

Walter Oleson

from

Catherine Drinker Bowen



ASA PACKER

A HISTORY
OF
LEHIGH UNIVERSITY

BY
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Daughter of Dr. H. S. Drinker, '71, and wife of Prof. Ezra Bowen, '13



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Lehigh University

BY CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN

(*Daughter of Dr. H. S. Drinker, '71, and wife of Prof. Ezra Bowen, '13*)

PREFATORY NOTE.

This book is just a long yarn about Lehigh University, its roots and shoots and main stem.

Lehigh University, being essentially an educational institution, the scale of values that determined selection and emphasis in presentation was purely educational.

We take this opportunity to thank Mrs. Rollin H. Wilbur, Warren A. Wilbur, Albert N. Cleaver, Walter R. Okeson,—and all of those overwhelmingly Lehigh men and women who assisted us in the preparation of this story.

CHAPTER I

SETTING

In 1803, Thomas Jefferson said that the region between the Mississippi and the Alleghenies would not be settled in a thousand years. He lived to see, in 1825, the completion of the Erie Canal, a work conceived and executed by three self-trained Americans,—James Geddes, Benjamin Wright, and Charles Brodhead. Six years later the first steam railway was built. By 1840 there were laid out nearly three thousand miles of rails in the United States. In twenty years this mileage was increased to more than tenfold. And in 1869, at Promontory Point, Utah, the last spike was driven—a spike made of California gold—the final spike which joined the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railways. These 53000 miles of rails, this tremendous achievement, bore down upon and swept away those obstacles, those geographical barriers, which had seemed, fifty years before, to render impossible a wide and penetrating settlement of the United States. The march of the engineers across North America was attended by tremendous difficulties, it was blocked and halted by barriers seemingly insurmountable, but in the light of history it was a triumphal march.

What teaching, what previous training, had the men who completed this prodigious task?

The first civil school for scientific training was not established until 1824, when Stephen Van Rensselaer founded the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York. For twenty-three years this Institute and the West Point Military Academy provided all the instruction in applied science the country had to give. In spite of a growing national consciousness of the need for organized scientific training, it was not until 1847 that the Lawrence Scientific School was founded at Harvard, and the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale. These two schools, together with a course in Civil Engineering organized in that same year by the University of Michigan, were the only additional engineering schools opened before the Civil War.

A long step forward was made when, in 1862 Congress passed the Morrill Act, granting federal aid to the several states for founding colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts. Thus encouraged, schools and universities sprang into being; the four scientific schools of 1860 became seventeen in 1868, and forty-one in 1871.

Thus the fact that Lehigh University was not founded until 1865 loses its significance when we realize what little progress higher education, both scientific and academic, had made up to that time in the United States. Harvard, as we know it today, is practically the creation of the administration of President Eliot (1869-1909). The Massachusetts Institute of Technology was founded in 1865; Cornell in the same year; and Yale, Princeton and Columbia, before 1900, were yet in embryo in engineering. In the early nineties less than sixty thousand students were enrolled in the colleges, universities and technical schools of the United States, and in 1920, three times this number.

Frederic Paul Keppel, former Dean of Columbia University, observes, in his history of Columbia University, that "Today there are on the North American Continent a score (of universities). No one of them is the great American University. Each leads the other in one field or another. It is, indeed, to the general interest that each should maintain a character true to its historical relations and just to the work it finds to do."

What is the work that Lehigh finds to do?

Is it Lehigh's work to turn out every year an increasing number of young men, each one of whom, having been revolved in the perfect machinery of a mill of technical study and technical experiment, is fashioned into the complete, the finished Junior Engineer?

Yes, but more than this, much more.

"A polytechnic college," says the charter of the University, "for the education of youth, of the name, style and title of the Lehigh University."

And Lehigh, true to her historical relations, is not a technical school, but a University—dominantly technical it is true—valuing the sturdy, the earnest background of her engineering record, but at the same time eager to extend her part in "the education of youth" to every possible branch of culture and industrial training.

A quantitative analysis of Lehigh's product or the attitude of mind of its great leaders covering a period of more than half a century, shows more than a "trace" of pure culture. In 1870, although the student-body was ninety per cent. technical, the faculty was one hundred per cent. cultural. And in 1920, of Lehigh's full professors the technical men numbered but seven. In reviewing the University's past, we shall see repeated attempts, happily never successful, to cut out the cultural wheel of her machine. Those men who have best appreciated the possibilities, the significance, of Lehigh University have ever striven to uphold and strengthen her academic arm.

There is no Christian so ardent as a convert. Forty years ago Dr. Drinker threw his influence, active even then, on the side of a purely technical Lehigh; but through the years, as he entered more fully into the life of his Alma Mater, his attitude changed; so that during his long service as President of the University he not only favored the cultural side of Lehigh, but he made it a structural matter.

In 1920, the year of his retirement, the University was composed of three colleges: the Arts College, the Engineering College, and the College of Business Administration; and the percentage of engineering students, which in 1888 was 90.03, had diminished in 1920 to 74.56.

CHAPTER II

BEGINNINGS

If there was a man of his time who could understand the country's need for trained engineers, that man was Asa Packer, who, with his chosen counselor, Robert H. Sayre, was responsible for opening up the Lehigh Valley through the building of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. But that Judge Packer, when he gave five hundred thousand dollars for the founding of a "polytechnic college" did not have in mind a purely technical school, is evidenced by his refusal of a petition brought to him in 1878 by a body of Alumni, to make Lehigh exclusively an engineering institution. The technical branches of the University developed their first strength because the men who governed Lehigh, her trustees, were, with few exceptions, practical men, whose business in life lay in railroading and mining in the Lehigh Valley. Harry and Robert Packer (sons of the founder), Robert H. Sayre and his brother William H. Sayre, Garrett B. Linderman, of the Bethlehem Iron Company, who married Judge Packer's daughter; all of these names, centering around that of Asa Packer, are essential to the history of the Lehigh Valley. John Fritz, the great iron master, was to the Bethlehem Iron Company what Robert H. Sayre was to the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Lehigh's first president was a West Point graduate whose military experience had convinced him of the need for trained engineers in the world of civil, as well as military, construction. Nevertheless Dr. Coppée was highly reputed as a man of letters, and he and his successors, Leavitt, Lamberton, Drown, and Drinker, all favored the development of the academic side of Lehigh University.

William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania, to whom Judge Packer had first confided his intentions of founding the University, was made President of the Board of Trustees, and proceeded immediately to map out, upon the fifty acres included in the founder's donation, the ground scheme of the University. At his suggestion Henry Coppée was brought from the chair of Belles Lettres at the University of Pennsylvania to be President of Lehigh. Dr. Coppée was a man of the broadest education and experience. Graduated from Yale in 1840, from West Point in 1845, with three years engineering experience in between, he served in the Mexican war as second lieutenant and captain. An Assistant Professorship in geography, history and ethics at West Point, coupled with his ten years' teaching experience, at Pennsylvania, gave him more than ample training for the great work he was to do at Lehigh.

When Lehigh received her charter the Borough of South Bethlehem was just a year old, having been incorporated in 1865. Only three years earlier, the Bethlehem Iron Company had lighted its first blast furnace and rolled its first rails,—for the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Lehigh's original faculty numbered five professors:

HENRY COPPÉE,

President and Professor of History and English Literature.

REVEREND ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER,

Moral and Mental Philosophy and Christian Evidences.

CHARLES M. WETHERILL,

Chemistry.

E. W. MORGAN,

Mathematics and Mechanics; and

WILLIAM T. ROEPPER, whose full title was,

Professor of Minerology and Geology, and Curator of the Museum. (There was no Museum).

Then there was Mr. Graham, Instructor in Latin and Greek, and Secretary to the Faculty; and, as printed in the first Register, with the Faculty list,

MR. GEORGE WASHINGTON SMITH,
Janitor.

When the professors took up their duties they had in charge forty students, thirty-nine of whom entered the first class after having been examined in Arithmetic, Algebra through Equations, Plane Geometry, Spelling, Geography, and Latin Grammar. The general plan of studies was such that the first two years were devoted, to quote the Register, to those "elementary branches in which every young man should be instructed, for whatever profession or business in life he may be intended, viz: Mathematics, Languages, Chemistry, Drawing, Elementary Physics, Physiology, History, Rhetoric, Logic, Declamation and Composition. At the end of two years, having acquired this necessary knowledge, the student following the bent of his own mind, and aided by that of his parents and professors, will be ready to select some special course, to which all his studies and efforts will be directed. By this means it is secured that a young man is relieved from the overpowering and confusing study of those branches for which he has no taste, and pursues with cheerfulness the special course which he has selected, and for which he is suited by inclination and intelligence."

The educational divisions of the University were Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, Analytical Chemistry, and a School of General Literature. These "Special Schools" as they were called, were opened in the fall of 1867, graduates of other schools being received without preliminary examination; and the students who comprised them were known as Junior and Senior Schoolmen. In 1868 a vigorous young engineer in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Stanley Goodwin, later to become General Superintendent of that organization, was picked up by Robert Sayre and brought to Lehigh as Demonstrator in Civil Engineering; but it was not until 1871 that the University had any professorship in engineering; when Charles McMillan was procured as head of a Department of Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

One of the most interesting studies in this early curriculum, and one significant of Dr. Coppée's far-seeing educational policy, was the lecture course in Industrial Jurisprudence included in the three Engineering Schools. The content of these lectures, as described in the first register, bore upon "methods of employing men, and keeping their accounts." The course suggests our modern schools of Industrial Efficiency, and nothing of this kind was thought of at any other institution until the Wharton School was founded in the eighties. Another indication of this same breadth of outlook in Lehigh's first president can be discovered in the plan of his History Course. He must have believed with John Morley that the principal and most characteristic difference between one human intellect and another consists in the owner's ability to judge correctly of evidence; and that it is far easier to acquire facts than to judge what they prove; for besides having his pupils recite from the usual text-books, Dr. Coppée lectured to them on the Philosophy of History.

When the applicants for the first class arrived, with "at least sixteen years of age and testimonials of good moral character," they had little trouble in locating their headquarters. The whole of Lehigh's physical equipment consisted of a modest brick building at the lower edge of the University's property,—Christmas Hall, which had been built originally by Judge Packer as a Moravian Church. Behind and above this unassuming structure rose the young forest—oak, chestnut, maple, birch—striplings as yet, but erect with the promise of life and strength; reaching far up the mountain which Lehigh was to claim as her home.

A member of the first class, Clarence Wolle, of Bethlehem, gives the following sketch in the *Quarterly* for 1891: "Christmas Hall, as you know, was the first building. The chapel was on the first floor, recitations were held on the second floor, and the dormitories were on the third. The Chemical Laboratory was in the two rooms on the west end of the building. During that period the erection of Packer Hall was begun. It was finished in '68, and we moved up into the new laboratory, which occupied the place of the drawing rooms on the first floor. The laboratory was designed by Professor Wetherill, and was considered one of the finest in the country."

