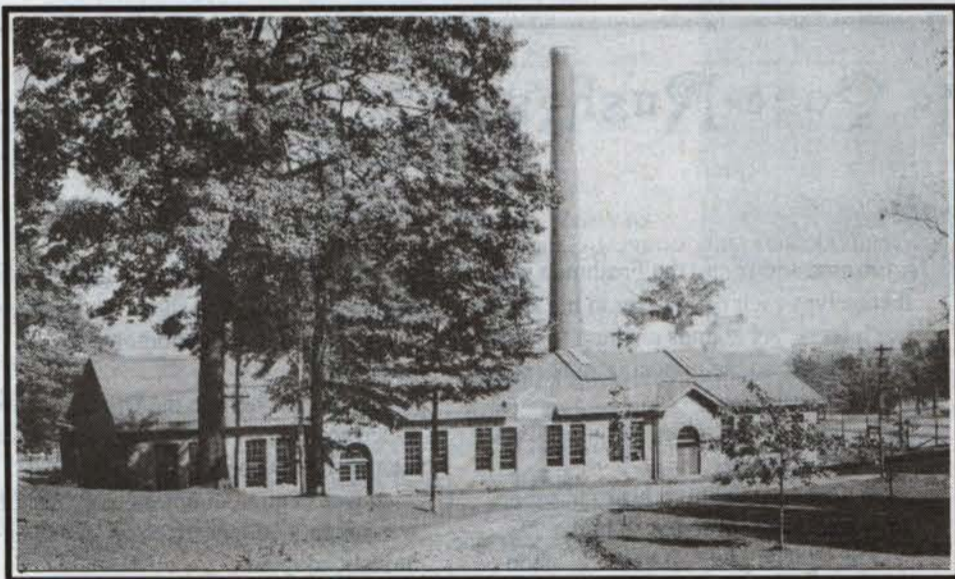
Wherever the action was, around the globe, there was Richard Harding Davis, astride the event, always dressed appropriately for the occasion, his portable bathtub at the ready.

As his reputation grew, so did his influence on the character of the newspaper industry.

Davis became the vibrant personification of the gentleman-reporter-turned-novelist. And that dashing image led the vanguard of literate young college men into the nations newsrooms, whence some would depart to author books and others would remain -- to change the form and substance of American journalism.

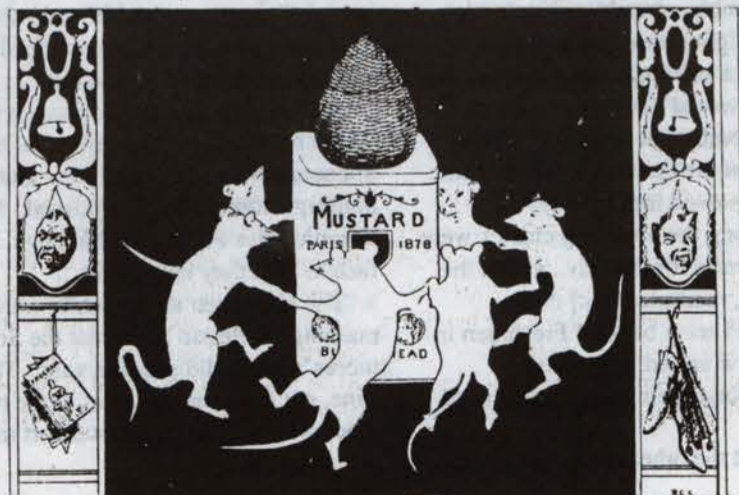
dominated the headlines of his generation, and his vivid war correspondence transported his readers into the blood-soaked trenches of the front lines.

There were actual occasions when



Built in 1908 as an engineering lab and power plant, the W.A. Wilbur Drama Workshop was renovated in the 1970s to provide performance and shop space for the department of theatre.

This whimsical sketch accompanied Mustard and Cheese's activities in the 1898 *Epitome*. The organization, which Davis was instrumental in founding, is the second oldest college theatre group in America.



# LOOKING BACK 125 YEARS



YEARS

NEIL CAROTHERS



## AT LEHIGH, NEIL CAROTHERS MEANT BUSINESS

Neil Carothers came to Lehigh in 1923 to head the then College of Business Administration, the youngest and smallest of Lehigh's three colleges with a weak academic reputation.

By 1939, the college had grown from 200 students and five faculty members to 480 students and 11 faculty members; was accredited by the National Schools of Business Association and established a chapter of Alpha Kappa Psi, the honorary business fraternity.

MEMBERS OF THE CAROTHERS FAMILY POSE ON THE BALCONY OF CAROTHERS HOUSE DURING THE 1971 DEDICATION OF THE BUILDING.



NEIL CAROTHERS COACHED THE 1933 TENNIS TEAM. POSING WITH HIS SQUAD, HE IS IN THE BACK ROW, FAR RIGHT.



Carothers, who became the Charles W. MacFarlane Professor of Theoretic Economics and first dean of the college in 1936, not only brought academic respectability to the college, but also acquired a national reputation as a conservative economist opposed to the New Deal.

**"His classes stimulated discussion," Philip Rauch, '33.**

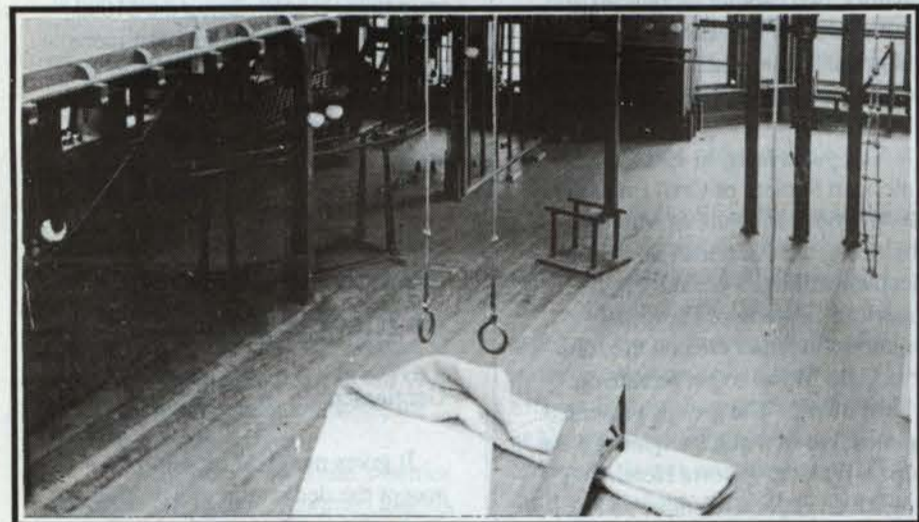
A Tennessee native, he earned his bachelor's degree from the University of Arkansas and his master's in economics from Oxford University, where he was among the first group of Rhodes scholars to study at the prestigious school. His doctorate was from Princeton.

Carothers wrote five books and regularly contributed articles to for national publications like "The Saturday Evening Post" and "The New York Herald-Tribune." For two years, 1937 and 1938, he was a regular speaker on a national radio program, The Banker's Hour, which featured the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

Much of Carothers' writings and speeches were directed against the fiscal policies of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, especially the abandonment of the gold standard and the devaluation of the dollar.

A commanding speaker, he used his wit and his intelligence to debate pro-New Dealers, including several senators and Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate

V.E. MASSON, CLASS OF 1896, PHOTOGRAPHED THE INTERIOR OF THE GYMNASIUM AROUND 1893 FOR HIS PHOTOGRAPHY CLASS. BUILT IN 1883, THE GYM WAS RENOVATED IN 1915 AND NAMED AFTER HENRY COPPEE, LEHIGH'S FIRST PRESIDENT.



## FOUNDER'S DAY HOP

(as reported in The Brown and White of October 11, 1895)

The annual Founder's Day hop last evening proved a most auspicious opening of the social year of the University. There were more than fifty couples on the floor and a very noticeable fact was the number of young ladies from out of town.

The gymnasium was decorated in honor of the event with plants and brown

and white bunting, and presented a very pretty appearance. The patronesses took their stand at 9 o'clock and the dancing started about half an hour afterwards, and continued until about 3 o'clock with an intermission of an hour for supper. Ruhe's orchestra provided the music and played excellently throughout the evening.

The ladies who kindly consented to act as patronesses were: Mrs. Wm. H. Chandler, Mrs. A.B. DeSaulles, Mrs. Charles M. Dodson, Mrs. C. Miner Dodson, Mrs. Thomas M. Drown, Mrs. B.W. Frazier, Mrs. J.J. McKee, Mrs. E. Coppee Mitchell, Mrs. W.B. Myers and Mrs. E.P. Wilbur, jr.

The committee whose efforts the success of the dance was due was as follows J.W. Thurston, '96, S.P. Curtis, '96, C.F. Scott, '97, H. B. Hershey, '98, and J.D. Wentling, '99.

for president. He also served as economic advisor to the 1936 Republican vice presidential candidate, Frank Knox.

"But he insists, and correctly, that his real job lies in his work at Lehigh, where he gets more kick out of getting a Freshman out of a jam or a senior into a job than he does in addressing a national convention," noted the Lehigh Alumni Bulletin in April of 1939.

"His classes stimulated discussion," said Philip Rauch, a member of the class of 1933. "He made economics sound very interesting and was very popular with students."

The dean helped organize the department of industrial engineering and served as one of its original co-chairman. On a volunteer basis, he coached the tennis team for 12 successful seasons.

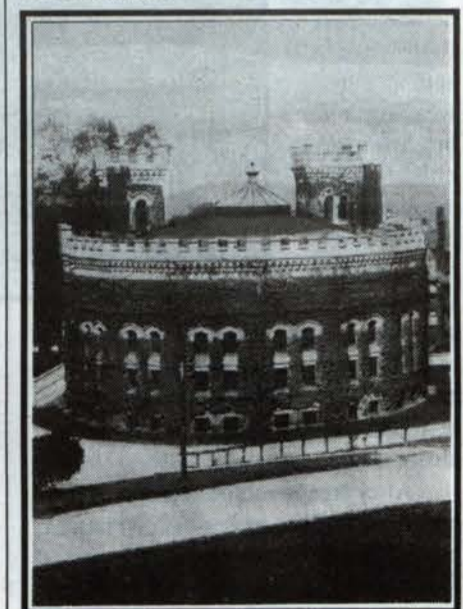
Carothers constantly smoked "Sweet Caporals," a particularly pungent brand of cigarettes. One day, Robison Clark of the class of 1939 recalled, the dean took a few puffs on a cigarette before his economics lecture.

Being a true economist, when the bell rang, the dean knocked off the lit end and stuffed the cigarette into his pocket for future use. A few minutes later, Carothers began slapping his pocket to put out the fire in his jacket.

Carothers retired in 1949 and died in Annadale, Virginia, in 1965. In 1971, Carothers House in the Lower Centennials complex was dedicated to his memory.

"As leader of the business school, Dean Carothers did an outstanding job," said Harry Martindale, class of 1927. "He would have been very proud of the college's new home."

LINDERMAN LIBRARY VIEWED FROM DROWN HALL.



LOOKING BACK 125 YEARS



There should have been a camera in the office of Lehigh President Henry S. Drinker in 1909 to record the shock on his face when John Fritz told him that he was revoking his bequest to the university.

Fritz, selected by Asa Packer as one of the university's original trustees, had returned to the university board in 1907 after serving on it from 1866 to 1897.

Throughout both periods, he had given both his time and his money to the university. The shops of the Bethlehem Iron Company, of which he was general superintendent, were always open to Lehigh students, and "Uncle John," as he was known, often was available to answer questions.

Fritz's next words, as reported by Frank B. McKibben, professor of civil engineering at Lehigh, ended Drinker's confusion.

"Yes, I'm going to revoke that bequest, and instead of leaving money for you to spend after I am gone, I'm going to have the fun of spending it with you . . .," Fritz said.

"I have long watched the careers of a number of Lehigh graduates and I have been impressed by the value of the training they have received at Lehigh," he added. "But you need an up-to-date engineering laboratory and I intend to build one for you."

Fritz Engineering Lab benefitted not only from the trustee's money, but also from his more than 60 years engineering experience as the leading American engineer of his day.

Born in 1822, the son of a Chester County Pennsylvania farmer and millwright, Fritz had a lifelong fascination with machines.

In his autobiography he wrote of the first sight of a spinning and weaving "mule" inside a cotton mill: "To see a machine some thirty feet or more in length, with its many spindles, spinning yarn, with one-half of the machine fixed and the other part moving back and forth through a space of eight feet or more, . . ., was to me most marvelous."

After an apprenticeship with a blacksmith where he learned the basics of mechanics, he went to work in the flourishing Pennsylvania iron industry, where he rose rapidly until he became the superintendent of the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown, Pa.

At Johnstown, Fritz invented a

A Gift From Uncle John



Fritz Lab as it appeared before being enlarged in 1955.

*"The world knows Uncle John Fritz as the great engineer, his loved ones and we his friends of ye olden time know him as a man among men." ..J.A. Branshear*

new process for rolling iron into rails for the burgeoning railroad industry. He came to Bethlehem in 1860 as superintendent of the newly reorganized Bethlehem Iron Company.

Fritz made the company into the premier supplier of iron rails in the country, and then became a pioneer steelmaker as he converted the shop

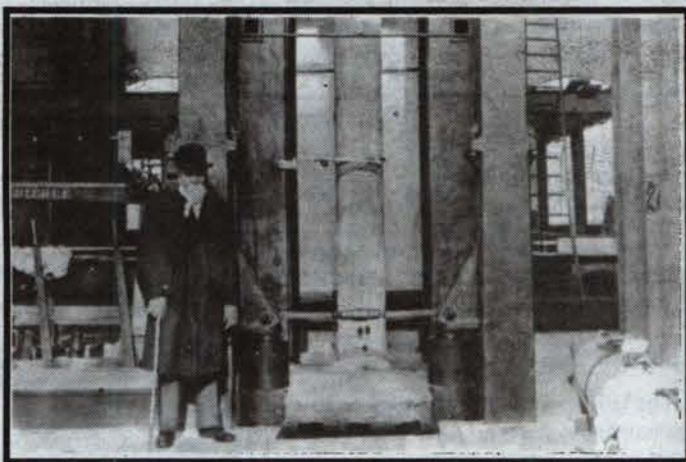
brought the elite of the iron and steel industry from around the world to South Bethlehem, including Andrew Carnegie, Thomas Edison, three U.S. senators, two cabinet secretaries and engineers from five European countries. Robert Lamberton, Lehigh's president, was master of ceremonies.

Ten years later, in 1902, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers together created the John Fritz Gold Medal to perpetuate his achievements. The groups presented the medal to him at a banquet at New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Fritz designed the new engineering lab and, at the age of 87, personally supervised its construction. He also selected the state-of-the-art testing machinery, including a Riehle Universal Testing Machine that was capable of exerting 800,000 pounds of pressure.

Fritz died in 1913 and left \$150,000 to the university for the upkeep of the lab.

Among the many tributes paid to Fritz in his autobiography was one by J.A. Branshear: "The world knows Uncle John Fritz as the great engineer, his loved ones and we his friends of ye olden time know him as a man among men."



John Fritz stands next to the Riehle Universal Testing Machine shortly after the opening of Fritz Lab. The machine is still in use today.

into one of the first Bessemer steel mills in the country to roll steel rails, which were more durable than iron.

He designed the machinery for the manufacture of steel plate and cannons for the rebuilding of the U.S. Navy into a world-class fleet.

His retirement banquet in 1892

This portrait of Fritz is the first illustration in his autobiography, published in 1912. The original, handwritten manuscript is in the special collections of the Lehigh University Libraries.



Honoring John Fritz

Fritz Engineering Lab is a possible site for a recently approved state historical marker to honor John Fritz and his pioneering contributions to the iron and steel industry.

The South Bethlehem Historical Society, which submitted Fritz's nomination, is now raising the \$1000 needed to erect the marker. For more information, contact the society at P.O. Box 5106, Bethlehem, Pa. 18015. All contributions are tax deductible.

To the Editors of the Epitome

Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to accept the dedication of The Epitome as an evidence of the kindly feeling of the students of Lehigh to me. I have felt deeply interested in the University from the time of its formation, and as a trustee and a sincere well wisher, have rejoiced in the growth of the institution and take pride in its good and thorough work.

Sincerely yours,  
John Fritz

S. Bethlehem, Penna.  
Jan. 24th, 1910



# LOOKING BACK 125



October, 1915

— The Borough of South Bethlehem was spending \$200,000 to construct a new school at the corner of Brodhead and Packer Avenues. The building, Broughal High School, was reported to be "one of the most up-to-date high schools in this part of the country."

— The first try out of the year was held by the Mandolin Club: "with this nucleus the promising showing of the new candidates predicts a bright future for this organization."



2

— "The Prohibition Movement has entered college ranks due largely to the activities of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. The interest taken by college men is not peculiar. . .thirty-nine college and university papers decided to print no liquor advertisements, this step, though significant, was by no means a revolutionary. . ."

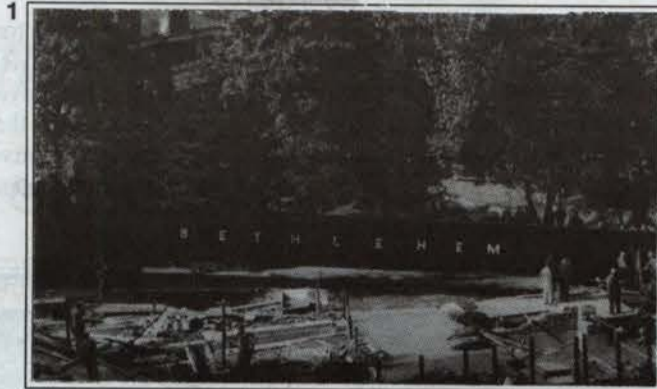
October, 1940

— The cornerstone-laying ceremonies for Grace Hall, the new, \$300,000 sports and recreational facility, were held Oct. 22. Eugene G. Grace '99, president of the board of trustees and of Bethlehem Steel, Inc., spoke at the ceremony.

— Houseparty Weekend's Senior Ball featured Benny Goodman and his Orchestra. Tickets were \$4.40 per couple.

The annual fall Houseparty Weekend drew 839 women came to campus from "all parts of the country" and set new records for attendance.

It gave the campus "...a glimpse of what a co-ed school is like. This resemblance will continue tomorrow morning when those usually sleepy Saturday morning classes will be brightened with those members of the fairer sex..."



1

## AN HISTORICAL HARVEST



3

— "The Lehigh student body this weekend was on its best behavior for seven or eight years, if what Bethlehem Police Desk Sergeant Harvey E. Blank had to say about it is correct. . ."