"Mineralogy, Geology, and Blow-Piping were studied on the second story of the Lehigh Valley telegraph office. I remember very well the first examination which was held in these subjects. It took place before quite an audience of interested people from Bethlehem. The examination was almost cruelly rigid, but so thoroughly were the subjects studied that not a single error was made by the whole class. I think that the students who attend Lehigh now would scarcely recognize the campus as it was twenty-five years ago. Just before an important examination, for instance, I remember a crowd of us sitting in the woods just back of Packer Hall and discussing the situation. A few hundred yards west of the present situation of Packer Hall was a rocky locality known as 'The Old Man's Place.' A hermit made it his abode up to about 1885. Quite a stream of water ran through it and it was a favorite resort, when I was a student, for Bethlehem's picnic parties."

The paternal care with which Dr. Coppée, ably assisted by George Washington Smith, watched over his boys, is amply illustrated in a set of "Rules for the Students," which every student was cautioned to have in his possession. The precision shown in the phrasing of these rules, the niceness of the wording, leaving no loop-hole for members of the firm of Duck & Dodge, is admirable and awe-inspiring. We quote in part:

"RULES FOR STUDENTS."

"GOOD ORDER.—Punctuality in all his duties, careful preparation of all lessons and subjects of study, entire silence and respectful attention in the Chapel and recitation room, obedience to the directions of the President, Professors, Instructors, and all officers of the University, will be required of every student."

"The rooms of the students, wherever they are, will be subject to visits from the President and Instructor, to whom the students must always open their doors when required."

"No student shall have or use fire-arms or gunpowder on the University precincts, or carry any weapon about his person. No intoxicating drinks shall be taken into the University, nor used there. Smoking in the halls and in the grounds is strictly prohibited."

"Students may lodge or board only in such houses as meet the approval of the President, and they shall not change their boarding or lodging places without his permission. The hours of meals in all such houses must conform to the University arrangement of recitation and study hours."

"THE JANITOR.—The Janitor is an officer of the University, specially placed by the President in charge of the buildings and grounds. He is delegated with authority to direct disorders to cease and to report damages and breaches of order to the President."

"No student shall play at cards, or in any way gamble. No student shall become intoxicated; no student shall use profane or indecent language."

"No student shall hold a meeting or transact business without permission of the President. When proper, such permission will always be granted."

"No student or body of students shall invite any person to address or lecture to them, without the sanction of the President, to be obtained before the invitation

is given. Nor shall any student put himself under the tuition of any person not recognized as a University Professor or Instructor, without the President's permission."

"No student shall leave the town of Bethlehem, without special permission in writing from the President, or, in his absence, from one of the Professors."

"In such studies as do not require the opening of text-books in the recitation rooms, no student shall open his book without the direction of the Professor or Instructor."

"After the ringing of the bell for study hours, no student shall leave his room without permission from one of the Instructors. This applies equally to students who occupy rooms in Christmas Hall, and those who live elsewhere in the town. Study hours form an essential part of the University exercise and discipline, and must not be infringed."

"After the ringing of the bell for study hours, there shall be no noise or disorder whatever in the rooms or halls, at any time during the night. Loud talking, whistling, loud cries of all kinds, the use of all musical instruments, are particular examples of the noises to be avoided."

"PUNISHMENTS.—The punishments inflicted by the Faculty shall be the following: 1st, Warning; 2nd, Reprimand; 3rd, Suspension from College exercises and privileges for a definite term; 4th, Conditional attachment to the class and to the University, dependent upon good behavior and strict attendance to study; 5th, Dismission; 6th, Expulsion with dishonor. These modes and grades of punishment may be used successively, or otherwise, at the discretion of the Faculty."

As the years passed, and living conditions in the University changed, these rules were gradually abolished. That the outer shell of one of them, at least, remained, Dr. Drinker has offered a story to prove. Upon the first night which he spent on the campus as President in 1905, he was awakened at nine-thirty by a prolonged clanging of the bell in Packer Hall tower. Much alarmed, he hurried over to Packer Hall, and finding the watchman, asked him the meaning of all this clamor.

"Why, yes, Doctor," said the watchman, "I rang the bell."

"Well, what's the matter, what's the matter?" pursued the agitated President.

"Matter, sir? I don't see anything the matter,"—looking slowly round, his eyes lighting finally upon the disturbed features of the man before him. "Can I do anything for you, sir?" finished the watchman.

"Why did you ring that bell?"

"Bell, sir? Why did I ring—" A look of dawning intelligence crept into the watchman's face, followed by a gleam as of suppressed mirth. "It's half-past nine, Dr. Drinker," he said.

Followed a motion, which, to those who know Dr. Drinker, is as inseparable from him as is the time-piece in question. Mechanically he took out his watch. "Half-past nine?" he repeated. "Yes, yes, so it is." Suddenly there flashed into his mind a memory of the old days, when he was a student at Lehigh, Packer Hall had been a dormitory, and he had occupied a room there.

"Why, it's the curfew, of course," said Dr. Drinker, and might have added, "The joke's on me," but the watchman cut him short with assurances that he always rang the bell at that hour—every night.

These early years of the University's history, its test years, represent a time of hard work and no glory for the small group of men who with so much loyalty and enthusiasm threw in their influence with Lehigh. As Bishop Whitehead puts it: "With utmost diligence on the part of all concerned, little progress was made at first. The faithful President and a few Professors toiled early and late for several years, doing the best that could be done, but knowing that theirs was the pioneer work. They hoped for the harvest, but were conscious that it was yet

far off, perhaps for others to reap. I remember well the day when the prospects first began to brighten. In the room where the trustees were assembled together, Judge Packer, with that quietness which was so characteristic of him, announced his intention of adding a half million to the endowment of the University; and of making the tuition in it free forever."

"This was in July, 1871. A preparatory department was organized and the attendance of the University immediately increased. At the same time societies began to flourish."

The Literary Society made its first bow in 1867,—on Washington's Birthday. Records of Hops at the Sun Inn next year and a Spring Sociable at the Eagle, where Dodsworth's Band displayed its powers and the tickets were six dollars apiece, proved that Lehigh kept pace with the gayest. The Senior Class supper of 1870, an Alumni supper the year after; the establishment of the first fraternities in the early seventies, were signs that the student-body was emerging from the featureless mass of a new community into the groups natural to an established institution.

To those who hold that the value of a University is in direct proportion to the ability of her professors, the greatest service her President can perform is to seek out and bring to his college the ablest men available. On Dr. Coppée's roll of honor stand names which Lehigh will not soon forget: Theodore Roepper, "grand old Professor Roepper," who cast in his lot with Dr. Coppée in 1866; Charles Doolittle—who did not, like the king in the fairy tale, lose his crown by gazing at the stars—but, rather, won it, and in so doing gained much distinction for Lehigh; Benjamin West Frazier, whose thirty-four years of service make him immortal, not because of their numerical value—professors and night-watchmen often claim distinction in long attachment—but because these years were used to their fullest advantage by a man whose activities were intensive and continuous; Chandler, twice acting President of Lehigh; Harding, "our genial Professor of Physics," to quote the *Epitomé* of thirty-five years ago; Severin Ringer, who could tell you what it felt like to be a political prisoner in Poland in the revolution of 1847, and who found the world viewed through iron bars so little to his liking that fifteen years later, rather than repeat the experience, he fled his country and took refuge in America.

Such were the teachers Dr. Coppée brought to Lehigh; such were the men through whom he worked, and who, when the President left the executive chair to return to a place among his faculty, carried on for many years their work in the spirit with which they had begun under Dr. Coppée's guidance.

CHAPTER III

HOUSING AND MEALS

It was Dr. Drinker who answered practically the questions raised by the students ever since Dr. Lamberton's time: "Where shall we eat? And where shall we sleep? And where shall we hold our hops?" When Dr. Drinker came to Lehigh in 1905 he was in the throes of putting the third of his own four sons through college; perhaps it was this personal experience that had implanted so deeply in him the importance of providing a boy at college with healthy food, pleasant living quarters, and the opportunity to meet his fellows. A centralization on the campus of student life was the goal for which Dr. Drinker worked with hand, heart and mind for fifteen years. We find expression of this ambition in a letter to the alumni published and circulated in the autumn of 1906, when funds for Drown Hall and the College Commons were being raised. In the course of the letter he says: "What can possibly be better for our students, our coming fellow Alumni, than to bring them into this association,—to give them Drown Memorial Hall with its social features, its facilities for students' gatherings in pleasant surroundings,—to furnish them with good food at reasonable rates, in a Commons conveniently located, and to promote college feeling and loyalty by bringing our men together, rather than to suffer them to live as scattered units through the two towns, exposed to influences that often are not for the best. . . . it would seem that our policy must gravitate naturally to this end."

When Dr. Drinker came to Lehigh as an undergraduate in 1867, all the students lived and boarded in Christmas Hall, under the strict surveillance of Dr. Coppée and George Washington Smith and Nathan Tucker, Janitors. According to the *Burr*, Saucon Hall, later built, was quite a palace, allowing for the standards of eighty-one,—“bathrooms on every floor, with hot and cold water, gas and heat in unlimited quantities,—all for a dollar a week.” A constant source of complaint, however, lay in the arrangement obliging those dollar-a-week lodgers to part with four dollars more for board next door at Christmas Hall. The account for one scholastic year of C. E. Ronaldson, '69, debits him in favor of the University with twenty dollars for books, twenty-five for washing, ninety dollars tuition, one hundred and ninety for board for forty weeks, three hundred and twenty-five dollars in all.

Previous to 1880 the University, in spite of an equipment and endowment remarkable for the time, had never been able to raise the number of her students to the hundred mark. So that for many years the college presented the aspect of a large family, with the strict old West Point soldier presiding, first as a parent, and then as a kind of *Parens Emeritus*.

With Dr. Lamberton's inauguration in 1880, there began to flow into the University an insistent and ever increasing volume of students which pressed upon and broke down many conventions and customs of the old time; and in erasing those more intimate records of boarding-school and college, discovered the broader tablets upon which was to be written Lehigh's history as a University. But, neither in teachers nor in equipment did the means of the college grow proportionately as each hundred was added to the registration rolls; and indeed, few improvements were added to the building equipment of the University from 1885 to 1905.

As far as living conditions on the campus were concerned, they simply disappeared,—there weren't any conditions, as the society girl reported who was sent to investigate living conditions among the employees of a certain factory. The Christmas Hall restaurant was given up; the students could not be housed even with the addition of one floor of Packer Hall as a dormitory.



PACKER HALL AS ORIGINALLY DESIGNED
From an Old Cut

They overflowed into the town, and there began the reign of what their victims called the "boarding-house autocrats of Bethlehem." Many were the pleas, written and spoken, for a college restaurant or Co-operative Dining Association such as Harvard had founded in 1874.

The high social value of meal time is something of which we in America have much to learn. The business man's proverbial cup of coffee and sandwich taken on the run, perhaps at one of those abominations, the standing lunch counter, horrifies, and justly, the Continental visitor to the United States. The American not only likes to be busy, he likes to look busy; any appearance of repose or tranquillity during working hours he feels would destroy his status as a man of affairs. As he enters his business neighbor's office he judges that man's capacity by the amount of motion and commotion he sees; the ringing of telephones, the banging of typewriters and other office hubbub that greets him at the door. Happily these false measures of a man's ability are being modified every day; glimpses of a saner attitude toward living allow us more time for play. Scientific men who are specialists in the study of fatigue and its relation to output in industry, carry on their researches into industrial plants and marshal their statistics to prove to us that time taken for relaxation is not time lost, but pays for itself by adding to the sum total of a man's labors for the day.

The activities of the average college student during the morning hours certainly do not exhaust his faculties to the point where he needs much of a recreative period. Food to him is just "eats"; what he wants is apparent to all who take their meals with him—he wants to fill up that gnawing hollow within him. To watch his performance when the whistle blows reminds one of the words of the Preacher, "For who can eat, or who else can hasten hereunto, more than I?" Nevertheless the college student craves the friendly side of meal time as much as anybody else. The poor boy or the shy boy sees it as his chance to meet his fellow students. He can sit at table with them without embarrassment of any responsibility, knowing he does not intrude, and that he can leave when he wants to. Lehigh students of the eighties, instinctively recognizing this social value of meal time, drew together in congenial groups and formed eating clubs. These clubs developed spirit enough to organize football and baseball teams; their many contests afforded pithy material for the college news runners, who delighted to report what the Erwin's Boarding House eleven did to the Skin and Bones last Saturday, or how the Snarly Owls beat up the Eagle Hotel. Many of these clubs were fraternity affairs, for even those fraternities owning houses, or substantial equities in houses, were not yet ready to meet the expense of maintaining their own dining rooms. As late as 1913 we find several fraternities availing themselves of the fifteen dollar a month rate at the College Commons. They one and all, however, withdrew to the seclusion of their own houses as soon as they had enough money in the little tin box to set up a stove and hire a chef. All, that is, but one fraternity, which, recognizing that fraternity life tends towards exclusiveness, stayed on at the Commons longer than the lack of funds dictated, believing that association with non-fraternity men was a benefit to all concerned. By 1920 the last fraternity had deserted, and all were definitely committed to the policy of eating in their own houses.

Until 1908 the University provided no suitable place where the students could meet informally, to smoke and read and talk and loaf. A "smoking room" in Christmas Hall was fitted up by popular subscription, but this was short-lived, as the smokers made so much noise and disturbance that Dr. Drown saw fit to close the room while there were yet a few pieces of furniture standing. The Y. M. C. A. reopened the room in 1901, adding to its furnishings papers and periodicals, and managed to keep it open for five years more.

Such were the conditions under which the students lived prior to 1905. With no dormitories, no Commons, no satisfactory recreation rooms; the students remained scattered through the town, drinking bad water and eating bad food;

depending for their amusement entirely on what the town could afford—and we make no doubt they had a pretty good time, even though there were no movies then.

The entire transformation of the University grounds and buildings which took place during Dr. Drinker's administration was, with the exceptions of the Coxe and Fritz laboratories and Coppée Hall, concerned with this most significant problem of the social conditions,—the housing, feeding and social life of the student body. Lehigh woke up, and bestirred herself to put every opportunity for healthy living and healthy recreation in the way of the young men committed to her charge.

One of the first monuments to be erected to this new policy, a policy which Dr. Drinker hoped would "at last give us real college life, and bring about as nothing else can do, that personal acquaintance and friendly intimacy in the student-body, and between the students and the teaching force, that only personal touch and constant association can foster," was Drown Memorial Hall.

Drown Hall, opened in the spring of 1908, is situated in the heart of the campus, and its bowling alleys, chess rooms, reading rooms, et cetera, are easily accessible to everyone. Its spacious assembly room adds dignity and, at the same time, a certain at-home-ness to every function held there. To be entertained in the home of one's host, surrounded with visible manifestations of his personality, carries with it a flavor and spice which makes the hotel or country club hospitality seem thin, flat and unprofitable. In the 1920 performance of the "Mustard and Cheese," staged in Drown Hall, there was an intimacy and contact between actors and audience impossible to kindle in the gloomy recesses of the town theatres—at least since the time of T. A. Bryant, '13, the inimitable.

Back in the nineties old Dr. Harding said he couldn't see why the students kept agitating for dormitories; he thought it was a suitable and democratic thing for them to live among the people of the town. If the water was bad, and made the young gentlemen sick, why, Dr. Drown was going around the country examining every spigot and plaguing the authorities until they had instituted filters. Dr. Drown truly worked wonders in the direction of pure drinking water in Bethlehem, and Dr. Drinker continued in the good work,—but it was not on account of their health alone that the students so much desired a dormitory. Dr. Harding was in the minority, and if he could have lived until 1907 he would surely have joined in the rejoicing when Andrew Carnegie added Taylor Hall to Lehigh realities.

One-third of the student body lives on the campus (1921). The fraternity houses take care of more than one half of these, and it is only a question of time until all of the fraternities build on the University Grounds. The College Commons, built in 1907, has a capacity of five hundred, but since the last fraternity deserted, it is never used to more than two-thirds capacity except on state occasions,—those brilliant luncheons at which is served what one of Lehigh's most honored graduates, George L. Robinson, '00, calls "Lehigh salad." He avows it is kept in a silo up on South Mountain, and rolled down the hill in French Revolution carts every June.

There are at the time of writing, but four professors houses on the campus; one of these is soon to disappear. Many of the faculty members have expressed their desire to build on the University Grounds, but are discouraged by the rule prohibiting all building below Sayre Park. Some of those professors are forced to live at a great distance from the University, a few of these take their lunch at the Commons; and, as there is no faculty club of any kind, they are glad to seize this opportunity of meeting their fellows. Plans have been suggested for an apartment house for the bachelor members of the faculty, with a general recreation room on the first floor. Indeed, many schemes have been

proposed to provide adequate housing for the faculty, but none of the plans has matured; and the faculty, clinging perforce to the fashion of 1865, remains scattered through Northampton County.

In 1881 the University Grounds were described as "a wilderness." Indeed, all of the University acres back of Packer Hall remained a wilderness until 1906. The writer of this book was eight years old when Dr. Drinker removed his household from Delaware County to Number Three, University Park, and if our readers will pardon a digression into the personal, she well remembers her disgust when, a year after his arrival, they began to build the road back of the president's house. It cut straight across a brook well stocked with salamanders and crawfish, and spoiled the best part of her fishing.

By that road the southern boundaries of the campus were broken, and year by year the University pushed up the hill, laying roads and erecting buildings, clearing and pruning and planting, until a mountain park was developed which, excepting Cornell and Leland Stanford, is rivalled by no university in America.

CHAPTER IV

ATHLETIC

Much is being said, and much has been said in the past, concerning the evils of the modern system of intercollegiate sports. It is called undemocratic, too elaborate—too specialized, tending therefore towards professionalism; it gives the student a false sense of values and serves no purpose other than that of advertising that particular institution which boasts the winning team. Nevertheless, the system exists, rivalry grows stronger every year; the crowds are bigger; the teams, recruited from High Schools from the Atlantic to the Pacific, present a more formidable machine each year. No one suggests a national football disarmament,—anyone who did would meet with a worse fate than Eugene Debs (and he got what will probably amount to life imprisonment). The system exists, Lehigh is part of it, and is becoming a more significant part of it every year!

In 1884 Lehigh developed a tug-of-war team which pulled out everything except Harvard in the inter-collegiate games. Writing in the *Burr* next Autumn, some sage remarks that he didn't meet the Harvard man last summer who asked, "Yes, but where is Lehigh?" and the paper goes on to explain that "high requirements and good work will in time bring a college to the world's notice, but a tug-of-war team does the job much more quickly."

Concerning Lehigh's policy with regard to athletic sports, the story of her first fifty years of athletic activity will speak with far more truth and significance than any dissertation of mine.

With the first class that graduated, we have records of games and contests of various sports; but it was not until 1874, when the Athletic Association was formed, that any attempt at organized sports was made. Inter-society and inter-class games of all kinds were played; a University baseball club was formed, which did not, however, offer a varsity nine to the sporting world until ten years later, when with much enthusiasm it played and lost seven games. R. H. Tucker, '79, tells of a Rugby football scene enacted by Freshmen and Sophomores on a field on Fountain Hill in '75. And then there was the "Lehigh Navy," as the early attempt at a crew was called. The *Bethlehem Star* reported the organization of the "Navy," and followed up the report a few days later with the remark that "most of the crew are laid up today; too much exertion." The "Navy" was short-lived, however, as were most of the other early teams. Until the eighties sports at Lehigh were confined for the most part to track, baseball, bicycling, with the Spring meet at the Rittersville Driving Park the athletic event of the year. As a result of these meets and as a result, also, of the influence of H. F. J. Porter, '78, Lehigh joined, in 1878, the Interecollegiate Athletic Association and sent its first athletic contingent to the annual Spring meet of the Association. On May 14, 1881, Lehigh and Lafayette held their first joint athletic meet, Lehigh winning a decisive victory. Of the fourteen events Lehigh won ten, including the tug-or-war, which was the only team event of those days, relay races not having been invented. The Lehigh men to win firsts were: J. T. Donahoe, in the mile and half-mile; R. T. Morrow, in the 120-yard hurdle and high jump; L. O. Emmerich, in the mile walk; W. T. Wilson, in putting the shot; H. K. Myers, in the running broad jump; F. W. Dalrymple, in the pole vault and standing high jump. The tug-of-war team consisted of W. T. Wilson, Martin Wittmer, R. R. Peale and F. H. Purnell.

This same team, two weeks later, at the Intercollegiates, held at Mott Haven, won third place, with two firsts and a second, being outranked only by Harvard and Columbia.

The long hoped for gymnasium, opened in eighteen eighty-three, gave new spirit and opportunity to Lehigh athletes, but for years to come they were to work against great odds. The athletic field, opened about the same time as the gymnasium, was so stony and uninviting that the hardy challengers had difficulty to persuade other teams to risk their bones upon its rocks in a contest. For a good many years the fact that the time for practice was confined to after five in the afternoon and before breakfast in the morning made serious competition with other colleges impossible. The *Burr* for Eighty-five whimsically admitted that "A Princeton man applauded the picture in the last *Epitome* which faced the records of Lehigh's athletic efforts and unfeelingly said the idea of the youth in running garb putting on his great coat was particularly happy, as it was always a cold day for Lehigh in athletics."