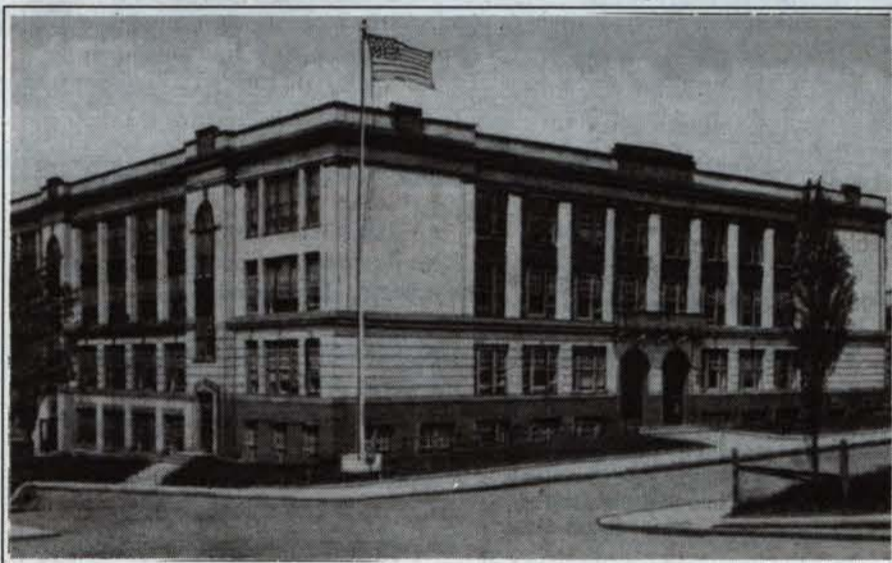
"The Sergeant cannot remember that any case involving a student came before him at all this weekend."

— A special draft board to register Lehigh students eligible for conscription was on campus Oct. 11. Similar bodies also registered students at Moravian College for Men and Lafayette. It was estimated that 3,000 draft age students would be registered.

October, 1965

— More than 2,500 people turned out for the October 10, Founder's Day inauguration of W. Deming Lewis as Lehigh's 10th president. The event was a highlight of the university's centennial celebration.

— Samuel T. Harleman, '01 known as "Mr. Lehigh" collapsed while marching in the inaugural procession. The 84-year-old



4

Harleman, was rushed to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died five days later.

— It was announced that the \$2.75 million metallurgical and chemical engineering building was under construction would be named after the late Martin D. Whitaker, the university's 8th president.

— The frosh mixer with Cedar

1. Onlookers watch as one of the beams for Grace Hall is delivered to the construction site. The building, completed in 1941, is named for Eugene G. Grace, class of 1899, president of Lehigh's Board of Trustees and of Bethlehem Steel.

2. President W. Deming Lewis walks across campus to his inauguration with president emeritus Harvey Neville.

3. Members of the Mandolin Club who auditioned in the fall of 1915 pose for their picture in the 1917 Epitome. (Note: At this time, The Epitome was published by the junior class and used that class's year as its publication year.)

4. Broughal High School, now Broughal Middle School, still looks very similar to this postcard, published about 1920.

Crest was cancelled. It seems the girls of Cedar Crest were not interested in meeting freshmen, but would rather date upperclassmen.

— Some 400 students did attend a debate on the U.S. presence in Vietnam held in Packard Lab. Auditorium between two Lehigh debaters and two Cambridge debaters. From the files of the Brown and White.

# LOOKING BACK 125 YEARS



Joseph W. Richards wasn't interested in the usual undergraduate diversions while at Lehigh, prompting his colleagues in the class of 1886 to nickname him "Plug" for his studious nature.

1888 as an instructor in metallurgy and mineralogy. He earned his master's at the university in 1891 and, in 1893, received the first Ph.D. ever awarded by the university for his dissertation on copper.

## A "Plug" FOR ALUMINUM



His excitement came from the study of what was then a little known metal — aluminum, or "aluminium" as he spelled and pronounced it.

John J. Lincoln, class of 1889, remembered that Richards could be "pepped up to give us a little informal talk on his real hobby — 'Aluminium—The Metal of the Future.'"



1.

the rostrum during class lectures, were a familiar site on campus.

Richards was a charter member of the Bethlehem Bach Choir, organized by Lehigh organist J. Frederick Wolle. Richard's home, Billinger wrote, "was a center for religious and philosophical discussions."

Richards died unexpectedly on October 12, 1921 and his ashes are buried in Packer Memorial Church. The Lehigh Alumni Bulletin for November, 1921, noted that "With him passes the last except one of the old guard who first placed Lehigh on the high pedestal she has occupied as an engineering college for three decades."

Bradley Stoughton, who succeeded him as chairman of the department, wrote of Richards' influence on the aluminum industry; "To develop a great industry by research and application of new knowledge required just that type of keen mind, tireless intellectual activity and insatiable seeking of detailed facts and fitting them together to build a whole which Joseph W. Richards possessed."



2.

1. Joseph W. Richards, professor of metallurgy, as he appeared about 1905. His Vandyke, frock coat, cravat and winged collar were his trademarks.

2. Classrooms and laboratories for the department of metallurgy were located in the south wing of the Chemistry Building, now Chandler-Ullmann Hall, from 1884 to 1929.

# AL

Besides its familiar uses in cooking and for cans, aluminum and its compounds are used in paints, welding, high-tension power wires and aircraft.

"These were always interesting even if part of the discourse was over our heads," Lincoln added. "Doubtless we could not fully visualize what it would really mean to the world when a cheap process of extraction was finally worked out for aluminum."

Richards didn't just talk about the metal. He wrote his senior thesis on the subject, a work that was published in 1887, as "Aluminium: Its History, Occurrence, Properties, Metallurgy and Applications, Including Its Alloys."

The 346-page text was the first work in English on the subject and contained much of the chemistry needed to make the use of the metal practical. He revised the text twice and worked on a third revision that was never completed.

Richards returned to Lehigh in

Throughout his life, he remained an advocate of aluminum — twenty percent of his research papers were on the metal and its alloys — but his interests included other aspects of metallurgy. His three-part work, "Metallurgical Calculations" was a standard work in the field for many years.

Richards also translated several scientific works from German, French and Italian. He helped to organize and became the first president of the American Electrochemical Society in 1902.

In 1903, Richards became Professor of Metallurgy at Lehigh, and, in 1905, was made the second head of the department, succeeding Benjamin W. Frazier, one of his mentors.

One of Richards' students, R.D. Billinger, class of 1921, described the professor; "Meticulous in dress, he would stand before his class in frock coat and fresh cravat, his fine gray-hair and Vandyke neatly trimmed. . . . He could stimulate his students to renewed interest, either in intricate calculations or profound descriptions."

For many years Richards lived in one of the two faculty houses that once stood on the site of the Alumni Memorial Building. He and large Newfoundland dog, who often slept by

12/21/[18]86,

Doctor Chandler,

Dear Sir, let me present my regrets that lack of time and opportunity denies me the pleasure of returning my thesis in person.

I thank you for the interest you have taken in its completion, and it is a great satisfaction to me to send you a printed volume of which, I am sure, you cannot feel ashamed....

Please accept the enclosed volume, with my sincere regards, and may I ask that the other be handed to Professor [Benjamin] Frazier, to whom I also have the same regrets to present that I cannot give it personally....

Yours most sincerely,  
Joseph W. Richards

# LOOKING BACK 124 YEARS



...In 1919

"Just as the November issue of The Bulletin went to press came the joyous news that the armistice had been signed, victory was ours and peace assured.

Suddenly in the colleges, as elsewhere, preparations for war languished and plans for returning to a peace-time basis began to be formulated....

Plans for a great celebration on Alumni Day were at once started by the Alumni Association....

It was long ago decided to have a "welcome home" reunion for our soldiers and sailors that they would never forget. Now that the war was over, and the plans of the War department seemed to promise that most of our men would be home again by June, Alumni Day, 1919, appeared to be just the time to hold it....

When we swing into line on June 28 on our triumphant march to the field, there must be a banner for every class from '69 to '19 and beneath these fifty-one banners there must be the greatest crowd of Lehigh men ever gathered together, celebrating our VICTORY REUNION. We'll show these boys what we think of them and give them a royal welcome home."

*From the February, 1919 Lehigh Alumni Bulletin*

## Remembering those who serve...



Photo by Brian Ricker

*Alumnus Malcom Burgess Gunn, '16, is one of the many Lehigh graduates to die in the "war to end all wars"-World War I.*

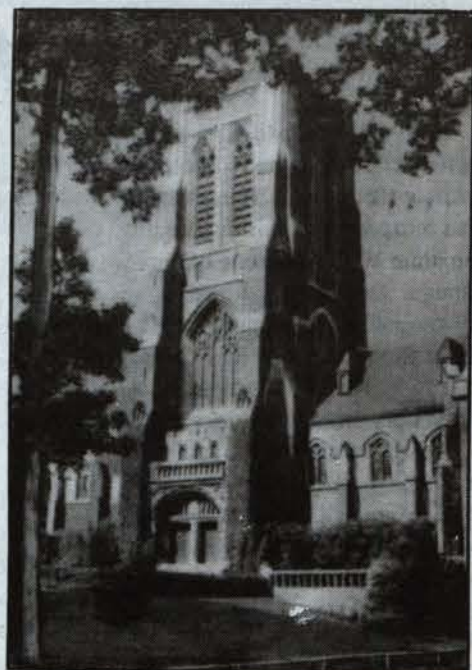


The Alumni Memorial Building was dedicated in 1925.

"At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association held on November 22, 1918, it was decided to take immediate steps to put before the members for their consideration and action the project of building an Alumni Memorial Hall to commemorate the services and sacrifices of Lehigh Alumni and Undergraduates in the Great War.

Such a building must not only be a beautiful architectural monument, but should be so planned that its interior will strikingly show the wonderful record made by Lehigh's sons and must necessarily be put to such use as to automatically place this record before the eyes of the largest possible number of people."

*From the February, 1919 Lehigh Alumni Bulletin*



...In 1924-25

In 1924, 46 elm trees were planted on the drive from the Alumni Memorial Building to Taylor Gym.

Each tree was marked with a stone with the name of one Lehigh man who died in World War I. More than half, 26 of the 46, died of illness or in accidents.

Malcolm Burgess Gunn, class of 1916, was a first lieutenant with the 27th Aero Squadron of the Allied Expeditionary Force. He was killed in action July 16, 1918, while flying low to attack the advancing German infantry with his machine gun.

..In 1945

The sudden end of hostilities followed by the subsequent V-J Day proclamation found Lehigh University, her faculty and undergraduates passing the midway mark in a summer semester filled with classroom, extra-curricular and social activity.



But, needless to say, routine college life came to an abrupt halt with the surrender of the Japanese and everyone, their work forgotten for the moment, joined in the celebration of thanksgiving which swept the nation.

Classes suspended for the occasion, students attended services in Packer Memorial Chapel, heard ... E. Kenneth Smiley, University vice-president, reaffirm Lehigh's policy of being dedicated to the furtherance of truth and human understanding.

Said Mr. Smiley: "...In the quiet review of our own feelings and ambitions and intentions on this day ..., we give thanks for the cessation of armed combat.

"We offer our sincere thanks to the men who have left Lehigh and other institutions of learning, who have left their homes and their families to bring about the end of the war. And with real humility, we give thanks to God for his guidance during these periods of trial from which we are now, in part, relieved.

"We give thanks for the restoration of freedoms characteristic of a free country:.... We recall the admonition of the proverb, 'Get wisdom and with all thy getting, get understanding.'"

*From the September, 1945 Lehigh Alumni Bulletin*

## LEOPARD TALES



Richard Harding Davis scored 1st touchdown for Lehigh against Lafayette during the second game in 1884.



The Lehigh team of 1889 Pennsylvania Champions

A play from the 1908 Lehigh-Lafayette Game



Team of 1887



### 1884 Lehigh 0, Lafayette 50 The First Game

"We knew so little of the game that only one man had strips on his shoes and the rest of us slid over the worn grass as though we were on roller skates.

"...My chief recollections of it consist of personal encounters with the spectators and Easton policemen, who had an instinctive prejudice to Lehigh men which they expressed by kicking them on the head whenever one of them went under the ropes for the ball."

*Richard Harding Davis, class of 1886*

### 1885 Lehigh 6, Lafayette 6

"I was substitute quarter back in 1885 and was in most of the game with Lafayette at Easton..."

At Lafayette we played on the campus between Pardee Hall and the dormitories. There was a cinder path across the field....As there was no fence there was no charge for admission. The crowd on the sidelines followed the ball up and down the field. They would sometimes have to stop the game to drive the crowd off the field.

Our field was at the present location [now the Rauch Business Center]. There was no grass on the field at Lehigh, just gravel. Our faces, hands and legs were pretty well scratched."

*Justice C. Cornelius, class of 1889 substitute quarterback*

### 1887 Lehigh 10, Lafayette 4 — Lehigh's first victory

"The woolen caps with tassels won by the players at this time were thought legitimate spoils by opponents each trying to secure these 'scalps' as trophies from the foe."

*Clarence Walker '89*



### "Lehigh Will Shine Tonight..."

"The freshmen gathered the wood for the bonfire, which was held in Upper Taylor Field, now Centennials II. Dressed in their pajamas, they led the parade, which went down Taylor, to Fourth and New streets and across the bridge.

As they crossed the bridge, which was a toll bridge until 1957, the students sang "We Pay No Toll Tonight," and ignored the toll takers. The parade ended up at the Moravian Girls Seminary where it was traditional to climb up to the windows."

First, H.R. 'Boisey' Reiter, and then John Steckbeck were the driving forces in organizing the bonfire and promoting school spirit."

*Harry Ramsey, class of 1950.*

"The scene at the close of the game was extraordinary; hats and canes flew promiscuously about. Cheer upon cheer rent the air, and the players were carried triumphantly off the field. In the evening the victory was celebrated by a procession and a general good time."

*The Lehigh Burr, November 1887*

### 1889 Lehigh 6, Lafayette 6

"Only the remarkable incompetency of the umpire prevented Lehigh winning. Lafayette players played desperately to win, resorting to all manner of questionable tactics, throttling and holding throughout. Their end rushers particularly held with impunity."

"For the second consecutive season, Lehigh wins the foot-ball championship of Pennsylvania, having lost but one game of the series....It is in the contests for the foot-ball supremacy

of America, Lehigh should have a place, now ranking at least fourth among the American colleges."

*The Lehigh Burr, December 1, 1889*

### 1891

Only once in the most played series in college football have Lehigh and Lafayette not met in Easton or Bethlehem. In 1891, the teams played in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., before 3,000 spectators. A newspaper report stated: "...by far the largest crowd that ever witnessed a football game in Wilkes-Barre, and the cheering of the students seemed to startle the natives." That was one of three Lehigh-Lafayette games that year - Lehigh won them all."

### 1892 Lehigh 0, Lafayette 4

"In my freshman year we left for Easton to play the Lafayette game without the services of our captain who was incapacitated by injuries. One of the older classmen...was appointed captain...During the game this new captain incurred an injury which gave him a slight concussion of the brain..."

A bystander made some derogatory remark and received a punch on the jaw for his interference and became unconscious. Then both colleges, with canes and umbrellas, swarmed on the field and were intent on settling the issue in their own way....The melee subsided and the game was finally finished."

*C.E. Trafton, class of 1895*

### No Game in 1896

The only break in the series occurred in 1896. Two games were scheduled, but a dispute arose over the eligibility of Lafayette halfback George

Barclay and Lehigh declined to play. Lehigh's decision was upheld by Casper Whitney, a leading football authority of the day.

### 1902 Lehigh 6, Lafayette 0

"Dr. Newton's [the coach] final words to us as we left for the field were said with a choking voice and I hear him now, 'God bless you, boys. Go out and give them hell.

Lafayette won the ball and the first play was a cross buck...The play was stopped cold a yard back of the line and I was later told that Dr. Newton, who was a chain smoker of cigarettes, was so astounded he tried to swallow his and was busy for some time in spitting out tobacco, ashes and live sparks....

The game was played in a drizzling rain and my only recollection of the crowd was the sight of some thousands of umbrellas being thrown in the air just after we scored..."

*"Scrap" Johnson, class of 1905*



Pen and ink sketch of football players from the 1889 Epitome

### 1908 Lehigh 11, Lafayette 5

"In reviewing the season of 1908, it is only natural that one should pick out the Lafayette game,... In those days, it was a rare occurrence for us to win from our old and traditional rival and I still remember the sensational upset when we came out of that game victorious.

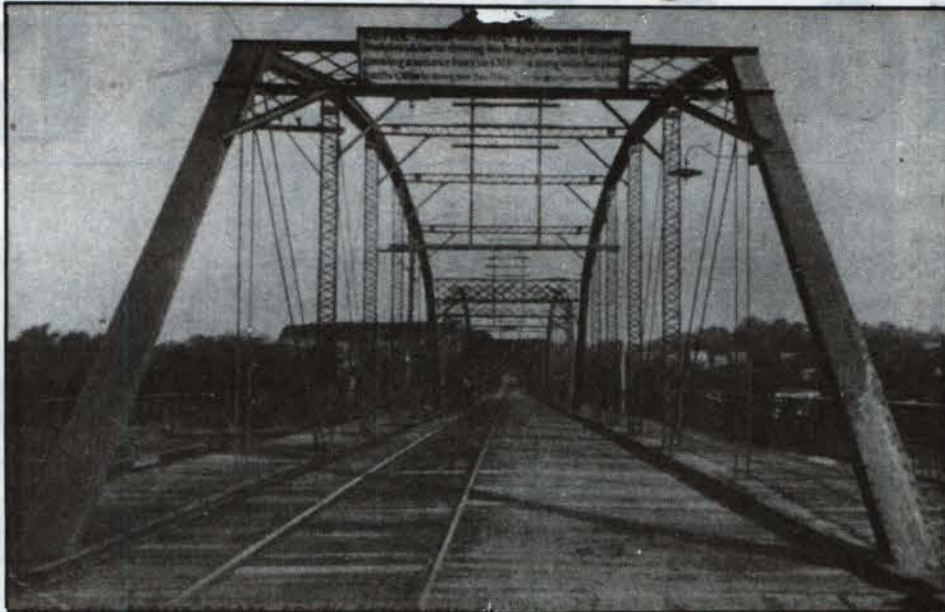
...I still remember our first touchdown was made on the four yard line by the fighting Brumbaugh who plowed through the center to make the first score....it was the fighting Lehigh spirit that carried us through"

*C.E. Bilheimer, class of 1910*

**1909 Lehigh 0, Lafayette 21**

"That year Lafayette took us for a real buggy ride. They kicked off to us. In blocking I was knocked down and some bird trampled on my hand. In addition I was so nervous I couldn't spit so when a punt was called I passed the ball over West Martin's head and I doubt if it has been found yet. Score Lafayette 2 Lehigh 0 in the first fifteen seconds of play."

*C.R. Wylie, class of 1913*



The procession from the pre-game Lehigh-Lafayette bonfire traditionally went over the New Street Bridge to the north side of Bethlehem. The last remnants of the bridge, pictured here as it looked around 1910, were torn down in 1970.

"The sole aim in the athletic achievements was to beat Lafayette."

*from the Epitome of 1891*

**1989 Lehigh 21, Lafayette 36  
The 125th Game**

Leading rusher Kevin Costello of Lehigh plunges down the field during the 125th Lehigh-Lafayette Game, the first played in Goodman Stadium.

A highlight of the game was the "fumblerooskie," a trick Lehigh play where offensive guard Brian Hensel took center Jarrod Johnson's intentional fumble into the end zone for a touchdown.



## & ENGINEER FEATS



The 1917 Lehigh Team

**1917 Lehigh 78, Lafayette 0  
The Largest Victory**

"Running, dodging and plunging their way up and down Taylor Field, on Saturday last, for touchdown after touchdown, Coach Tom Keady's well prepared Brown and White team trampled the Maroon and White colors

**Vincent J. "Pat" Pazzetti, All-American**



story, Dowd ran the wrong way, circled his own goalposts, and went the right way 100 yards to score. Other sources place Dowd's dash at various points between 49 and 160 yards. After graduating, Dowd played major league baseball with the Detroit Tigers, the old Philadelphia Athletics and Brooklyn Dodgers.

**1960 Lehigh 26, Lafayette 3**

The Most Valuable Player Trophy, as selected by media members covering the contest, was first presented in 1960 to Al Richmond of Lehigh. All totalled, a Lehigh player has won or shared the award 22 times during the 29-year span the award has been presented. Lehigh's Kim McQuilken and Marty Horn are the only players to have won the award twice.

**Every Game Since 1912**

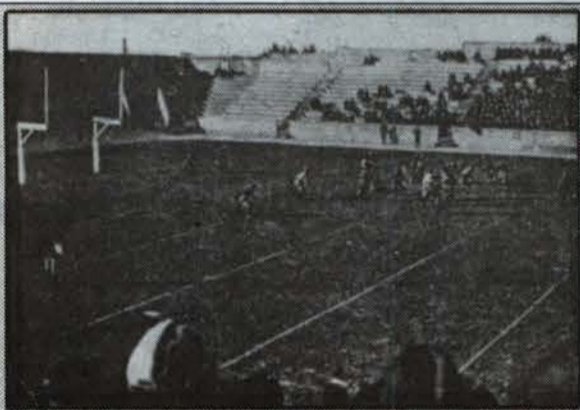
Roger Connors, who attended Lafayette but never graduated, has seen every game in the Lehigh-Lafayette series since 1912.

Connors, 86, almost didn't make it to the second game in 1913, however. His father's Model T lost the plug in its oil pan so his Dad (Dr. Arthur Fox) jammed a corncob into the hole and they made it to Taylor Field in time for kickoff. Lehigh won, 7-0.

**He Played for Both Sides**

"Botts" Brunner is the only man to star for both Lehigh and Lafayette.

In 1916 he had a field goal in the 50th game of the series, in Easton, helping Lehigh to a 16-0 triumph. In 1921, after stints at Yale and Pennsylvania, in the years when true free-agency was the rule, he came back in a Lafayette uniform to win the annual contest, 28-6 for the Leopards.



Taylor Stadium

**Postponed Twice**

Lehigh-Lafayette football games have been postponed only twice. The first postponement occurred in 1904 because of the death of Dr. Henry S. Drown, president of Lehigh. The only other postponement took place in 1963 when the game was moved from November 23 to November 30 following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

**1912 Lehigh 10, Lafayette 0**

"The big thrill...came in the Lafayette game. They really had a team down the river, but our boys were hungry for bear that day and wound up with a 10-0 victory, the first in many moons. The College and town went wild over the victory, and I must confess, I have never seen such enthusiasm since."

*Vincent J. "Pat" Pazzetti, class of 1915, All American quarterback and member of the Football Hall of Fame.*

**1918 Lehigh 17, Lafayette 0**

In 1918, as recorded by various observers, Lehigh halfback Raymond B. "Snooks" Dowd completed a 115-yard touchdown run. According to the

*The Brown and White November 27, 1917*

# LOOKING BACK 125



## Robert Sayre and His Legacy

Robert Heysham Sayre (1824—1907) was an original member of Lehigh's Board of Trustees and served until his resignation in 1905.

During his tenure as chairman of the board (1897-1905), he and E.P. Wilbur, the board's secretary treasurer, put together a complicated financial package that saved the university from bankruptcy when Lehigh Valley Railroad Stock, Asa Packer's endowment, lost its value.

The following piece is an excerpt from "Diaries of Robert Heysham Sayre" by Frank Whelan and Lance Metz, designed by Suzanne Kowitz and published by Lehigh University. Copies are \$12.95 and are available from Lehigh's Office of Publications.

With the possible exception of Lehigh Canal builders Josiah White and Erskine Hazard, Robert Sayre had changed the Lehigh Valley more than any other man. His decision to locate the Lehigh Valley Railroad in South Bethlehem transformed what had become a sleepy little town into one of the industrial leaders of the nation.

And bringing rail maker John Fritz from Johnstown to Bethlehem, pioneering in the production of steel rails and being a leader in American arms production insured the prosperity of the company he knew as Bethlehem Iron....

But looked at today, 83 years after Sayre's death, perhaps Lehigh University is his greatest legacy....

It is quite possible that, without the willingness of Robert Sayre, E.P. Wilbur and others to work for its continued existence, Lehigh University might have disappeared in 1897.

Few would have blamed them if they had sacrificed the school. Much of their own wealth was on the line. Why should they waste their time on an educational institution and risk losing it all?

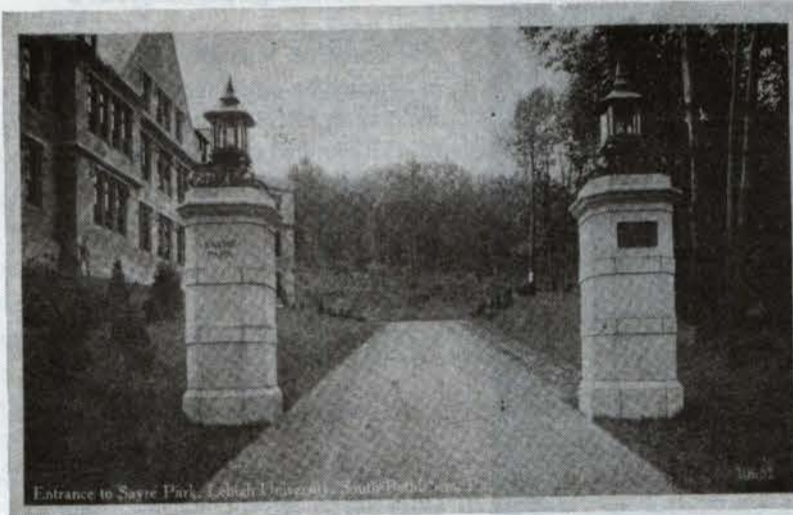
As usual, Sayre does not tell us why. Loyalty to his old friend and mentor, Asa Packer, was surely part of it....

But beyond this, Robert Sayre may well have known something else in his heart....knowledge passed down through generations endures....

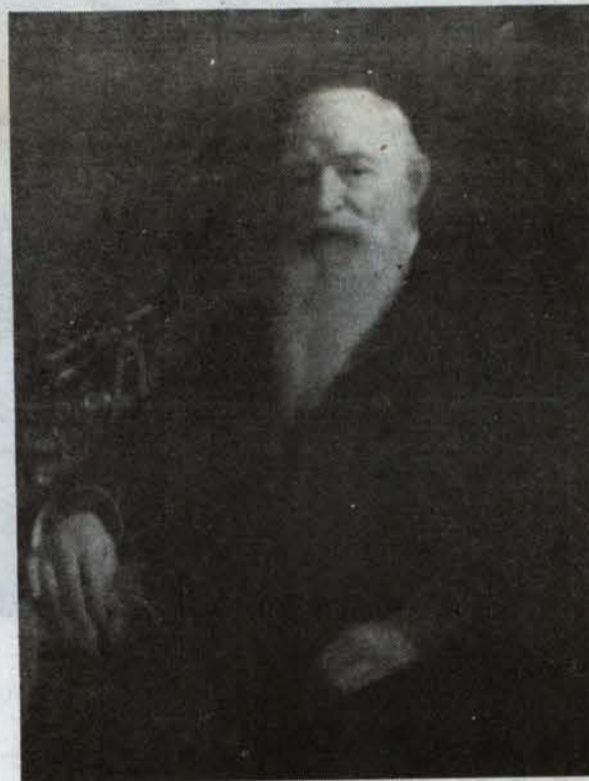
Today, few people in the Valley remember his name, but Robert Sayre would have understood. Lehigh survived. That was enough.



1.



2.



1. Sayre Observatory as it looked about 1890. Robert Sayre built and equipped the observatory in 1869 and gave it to the university as a gift.

2. Robert Sayre's children gave \$100,000 to the university in 1909 to add Sayre park to the campus. Delta Upsilon was the first fraternity house to be built on "the hill."

## The Threshold

(The text is taken from a 15-page pamphlet called "The Threshold" by E.H. Williams Jr., professor of geology at Lehigh from 1881 to 1902, which was found in the special collections of the Lehigh Libraries.)

A man's threshold is the central point in his life....It marks his "home"; the starting point and the end of all his journeys; his "golden mile" from which all distances are measured...

It is the fortune of this writer to tell of a threshold; a relic of the remote past;...connected, perhaps, with the origin of our race, which has found an honored

resting place at the door of the library wing lately added to the residence of Robert H. Sayre, Esq., of South Bethlehem, Pa....

[Here follows a brief geological history of the ice age in Pennsylvania.]

The excavation for the library wing of Mr. Sayre's residence disclosed an accumulation of cobbles and bowlders [sic] of varying dimensions heaped together...; torn from all the geological outcrops to the north, even from Archean granulate to Carbonic sandstone.

Among them was a mass of Oneida-Medina sandstone,... measuring fourteen feet in length by three and one-half feet in breadth and three in thickness.

This pilgrim from the distant Blue Ridge was raised from its ancient bed and

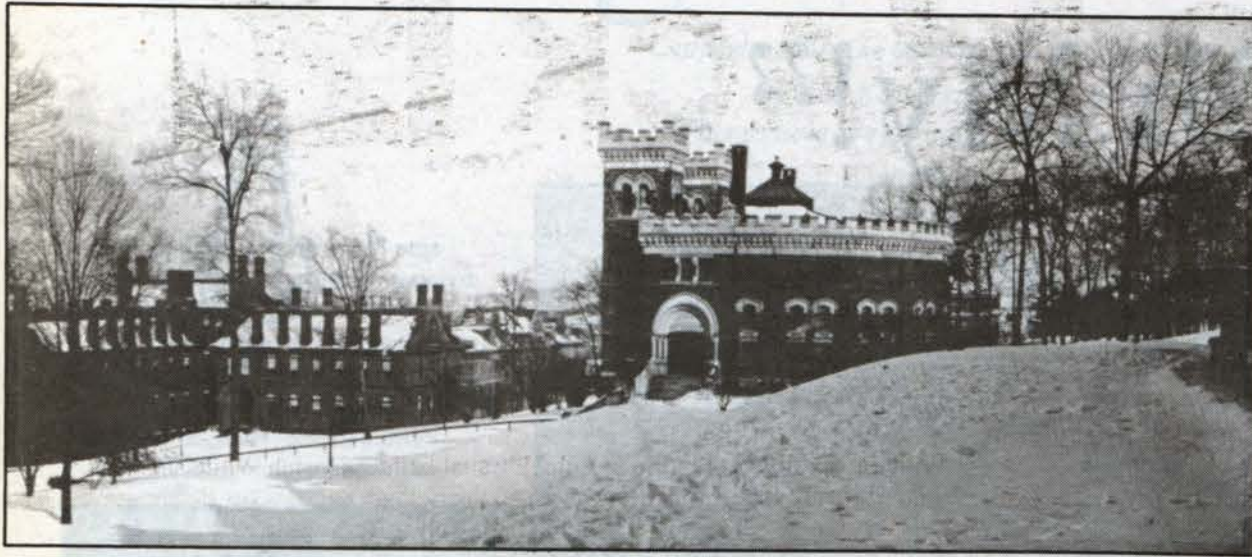
a portion of it was split and dressed to form a threshold for the future library within less than twenty feet of the spot where it had been lying....

Here is a relic, a silent time-keeper, which may well cause the visitor to stop and ponder over the ages it commemorates....

The ordinary man might have been pleased to find so nice an assortment of stones collected for building his cellar wall.

It remained for Mr. Sayre to study the origin of the collection, to perceive the element of romance connected therewith, and to wish to have it preserved in this memorial of one of the oldest and largest of travelers in the Lehigh Valley, laying 301.35 feet above mean tide.





Footprints break up the crusty snow on the slope by the university center in this print from about 1910.



The lights of Richards House welcome students in this 1947 photo.

## Deep in December... Letters Home

(from Richard H. Tucker Jr, class of 1879)

Lehigh University — December 10th, 1878

Dear Mother,

From the letter I received yesterday, I imagine that you are all worried about the matter of absences again; and perhaps the best way will be to...explain the whole subject, and if you will have the patience to read this, you may at least gain some idea of the situation.

To begin with, in attending a college for four years it is certainly impossible that any student will be able during the whole of this time to attend every exercise of the college (here it is impossible as I will show), without at times being detained...

Now all these are provided for by the President having the power to excuse such absences as he thinks proper upon the presentation of a written excuse within a week after the absence has been given,

or rather before the following Faculty meeting;...The number of excused absences a student can be liable to, or is allowed, is unlimited; as long as he has a good excuse, and presents it properly, he is all right.

So much for excused absences. Now, the Faculty, recognizing that students are mortal;... have allowed each one to run up a certain number of unexcused absences, that is those for which there is no valid excuse; or if there is, such has not been properly handed in.

Thus, each student can have ten unexcused absences during any term, about which no questions are asked, and which he does not need to account for if he doesn't wish to; before any notice is taken of the fact...

I am in no danger of harm from them now; the end of the term will cancel them altogether, and I begin next term on a new roll, which I can't promise to have look any better than the present one; thus the only difficulty is the disturbance the portentous document has



Coppee Hall looks bleak in this snowy landscape from about 1900.

sake of apologizing or excusing myself, and hope that you will understand the matter. Hope you will keep this thesis for further reference.

Dick

Lehigh University —  
December 18th, 1878

Dear Mother,

The check came today, my bills are all paid, and shall have sufficient to get home on.

Your letter came last night. I was very glad that you took a sensible view of the case — absences.

I am in no trouble about them at all, and you seemed at least to give me the credit of knowing best about that. I am and shall be perfectly willing to let you all know if I ever get into difficulties, which I hope may never be more serious than this apparent one.

Have passed five of eight examinations, and will finish the other three tomorrow.

Made about the best this morning that I have ever made (astronomy), and believe your letter gave me a little incentive, for ... I was feeling blue over late vexations.

Shall be glad enough to get home; and although I shall have to devote a good bit of time to my thesis for next term, I hope we shall have a pleasant time during the last Xmas holidays I shall be likely to spend at home for a while.

Love to all,  
Your affectionate son, Dick



Snow covers the lower section of the Asa Packer Campus about 1910.

A winter storm blankets Packer Hall, the university center, in this 1970s photo.

lenient view the faculty takes of such cases, ...

Four of the remaining five of my class are in the same situation, and have similar letters; similar even to the "conduct in other respects excellent and standing in his studies most satisfactory."

I have not needed to worry about the matter, and whatever vexation you have had has been unnecessary,...

It seems to be a matter of complaint I have treated the subject lightly hitherto. I have to explain it in this, not for the

created at home for which I am heartily sorry.

We shall all of us have real troubles enough in this world, and it seems hard that those which exist only on paper and in the mind should so vex you all.

And now a few words about this piece of work [A 12-page thesis on the subject of absences]. I have not by any means tried to excuse myself; I don't think any excuse, besides the explanation I have endeavored to give fairly and fully, is necessary.

You can accordingly consider this a thesis upon absences, ...I will tell you later of the scene ... which illustrates the

### A Holiday Feast — Thanksgiving Eve, November 29, 1877

2 chickens, 6 3/4 lbs. @ .12 1/2	1/2 dozen eggs	.18
plus [delivery]Boy	2 qts milk	.15
2 dozen rolls @ .10	2 nutmegs	.05
1 peck apples	1 lb. sugar	.13
2 glasses jelly	1 qt Brandy	1.00
	3 qts currant @.45	1.35
	Egg beater	.12
	Corn cob pipes @.05	.25
	Cooking chickens, use of dishes etc.	.75
		5.75

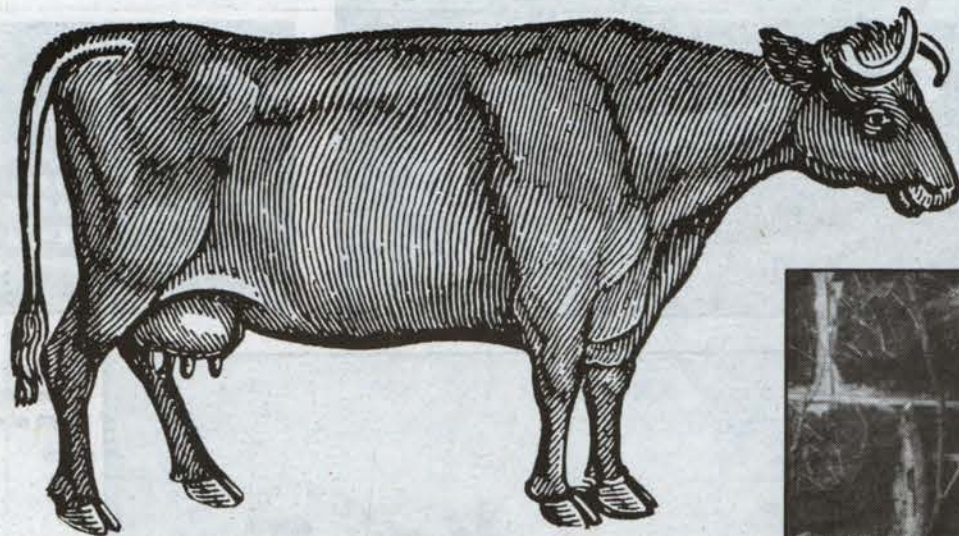
Alec. Bell '79  
J. Gilbert '78  
F. Spaulding '80  
F. Wooten '80  
R. Tucker '79 Room 27, Saucon Hall

# “Lions And Tigers And Bears, Oh My!”

Lehigh folklore has produced a number of interesting legends, but none have been more persistent than the story of the cow in the steeple of Packer Memorial Church.

Sometime during the golden years of the last century — the legend goes — a group of enterprising students lured a cow up the stairs to the top of the tower. Unfortunately—the story says — the poor animal refused to go back down, so it had to be slaughtered.

Fortunately for the cow, the incident never happened, according to Lehigh historian W. Ross Yates in his essay on Packer Memorial Church, “Sermon in Stone.”



*Packer Memorial Church has hosted many notables in its 104 years, but Lehigh historian W. Ross Yates has debunked the story of the cow in its tower*



*Some buildings have bats in their belfries; but Chandler-Ullmann Hall has cats in its crawl spaces. Employees and students regularly put out food for the strays that live under the building—photo credit Brian Ricker*

The legend, however, remains. L. Henderson “Dud” Dudman, class of 1939, in *This is Our Life: Class of 1939* noted that: “As seems to happen each generation, a cow wound up in Packer Chapel bell tower. Since cows will not go down stairs...either forwards or backwards...it had to be ‘slung out’ of the tower by derrick.”

An anonymous alumnus from the class of 1870, writing in the February, 1921 issue of the “Alumni Bulletin,” noted that the cow myth was a romanticized version of a true, but less colorful horse story.

The horse’s owner regularly turned the animal loose to graze on the campus at night. Some students, disturbed by the trespasser, decided that Henry Coppee, Lehigh’s first president, should deal with the offender.

Using ropes and prods, they coaxed the horse through the doors of Christmas Hall and up the stairs to the president’s office on the second floor. How the president removed the horse isn’t known, but the alumnus wrote that the horse “ceased to trespass” on campus grounds.

Wandering animals were a continual problem on the early Lehigh campus. Another alumnus related an incident that happened just after Saucon Hall opened in 1874.