But when this was written the cold days for Lehigh athletics were just about over. Somebody once said, "If you can't get rid of a thing, organize it!" Lehigh was tired of defeat; the last thing in the world she wanted to do was to give up any part of her athletics, so she decided to organize them. The students began to see that their Athletic Association would never be on a sound basis until they secured the active cooperation of the Alumni. In Eighty-five, four graduates were elected members of the Association: E. H. Williams, '75, Professor of Mining and Geology, and always ready to lend a hand in student activities; A. E. Meaker, W. T. Goodnow and T. A. Heikes. This was a long step in the right direction, but it evidently did not go far enough, for six years later we find that an Alumni Advisory Committee was established, consisting of one member of the Faculty, the Director of the Gymnasium, and three graduates of specified "athletic experience." Nevertheless, in 1894 the Athletic Association was so deeply in debt that the students were faced with the alternative of raising one thousand dollars in two weeks or giving up baseball or lacrosse. Needless to say, they raised the money,—Jim Meyers, for forty-seven years faculty messenger and janitor of Packer Hall, collected his quota of ninety dollars in one week. The Alumni came forward with their thousand, and the day was saved. At about that time the trustees stepped to the front with a plan which placed in the hands of the Athletic Committee absolute control of the athletic interests of the University. The committee consisted of two Faculty members, the Gymnasium Director, four Alumni, and five undergraduates. Perhaps the most significant function performed by the new body was the annual appointment of five men to form an auditing committee, whose duty it was to hand in every year an exact financial report. The new arrangement appeared to be a great relief to everyone. Professor Thornburg was the leading spirit in all forward looking enterprises. Up to 1904 anything from the old boiler house to the Brewery had served as a baseball cage, and when in 1904 a field house and cage were erected, everyone joined in giving praise to Professor Thornburg, to whose energy and spirit the completion of this long cherished project was due.

But forming committees to raise money was not all Lehigh did in the way of athletics before 1900. It was the famous teams of '88 to '95 that gave the animus for all the hustling committees. Clarence Walker's team ushered in the new era in eighty-eight by capturing the football championship of Pennsylvania. That same year Lehigh entered the Interscholastic Lacrosse Association and two years later, under the captaincy of A. K. Reese, won the first of a series of championship seasons which were to place Lehigh alongside of Johns Hopkins as a leader in that sport. By ninety-three Lehigh was as much in earnest about her athletics as she is now. Professional coaches were secured for the major sports, and the old haphazard methods of practice were replaced by organized drills and training,—and it was about this time that Lehigh stopped laughing at the idea of a training table other than Trollope's diet of "rare beef and strong ale," which A. H. Tucker, '79, quotes in the *Alumni Bulletin*. In the

second year of the Civil War, when things looked so hopeless for the Union cause, when one by one Lincoln's generals had failed him,—Fremont, McClellan, Halleck, Hooker, Meade,—through indecision or through quarrels and jealousies between themselves, the President discovered a man who knew how to say to the Confederates, "No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender will be accepted," and then how to follow up his words with action. Lincoln put that man at the head of the armies of the West. There was much opposition to him; among other complaints brought against him was the charge that he drank. "Can you tell me the kind of whiskey?" asked Lincoln, "I should like to send a barrel to some of my other generals."

It is an old story, that one about General Grant, and it is not told here in any spirit of condonation towards the weaknesses of greatness, which, while they rightly may be forgiven, are too often exploited and aped for their own sake. Anyway, whatever they ate and drank assuredly inspired the football team of eighty-nine, for the eleven blossomed forth in a burst of glory that put Lehigh on the football map to stay.

S. D. Warriner, a brilliant player as well as an able captain, had in Rafferty a tackle, and in Dashiell and Riddick a halfback and a guard whose peers it would be hard to find. Of the last two, one of them became a professor at the United States Naval Academy, the other President of North Carolina State College; but we doubt whether in their present academic positions they can count among their students as invincible football players as they were themselves. J. B. Cullum was manager of the famous team of eighty-nine.

Dashiell later became a recognized authority on football, and was always in demand as umpire for the annual battles between the "Big League" teams. Indeed, in 1894 the *New York Times* declared that "Dashiell has always been the best college football umpire,—and it is with a feeling of intense satisfaction that Yale and Princeton always invite him to officiate at their big game on Manhattan field." In 1887 someone remarked in the *Burr* that Lehigh was about to burst a blood vessel in her efforts to develop a baseball pitcher. It was not long before she was to realize her ambition—without the predicted calamity—for in Warriner and Dashiell she put forth in 1890 two of the best twirlers she has ever boasted; and it was these men, together with such other players as Gearhart, Biggs and Walker, who were responsible for the first successful baseball team Lehigh ever put on the diamond.

And then in 1893 came the football team captained by the great Matthew McClung. Walter Camp called McClung's team "one of the best drilled and cleverest teams turned out this year," and the fact that he added "outside of the big colleges" did not detract from the praise, for Lehigh, with her six hundred students did not have many from whom to chose her athletes. She did find in Ordway an able halfback, and in Walter Okeson one of the greatest ends Lehigh ever had. Richard Harding Davis, who used to battle so strenuously for Lehigh on the rocky gridiron of the early eighties, came down now and then to coach the team of 1893. After his graduation McClung joined Dashiell as umpire of the big games.

All these successes of the varsity teams naturally encouraged the rest of the college to get out and try to emulate their heroes. Inter-fraternity, inter-class, inter-departmental football and baseball aroused much enthusiasm, and also much amusement. One year the Freshmen class team played eight games out of town, and did very well too. A "Gym Club" flourished, and a "Brush Club" (evidently a stylish name for the old "Hare and Hounds") might have been seen panting its way through the woods of South Mountain. In his Senior year, J. M. Van Cleve distinguished himself "with the mits" in the American Athletic Association tourney for 1894. Next winter Lehigh celebrated her first "Smoker," where wrestling and boxing held the foremost places. Wrestling, although practiced at Lehigh in early times, was not established as a

varsity sport until 1910, when J. C. Gorman opened the road for such future champions as St. Johns, R. C. Watson, George Sawtelle, Tommy Davies, Bob Good, and Kenneth Bevier to follow. The "Gym Team" became active; basketball was introduced in 1900, and a year later, due to the energy and skill of H. W. Pfahler, the first varsity basketball game was played and won. Track, once the major intercollegiate sport, was, at Lehigh, very much on the decline in the nineties,—perhaps the contestants felt like Mr. Tucker's South American friends, who he says used to ask him in all seriousness why those gentlemen ran around the track on foot when they could all get horses and ride around. Anyway, about 1900, track revived enough to warrant the awarding of the first "L" in that sport. The "Gym" and Track teams gave joint performances, and relay races with the University of Pennsylvania became very popular. The time was yet to come when Lehigh would distinguish herself on the cinder path in the persons of Jim Burke and Phil McGrath, and on the field with A. S. Herrington the high jumper.

Morrow Chamberlain captained the football team in 1898—a team which defeated Lafayette 22 to 0. In 1899 the baseball team, with Eugene Grace as captain and shortstop, beat Princeton and Pennsylvania. Also it was during that Spring that Billy Burkhardt and the Rittersville grandstand appeared on the athletic field. Through all the years when Professor Thornburg served so faithfully as Athletic Advisor, Billy Burkhardt was his righthand man, always ready to do anything for the cause. He raked the track and rubbed down the athletes and pushed the roller,—indeed, it is said that when the funds of the Athletic Association were so low they could not raise the money to hire two horses to pull the borrowed two-horse roller, the redoubtable Bill, himself the father of something like eight children, would hold up the pole and pull alongside of the one available nag.

During the dark days of Lehigh's financial troubles the college dwindled in size and there was a lull in the major sports,—but not for long. In "Andy" Farabaugh Lehigh displayed a star of football, baseball and basketball which in 1903 shone at its zenith. P. E. Butler was with him in the backfield, and R. K. "Rabbit" Waters, whose six feet four inches of solid muscle worked on Lehigh's team for four years—as captain in 1905. Dorin, end in '99 and '00 and again in nineteen ten, was what Jimmy Mahoney, Associate Counselor of all Lehigh's coaches since 1901,—before that of County Cork, Ireland,—described to me as a "gr-reat and scienteefic player." Jimmy Mahoney is the Noah Webster, the infallible dictionary, of Lehigh's past greatness in athletics. He appears to know the height, weight and mental characteristics of every man who wears the brown or the white "L." If Billy Burkhardt had eight children, Mahoney is not eclipsed. He has seven nephews, all of whom delight to twirl the clubs with Uncle Jimsy. It is due to him that swimming became a letter sport at Lehigh in 1919; he told me about Jack Bley and Jannus, of the 1908 "Gym Team,"—Jannus who was killed in the aviation service in the Great War. And of Bailey, that "gr-rand" tumbler in 1910. And of the lacrosse champions after Reese,—Symington, Murray, Ordway, Banks, Dick, Gummere, Lattig, Estes, Carlock, R. S. Dunn; Freddie Green, the four letter man; Duncan, son of M. M. Duncan of eighty (himself no mean sprinter), and many others, including Leonard Buck and the agile and fearless Jenness brothers.

As Mahoney piloted the writer around the trophy room in the gymnasium he stopped in front of a picture labelled "1917." His face wore a rapt look. "Ah, there was a g-r-rand baseball team, Mrs. Bowen," he said. "'Twas that year they wan the Intercollegiate Champeenship of the East. 'Twas that year they bate Holy Cr-ross out of the Champeenship. Twombly did it, and Lees. And here's Mathag. And whin ye're writin', don't you forget Petrikin, the greatest college hitter of his day, and Gearhart on Warriner's team."

In basketball, Pfahler was followed in after years by Anderson, Muthart, Freddie Green, and Wysoeki. In football, Pazetti, the All-American quarterback, with the scientific Hoban in the back field, and Cahall the drop-kicker, made a famous trio. Freddie Green, Dave Maginnis and his brother; Wysoeki, Savaria—. The writer wishes she had the pen of a Sid Mercer, a Damon Runyun, a Tad, a Raymond McCarthy (Lehigh, '20), to do justice to the names she can do no more than spell. She has watched them, and especially the baseball players, through many a blazing hot afternoon. Although she cannot describe their style, batting averages such as Mathag's speak for themselves.

This is how it was in the old days:

After Cornell played here in the Fall of eighty-nine, the Cornell *Sun* showed itself piqued because Lehigh would not let Cornell pick the officials! The *Burr* explains: "Lehigh men made a thorough canvass of the crowd in the hopes of obtaining some football man mutually acceptable to both captains. It was found there was no one but Lehigh and Lafayette men present (except two Princeton men who were evidently not acceptable to Cornell). The fact that both these gentlemen were requested to act in the Lehigh-Lafayette game for last Wednesday, by the Manager of the Lafayette team—is worthy of note."