Students captured a white goat found wandering on campus, and “by a proper use of chloride of iron and yellow prussiate of potash, dyed her a fast blue.” The blue goat was let loose wearing “a cast-off telescope hat” to return to her owner.



Shortly after the goat incident, the university’s executive committee voted to enclose the campus with the fence, which temporarily solved the problem of wandering farm animals.

Not all of the animals on campus were strays. Sometimes, students “invited” certain animals to visit campus.

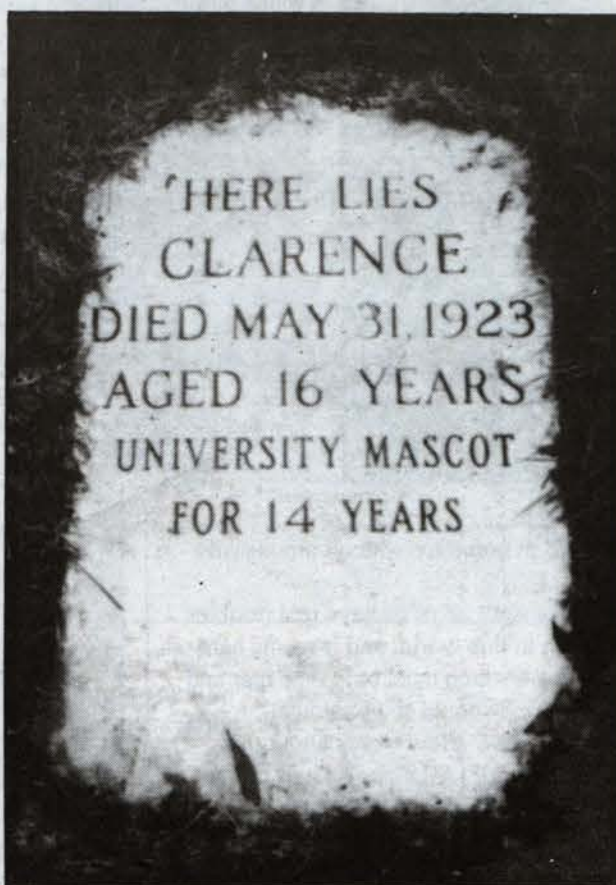
“The Epitome” of 1982 noted that “it was not uncommon for an instructor whose life was one of misery to come into his room and find a ‘Shanty Hill’ goat partaking of the hospitality of the room.”

During more recent times, most of the four-footed wander-

ers on campus have been cats or dogs, including those kept by fraternities as mascots.

The most famous Lehigh canine, Clarence, was not a fraternity but a university mascot. A brown and white spotted pooch, he wandered the campus freely.

During his 14 years as mascot, Clarence reluctantly served as a mobile football scoreboard. Whenever



*Clarence’s stone still remains on the terrace in front of Taylor College—photo credit Brian Ricker*

Lehigh beat Lafayette, the score was painted on Clarence’s side and remained until he licked it off.

Clarence died May 31, 1923, and is buried under a marble tombstone on the terrace in front of the quadrangle of Taylor Residential College.

The transition of the South Side from a rural to an urban area brought stray dogs to campus instead of wandering farm animals.

After an encounter with a Doberman, Ralph Van Arnam, professor of astronomy, wrote to President Martin D. Whitaker suggesting that a dog catcher be appointed from the faculty. Van Arnam, however, declined when Whitaker offered the position to him.

Fraternities are still permitted, “to have one animal in residence as a mascot,” though the University Handbook “discourages the practice of keeping pets and or mascots of any kind in fraternities.”

Even with stricter enforcement of regulations, dogs are still frequent guests in university classrooms. Cats, squirrels and other furred and feathered creatures also inhabit the campus, aided and abetted, in some cases, by students, faculty and staff.

The current generation of Lehigh students will, no doubt, have a few stories of their own to add to the animal tales.



# Lehigh's Black Friday

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By Ken Kunsman [Class of 1989] of the Morning Call

(This article is reprinted from The Morning Call of April 22, 1991)

The fire started at 8:20 in the morning and burned for most of the day.

And when the flames were exhausted about 2 p.m. (saying they were extinguished would be less than accurate) one of Lehigh University's most impressive edifices, the physical laboratory building, was gutted and destroyed.

The day was Friday, April 6, 1900.

Building and contents were valued at \$150,000, but only \$50,000 worth of insurance was held by the university.

The building, erected in 1892 at a cost of \$74,000, was rebuilt with fire-proofing features like stone walls and fire doors by South Bethlehem contractor William Benedict Birkel.

On the day of the fire, the Brown and White, Lehigh's student newspaper, published a special 3 p.m. edition. The short edition, devoted almost entirely to the fire, blasted the fire



The conflagration that engulfed the physics building is shown in this photo from Special Collections of the Lehigh University Libraries.

These photos were copied from the originals taken by Charles Hemmerly, a seventeen-year-old employee of Lehigh, who was working in the building at the time of the fire.

His daughter, Ruth Hemmerly Kelly, said that her father and a co-worker were on the fourth floor of the building when the fire started. They ran down to the second floor to see if Barry Mac Nutt, an instructor in electrical engineering who was in a wheel chair, had escaped.

MacNutt had been evacuated, but Hemmerly and his companion were trapped on the second floor and had to jump from a window to escape.

Hemmerly returned with a camera to record the scene.



Bethlehem's finest piece of firefighting equipment, a steam hose cart, arrived too late to be of much use.

save some of the apparatus."

"The entire fire department of South Bethlehem responded to the alarm," according to the Brown and White, "but as that borough does not possess a steam fire engine (the most modern equipment in 1900) their most strenuous misdirected efforts availed but little."

The Bethlehem Fire Chief — only after being phoned personally by the South Bethlehem chief at 9:10 — sent one steamer hose cart and hook-and-ladder company. But even after more sophisticated equipment arrived, said the writers, a dispute between firefighters delayed any effective action until 9:45. By then, the fire had spread to the other floors and to the west end of the building.

At 11 o'clock, the roof fell in, and some students were injured by falling slate.

"Today's fire," said Brown and White editor Edwin B. Wilkinson, '01, should serve as a warning to the Trustees of the University not to depend on the local department for protection against fire."



A postcard from about 1910 shows the rebuilt structure. The central tower was eliminated. The new building had three, rather than four stories, according to the Brown and White.

departments of Bethlehem and South Bethlehem (independent boroughs at the time).

According to reports in the Brown and White and the Allentown Morning Call and Evening Chronicle newspapers, the fire started in a first-floor photography lab at the east end of the building.

It seems Prof. William Suddars Franklin was trying to photograph sparks when flash powder exploded, igniting heavy curtains. Newspaper reports state the flames quickly spread to nearby lumber stored in that end of the building, and before long, had begun consuming the wooden walls and ceiling.

An elevator shaft and two



Only the outer walls remained after the roof fell into the ruined building.

stairwells brought the fire to successive floors.

The Brown and White said response from South Bethlehem was slow, and help from Bethlehem was not forthcoming. Students and staff members became the first line of defense.

An alarm sounded from a fire

The dedication and devotion of Lehigh's early patrons—the Packer family, Robert Sayre, E.P. Wilbur and John Fritz for example—can be seen through the buildings they left or through university records.

A plaque in the rear of Packer Memorial Church is the only monument to another builder of Lehigh, James A. “Jim” Myers, university janitor for 46 years.



The plaque honoring Myers in the rear of Packer Memorial Church.

Myers, a New Jersey native and Civil War veteran, came to Lehigh in 1866 with Captain James Jenkins, superintendent of construction, to help construct Packer Hall.

A carpenter by trade, Myers reportedly drove the first stake in laying out the site for the new building and worked on both Packer Hall and the President's House.

Myers succeeded Nathan C. Tooker as the university janitor in 1869 (though some records list the year as 1871).

As janitor, he was, according to the original rules for students, “an officer of the University, specially placed by the President in charge of buildings and grounds. He is delegated with authority to direct disorders to cease and to report damages and breaches of order to the president.”

The rules only hinted at the scope of Myers' duties. He rang the bell for classes and for study hours. He was the faculty messenger. He collected attendance slips at chapel and at other mandatory activities.

It was Myers who dealt with the aftermath of student pranks, like the 1887 Christmas tree “decorated with the articles necessary to please a Freshman's fancy” that took several hours to remove from the chapel because it had been wired into place.

His favorite job was helping with commencement exercises. The program for the 1888 commencement lists Myers as carrying the diplomas in the commencement procession.

In its memorial tribute, the “Lehigh Burr” of October 1913 noted that “Last June, as he wrapped the diplomas of the graduating class, he told how he had done that service for every student graduated

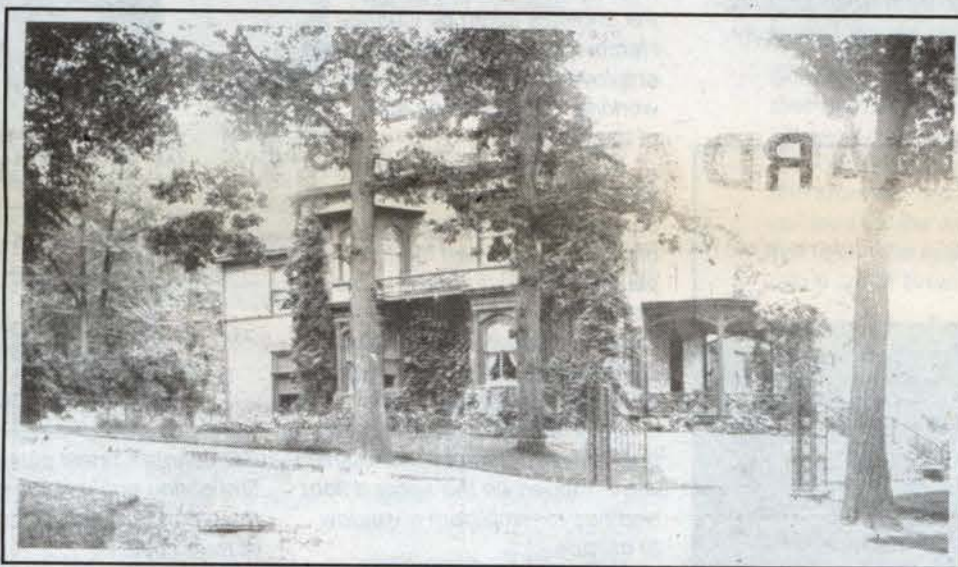
James A. Myers as he looked about 1910.



Myers was a familiar face to many Lehigh classes, including these students from Taylor Hall section A, who posed for a photograph in January of 1908.



## The Carpenter Who Built a University's Affection



During the 1922 renovation of the President's House, workers found a board with the following inscription, “James Myers, Born July 26, 1842, Resident of New Jersey, ‘Carpenter, seeing this you will think of me.’” This photograph is from about 1910.

from the University and of his great ambition to do it three times more, to round out a full half century at Lehigh's jubilee in 1916.”

Freshmen frequently mistook him for the president of the university or a professor. The “Burr” commented “The actual defense of one youngster last year was that, in bearing and dignity, Jim would have graced any chair, and that he ‘looked more professorial than most of the professors.’”

“But there was one important point of difference between the man whom a way-back ‘Epitome’ called the ‘messenger of the gods’ and the gods themselves,” the “Burr” continued. “Jim thought well of all of us—which can hardly be said of the faculty.”

“That this was true entitles none of us to individual credit. The fact of our being brilliant or stupid, wealthy or poor, was inconsequential—Jim liked us all because we were sons of Lehigh.”

Myers died of heart trouble July 22, 1913 and his son, Fred, succeeded him as



Side View Packer Hall, Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.

janitor. “The Brown and White” of September 30, 1913 reported that “He knew personally every one who was officially connected with Lehigh University from the Founder, Judge Asa Packer, to the present staff and was personally acquainted with the major portion of Lehigh alumni.”

The Burr added, “James Myers is dead. ‘In his life he was lowly and a peacemaker and a servant of God.’ In his death he has the rare distinction of having his name pass into a Lehigh tradition.”

Myers was one of builders of Packer Hall, the university center, seen here in a postcard from about 1910.





Packard Lab, home of the College of Engineering and Applied Science, at night.



Thomas Jackson, "caretaker" of the Packard gave driving lessons on it to the late Deming Lewis, Lehigh's president from 1965 to 1983 and "a nut on cars." After one turn around the lower campus, he arranged for Lewis to be arrested by campus police for driving an unlicensed vehicle.

## PACKER AND PACKARD ARE BOTH LEHIGH NAMES

James Ward Packard, class of 1884



Packard wrote his senior thesis on "Design of a Dynamo Electric Machine," and after graduation, he worked for a large electrical supply firm in New York City where he showed a real genius for improving the design of electrical machines.

He received more than 40 patents for his inventions. With his brother, Packard founded his own company in Warren, Ohio, in 1890 to manufacture electrical equipment.

As an undergraduate, he was captain of the university bicycling club, an activity that led to his fascination with the early automobiles that were being built.

On November 6, 1899, the first Packard, "Ohio Model A" rolled off the assembly line of the electrical firm in Warren, Ohio, and Packard embarked on a second successful career as an auto manufacturer.

Hearing that his alma mater needed funds to build a mechanical and electrical engineering laboratory, Packard donated over one million dollars of Packard Motor Company stock to Lehigh in 1924 for the building.

He died in 1928, the same year as the ground was broken for the laboratory, which was completed in 1929, and left one-third of his estate to Lehigh's permanent endowment fund upon the death of his wife.

His gift made him the second largest benefactor in Lehigh's early history, surpassed only by Asa Packer.

Packard's third gift to Lehigh, the original "Ohio Model A," sits in the main lobby of the building that bears his name.

The car, which returned in September from Warren, Ohio, for the 100th anniversary of Packard Electric, now a division of General Motors, still runs.

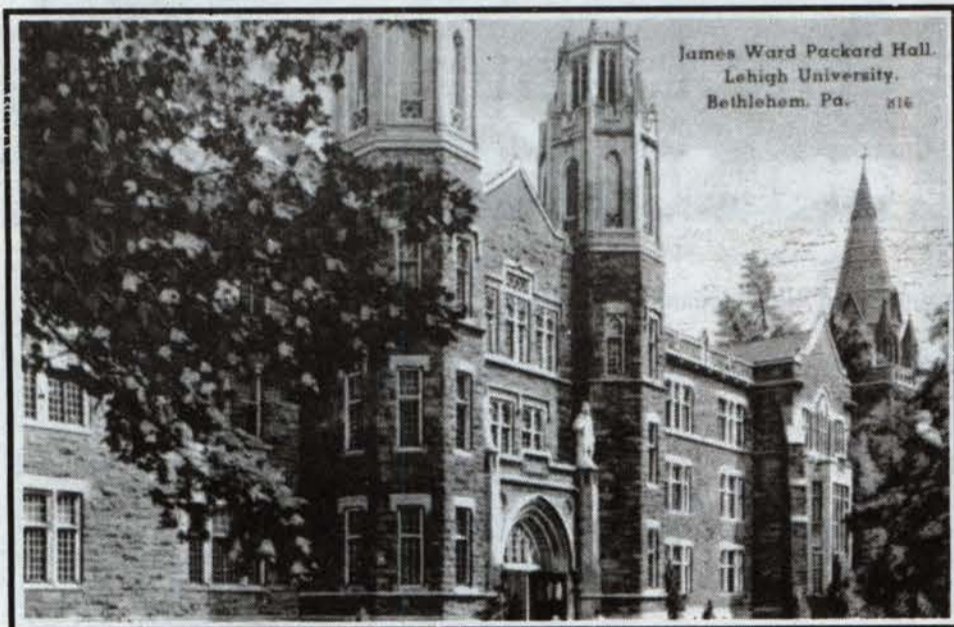
In fact, Thomas Jackson, professor emeritus of mechanical engineering, and Terry Martin, the historian of the Packard Motor Car Company, took the vehicle for a short jaunt to check on recent adjustments to the car's transmission.

"It runs beautifully for a car that old," Jackson, said, "but I wouldn't want to travel too far in it."

The crank to start the car is on the side of the vehicle, Jackson explained, and it takes two people to perform the necessary maneuvers to turn over the ignition.

Steering is controlled by a tiller. There are four gears, reverse, low, park and drive, and no clutch. Stopping the car is "not the easiest thing to do," Jackson added, "but I could probably teach anybody how to drive it in a few hours."

Through his three gifts to the university, a laboratory, a substantial contribution to the endowment, and his first auto, James Ward Packard ensured that his name would be a permanent part of Lehigh.



Visitors to Lehigh frequently get confused by the repetition of names on buildings, institutes and other locations. For example, there is Packer Hall, the university center, and Packer Memorial Church, both on the Asa Packer Campus. To add to the confusion, there is also Packard Laboratory, home of Lehigh's College of Engineering and Applied Science, named for James Ward Packard, class of 1884.

## A Fairy Tale That Came True

The story of the hero saved from debt by the discovery of a fortune inherited from a long-forgotten relative exists only in fairy tales. Or does it?

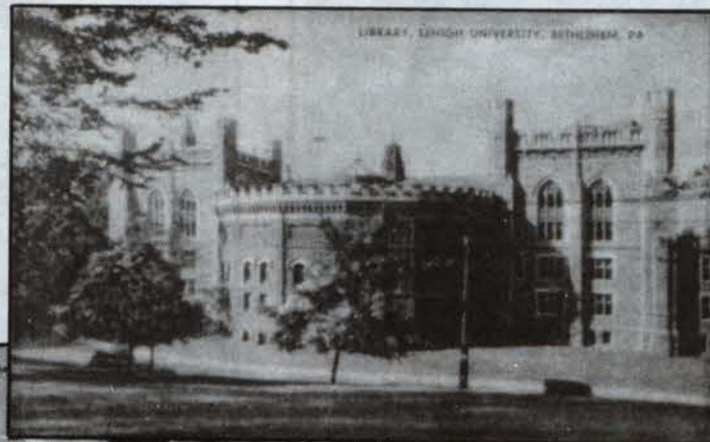
Lehigh benefitted from just such a scenario during the 1930s complete with a happy ending.

As part of the estate of Asa Packer's son, Harry, who died in 1885, Lehigh inherited 870 shares of stock in the London Mines and Milling Company.

The London Mine, located about seven miles east of Alma, Colorado, was producing gold and some



4. Dr. Charles Russ Richards, President of Lehigh University from 1922 to 1935.



2. Linderman Library as it looked in the 1930s, when the London Mine was supplementing the university's income



3. Richards House, the second dormitory built on campus, was completed in 1938, near the end of the Depression.



1930's

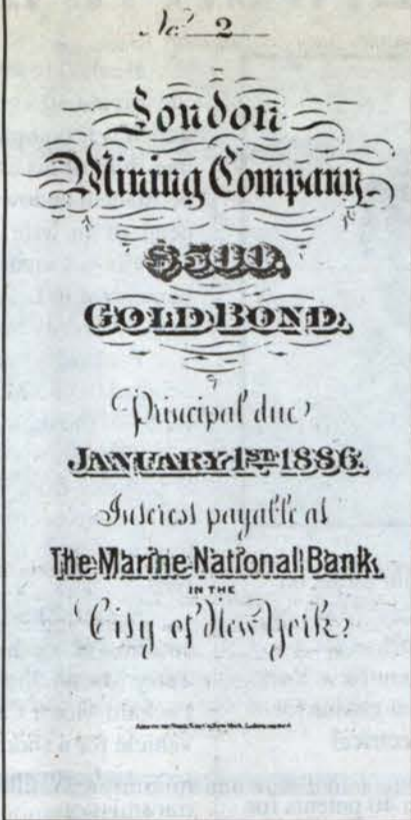
1. Stock certificates from the London Mine are now a part of Lehigh University Libraries' special collections.

silver when Harry bought the shares in the late 1870s or early 1880s. By the time his estate was settled, however, the mine was not paying.