And today!

Today, expensive coaches and trainers on each sideline, and four highly paid officials out on the field.

Galileo was right, the world does move.

There is a vast change, too, in Lehigh's schedule as far as football and baseball are concerned. Twenty years ago she matched strength and skill with Yale, Cornell, the University of Pennsylvania, the United States Naval Academy and Princeton. A glance at her schedules of recent years shows a changed policy with regard to her choice of contesting teams. They are teams which, the writer is told by those in the sporting world "who know," can boast players as clever, teamwork as skillful, and organizations as hard and fast as any of the more advertised colleges nearer to salt water. Also it is rumored that the "big teams" are shy to accept a challenge from Lehigh, because her teams are strong enough to be a dangerous foe, and at the same time she is too small a college for the resultant glory to be worth the cost of victory or the primary risk of defeat.

So much has been said about those dread times when Brown and White meets Maroon and White that any record here of games and scores would be only repetition. Suffice it to say that their first contact, or shall we say clash, was in 1881, when Lafayette challenged Lehigh to a Field Meeting, and Lehigh responded in a way to make proud her sons. Three years later they met on the football field for the first time, and the year after in baseball. Dr. Coppée had promised to give the baseball team a supper the first time they beat Lafayette, and that supper was given in May, 1889.

All of Lehigh's athletic history goes to prove that nothing can be accomplished—either in financing the teams or in turning toward Lehigh that steady flow of first-rate athletic material which she so much desires to receive—nothing can be accomplished without the active support of the Alumni. It is not the Faculty, not the Trustees, not the professional coaches, who can put winning teams on the field for Lehigh. It is the student body and those who have been members of the student body, the Alumni, who can most effectively work for college athletics. This sentiment was voiced, and voiced most significantly, at a football dinner held in Bethlehem in December, 1920. A hundred and fifty Lehigh men met together at that dinner to discuss some fair, open method of procuring and holding her share of that army of athletes who each year enter the colleges of the country. For years, it was said, Lehigh has held the policy of leaving the building of her teams to her coaches, the student body falling in behind. By "good athletes," says the *Brown and White*, "we mean good

all-around men who after their four years here will leave records like those of Pazetti, Sawtelle, Bailey, Wysocki, etc."

With Pazetti's name let us pause a moment. Lehigh has had divers great coaches: Heffelfinger, Graves, Dr. Newton, "By" Dickson, Danny Coogan in baseball,—Tom Keady; and, *ex-officio*, Walter Okeson and Pazetti. Anyone who had the privilege of watching Mr. Pazetti's generalship of the Lehigh-Penn State football match in 1920 realized that here was a man who used *brain* as well as a football instinct nicely tuned by experience—if brain can be spoken of as other than a highly developed instinct.

Perhaps the most telling remarks that are on record on the subject of Lehigh's policy with regard to football and baseball were made at that same football dinner by Mr. Keady, who has coached Lehigh since 1912. After condemning the wholesale professionalism that is sweeping over college sports, crushing out all the benefit, all the healthy competition which true amateur sportsmanship alone can supply, Mr. Keady said:

"I favor keeping our own teams clean and demanding that our rivals do the same. We have a handicap which we can never overcome and don't want to overcome, and that is the fact that our standards of scholarship are high and every five weeks during the year those standards are applied, and if a man fails to live up to them he is dropped from college. The result is that every man on our teams must be not only a bonafide student, but a student of good grade. We are proud of that fact, and if we cannot have good teams without lowering Lehigh's standards, then I for one don't want them. But that we can have the best teams composed of high grade men is proven by the past. And we can have them in the future if everyone, be he alumnus or undergraduate, is willing to recognize his responsibility and shoulder his share of the load."

Lehigh's standards of scholarship have not flown so high for fifty years without a struggle. She has met with as many temptations to lower her colors as has any college in the country. In those years when she was nearly bankrupt, did she beckon students to her doors with hints of easy entrance examinations and easier grades?

No, she kept right on flunking them out.

When every "Prep" School in the East was laughing at her valiant efforts to keep her name on the sporting page, did she throw down her ideals of scholarship and wink at the low marks of a football star?

No, she kept right on flunking them out.

Who did this for Lehigh?

Merriman, Richards, McKibben, Thornburg. Preeminently Thornburg. For nearly thirty years he has kept Lehigh where she was meant to stand, and where she must stand in the future. And that inexorable blue pencil of his, crossing out from Lehigh's rolls the names of those who could not weather the Spartan training of his course, that pencil was not wielded without pain to the man who held it. Let one who has lived for sixteen years just "across the fence" from Professor Thornburg speak of him as one of the kindest natured men in the world; even those who fell under the sharp blade of his scythe, those unlucky ones to whom in their student days he appeared cruel, without mercy, have lived to brag in after years about him and the irreproachable justice of his decisions.

CHAPTER V

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES

Lehigh has no official connection with any Church. But incidental relations between the Episcopal Church and the University have always been close and significant. When Asa Packer decided to found a university, it was to the Bishop of Pennsylvania, William Bacon Stevens, that he turned for counsel; and Bishop Stevens, as president of the first Board of Trustees, was the man who started the wheels going and brought Dr. Coppée to Lehigh. For forty years the presidents of the Board were the Bishops of Pennsylvania's Eastern Diocese; not until 1907 was a layman elected to that office. Bishop Talbot has been a Trustee for nearly a quarter of a century, and during these years has won the hearts of all Lehigh men.

John M. Leavitt in 1880 stepped straight from the pulpit to the presidency of Lehigh; but nine years after he left the University he created an ecclesiastical furor by resigning his ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church and going over to the Reformed Episcopalians. Dr. Leavitt had published a novel, "Americans in Rome," which had excited a good deal of comment, and which showed plainly that he was drifting from the fold; the daily papers now seized upon the subject of his resignation, and, upon his declaring in the *New York Tribune* that the reason for his action lay in the gradual "Romeward drift" of the Church, a heated discussion ensued, which, however, led to nothing.

The trustees were fortunate in securing as Dr. Leavitt's successor Dr. Lamberton, who, though not a divine, had represented his home parish of St. Stevens, Harrisburg, in the Episcopal General Convention ever since the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania had been organized. It was through his efforts that Lehigh was admitted, in 1886, to a representation in the Convention. The student-body has always, however, vigorously resisted any implications made by the outside world to the effect that Lehigh is a strictly sectarian college.

The erection of the Packer Memorial Church in 1887 was a great stimulus to the religious life of the University, and for many years Sunday morning services were held in the chapel. Dr. Langdon C. Stewardson, Professor of Philosophy and Psychology and Chaplain of the University from 1898 to 1903, was very popular both on and off the campus, and the townspeople came in large numbers to hear him preach; indeed these services were afterwards abolished, on the ground that it would be wiser to distribute the congregation among the many churches of the neighborhood. The Y. M. C. A. meeting in Drown Hall at six o'clock in the afternoon remains the only form of Sunday worship on the campus.

Morning chapel has always been held at Lehigh. Attendance was compulsory until Dr. Drown, tired of hearing complaints from those students the finesse of whose piety objected to anything smacking of the arbitrary in religion, consented to make chapel voluntary. In two years he was being plied with requests to return to the old system, which he did; and compulsory chapel was welcomed by the *Brown and White* in an article which declared there was "little doubt that the assembling every morning of several hundred students will increase both college spirit and class spirit," and which gave as the basis of the aforementioned pious opposition, "the sweetness of fifteen minutes extra sleep."

Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association is the great Lay Worker of Christianity. Throughout the country its substantial and well-equipped buildings, with their swimming-pools, reading rooms, et cetera, embody Charity in its truest and most dignified form, a vast yet intimate philanthropy in which no one can be ashamed to share, and which is now become firmly established in the moral and physical life of our towns and cities. A town of any importance without a Y. M. C. A. building with a room or two in which a stranger may find lodging—and pay for it—is a rarity in 1921. Bethlehem had an Association in the early nineties, with R. S. Taylor, '95, in charge of its gymnasium.

The Y. M. C. A. is a community center, and its success depends upon the personality of those who conduct it. In a limited community, especially a small educational institution, personality, instead of equipment, rules by necessity. In this lies the advantage of the small college,—particularly that rare college which, although rich enough to hold on its teaching force men of real mark, has purposely kept down the number of its students.

The personal force behind the student Y. M. C. A. movement in America was John R. Mott. It was largely through his inspiration that there were in 1890, when the Lehigh University Christian Association was formed, nearly three hundred college Christian Associations in the United States. The University of Virginia was the pioneer in 1858, but most of the student Y. M. C. A.s had been organized in the early eighties. Very few could boast of a special building, though many had comfortable meeting rooms and small libraries. The Associations were directed entirely by the students, the idea of a paid secretary was just dawning when Lehigh entered the ranks of the Intercollegiate Young Men's Christian Association.

The student-body rose enthusiastically to the support of the new organization. In ninety-four the Association gave a series of lectures which were very successful; one of them was delivered by one of the best friends the University ever had,—a great coal miner and philanthropist from Luzerne County, the Honorable Eckley B. Coxe. Mr. Coxe was a man of the broadest experience and sympathy; in the minute adopted by the Faculty of the University after his death it is justly said that his death "closes a period of private experimental engineering that has no parallel in any country." Shortly before he died Mr. Coxe declared that he had now two objects to live for, "Lehigh University and the burning of small sizes of anthracite coal."

Dr. L. C. Stewardson held the position of University Chaplain from 1898 to 1903. He was greatly beloved by the student body. In 1903 he left Lehigh to become president of Hobart College. Before he resigned as Chaplain of the University the L. U. C. A. was reorganized, in 1901, and a new constitution was drawn up providing for a General Secretary who was to give "more than half his time" to the Association. The reorganization and the new secretary seemed to put new life into the Association; a reception to the entire college was given which proved so much of a success that it has been repeated every autumn at the opening of college under the title of the Freshman Reception. Delegates were sent to the Northfield religious conference in the summer of 1904, and during the following three winters weekly meetings were held, for which such men as Champ Clark, Ernest Thompson Seton, and Hopkinson Smith were secured as speakers.

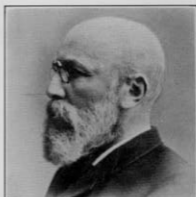
Until J. Mark Fry took charge in 1915, the activities of the L. U. C. A. had been confined almost entirely to work within the University. Under his enthusiastic direction the students now conduct a Big Brother Movement to help the less fortunate young boys in the town; they act as hike leaders for the Boy Scouts and speak at their meetings; they lecture on various subjects in churches, and, most important of all, they conduct Americanization classes among the large foreign population in Bethlehem.