The trustees voted to invest not more than \$20,000 to protect the value of the stock, but no money was spent until 1921. That year, descendants of the original owners formed the London Gold Mines Company and began looking for commercial ore.

Warren A. Wilbur, then treasurer of Lehigh, invested \$11,000 of university funds in the new company. Nothing was heard from the company for ten years, but in December of 1931, the university received a 10 percent dividend on its \$11,000 investment.

In 1933, Lehigh, together with other shareholders, hired a consulting engineer to examine the mine. Lehigh's



treasurer, Walter Okeson, was elected an officer of the mining company.

Lehigh did not receive a large income from the mine in any one year—approximately \$13,200 in 1933, for example—but during the depression years of the 1930s, any additional funds were beneficial.

When the mine was finally liquidated in 1944, Okeson reported that the university had received \$200,803 in income and

nearly \$118,000 in endowment monies from the stock "a very good return on 870 shares of apparently worthless stock plus an \$11,000 investment."

## The Lighter Side of Lehigh History

The Brown and White—March 22, 1966

Fourteen bundles of laundry to be picked up outside of McClintic-Marshall House were stolen. A campus officer explained that "the bags consisted mainly of dirty underwear." They were never recovered.



Lehigh Alumni Bulletin—February, 1938

"Lehigh, like most cities has its auto parking problem. With nearly 400 students authorized by the dean to drive cars, in addition to the numerous faculty members and other University employees, it is a problem to find a place to park on the lower campus."



The Brown and White—March 4, 1941

"The lights in the Lehigh University Library are punk," the newspaper proclaimed in an editorial which disagreed with President Clement C. Williams assertion that the lighting was adequate.

The newspaper had conducted a survey with a Weston sight meter in November, 1940, that showed the library lighting to be below minimum standards set by the Code of Lighting School Buildings.

The Brown and White—March 3, 1916

A meeting of the Committee of Football Rules at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City decided by a vote of seven to five that players need not wear numerals while in action. The committee "felt it gave the opponents an unfair advantage in distinguishing between different men."



# Looking Back

## Two More Pieces of the Puzzle

A charter and a president were just two of the many pieces of Lehigh University that were being assembled during the fall and winter of 1865-66.

Lehigh needed a charter to be a legal entity in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Without it, the new university would not be able to conduct business, collect or disperse money, or—most importantly—grant degrees.

In November, the task of preparing the charter was given to trustee John W. Maynard, President Judge of the Northampton and Lehigh districts, who had the legal expertise for the task.

Maynard also might have aided the charter's approval by the state legislature. Asa Packer, however, had successfully chartered several corporations and, as a former judge, legislator and U.S. congressman, probably had sufficient political clout in Harrisburg to ensure swift approval of the charter.

The charter was approved February 9, 1866, by the legislature and Governor Andrew G. Curtin, and Lehigh legally became "...a polytechnic college for the education of youth,...granting and confirming...such degrees in the liberal arts and sciences...as are usually conferred and granted in other colleges of the United States..."

It was left to Henry Coppee (1821-1895), Lehigh's first president, to determine what kind of "polytechnic college" the newly-chartered university would be.

Coppee had received a formal offer to become Lehigh's first president on November 4, 1865, after meeting with Packer and discussing Packer's ideas for the new university.

While the charter was being drafted and the construction of Packer Hall was being planned, Coppee began working on the academic structure of the university.

The new president had been a faculty member of the University of Pennsylvania since 1855, where he taught foreign languages, literature, logic, philosophy, and other courses in the humanities.

A West Point graduate, Coppee served in the Mexican War and taught at the academy for several years before resigning his commission to take the job at the University of Pennsylvania.

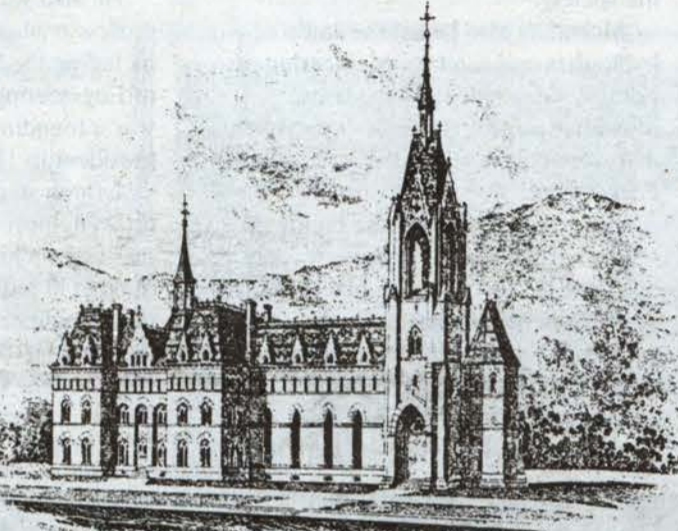
Bishop William Bacon Stevens, president of Lehigh's board and Coppee's brother-in-law, had recommended the professor for the presidency. To outsiders, the recommendation might have seemed like nepotism, but Stevens and Coppee shared a common educational philosophy.

Stevens, to whom Packer first proposed his idea for a university, and Coppee, both thought that the traditional university education should be expanded to include science and engineering as well as the liberal arts so that graduates could function in the increasingly technical world of late nineteenth century America.

As a West Point undergraduate, Coppee had followed a curriculum that was very similar to what was being proposed for Lehigh. He also had some practical experience as an engineer while constructing

the Central Georgia Railroad.

Coppee, who had been working with Stevens to draft an educational plan for the new university since his appointment as president, took over sole responsibility for



A sketch of Packer Hall, located "On the general declivity of the Lehigh Mountain range in South Bethlehem, ...in the midst of forest trees, ...three hundred and sixty feet above the river," decorates the first brochure advertising Lehigh, printed in the spring of 1866



When the university gymnasium was renovated to become the home of the College of Arts and Sciences in 1915, the building was renamed in honor of Henry Coppee.

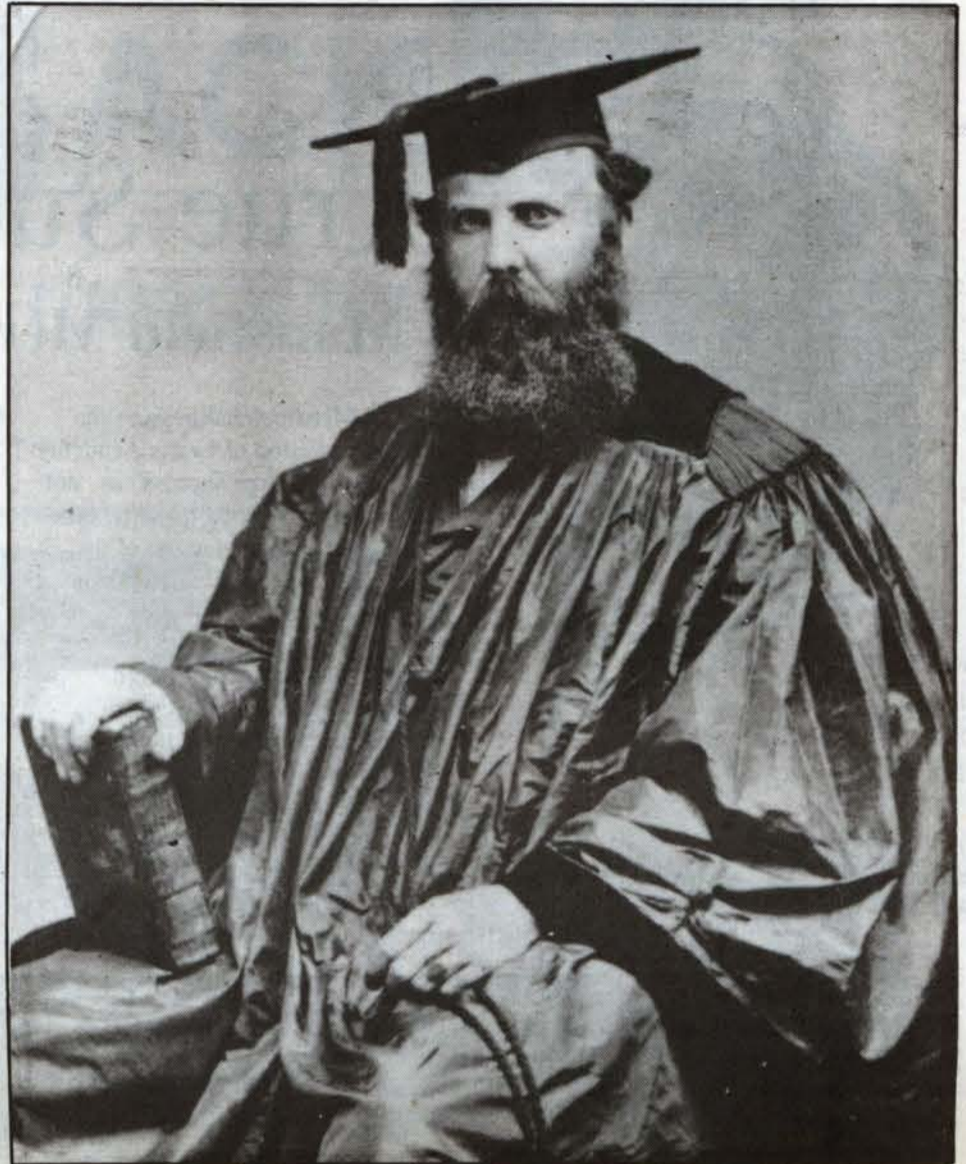
the project in February of 1866, when the bishop left for Europe for health reasons.

In April of 1866, Coppee had submitted "a scheme of schools of study" to the trustees along with requirements for admissions and an incomplete set of by-laws. Some of his plan was probably used by Maynard to prepare a descriptive brochure for the new university.

Lehigh's curriculum "proposes to discard only what has been proved to be useless in the former systems, and to introduce those important branches which have been heretofore more or less neglected in what purports to be a liberal education, ... such as Engineering, Civil, Mechanical and Mining, Chemistry, Metallurgy, Architecture and Construction," according to the university's first Register, prepared by Coppee.

The granting of a charter by the legislature assured Lehigh of its legal status. Lehigh's mission was made concrete through the educational plan for the university, begun by Stevens and completed and put into practice by Coppee.

With these two pieces in place, the trustees could stop "puzzling" over Lehigh's existence and begin constructing the university.



Lehigh's first president, Henry Coppee as he looked about 1860 when he was a professor at the University of Pennsylvania. He served as president from 1866 to 1875 and remained on the faculty until his death in 1895.

The author of several books, including a biography of a fellow West Pointer, U.S. Grant, he was a popular lecturer on the campus and in the community.



No. 29.

### An Act

To erect and establish at, or near, the borough of South Bethlehem, in Northampton county, a polytechnic college, for the education of youth, of the name, style and title of the Lehigh University.

WHEREAS, Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, has donated the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of founding and endowing a polytechnic college, to be located at South Bethlehem, in the county of Northampton, and has also given fifty acres of land, as a site for the college buildings and park grounds, and is desirous of having the institution incorporated, by legislative enactment, under the name of the Lehigh University:

And whereas, The said donor has appointed William Bacon Stevens, of Philadelphia; Asa Packer, of Carbon county; John W. Maynard, Robert H. Sayre, John Fritz and William H. Sayre, Junior, of Northampton county; Joseph Harrison,

The beginning of Lehigh's charter as it appeared in *Laws of Pennsylvania of the Session of 1866*. This early copy of the charter was found in administrative documents donated recently to the L.U. Libraries' special collections.

## Charter Day Proclamations

The City of Bethlehem, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the United States Congress will honor Lehigh by issuing special proclamations marking the 125th anniversary of the granting of the university's charter on February 9, 1866.

Bethlehem Mayor Ken Smith, class of 1961, will present the city's

proclamation to Peter Likins, president of Lehigh, at the 1 p.m. varsity wrestling meet against Syracuse at Stabler Center.

The other proclamations will be presented at the varsity men's basketball game against Fordham at 7:30 p.m. at Stabler Center.



## The "True Success" of Mansfield Merriman

Mansfield Merriman, addressing the Alumni Association of Lewis Academy in 1911, defined "true success" as "not the attainment of money or fame, but rather the joy and satisfaction of the work itself and the consciousness that its results are regarded as valuable by those competent to judge."

As a Lehigh professor of civil engineering for nearly 30 years, a researcher, author and practicing engineer, Merriman lived by his definition of "true success."

He came to Lehigh in the fall of 1878 from Yale University where he had been instructor in civil engineering and astronomy. One of his first endeavors

articles from the Lehigh faculty, alumni notes and a report on the proceedings of the society.

Merriman also began the study of hydraulics and sanitary engineering at Lehigh. To supplement the texts, Merriman added hydraulics experiments that were conducted in the basement of Packer Hall.

The water supply for the building, fed by springs and reservoirs, was not adequate for the demands placed on it, so the upper floors had no water when Merriman's hydraulics classes were experimenting in the basement.

Late in 1886 or early in 1887, Merriman moved an old red barn that

with bridges, surveying, mechanics, materials and mathematics.

He also was active in numerous professional and scientific societies, including the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, of which he was a founding member and its president in 1896.

Lehigh students knew him as "a great civil engineer and author, quietly insisting on high grade work, and broad-minded in judging the slips of undergraduates. — especially in saving the Epitome board of '91 from dismissal from college for alleged sauciness to the faculty," according to R.R. Hillman, class of 1891.

Mansfield Merriman as he looked shortly before his death in 1925.

Merriman, third from left, posed with other members of the civil engineering department in this 1905 photo.



was to resurrect the moribund Engineering Society.

He rescued the group's minute book from a pile of rubbish and reinstated the regular meetings at which both students and teachers read papers.

From 1885 to 1890, the society published the "Journal of the Engineering Society," a quarterly edited by students. The journal featured papers by undergraduates, with an emphasis on civil and mechanical engineering.



The memorial still stands today, although the plaque has disappeared within the last ten years. A new plaque is scheduled to be erected near the current hydraulics laboratory in Fritz Lab.

had been previously used for a chemistry laboratory to a site on South Mountain Brook, behind the present Williams Hall, and converted it into the first college hydraulics laboratory in the United States.

E.E. Snyder, in the June, 1887, issue of the "Engineering Society Journal of Lehigh University," described how the building was supplied with water:

"It [water] is first collected by a dam from which it is conducted into the building by means of an underground conduit provided with two sluice gates. The conduit opens into a rectangular box called a weir box...constructed of 2 inch plank nailed to heavy framework and thoroughly caulked and sunk into the ground so that the top is flush with the floor..."

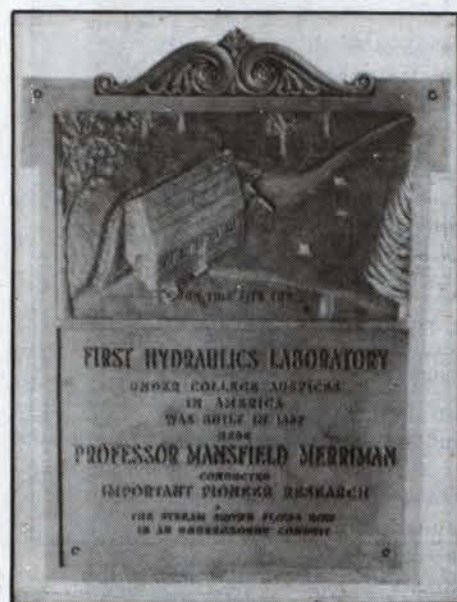
Seniors in hydraulics used the lab for experiments in the flow of water until 1895, when it was dismantled. Merriman's book, **Treatise on Hydraulics**, published in 1889, might have drawn on information from experiments conducted in the pioneering lab.

The work on hydraulics was the seventh of nearly twenty texts Merriman wrote or edited. His first book, **Elements of Least Squares**, published in 1877, was a refinement of his Ph.D. dissertation at Yale. Other texts dealt

Another student wrote that his teaching methods "rendered a complicated subject so simple that boys in his lecture room were astonished to find his conclusions already formulated in their minds before he stated them."

Merriman resigned from Lehigh in 1907 to devote more time to his extensive professional activities, consulting and writing. He received an honorary doctorate from Lehigh in 1913.

When he died in 1925, his memorial biography noted: "Perhaps no other man contributed so much to the success of Lehigh University as an engineering school, or had so great an influence in the establishment of her ideals and practices. His own rapidly advancing reputation as a teacher and engineer did much to attract favorable attention to the school, and the high standards set in his department introduced similar standards in all the other engineering departments."



In 1943, Lehigh dedicated a memorial to Merriman's pioneering hydraulics laboratory. The location of the memorial, behind Williams Hall, marks the approximate site of lab.



# Looking Back



## Lehigh at War



Lehigh undergraduates remember Pearl Harbor during memorial services held in December of 1942.

Armed conflicts have brought changes—in some instances drastic changes—to Lehigh four times during the 20th century.

Lehigh students and alumni became actively involved in World War I before the United States officially entered through summer training camps and by enlisting in the armed forces of other countries.

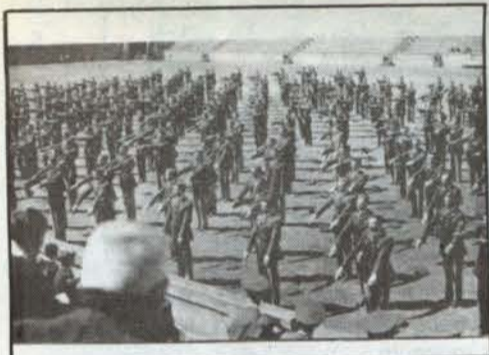
With the U.S. declaration of war on April 6, 1917, nearly 100 students volunteered immediately. Seniors were allowed to take final exams early in order to finish classes before leaving for the military.

Lehigh was one of many schools designated by the Army to train draftees for technical positions—railroad engineers, telegraph operators, electricians, machinists, etc. Camp Coppee opened at Lehigh on May 6, 1918, and draftees moved into makeshift quarters on campus.

Military life took control of the campus in September of 1918 as all able-bodied students became part of the Student Army Training Corps (S.A.T.C.). The university schedule was accelerated; fraternities became barracks and students went to classes in the morning and drilled in the afternoon.

The Spanish Influenza epidemic struck Lehigh in the midst of military preparations, and the campus was placed under quarantine with armed guards surrounding the campus.

Students living off-campus were required to move into Taylor Gym, and Drown Hall became a hospital. In spite of the quarantine, football continued, with armed guards posted at Taylor Stadium to keep townspeople from attending.



A physical fitness demonstration was part of the annual review of Lehigh's R.O.T.C. unit during World War II.

Just as the campus was settling into military life, the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918. Camp Coppee was closed in early December and the S.A.T.C. was mustered out of service.

World War II also brought military activities to Lehigh—with a more drastic effect on the university.

An accelerated class schedule began early in 1942 to compress the academic program into three years.