Besides its regular Sunday services, the Y. M. C. A. has instituted the custom among the fraternities of holding short meetings once a week for informal discussion of religious subjects.

Saint Andrew's Guild, organized in the nineties by the students who were communicant members of the Episcopal Church, has been replaced by the Saint Paul's Society. This society and the Lutheran "Inkwell" take care of from forty to sixty students each, administering religion to them with the least possible shock.



Mansfield Merriman



Severin Ringer



Joseph F. Klein



Benjamin W. Frazier



Hugh W. Harding



Charles L. Doolittle



William H. Chandler



Edward H. Williams



Joseph W. Richards



Robert W. Blake

CHAPTER VI

TEACHERS

"You cannot really teach much to anything but a monkey or a parrot anyway," a teacher once remarked. "With human beings, you must inspire to learning."

Books and professors! Their letters should spell the same word—"Inspiration." "Only so much do I know," said Emerson, "as I have lived." Woodrow Wilson believes that the only true service the college can render the student is to "release and quicken as many faculties of the mind as possible."

Judge then by these standards, and which of Lehigh's professors stand out from the past as great men and great teachers?

From the long list of men who have served on her faculty since 1865, it is difficult to pick and choose. Of which shall we speak? Lehigh has had eminent scientists, famous throughout Europe and America for their contributions to science: Doolittle, Merriman, Alexander MacFarlane, Dr. Joseph Barrell, W. S. Franklin; and, of later years, McKibben, Richards, Benjamin L. Miller.

Then we are minded of those who, beloved throughout the town, did so much to kindle a friendly spirit between town and university. Harvey Housekeeper, Stanley Goodwin,—both Chief Burgesses of Bethlehem; and, contemporaneous with them at Lehigh, William T. Roepper, Dr. Coppée's first professor of Geology and Analytical Chemistry. One of the things which Professor Roepper did for the Lehigh Valley was to discover the Saucon zinc deposits. His reputation as a scientist and a musician extended far beyond the Lehigh Valley; back, indeed, to the land where he was born. He was a Moravian. There is a line in an old University paper about the "matter-of-fact authorities of mathematical Lehigh." Kindly Professor Roepper, bending his grand old head over the organ keyboard of the Central Moravian Church, was one who belied that classification. Severin Ringer was another, and so was Arthur Meaker, with his boxing gloves and his bicycle.

Then, thirdly, come the names of those who were preeminently *teachers*; who loved teaching for its own sake; who did not find themselves with a "Professor" before their names for any other reason than that they loved to teach. When they learned a thing—and they were always learning something—they just had to tell it to somebody else; and they knew how to do it. They are the men who have built Lehigh from its foundations; who spent the greater part of their lives in her halls,—Coppée, Chandler, Frazier, Ringer, Harding, Merriman, Klein, E. H. Williams, Blake; and many others whose names we are tempted to linger over when they confront us on every page of Lehigh's records.

Passing beyond those pioneers who ventured with Coppée to Asa Packer's new university—one small brick house on the edge of a mountain forest—we come to the year 1871, when the Founder gave an additional half million dollars, and made the tuition free. A general rearrangement of the teaching force took place. Coppée cast about for new professors. William H. Chandler came in that year as a successor to Professor Wetherill—came to stay thirty-five years. During those years he was twice Acting President of the University, in ninety five and in nineteen hundred and five. He supervised and directed the building of the Chemical Laboratory; he served as Librarian for thirty years, doling out "Aleeve privileges" with a cautious hand. Also he is reported to have overworked his students woefully; but somehow or other, whether it was through those twelve-hour laboratory sessions, those pre-examination Saturday afternoons spent in the Saucon and Packer Hall laboratories (the Chemical Laboratory was opened in 1884), whether it was owing to all this labor or in spite of it, Professor Chandler accomplished wonders for his Department. Mrs. Chandler in 1920 es-

tablished four annual prizes, one for each class, of twenty-five dollars each, named by the Faculty the William H. Chandler prizes in Chemistry.

At Professor Chandler's death in 1907, the department fell to the charge of William B. Schober; whose place was in turn assumed, in 1912, by Dr. H. M. Ullmann, able executive and efficient administrator.

In seventy-one Hiero B. Herr, who since E. W. Morgan's death two years before, had held the position of Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics, became Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, relinquishing his former Engineering duties to Charles McMillan, who came from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute as Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

Another of Dr. Coppée's professorial catches of 1871 was Benjamin West Frazier, who came to take charge of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy. He was one of Lehigh's hardest workers; he taught an unbelievably long list of subjects; among them the valuable one of Economic Geology. His peculiar interest was Mineralogy, and he collected while at Lehigh much material for use in that department. Indeed the amount of information he absorbed in his leisure hours came as a trial to his students, for in his eagerness to impart it to them he used to deliver his lectures at an appalling rate of speed. The *Epitome* of 1881 boasted that Lehigh had a Professor who could "deliver 600 words per minute," and declared facetiously that "A Junior appearing in chapel with his arm in a sling and his wrist out of joint, explained that he had not been celebrating or hitting anything, he had only been trying to take notes at one of Professor Frazier's lectures."

E. H. Williams, who in 1881 took charge of Professor Frazier's mining course, says of Professor Frazier that "his standard of work was so high and his examinations so rigid that the faculty and students were satisfied that when a name was reported by him as a candidate for a degree, that its owner was very well prepared."

Professor Frazier died in his house on the campus after twenty-five years of service; years during which he had not only enhanced greatly the reputation of the institution he served, but he had gained the love and esteem of all about him, particularly his fellow members of the faculty. He was not in any sense a "stage professor," one of those absent minded, bespectacled beings supposed to represent the type—but which have existed in large enough quantities to tempt critical citizens into describing a faculty as a "zoo." Benjamin West Frazier bore a distinguished name in a distinguished manner. Always well dressed, well groomed (these are characteristics less rare among academics now than fifty years ago), handsome, pleasant of voice, with a courteous bearing which sprang from the sensitive nature of the man, he was welcome everywhere. His writings on scientific subjects were profuse. After his death Mrs. Frazier donated his technical library of a thousand books to the University.

In that same felicitous year of seventy-one, Dr. Coppée found Severin Ringer. If the latter gentleman, when he was in jail during the Polish revolution of 1847; or later, when, scenting another such experience, he had hurried off to America; if, during those incidents so customary to the life of a Pole, anybody had told Severin Ringer that he was destined to spend thirty-five years teaching languages at Lehigh University, he would have been a surprised man. Besides French and German, Professor Ringer taught history for twenty years, until the arrival, in 1898, of John L. Stewart. There hangs in Drown Hall a portrait of Dr. Ringer, painted by Kenneth Frazier (Lehigh, '87), son of Professor Frazier, presented in the name of the New York Lehigh Club. It portrays its subject dressed in his academic gown, his left hand holding his cane, his handsome head held well up, his waxed moustache bristling, his whole appearance well ordered and spirited. As the writer gazed at it, it occurred to her that Ringer, in his prime, would have been entirely willing to undertake the teaching of any subject which Dr. Coppée might have suggested, from Polish politics to the rule of three. The

college publications during the eighties could not seem to resist making comments upon him—always complimentary—

“Professor R-nger, so profoundly read
The very library seems in his head.”

In his upper classes he was wont to discard the regular recitation forms and talk to the students in French and German. The *Burr* records these talks as being “instructive and entertaining.” Anything described by undergraduates as being “instructive and entertaining” must have had character of some sort lurking in it. The year of Ringer’s death, 1906, Robert H. Sayre, Lehigh’s great friend, established the Frazier and Ringer Memorial Fund providing surgical and medical attention to students.

“‘And away goes the theory with the first irreconcilable fact,’ so says our genial Professor of Physics.” This line from a Lehigh *Epitome* presents H. Wilson Harding in a happier way than would be possible by any second-hand description. The writer never saw Professor Harding, but she can picture his delight as he shook his cheerful scientific head, with its goatee, its bushy eyebrows, and gave voice to his unanswerable creed, “‘And away goes the theory with the first irreconcilable fact.’” He came to Lehigh in 1872 as Professor of Physics and Mechanics, and held this chair until eighty-three, when he relinquished the charge of the Mechanical department to Joseph F. Klein, and devoted himself to Physics and Electrical Engineering. It was Harding who started the course in Electrical Engineering, at first a one-year course, then lengthened to four years of Electrical Engineering and Physics; then, in 1887, established as a full course—the course guided, from ninety-five to ninety-seven, by the strong hand of Alexander MacFarlane, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D.

Of the following verses, quoted from the *Epitome* of eighty-nine, the first may be familiar because of its source; the other, evidently from the pen of an ’89 editor, while rather erratic as to metre and rhyme, cannot be omitted. One refers to Professor Harding—

“A merrier man
Within the limits of becoming mirth,
I never spent an hour’s talk withal.”

The other:

“And do not pass without regarding
The lectures of Professor Harding,
So lucid, fresh and admirable
And entertaining as a fable,—
But then his lectures have that zest
Which springs from his own interest
In things of which he has to treat,
Light, electricity and heat.”

Professor Harding was the uncle of Richard Harding Davis (Lehigh, ’86). While Davis was an undergraduate he launched his first literary ventures—one of them in the form of a brochure. Who published it, and what it was about, we know not, but we do know that to the surprise of Davis’ friends, and to the delight of the unknown young author, the first edition went off like hot cakes. After Professor Harding’s death, somebody came across the entire edition piled in a closet among his papers. From a conviction of the literary ability of his nephew, and a desire to encourage him—or merely out of the kindness of his heart, the professor had quietly bought up every copy of the young author’s publication!

In 1897, when Harding resigned his position, he received many tributes of affection from the Faculty and from his old students. It was said that through his resignation Lehigh lost a distinguished man of science, “a faithful teacher and friend who has endeared himself to generations of students.”

A contemporary of Dr. Harding's at Lehigh was Charles L. Doolittle, the great astronomer, who came in 1874 to teach Mathematics and Astronomy, and stayed for twenty years, when the University of Pennsylvania offered him the Flower Professorship of Astronomy. He wrote notable works as the result of his telescopic star gazing—among others, his "Practical Astronomy" received much commendation. He was a severe master—the Mathematics Department early established its reputation for sacrificing young lambs on the altar of Olney, the deity of Calculus. One of the college papers of eighty-eight reports that "Professor Doolittle lately informed the Sophomores that on account of their seeming inability to learn any mathematics whatever, it would be necessary to omit twenty pages of the hardest part of Davies' Analytical Geometry." What pangs this omission must have cost the Professor we can only imagine.

There is a picture, a memory, of Lehigh which the writer will carry with her always. It is that of Professor Meaker walking up the Campus wheeling his bicycle. The writer started her daily journeys down the hill to school at the age of eight, and kept them up for many years; and morning after morning, on the path leading up the Campus between the first two faculty houses, she would meet that long figure, clad in a blue suit, bicycle clamps about his ankles, pushing his machine up the hill towards Packer Hall. His hat had a way of perching on his head which made him appear even taller than he was; when he met the writer he would doff his hat in a solemn, measured way which gave her the profoundest satisfaction, she not being used to receiving so much attention from such heights. Whether she ever met him in the afternoons, when she was laboriously climbing up the hill and he was coasting triumphantly down, she does not remember. Perhaps the necessary omission of the hat ceremony took away the thrill.

Arthur E. Meaker was born in 1848. When fifteen he joined the army, and a year later went with Gray's second division of General Hooker's Corps to Stevenson, Alabama. He took part in the siege of Atlanta, and was among the first to enter Savannah on the morning of its evacuation. He was mustered out in 1865, and after six years of farm, factory and mill work—during which time he managed to attend school in the winters—he entered Lehigh University and was graduated in 1875. After two years with the Pennsylvania Railroad he returned to his Alma Mater as Instructor in Mathematics, a successor to Lambertson, and continued in that department until his retirement in 1912, when he was appointed Emeritus Professor of Mathematics. There are current so many stories about Professor Meaker that the telling of them will have to be left to his former students and colleagues—his boxing bouts with his fellow teachers, his novel but effective methods of discipline. One of the most modest of men, he left an impression which will not soon be effaced. In 1918 Lehigh University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Science.

In 1878 came the man who was to build up the Civil Engineering Department, and in so doing was to strengthen Lehigh, root and branch; to create for her ideals which she has ever striven to maintain. Mansfield Merriman came to Lehigh in 1878, succeeding Professor A. J. DuBois. He threw himself immediately into his work with all the zeal and imagination he possessed—and he was well endowed in both directions. Four years after he arrived at Lehigh, we find record that "one-half of the Junior technicals belong to the school of Civil Engineering." With very meager equipment (the Fritz Laboratory was not erected until 1910), by his own genius he trained and sent forth year after year an increasing number of competent engineers. His activities outside the University were numerous. He was appointed Assistant Editor of the 1892 revision of Johnson's Universal Encyclopedia, and had charge of all articles relating to Civil Engineering. His book on "Mechanics of Materials" ran through its tenth edition in 1910; his "Treatise on Hydraulics," and "Strength of Materials," were in the ninth and sixth editions, respectively, in nineteen twelve and thirteen. Text books written by him, and also by Alexander MacFarlane, are at the present time advertised by

leading publishing houses. At various times he acted as vice-president and president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education; as American Secretary for the International Association for Testing Materials. He was on Mayor Seth Lowe's New York bridge commission which supervised the Williamsburg Bridge project in 1902. He had a large, public spirited view, and one to advance the broader interests of the University. For instance, in 1901 he sent a circular to all the County Commissioners in Pennsylvania offering to test their cement for them free of charge. Nevertheless he gave the best of his genius to teaching. His courses were vital—alive with the inspiration which came from his own broad view. He showed himself a man of tremendous force; quiet, contained. On looking at his picture one is impressed with the calmness of his expression in a face which reveals, behind the quiet, such a storm of energy and strength. In 1913, Lehigh endeavored to express the debt she felt toward Mansfield Merriman by conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Science.

Merriman had as a classmate at Yale, a man very different from him in character, who was to join him on the teaching force at Lehigh University. Born in Paris in 1848, Joseph F. Klein eventually found himself at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale. In 1881, leaving an Instructorship at his Alma Mater, he came to Lehigh to take up the teaching of Mechanics, relinquished in that year by Professor Harding. When he died thirty-seven years later—having given all those years to Lehigh—he left hundreds of friends who realized that when Lehigh lost Professor Klein, she lost one of the warmest, kindest spirits which has ever brightened her halls. He used to spend his days—we might almost add his nights—at the University. Students happening to be up so early, or perhaps so late, as five o'clock in the morning, would meet Professor Klein cheerfully plodding up the hill. He was so sympathetic, so approachable. "Yes-yes-yes-yes," he would nod rapidly; "Friend, Friend!" What person who knew him does not remember his "Friend, Friend!"

It was Klein who instituted, in 1903, the short lived course in Marine Engineering. Two tributes to Professor Klein were so eminently fitting that we cannot resist mentioning them. The class of ninety-six presented him with a roller top desk. Somehow the corpulence of a roller top desk and Professor Klein seem perfect complements. In 1907, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his residence at Lehigh, more than one hundred and fifty alumni and students of his Department gathered at Williams Hall and gave him a Surprise Party. Who could be a more delightful subject for a Surprise Party than Professor Klein? His portrait now hangs in Williams Hall. Besides having decorative value—his was a magnificent head—his protograph has escaped that dull blankness common to most records of the camera, and the gentleness of his nature seems to beam out from those kind grey eyes behind their glasses.

The same year that brought Joseph Klein to Lehigh, brought one who was to be for many years a close friend of the student-body. Edward Higginson Williams was the son of Dr. Williams, of the great firm of Burnham, Parry and Williams, now known as the Baldwin Locomotive Works. He succeeded B. W. Frazier as Professor of Mining, and Dr. James P. Kimball, who had accepted the appointment of United States Director of Mints, as Professor of Geology. He was much interested in Biology, and taught that subject for over twenty years. In 1902 the regular course in Biology, Zoology and Botany was established, and R. W. Hall was brought from Yale as Instructor in those subjects; taking full charge of the course after Professor Williams' resignation in 1904. Dr. Williams for some years bore all the expenses of his department, and equipped it with apparatus to the extent of four thousand dollars. Williams Hall stands as a testimonial to his generosity. He threw himself enthusiastically into all student activities, particularly athletics; and there is hardly a record of a game or contest which does not bear the name of E. H. Williams as judge or referee. His sketch

service. It was the custom in those days to dedicate the annual *Epitome* to what Coppee in the English Department and has seen twenty-five years in Lehigh's William C. Thayer, the second of the ninety-five trio, succeeded Henry friends among the alumni are legion.

He has since 1884 continuously demonstrated a genius for teaching, and his One of Professor Thornburg's staunchest lieutenants is Preston A. Lambert. Thornburg has been Secretary of the Faculty for twenty years.

Papers. Afterwards the bare announcement was thought sufficient. Professor These notices were at first cautiously applauded in the editorial columns of the from now on for all classes, etc., etc., etc."

"An examination in Calculus will be held every three weeks

of a strict and disciplinary character—

Thornburg's regime, the college papers contain numerous announcements, all Department of Mathematics ever since. During the first two years of Professor with him from Vanderbilt, John H. Ogburn, who has ably assisted him in the of the Mathematics Department, as a successor to Professor Doolittle. He brought came from Vanderbilt University, of which he was a graduate, to take charge additions were Thornburg, Thayer, and MacFarlane. Charles Lewis Thornburg saw a considerable turnover in the personnel of the Faculty. Three important The year Dr. Brown took up his duties as President of the University (1895) Upon his death the College of Arts was taken in charge by Professor Palmer, whom he came in contact.

ness and courtesy, whose true scholarship, left an impression upon everyone with and of the Arts College. When he died, Lehigh lost a man whose gentle- University. For over twenty years he served as Head of the Department of Latin Greek at Princeton, and as Professor of Latin at Washington and Jefferson Universities of Leipzig and Erlangen in Germany; he served as Instructor of his degree of Master of Arts from Princeton University in 1887. During the his place was taken, in 1899, by Robert W. Blake. Professor Blake received and he spread Kultur with an edgeless knife.

He was Northampton County's unillustrated Travelogue expert of the nineties, House of the Nativity Church, with discourses on "Life in Ancient Cities," Pennsylvania's preserver—to give "talks" on "antiquities." He regarded the all over the country—even venturing across the border of the University of then being made concerning the preponderance of scientific and technical studies at Lehigh. Professor Hyde was University Extension lecturer, and used to refute the criticisms W. A. Robinson, of the Department of Greek, did much to refute the criticisms, who resigned in 1888 to become President of the Boys' High School in Philadelphia. Dr. Hyde was at Lehigh for ten years, and he, with his collaborator, whose history of Lehigh, written for the class of ninety-six, was afterward published independently. He succeeded H. C. Johnson, of the Latin Department, Another man to leave written records of the University was E. M. Hyde, ingly follow.

Eckfeldt," he is looked up to by them as the captain whom they trust and will- efficient teachers of mining in the country. Known to his students as "Skipper experience in practical engineering work. He is recognized as one of the most four years by the Maypael Copper Company in Mexico, and who has had wide From Lehigh University the degrees of B.S. and E.M., had been employed for Eckfeldt—one of the few Pennsylvanians on the Faculty—who, after receiving He was succeeded in the department of Mining Engineering by Howard

University. He was the recipient, in 1913, of the degree of Doctor of Laws from Lehigh Uni- of Lehigh, the "Twenty Year Book," he extended and republished in 1892. He

ever member of the Faculty the editors chose to honor. The volumes for the years from nineteen hundred and one to five were dedicated respectively to Professors Merriman, Klein, Langdon Stewardson, Thayer, and Thornburg.

When Dr. Drown procured Alexander MacFarlane as Harding's successor in the Department of Electrical Engineering, he secured a man known on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean as a mathematician. He was born in Scotland, and by the time he decided to leave the University of Texas and come to Lehigh, his name was followed by many formidable hieroglyphics denoting the possession of diplomas and degrees. This illustrious name was erased from the active Faculty list in 1897, through his resignation. It was followed by one of which Lehigh is no less proud, that of William Suddards Franklin.

Professor Franklin came to Lehigh from a college west of the Mississippi, where he said the President consistently ate with his knife. When in 1916 he joined the Faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Lehigh lost, and Boston gained, a man of imagination, perseverance,—all the fundamental qualities of scientific genius. He was joint author of many valuable text books: The "Elements of Physics," "Elements of Mechanics;" of Calculus; of Electrical Engineering; of Electricity and Magnetism; of Alternating Currents, are some of them. Barry MacNutt, who succeeded Dr. Franklin as head of the Physics Department at Lehigh, collaborated with him in the preparation of most of his works. The name of Rollin L. Charles, Associate Professor of Physics at Lehigh, also appears on the title page of a number of these works.

Franklin and MacNutt on "Light and Sound" contains in its introduction a sentence which reveals the source of Dr. Franklin's inspiration as a teacher.

"The proper development of science," it reads, "must be founded to some extent upon and grow out of a simple living interest in science on the part of all plain people."

This conviction carries the more weight because it grew out of years of close application to study by a man possessed of a demon for accuracy and scientific exactness. Not for him are published those pleasant, predigested books so prolifically conceived by pseudo scientists with journalistic minds, concerning the romance of the atom and the animalcule. And Dr. Franklin is endowed with those very qualities which allow him to impart to "all plain people" this same "living interest in science." His enthusiasm, his charm of manner and address, have made him sought after as a lecturer all over the country.