Faculty, staff and students began leaving

for the military or for war work almost immediately. Some students enrolled in the Enlisted Reserve Corps which allowed them to continue their education until called for active duty.

The greatest reduction in personnel occurred after 1942, when the draft age was lowered to 18. Enrollment dropped from 1770 students in the fall semester of 1940 to 339 in the fall semester of 1944.

Only forty-nine full-time faculty



Lehigh president Martin D. Whitaker and other members of the committee watch the annual Armed Forces Day Review in May of 1952.

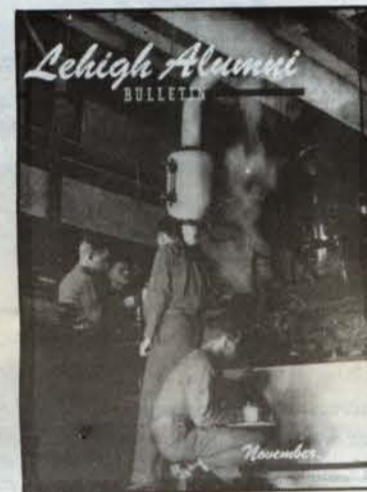


Students in "swim to live" learn how to swim silently while carrying rifles.



Lehigh men were among the members of the Lafayette Escadrille, an elite corps of American flyers who fought for France, in the photo taken July 4, 1917 in Chaudaun, France by Paul A. Rockwell.

David McKelvely Peterson, class of 1915 and Henry S. Jones, class of 1917, are somewhere in the back row, along with Ray Bridgeman and Robert L. Rockwell. An air ace who shot down 23 German planes, Peterson was killed in 1919 when his plane crashed in Daytona, Florida.



The Lehigh Alumni Bulletin for November, 1943, shows members of the Army Specialized Training Program studying a steam-driven air compressor in Packard Lab.



Jeffrey R. Collman, class of 1970, explains the proposed structure of the Forum to the student body.

members remained in the fall of 1944, 31 percent of the number in June of 1942. Several buildings, including Grace Hall and Packer Memorial Church, were closed to save money.

Money, however, was crowded, due to several specialized training programs. Early in the war, the Engineering, Science, Management and War Training Program brought students to the campus for short courses in technical subjects.

In 1943, the Army Specialized Training Program began bringing hundreds of troops to campus for special training in engineering, foreign languages and culture.

A shrinking faculty taught all of the special classes as well as accelerated regular classes. Classes were held six days a week, with no vacations. There was no extra pay for teaching summer classes.

Many Lehigh students, faculty and alumni also participated in the Korean Conflict, but the length of the conflict and a smaller manpower requirement kept the war from severely impacting the campus.

The Brown and White advised students on the subject of draft deferments, and the question of loyalty oaths was frequently debated in the newspaper.

Sharply differing opinions and protests characterized the Vietnam era. Much of the divisiveness centered around the war, but the questioning of accepted standards and values spilled over into other areas of society.

At Lehigh, the subjects of university governance and the admission of women, polarized the campus. More than 1,200 students declared a strike on April 9, 1970 over the issue of university governance.

Classes were suspended from April 10 to April 16 to allow students, faculty and administration to draft a new plan for government—the Lehigh University Forum—which continues to function as the governing body for students and faculty.

## William Chandler Caused Quite a Reaction at Lehigh



William H. Chandler as he looked about 1880

To Henry Coppee, Lehigh's first president, chemistry was one of "the three foundation stones, forming the basis of a practical education."

Coppee carefully selected Charles Wetherill, a member of a respected family of chemists, as the chemistry professor for the new university.

When Wetherill died in 1871, Coppee turned to another well-known family of chemists to fill the vacancy and appointed William H. Chandler to the position.

The younger brother of Charles Chandler, professor of chemistry at Columbia University, William and his brother were co-editors of "The American Chemist," an early American chemistry journal. The younger Chandler spent four years teaching at Columbia while completing his A.M. in chemistry.

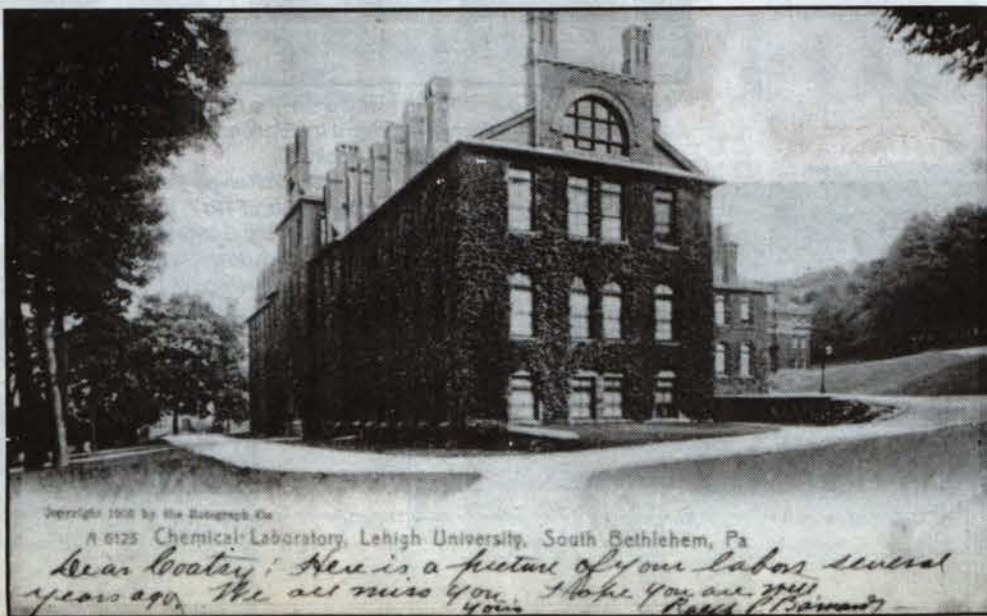
When he arrived at Lehigh, Chandler organized the university's first Chemical Society, later known as the Chemical and Natural History Society; a semi-secret organization that included not only science students but also students from engineering and the humanities, faculty members and well-known, off-campus chemists.

As part of the society's activities, Chandler organized expeditions to Texas and Brazil to collect specimens for the university museum, raising the money from his friends and from friends of Lehigh.

The society ceased to be active in 1876, but Chandler soon found another outlet for his interest in collecting—the new Linderman Library.

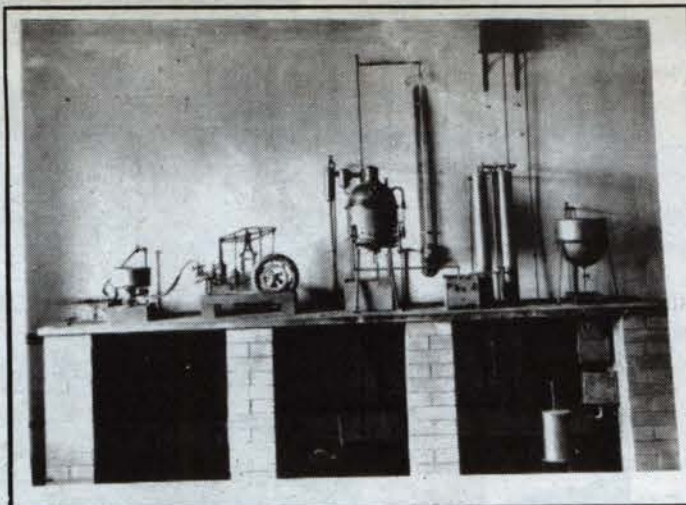
He was named Lehigh's first librarian in 1878, a prestigious position but one requiring much work since the library was in the process of acquiring a collection.

Chandler did not neglect chemistry. Working with the architect Addison Hutton, he planned a three-story building



The chemistry building around 1905. The note at the bottom from Ralph P. Barnard, class of 1889, to Frank R. Coates, class of 1890, was post-marked June 11, 1907 and may have been mailed during Alumni Reunion.

This photograph of a model of a sugar refinery in Lehigh's chemistry lab is very similar to one that appeared in the official report of the Paris Exhibition of 1889.



that would include up-to-date laboratories for chemistry, metallurgy and mineralogy.

To improve ventilation of the laboratories, he designed a special system of flues and chimneys to insure adequate air flow. Windows and transoms were placed to bring natural light into the building.

There was a system of speaking tubes for communication and a large lecture hall where "the rise in the steps is carefully calculated, so that every student has a good view of the lecture table," according to Chandler's description.

Completed in 1885 at a cost of \$200,000, the chemistry building, later known as Chandler Hall, served as the department's home until it moved to the Seeley G. Mudd

Building in 1975.

"The Epitome" of 1887 kidded Chandler about his pride in the building by noting, "Students wishing to take friends through the laboratory must make a deposit of fifty cents with Professor Chandler, to provide for wear upon the building."

When he served as a United States Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition of 1889, Chandler included the Lehigh chemistry building in the exhibit. His description of the building for the official report had 14 pages of text and 19 diagrams and photographs.

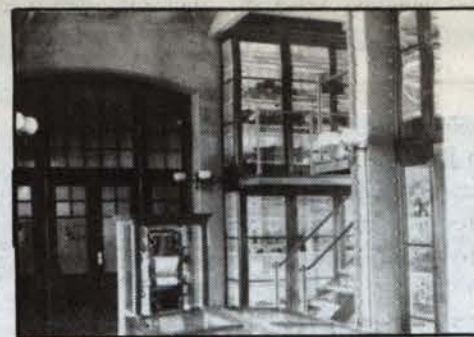
Chandler also wrote articles on textiles, products of mining and metallurgy, preservation of wood, and hygiene and public charities for the report, showing the range of his interests and



## A Special Year for Chemistry

Lehigh University's Department of Chemistry will be holding a special celebration April 4-5 to mark the 100th year of the department's Ph.D. and 125th year of its B.S. degree. Happy Anniversary!

One of the chemistry labs about 1890. The iron beams, which can still be seen inside the building, were used to support the weight of the structure.



Display cases from about 1890 hold some of the specimens Chandler collected for Lehigh's museum.

Lehigh, Catherine Drinker Bowen noted that he "overworked his students woefully" with "twelve hour laboratory sessions, those pre-examination Saturday afternoons spent in the...laboratories."

Chandler twice served as Lehigh's acting president, in 1895 and from 1904 until he retired in 1905. His father-in-law, Robert H. Sayre, noted in his diary that Chandler "would have made an excellent president for Lehigh."

He died on November 23, 1906. In its obituary, the "Brown and White" stated, "Dr. Chandler has been identified with Lehigh almost from the date of its foundation, and faithful to its interests throughout."

"To him the university owes a lasting debt of gratitude for the active interest he manifested and the energy he displayed in shaping its general policy and work."

expertise. Later he was the editor of the three-volume *Encyclopedia of Useful Knowledge*, published in 1898.

To Lehigh students, he was "Billy," known for his lectures and demonstrations. He also acquired a reputation for "professorial absent-mindedness, when absorbed in some important work," according to R.R. Hillman of the Class of 1891.

"Witness his request of 'Henry' (the chemical laboratory factorum)," Hillman wrote, "to advise those two young ladies, sitting in the back of the room, to leave—his own daughters, present by his invitation to hear a lecture."

The students liked him, even though they complained about the amount of work his courses required. In her history of



## Lehigh's Early Library Believed in Going "Buy" the Book

Medieval manuscripts; Audubon's *Birds of America*; six folio editions of Shakespeare;

*De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium* by Copernicus; a 1743 bible printed in Germantown, a collection of presidential autographs

William H. Chandler, who was appointed Lehigh's first librarian in 1878, was able to purchase these and many other rare manuscripts with a generous gift from Asa Packer.

Responding to suggestions from the university's first two presidents, Packer had given Lehigh an additional \$500,000 to build and endow a library in memory of his daughter, Lucy Packer Linderman.

Addison Hutton designed the semi-circular, Venetian-style, sandstone building which was completed in 1877 at the cost of \$110,000, leaving a \$390,000 endowment for book purchases.

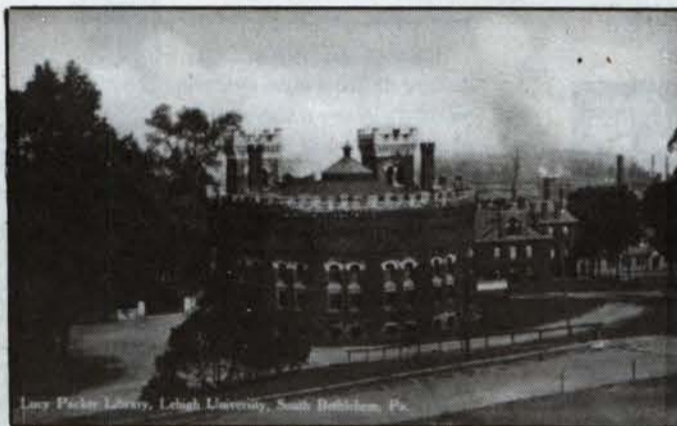
Receipts from rare book dealers in Europe and America in the libraries' special collection show the extent of Chandler's book-buying activities, which gave Lehigh a reputation as "the library with money for books."

Starting with a nucleus of about 10,000 books gathered from various collections on campus, including the defunct student literary society, Chandler purchased materials in two categories: a working collection that included classics, history, and literature, and many technical and scientific journals; and a rare book collection designed to illustrate the history of printed books.

Though Lehigh was acquiring a notable collection, a quirk in Asa Packer's gift prevented students and faculty from making full use of the library.

Packer specified that the library should "be forever a reference library and not in any sense a circulating library" open both to the public and the university. Anyone over the age 16 could use the facility, but all the books had to remain in the library.

In 1886, the faculty, over the objections of Chandler and the "Lehigh Burr," the student



Lucy Packer Library, Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.

magazine, petitioned the trustees to make the library "a 'consulted' library and not a 'consulting' library in name only" by allowing them to withdraw books. The faculty won.

Packer's legacy and Chandler's policies made it difficult for students to use the library. Few students were given alcove privileges which allowed them to read in the library. The slow service was noted frequently in student publications.

Lehigh's bid to acquire one of the best collections of rare books in the country ended with the Panic of 1893. Both the library's and the university's endowment were devalued, and the university remained in fiscal crisis until 1897.

"Once the tradition of heavy support for the library was broken, it would not be revived for many years, and probably never to its earliest levels," wrote James Mack, professor and curator emeritus of rare books in his typescript, "History of the Lehigh University Library 1878-1965."

"Moreover," he added, "the real difficulty is that damage done to a library collection by this type of lapse is irreversible and irreparable."

Though the library was never again able to collect books on the scale it did during its early years, it did receive important collections from benefactors.

The widow of Eckley B. Coxe—coal mine magnate, anthracite researcher, and university trustee—donated his collection of more than 11,000 technical and scientific books and pamphlets to the university.

Over a period of thirty years, Robert B. Honeyman, class of 1920, and his wife nearly doubled the collection of rare



Linderman Library as it looked in 1907. Because of its unusual design, the library was one of the most photographed buildings on campus, and appeared on many postcards.



Busts of famous men adorned the niches in the library's reading room around 1890.

Another view of the library shows the rotunda and dome, which were incorporated into the expanded library in 1929.



books put together by Chandler.

Though the university's finances rebounded by the early 1900s, the library had languished after Chandler's death in 1906. The library staff of three did not grow between 1878 and 1919.

As space decreased, books and periodicals were piled in the basement where they began to mildew. No one kept abreast of modern library practices, and there was little space for students to read in the library.

"Far from being useful for research," wrote historian W. Ross Yates, "the Linderman Library became a museum for keeping books from students,

In a later photograph, the busts have been removed and the room is dominated by a large portrait of Asa Packer, now in the Asa Packer Room of the university center.



and a seedy museum at that."

When Charles R. Richards was appointed president in 1922, he made improvements in the library a top priority of his administration. In 1924, the trustees made the director of the library a full-time position, and Richards appointed Howard S. Leach, reference librarian at Princeton to the post.

Leach, the university's first professional librarian, began immediately to modernize the antiquated library practices. Together, he and Richards developed a plan for an addition that would triple the shelf space and provide a reading room that seated 250 people.

The addition to Linderman Library was complete in 1929, and the library again became a source of pride among students and alumni. Though the library was not limited to research as Asa Packer envisioned, it did fulfill his wish that Lehigh's library should be a source of pride for the university.

### FACTS ON STACKS

The growing publications in Lehigh's libraries

1879 -	10,000
1890 -	83,000
1915 -	136,300
1940 -	239,000
1965 -	435,100
1990 -	940,000

Totals include books and other publications.

Source: LU Libraries Special Collections

# Looking Back



“...In the midst of forest trees, the principal college edifice will stand...”



Bitternut Hickory  
*Carya cordiformis*

1866 Lehigh brochure



The Junction, Sayre Park, Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.

A view of Sayre Park from about 1915 shows its landscaping.

Taylor Gym.

By the early 1970s, Dutch elm disease destroyed the trees, but the memorial was preserved with a planting of locust along the same pathway.

“Lehigh has a magnificent asset in the wealth of trees on the campus, in Sayre Park and in the Arboretum,” wrote Lehigh President Clement C. Williams in a 1937 edition of the Alumni Bulletin. “They make Lehigh a grove of learning with a charm that is so wanting in an urban college built tight on hard city blocks.”

During his presidency, Williams started a program of labeling trees with common botanical names on metal tags.

In 1953, Robert Parke Hutchinson, class of 1904, gave the university 97 English dwarf and tree boxwoods from his Bethlehem estate. The plants still line the formal walk from the campus green to the Alumni Building and frame

1944 and vice president emeritus, is re-labeling 50 of the oldest trees on the lower campus.

“I learned a heck of a lot as a student by reading the old labels,” Franz said. “What I want to do is label some of those grand old trees again so some other student can learn about them.”

The text was adapted from “Leadership Gifts to the University 1990.” Illustrations by Ken Raniere.



Norway Maple  
*Acer platanoides*



Horse Chestnut  
*Aesculus hippocastanum*



Burr Oak  
*Quercus macrocarpa*



European Larch  
*Larix decidua*



Honey Locust  
*Gleditsia triacanthos*

worsened, he became involved in reforestation.

Drinker's reputation as a forester began to spread, and he became nationally prominent as president of the American Forestry Association from 1912 to 1916, bringing the university national recognition for its conservation efforts.

Even before Drinker began his efforts, biology professor Robert W. Hall was promoting the idea of an arboretum.

“It occurred to me how useful it would be if we had an arboretum where all sorts of trees could be quickly observed and where the various forestry procedures...could be demonstrated,” he noted in his diary in 1903.

It was Hall who first eyed the land above Sayre Park for a university arboretum and convinced Drinker to pursue the idea as a site for an area to study specimens of native American trees. Later it would become a place for growing replacements for campus plantings.

A chance meeting in 1907 with Lehigh trustee, Albert N. Cleaver, gave Hall an opportunity to explain his idea. Cleaver influenced the board to favor the idea and planting began in earnest in 1909 when the children of Robert Sayre gave \$100,000 to develop Sayre Park and begin the ongoing purchase of trees.

Responsibility for formal design of the Sayre Park project was given to Charles W. Leavitt, Jr., a “landscape engineer” from New York City. By 1915, the Lehigh University Forest Plantation was



White Oak  
*Quercus alba*



paid out and plantings begun under the expertise of two prominent Pennsylvania foresters, John T. Rothrock and Simon B. Elliot.

The physical distribution of trees was supervised by buildings and grounds superintendent, J. Clarence Cranmer, who planted more than 100,000 young trees throughout the campus. There were 173 species, including 95 of the 114 species then known as native to Pennsylvania.

Although it never established formal forestry studies, Lehigh soon became a center for field work by students from two major forestry schools, Penn State and the Pennsylvania Forest Academy at Mt. Alto.

In 1924, President Charles Russ Richards used the planting of trees to recognize Lehigh alumni who had fallen in battle during World War I. The name and class of each of the 46 deceased were engraved on a bronze plate near the base of 46 elm trees along the road from the Alumni Memorial building to

Paul Franz, vice president emeritus, has made it possible to attach new labels to fifty of the oldest trees on the Asa Packer Campus.

the lawns near the President's House.

More recently, Alexander Tamerler, class of 1967 and president of Greentree Nursery in Allentown, has planted hundreds of mature trees on the Goodman Campus. With some trunks measuring 10 inches in diameter, these large trees give that campus an “established” look.

To mark the importance of trees to Lehigh, Paul J. Franz, class of



Pignut Hickory  
*Carya glabra*

The story of the majestic trees on the Lehigh campus begins early in this century. Blight was killing the many chestnut trees. Something had to be done.

Henry S. Drinker, an 1871 Lehigh graduate, became Lehigh's fifth president in 1905, the year the chestnut blight began its destruction.

Although trained as an engineer, Drinker's interest in forestry first led him to try and save the blight-stricken trees. As the blight



Royal Paulownia  
*Paulownia tomentosa*

# Looking Back

*“Holding single or together,  
steady moving to the front,  
all for us,  
Pioneers! O pioneers!”*

(Walt Whitman)

Lehigh's admission of women as undergraduates in 1971 was the culmination of a process that began in 1918 when women were first admitted as graduate students.

Women employees also appeared on campus about 1917. In that year, Helen G. Ryan became secretary to President Henry Drinker.

She served as secretary to the next five Lehigh presidents, Charles R. Richards, Clement C. Williams, Martin D. Whitaker, Harvey A. Neville and Deming Lewis, retiring about 1965.

“Everyone knew Miss Ryan,” said Lehigh historian W. Ross Yates, “but I

could find out little about her. Her name doesn't appear in any record or catalog.”

“There were other women at Lehigh, like Miss Henry, a secretary in the College of Arts and Science, who came in the 1920s and retired when I was dean,” he added. “She kept us all honest and she was not unique in this.”

The lack of information on assistants and secretaries is “one of the big absences in Lehigh history” according to Yates.



Some of the first undergraduate women at Lehigh pose in front of the flagpole in 1971

## Edith A. Seifert -Lehigh's Only Woman Bursar



Edith A. Seifert, Lehigh's only woman bursar, works in her office in 1965.

Sixteen-year-old Edith A. Seifert, newly graduated from Bethlehem Business College, came to Lehigh in November of 1923 to work as a secretary to the university's first bursar.

In 1969, forty-six years later, bursar Edith Seifert retired.

She had been promoted to cashier in 1947, became assistant bursar in 1956 and bursar in 1960.

During those years, the office staff grew from two to eleven employees and much of the office operations were computerized.

Seifert died April 19, 1989 at the age of 81.

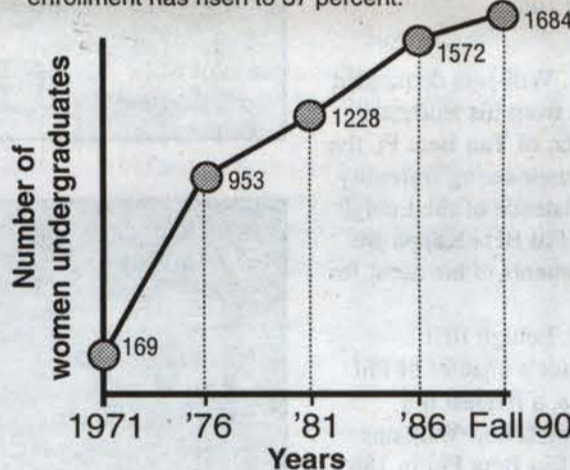
“She lived 81 years and she lived every minute,” her neighbor, Ron Seeds said in a *Globe-Times* article following her death. “She was always on the go, always busy. She wasn't one to sit around and dwell on things. It was just go, go, go.”



Helen G. Ryan and President Deming Lewis in the president's office in 1965

## Women on the Rise

When women were first admitted as undergraduates at Lehigh University in 1971 (in the graduate program since 1918), they comprised just under five percent of the undergraduate student body. Currently, the undergraduate-women enrollment has risen to 37 percent.



Source: Registrar's and Provost's offices

## Faculty Pioneers

Three of the first four women to become Lehigh faculty members were part of the graduate-level College of Education, Nancy Larrick, Estoy Reddin and Alice D. Rinehart.

A nationally-known specialist in children's literature, Larrick was an adjunct professor of education at Lehigh from 1963 to 1976. She has compiled 20 poetry anthologies and her best-known book, *A Parent's Guide to Children's Reading*, is now in its fifth edition.

She was the keynote speaker at the College of Education Alumni Day last fall. She has two anthologies of poems, *To the Moon and Back*, and *Let's do a Poem!*, scheduled for release this year.

Reddin, a specialist in bilingual education, language development of children and educational research methods, joined the faculty in 1964 as an assistant professor and was promoted to associate professor in 1967.

The author of numerous articles in both English and Spanish, she did extensive work in bilingual education while at Lehigh. Reddin retired in 1977 and died in 1984.



Edna S. deAngeli

A member of the Lehigh faculty from 1965 to 1983, Rinehart is a specialist in the sociology of education. While at Lehigh, she was director of both the graduate Teacher Intern Program and the Educational Placement Service for the College of Education.

Her book on changes in the teaching profession since the turn-of-the-century, *Mortals in the Immortal Profession: An Oral History of Teaching*, was published in 1984. Currently, she is co-authoring a book on how men and women adjust to retirement.

The first woman to teach in any of the undergraduate colleges was Edna S. deAngeli, who became a part-time member of the department of classics in 1963. A specialist in Latin lyric poetry, medieval Latin and classical mythology, she



Nancy Larrick



Estoy Reddin

became an assistant professor in 1965, and became a full professor and chair of the department in 1975.

In 1974, she received the Lindback Award for “distinguished teaching by a senior member of the faculty.” She received the Stabler Foundation

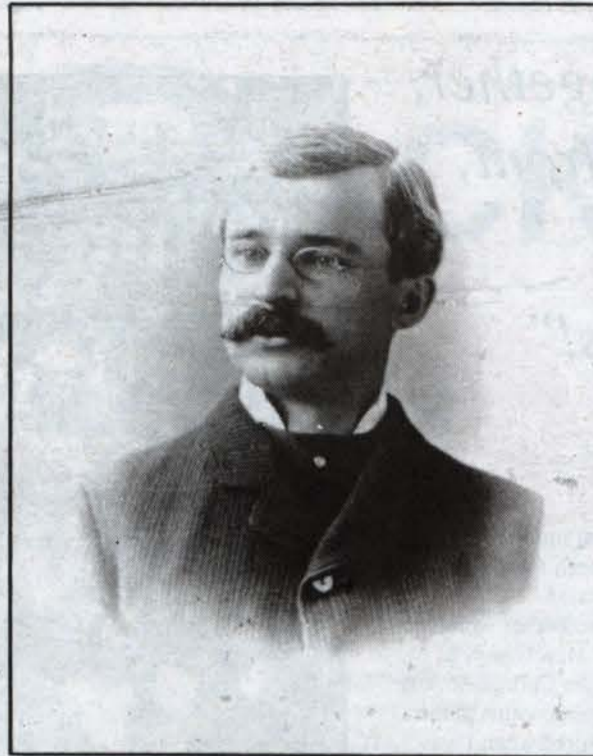


Alice D. Rinehart

Award for “demonstrating mastery of her field and superior ability in communicating it to others” in 1975. She retired in 1982.

# Looking Back

## E.H. Williams Jr. Was A Rock Solid Lehigh Man



Edward Higginson Williams Jr.  
in a photo from about 1890.



Edward Higginson Williams Jr. already had earned a degree from Yale when he arrived at Lehigh in the fall of 1873, but he became one of the keystones of Lehigh during its early history.

At Lehigh, he earned degrees in analytical chemistry, graduating as valedictorian in 1875, and in mining engineering in 1876.

After working in mining for several years, he returned to Lehigh in 1881 as professor of mining engineering and geology.

Williams spent the next 21 years at Lehigh, developing the young university in several key areas.

He planned the curriculum for the new department of mining engineering and geology, an offshoot of metallurgy.

Because there were few geology texts in English, he translated texts for his students from French and German. He also paid the expenses and bought equipment for the department.

He began teaching biology, so that the geology students would have the knowledge of that subject that he felt they needed. Williams also developed a course in freehand drawing for his students.

A front view of Williams Hall, built in 1903. Williams was the first academic building constructed for the university that was built of brick, rather than of stone. A fourth story was added to the building following a fire in January of 1956.

In class, Williams demanded excellence from his students. The creation of Tau Beta Pi, the honorary engineering fraternity, and the existence of the Lehigh chapter of Phi Beta Kappa are both monuments to his quest for quality.

In 1884, Lehigh first petitioned for a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, a request not granted until 1886. Williams organized Tau Beta Phi in 1885 because he felt that Phi Beta Kappa discriminated against engineering students.

"If either society means anything, it means an ability to do things, and is not merely the passive ability to attach a piece of gold to one's watch chain," he wrote to a colleague in 1912.

"Nor is it only an evidence of an aristocracy of intellect which is separate from the rest of the student body," he added.

Outside of the classroom, Williams enthusiastically supported student athletics and was a frequent referee at sporting events. He championed student publications and established the Williams Prizes in English, journalism and drama.

Often he took his geology students on walks or summer trips to study glacial geology in Pennsylvania, his area of



The 81-year-old Williams, center, stands in front of the memorial dedicated to him by Tau Beta Pi in October of 1930, the 45th anniversary of the organization.



Williams' profile appears on the plaque of the memorial erected by Tau Beta Pi to honor their founder. The memorial, built of glacial rocks, is on the front lawn of Williams Hall

specialty.

While Williams was working to establish the honorary organizations on campus, he also was serving as president of the Alumni Association.

In 1886, he wrote and published *The Twenty Year Book*, the first history of Lehigh. Although the book's author was not given, it soon became known that Williams had written it, and he was appointed historian for the Alumni Association and the university.

A hearing problem forced Williams to retire in 1902, but he returned to Lehigh from his home in Vermont periodically to lecture.

From his father, a railroad official who became part of the firm that evolved into the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Williams inherited enough money to build and equip a home for the departments of geology, biology and mining.

Williams Hall, which was dedicated in 1903.

Though "retired," Williams continued his lifelong quest for knowledge. In addition to the French, German, Greek and Latin he learned in college, and the Welsh he learned while working in the mines, he studied Egyptian, Coptic, Sanskrit and Hebrew.

As president of the town library, he read every book put into it. He studied genealogy, American Indian lore and heraldry, and was an avid stamp collector.

At the time of his death in 1933, Williams was working on a grammar and dictionary of the Ghegg dialect of Albanian because he wanted to prove that it represented the transition from Greek to Latin.

# Looking Back

## If He Were Here Today, Fran Trembley Would Say - 'I Told You So'

*"We have destroyed more of our environment than any nation on earth. Since World War II the United States has consumed more natural resources than were consumed in the entire previous history of mankind."*  
Francis J. Trembley, November, 1965

Famine in Africa, drought in California, the pollution caused by the war with Iraq. Fran Trembley probably would have read these headlines and sadly said, "I told you so years ago."

As Lehigh's first professor of ecology, Trembley was instrumental in establishing a major in conservation at the university in 1949.

In 1964, he initiated a summer workshop in natural history and ecology for high school teachers designed to help teachers communicate knowledge of the environment to their students.

His five-year study of thermal pollution on the Delaware River, from 1955 to 1960, was the first thorough ecological study of the effects of thermal pollution carried out in the United States.

Trembley also studied the effects of pollution on the Lehigh River, made 80 biological surveys of lakes and ponds in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Canada and directed a three-year study of the effects of cement plant dust on acidity in lakes.

When he came to Lehigh in 1928, he and Robert W. Hall, professor of biology, convinced the administration to connect the university to the Bethlehem city water supply because sewage was draining into the campus supply.

Some years later, a skunk became stuck in the pit that once

held the water. The dean's wife called Trembley to get the animal out of the hole.

Trembley climbed down slowly, captured the skunk without incident and started to carry him up the mountain. A fraternity dog made a grab for the skunk while Trembley was walking up the hill.

Being a wise naturalist, he dropped the skunk on the dog. The dog got sprayed with essence of skunk and ran back into the house, trying to rub off the scent. It was several weeks before the odor disappeared and the brothers could move back to the house.

Trembley spent many of his years at Lehigh teaching Biology 13, a course that began as a general biology course and evolved into one aimed at giving students "enough knowledge of his environment to appreciate it."

In his lectures he used a large collection of wildlife, including a black snake that used to chase

*Fran Trembley walks in one of the fields he loved in the photo from the Lehigh Alumni Bulletin of October, 1970.*

him across the lecture platform and a rattlesnake that used to eat a mouse from his hand.

When Williams Hall caught fire in 1956, Trembley had to personally rescue his rattlesnake from the building because the firefighters wouldn't go into the area where the snakes were kept.

Trembley was as well known for his earthy sense of humor and his stunts as for his championing of nature. Animals often played a central role in the stories told about him, like his habit of eating live ants to illustrate points when on a field trip.

The most famous Trembley story involved a large snake, reportedly a five-foot anaconda, found in a shipment of bananas.

Trembley let it coil around him as he drove through the South Side in his jeep, to the consternation of many people.

After scaring all the secretaries in Williams Hall except those in biology, he took the snake into the men's room and lowered it over the stall next to him. The occupant burst through the stall door, hinges and all, without bothering to

perform the usual amenities.

As a teacher, however, Trembley insisted on punctuality and on correct English.

A member of the class of 1942 remembers having him for an 8 a.m. class. Trembley closed the door precisely on the hour, even if someone could be

seen hurrying down the hall. A latecomer had to wait in the hall to be let into class and received a stern lecture.

He graded biology tests and papers not only for their scientific accuracy but also for spelling, syntax and usage. Joseph P. McFadden, professor of journalism, credited Trembley with being "the godfather of Lehigh's Science Writing Program."

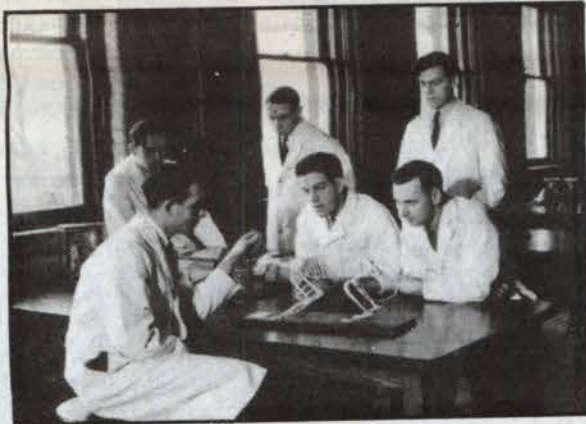
Trembley used as many forums as possible to bring his

message of ecology to people. In 1951, he lectured "The Imprint of a Millon Years of Human Affairs" on WFIL-TV's "University of the Air" for 15 weeks. He wrote a weekly column for "The Morning Call" for seven years. He also spoke frequently to local civic and educational groups.

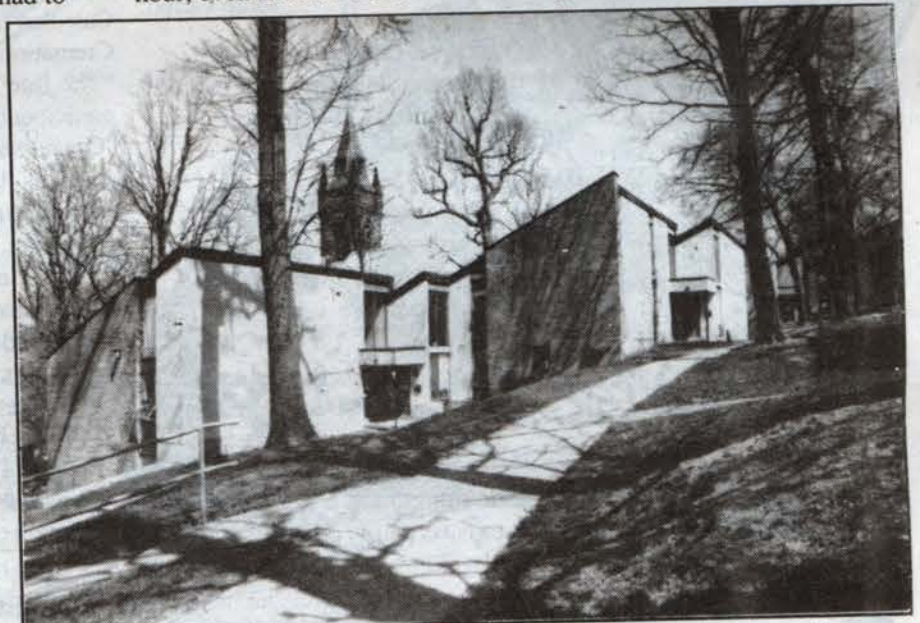
In 1951, Trembley was honored by Lehigh with the Hillman Award, given to the staff member who has done most toward advancing the interest of the university. He later received the Stabler Award for excellence in teaching. He retired in 1970.

Lehigh dedicated a permanent memorial to Trembley in 1977 by naming its new residence complex Trembley Park in his honor. Trembley had classified the trees and bushes in the area prior to the building of the complex.

He died April 27, 1978, from emphysema, which he blamed on his years of cigarette smoking.



*A young Trembley lectures on vertebrate anatomy in this photo taken about 1940.*



*Springtime comes to Trembley Park as the trees and bushes catalogued by Trembley begin to bud.*

Speaking at a memorial service on campus, McFadden noted, "Fran Trembley touched this earth and the earth will remember him with fondness, gratitude and respect, for the earth is a better place for his having lived in it."

# Calculus's Fiery Fate

*O, Calculus, thy reign is o'er.  
Our work with thee is done,  
The torch to thee has been applied.  
Our pleasures have begun.  
(from the 1897 Cremation Song)*

Every student who has ever toiled through a difficult, required course can understand the sense of release Lehigh sophomores once felt as they burned their dreaded enemy—calculus.

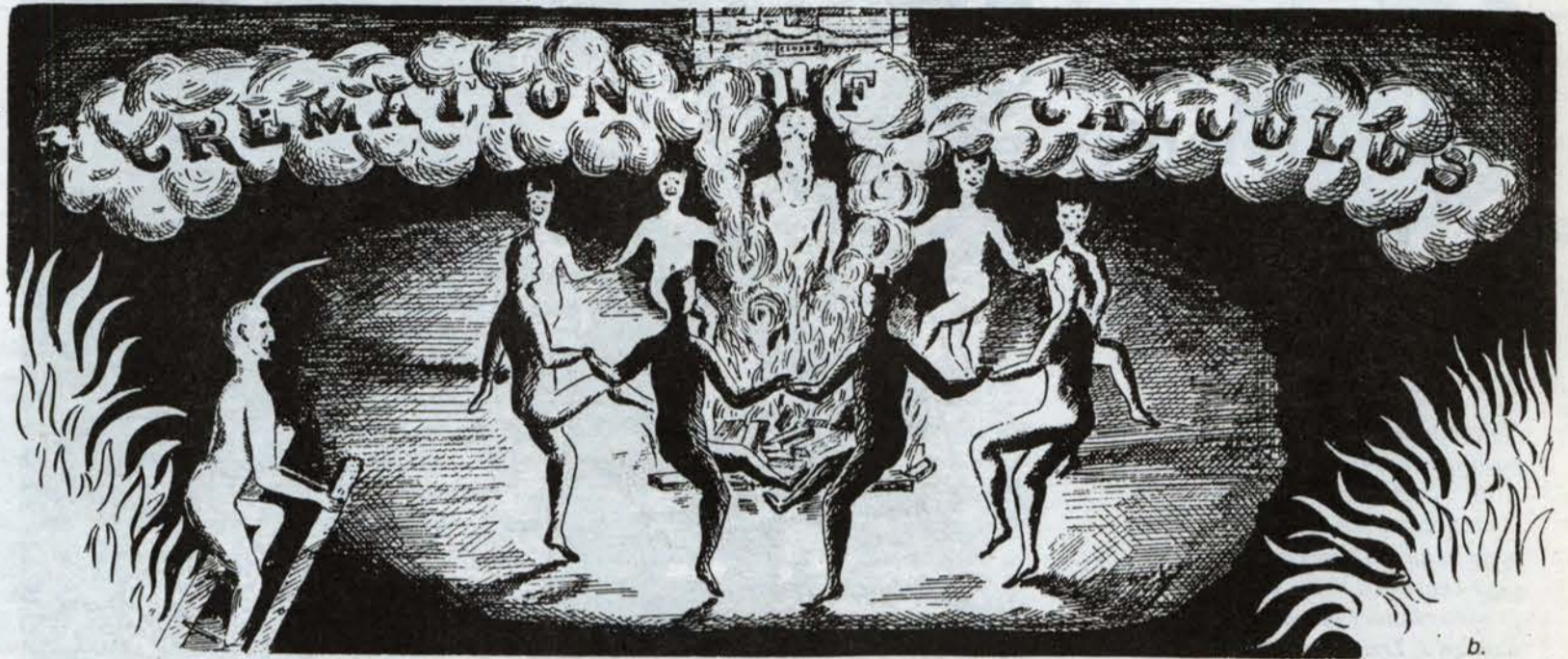
The custom of burning the book that the students liked the least was a common practice at colleges during the late 19th century.

Lehigh freshman began the practice in the 1870s by burning **Logic**, a text written by Henry Coppee, the university's first president.

Coppee took no public notice of the practice, but his colleagues found it enjoyable, according to Lehigh historian W. Ross Yates.

Logic was dropped from the freshman curriculum in 1880, but the sophomores picked up the practice and substituted their own special demon—calculus.

For the next several decades,



tempted to usurp the throne of Knowledge, and, failing, he has ever since endeavored to crush the jewel. For this purpose he has, for years, made repeated attacks upon the guards, and always succeeded in carrying away a goodly number of brave fellows."

The program often contained songs composed for the occasion set to popular melodies and gave the parade route and musical selections.

During the early years, the students paraded through the town. While the route varied



Sophomores had never witnessed a Calculus cremation, nobody was overly critical."

The class of 1896 was a little premature in predicting that their "innovation and establishment of a custom" would "probably last as long as the walls of old Packer Hall."

But, in Lehigh's early years, the calculus cremation served to cement the bonds between classmates and classes as each new set of sophomores was "determined to do battle with this monster."

Advent of Calculus, Reign of Calculus, The Birth of the Uprising, The Emancipation, Calculus in Chains, and The Cremation. An 1885 account in "The Burr" mentioned that the participants were dressed in "Grecian armor." Other accounts list the participants as "wild Indians."

At first, the offending textbook, either Coppee's **Logic** or the current calculus book, was buried. Later, calculus, or the authors of the offending work, was burned in effigy.

The whole affair ended with a "grand reception" featuring the students' favorite liquid refreshment—beer.

The rowdiness of some of the parties, a costly parade that "drew to campus all the street element of both towns," and, perhaps a little persuasion from the administration, led the class of 1896 to "abolish the parade and substitute for it a promenade concert" for the 1894 ceremony.

"Their labors were rewarded by a brilliant success," the 1896 **Epitome** noted, "and no one who was present on that beautiful Saturday evening can ever forget the almost fairy-like appearance of the Campus, lighted by myriads of Chinese lanterns and graced by scores of our 'sisters' in bewitching summer costumes while the

sweet strains of music floated out on the night air.

"During the half-hour intermission the Sophomores adjourned to the old tennis courts and cremated the old demons in regulation style with songs, speeches and dancing around the pyre," the yearbook added.

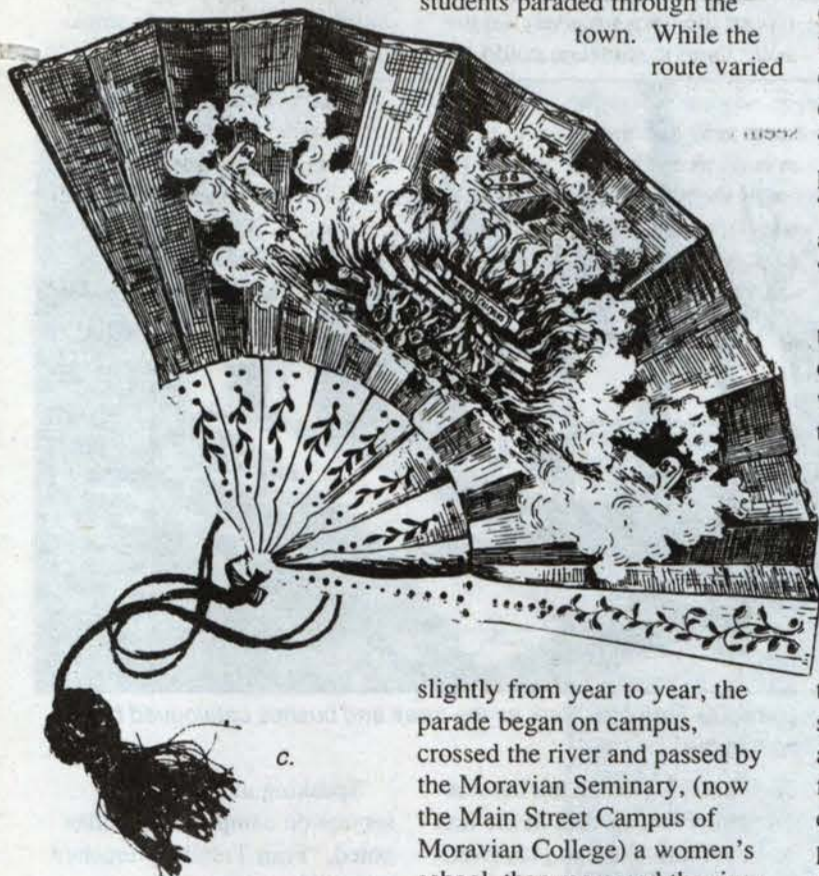
What had been an occasion for sophomore high spirits became more a social—and socially respectable—event.

Calculus cremations continued on a regular basis until 1914, when, according to Catherine Drinker Bowen, the custom became "observed in a random way."

By June of 1925, the last mention of the festivities in the "Alumni Bulletin," the cremation was held as part of the Alumni Reunion.

"The trial and conviction went off in the traditional manner," the Bulletin stated, "although as a spectacle it was not up to the old standard. However, in view of the fact that the present

Illustrations for this article were taken from the Calculus Cremation programs done by the classes of: a—1900, b—1888, c—1894, and d—1887, for the event which was held in June of their sophomore year



slightly from year to year, the parade began on campus, crossed the river and passed by the Moravian Seminary, (now the Main Street Campus of Moravian College) a women's school, then recrossed the river and returned to the campus through South Bethlehem and sometimes Fountain Hill.

At their height, the festivities featured "a showy parade through the Bethlehems,...., a Calculus play or other appropriate feature,...., fire-works, floats, costumes etc...." according to the program for the 1894 Cremation.

For 1892, the floats were

Calculus Cremation was a major spring event, usually held during University Week in early June.

The sophomores prepared and printed a program that listed the grievances against the accused felon.

In their program for the 1898 cremation, the class of 1900 noted, "In the same land there dwells a monster whose name is Calculus. This monster at-



## The Last Hurrah

### Letters Home

(from Richard H. Tucker Jr., class of 1879)

Lehigh University—  
May 11th '79

Dear Mother,

You have probably seen some mention of the intercollegiate [athletic] meeting on Friday. We won a second prize in the one-mile walk with four competitors, and came very near getting second in the hurdles and first in the eighth(sic)-mile run.

Altogether, having so many to compete with, from colleges where there are gymnasiums and such crowds to pick from, we had good reason to be satisfied with the result....

We are getting our work out of the way as fast as possible. Finish all our recitations during the coming week, examinations probably the week after....

Hope to get thesis all done in the next two weeks, and shall have time then for commencement part which I have not written yet.

It seems hard to realize that we shall be done so soon. I heartily wish it was all over.

About coming back here next term. I have talked with several persons who have advised me to take a course in mining, and if you at home are in favor of it, perhaps it would be the best thing I should do.

[Fitzwilliam] Sargent has almost made up his mind to try another year and all his relatives, some of them in the engineering profession, are urging him to do so.

It would hardly be like our past college life, taking a postgraduate, all class associations broken up, and working by ourselves, but would be pleasant enough, and...we are young enough to spend another year, particularly in so beneficial a manner.

I don't say anything about it in the College, nor to friends in the town.

If the girls come at Commencement, I would rather they would not speak of it either. It would be very pleasant for them to spend Commencement week here.

They must...learn to waltz and will have several opportunities during that time to make use of that accomplishment, [and] could hardly get along without it....

[Theodore] Palmer is taking a course in assaying, (one of next year's studies if we have a next year) and has a position afterward at the Dudley Observatory for the next few years, he writes. No money in it to speak of, but good practice.

We have spent several nights in our observatory working the two [instruments] and have lots more to do. Real pleasant work but the calculation afterwards is no fun.

Friday we go down to New York with Prof. Merriman to examine the Bridge and go through different works. Free passes, of course, exceedingly convenient for us.

Prex.[John M. Leavitt], to whom I spoke of your wanting me to come back again, said he could get us a pass to go up to the mines at any time we wished if we decided to try the course.

There is no better situation than Bethlehem in the country for the study and the course is as good as any with the exception of Columbia I believe.

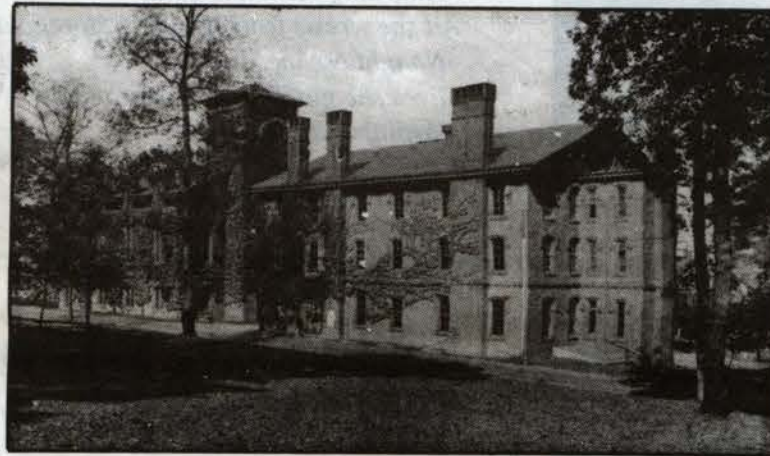
Shall try to see Joe in New York this week.  
With love to all.

Your affectionate son,

Dick



Richard Hawley Tucker Jr., seated, as he appeared when he graduated from Lehigh in 1879 at the age of 19.



Tucker lived for three years in Saucon Hall, shown here with Christmas Hall on a postcard from about 1900. Saucon Hall was built as a dormitory, but later served as an academic building.

Tucker was valedictorian of his class, which had dwindled, through attrition and early graduation, from the 44 who entered in 1875, to four who graduated on June 19, 1879.

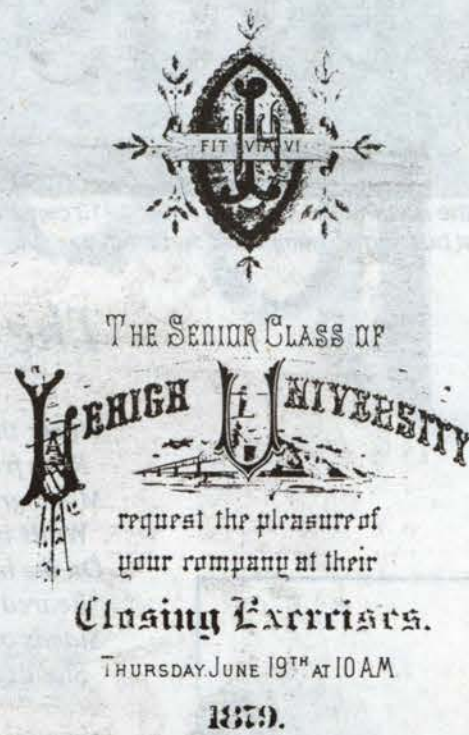
He did not return to Lehigh to take the course in mining, but instead spent four years as an assistant at the Dudley Observatory, Union, New York. He returned to Lehigh for the 1883-84 academic year to serve as instructor of mathematics and astronomy, and then returned to the field of astronomy, where he had a distinguished career.

The Bethlehem "Daily Times" carried a complete account of the graduation, including a transcript of his speech.

To his fellow graduates, he said:

"Classmates: As the hour has come for us to part, how many mingling emotions are welling up in our hearts.

Amid the feelings of pride and satisfaction at having completed our courses of study, arise the remembrances of our life spent together; and it needs but a backward glance to bring up a flood of recollections that will overwhelm all else....  
As the years roll on it will



An invitation to the June, 1879 commencement. The invitation, program, and Tucker's maroon class ribbon with the class motto, "Fit via vi" are located in the Lehigh libraries' special collections.

since supposed to have been buried in forgetfulness.

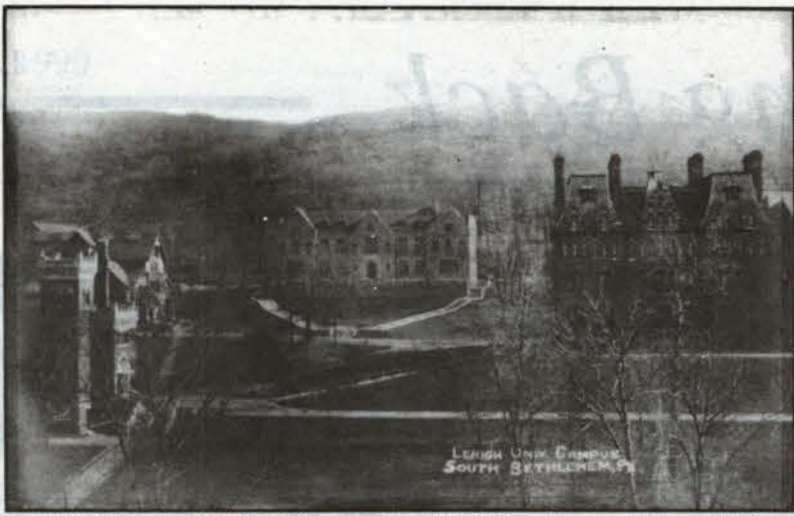
We shall recall incidents that may have made but a trifling impression at the time they occurred; we shall remember moments spent in the closest intercourse, when our hearts were open to each other; when their outpouring represented our inmost natures.

Our life here has not been a romance. Hard study does not read like a fanciful tale. Yet amid the driest routine, the monotony has been broken by incidents that are as yet dear to us and ever will be....

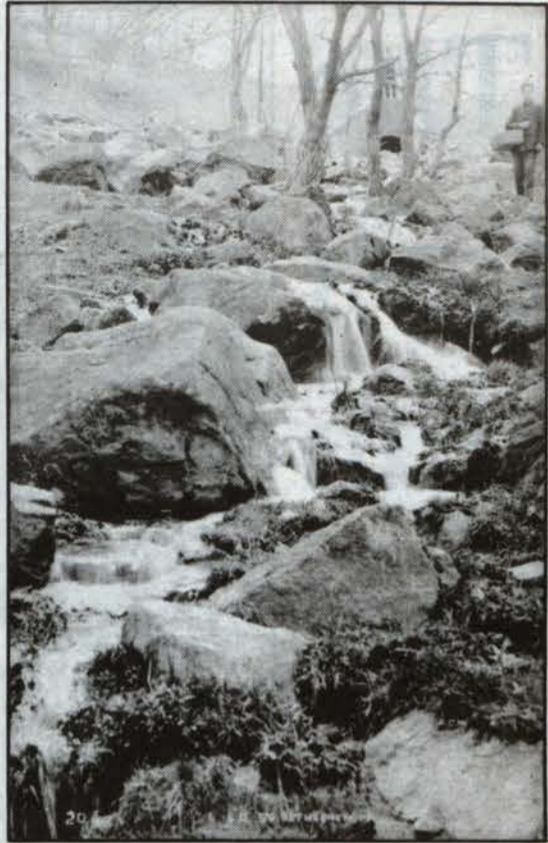
And it has, after all, dear classmates, been a happy time. Let us strive to keep its associations green in our memories, so that, in bidding farewell to each other and to college life, we shall have our dear remembrances ever with us. Farewell."



The commencement of 1879 was held in Packer Hall, the university center, shown here in a postcard from about 1900.



A shot of the Asa Packer Campus about 1910 centers on Drown Hall, the newest building on campus at that time.



The streams that crossed the Lehigh campus about 1900 now run underground.

## The Alma Mater

Where the Lehigh's rocky rapids  
Rush from out the West,  
Mid a grove of spreading chestnuts,  
Walls in ivy dressed.  
On the breast of old South Mountain  
Reared against the sky,  
Stands our noble Alma Mater,  
Stands our dear Lehigh.

Like a watchman on the mountain  
Stand she grandly bold,  
Earth's and Heaven's secret seeking,  
Hoarding them like gold,  
All she wrests from Nature's storehouse  
Naught escapes her eye,  
Gives she gladly to her dear ones,  
While we bless Lehigh.

We will ever live to love her,  
Live to praise her name,  
Live to make our lives add luster  
To her glorious fame.  
Let the glad notes wake the echo  
Joyfully we cry;  
Hail to thee, our Alma Mater;  
Hail, all hail, Lehigh.

J.J. Gibson, class of 1891



NATURAL PROFILES OF THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY IN EVERY PART OF SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA. COPYRIGHTED JUNE 4, 1909 BY THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

The profile of George Washington, pictured in this June 4, 1909 postcard, can still be found in Sayre Park.



The walk from Packer Memorial Church still leads to Drown Hall, but the view has changed somewhat since this postcard from about 1910.



Some interior details of Packer Memorial Church, pictured in this postcard from about 1910, were altered during the 1952 renovation.



Students gather in the Commons, now Lamberton Hall, about 1910.



Spectators at the old Athletic Field watch an intramural baseball game on Founder's Day, 1908.