To revert once more to the intimate: Professor Franklin has appeared to the writer, since her childhood days, as a man of marvels, a miracle worker. When she was about nine years old he took her one day into that house of magic, the Physics Laboratory. Leading her upstairs to a long room, full of strange and awful machines and devices, the Professor walked over and touched a match to a gas jet, from which there sprang immediately a tall, hissing flame.

"Now you stand over there," he directed; "and go smack, smack with your lips, and watch this flame,—and it'll just up and answer you!"

The writer complied, and thus was early introduced to the mysteries of the sensitive flame. After this, by hanging around the door at auspicious times, she was allowed to witness more magic: the magician, by drawing the edge of a violin bow across the edge of a steel plate on which sand was sprinkled, could make the sand form pleasing patterns, and,—Oh crowning delight! The Professor one day let her blow some glass and take home the result.

William Esty in 1903 became part of the Department of Electrical Engineering. He was brought to Lehigh from the University of Illinois by Dr. Drown, and since 1913 has ably headed the Department.

Of the efficient and enterprising chief of the Department of Physical Education, Professor H. R. Reiter, we shall have occasion to speak in a later chapter.

If the reader has ever glanced through the pages of "Who's Who in America," he must have noticed among the "Ms", two of the most renowned

scientists Lehigh has numbered on her faculty. Frank Pape McKibben resigned his professorship in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1907, to succeed Mansfield Merriman in the Department of Civil Engineering at Lehigh. Besides his academic duties, Professor McKibben has been employed in many capacities in the world of engineering achievement. In 1899 he was Assistant Engineer of the Boston Elevated Railway Company; he was a member of the Pennsylvania Railroad Commission from 1901 to 1907; Consulting Engineer of the Pennsylvania Water Supply Commission; and, in 1918, Supervisor of Technical Training in the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation. "Who's Who," after enumerating various biographical facts—such as "Theta Xi, Republican, Presbyn., Prof. civ. engring., Lehigh U., 1807-19"—adds, alas!—"same, Union Coll., since 1919."

The second "M" is Benjamin Leroy Miller, Professor of Geology at Lehigh since 1907, who, like many good things, among them the hero in the poem and W. S. Franklin, came out of the West. Before he took his Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins, Dr. Miller was educated at Morrill College, Kansas; Washburn College, Kansas; the University of Kansas, and the University of Chicago. After this, having taught biology and chemistry in Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa; and geology at Bryn Mawr, Lehigh engineering students can present no problems he cannot solve. He has written numerous reports on the results of geological survey, published by the United States Geological Survey, and the geological survey of Iowa, Maryland, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania. The extent of his experience in geological research is also proven by the published results of his surveys in the Bahama Islands, and in South and Central America.

In 1886, letters began to filter into the Lehigh *Burr* urging the establishment of a department of Political Economy. These appeals continued for ten years. Edward T. Devine in 1894 gave a series of lectures on economic subjects, and Dr. Drown later added to these himself. The autumn of his inauguration as President, Dr. Drown, in a speech before the New York Lehigh Club, said:

"I shall ask the trustees in the near future to grade a full professor of history and political science, to round out our course in this direction."

This promise was fulfilled three years later, when John Lamme Stewart, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, who had lectured through the preceding winter at Lehigh on Economics and History, was in the autumn of 1898 made Professor of Economics, History, and Politics; and a course in Political Economy was made a part of every technical course in the University. No one ever went to sleep in one of Professor Stewart's lectures. Andrew D. White, the first President of Cornell University, and one of the most powerful influences in the history of American education, declared that the object of education is to set young men's minds in fruitful trains of thought. Anyone who does not come out from Professor Stewart's lecture room roused to some train of thought or emotion,—laughter, despair, anger, joy,—or inspiration of some sort, is indeed lacking in that fertility of mind which alone makes the student a teachable being.

Before we close this chapter with the name of that scientist whose long connection with Lehigh has spread far and wide the honor of her name, we are reminded of one whose inclinations and accomplishments lie very far from the field of aluminium and eutectic mixtures. Of that man who has labored with so much sincerity, with so much true love for the subjects he teaches, and with so much success, to keep up the cultural end of Lehigh's balance,—Philip M. Palmer.

Professor Palmer came to Lehigh in 1902, as Instructor in Modern Languages. At Severin Ringer's death, in 1906, he became head of the department; and in 1909, finding that his interest lay most of all in the teaching of the German language and literature, he turned over the Headship of the Department of Romance Languages to Charles Shattuck Fox (under whose management it has prospered greatly), taking upon himself the charge of the Department of German.

In a later chapter we shall have occasion to mention the activities of those Lehigh professors who, stepping outside the academic circle, have exerted themselves in the interest of their fellow townsmen of Bethlehem. The list of these is long, and their activities vary from supporting a Baby Milk Station in the foreign quarter of the town, to acting as members of the Bethlehem School Board. If there is a High School debate that needs a judge; if a new club is being formed, or a new educational idea needs inspiration, it seems as though the name of the Professor of Philosophy and Psychology was always called. Percy Hughes, born in Peshawur, British India, somehow found the path leading halfway round the world to the University of Minnesota, and after teaching there, and at Columbia University, and at Alfred University, was discovered in 1907 teaching at Tulane University and brought to Bethlehem.

In a preceding paragraph we mentioned the word "Aluminium." That word will cause any metallurgist from Northampton County to Freiburg, Germany, to whisper, "Richards." There are plenty of other reasons why they should remember Joseph William Richards, but in reviewing the biography of that scientist we find that the name of his first love was "Aluminium," and that he was true to that name for many years after he wrote the treatise on aluminium which was heralded as the first work on that subject published in English. That was in 1887, the year after he took his A.C. at Lehigh University. In that year began his teaching experience with his Alma Mater, for he became Instructor in Mining and Mineralogy under Professor Frazier. During his instructorship he secured his M.S. and his Ph.D. from Lehigh. In ninety-seven he was made Assistant Professor. In 1901-2 was established the course in Electro Metallurgy, being at that time the only practical course of its kind in the country; and upon Professor Frazier's death in 1903, Dr. Richards took charge of that department.

During his thirty-four years connection with Lehigh, Dr. Richards was an important factor in enterprises of a scientific nature all over the world. In 1897 he represented the Franklin Institute at the International Geological Congress in Russia. He has been a member of the board of awards, and of chemical and metallurgical juries in expositions since the National Export Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1899. He is a member of important societies in England (the land of his birth), France, and Germany. During the world war he played an important part. He was a member of the most eminent group of practical scientists ever assembled in America: the United States Naval Consulting Board.

On October 12, 1921, Dr. Richards died suddenly and Lehigh sustained a loss that seems irreparable. At this writing it is not known how this vacancy will be filled.

CHAPTER VII

HIGH DAYS

Of those whose names have stood on the rolls at Lehigh, be he a professor of thirty years' experience or a youth who has boasted the black cap no longer than a month, no one expects, when he takes up his books in September, to have many extra holidays or free afternoons showered upon him. Lehigh's schedule is a crowded one. In these days of specialization it becomes increasingly difficult to master in four years' time the cultural studies of the undergraduate course and the technical requirements of the specialist. The *Burr* of '87 pictures the skepticism of a student who has been told to rejoice because Ash Wednesday is a holiday. He says he bets his boots that it comes on a Saturday,—“all our holidays do.”

Nevertheless, Lehigh understands the meaning of ceremonial, and realizes its value enough to pause for the observance of those rites and ceremonies which grow in significance as the University advances in years.

Early in October of every year a day is set apart to honor the memory of Asa Packer. At the memorial service held in the Chapel in the morning, an address is made by some man prominent in public affairs.

The afternoon sports, consisting of a “Track Meet,” are very much milder than of yore; but the name of “Cane Spree” clung to the exercises long after the cane “rush” between Sophomores and Freshmen was abandoned. The off-hand way in which the students regarded the casualties incident to this species of sport is shown in the following remarks which the *Burr* of 1889 makes on a recent rush: “The struggle on the whole was a fine one, practically free from slugging, with the usual amount of confusion incident to all rushes and unfortunately more than the usual number of accidents.” The grand rush held on the night before opening, on the terrace in front of Packer Hall, has also passed into oblivion, though there are many who carry the scars of battle gained on that steep slope in the dark, with the ambulance waiting in the President's back yard,—a monument, if a somewhat mobile one, to Dr. Drinker's paternal foresightedness. There were fireworks, too, in the early eighties, but the abolition of rushes and fireworks is not to be deplored so much as is the abandonment of the Founder's Day Ball, or Athletic Hop, as it was called. An affair brilliant in its day, patronized by many of Lehigh's friends from Bethlehem and Philadelphia, it afforded one of the few opportunities the University has to welcome her friends in a social way, and its abandonment after nearly thirty years of success is to be regretted. Founder's Day is often made the occasion for unusual ceremonies, such as the formal laying of the corner-stone of the Lucy Packer Memorial Church in 1885.

THE LAFAYETTE GAME.

Of course the important event of the Fall term is the Lafayette football game. The evening before the fatal conflict everyone congregates in the gymnasium for a “smoker.” Speeches are made by faculty, student and coach, enjoining the bleachers to help the team beat Lafayette; cheers are given and much tobacco consumed; boxing and wrestling matches are staged. The “smoker” at Lehigh was designed originally as a winter gymnasium meet, to “further the interest in such sports as fencing, boxing and wrestling, and to afford all the opportunity of having a good time,” to note from a report in the *Brown and White* of the first “smoker,” held in February of 1895. Later on, smokers held by the different collegiate departments were very popular; more lately, one has been held before every important athletic contest.

The athletic field on the afternoon of the Lafayette game is a magnificent sight. A throng of fifteen thousand people pours in through the upper and lower archways of the field, and transforms the high, bleak walls of the stadium into a gorgeous semi-circle of color, life and movement. The brass bands, the cheers and songs, the meeting of old friends between the halves—and the meeting of old enemies on the field, the pride in Lehigh's valiant players—nothing in college life can exceed it, unless it be the aftermath of the battle, when the foe is vanquished and the celebrations begin. After the famous victories, both baseball and football, of eighteen ninety-nine and ninety, when Dashiell and Warriner starred in both sports, one of the college papers records how "almost the entire population of Bethlehem was out to see the parade. The firemen rang their engine bells and the spectators applauded the procession." The town always takes part in Lehigh's "Pee-rades" and bonfires, many of the merchants in Bethlehem donating boxes and crates for the conflagration, and lending conveyances wherewith to haul the fuel up South Mountain to Look-out Point; where, in the evening, the crowd assembles to see Lafayette's effigy thrown to the flames. Previous to 1902, Lehigh played two football games with Lafayette every season; the custom, inaugurated in that year, of playing only one, makes a more exciting climax to the season, and leaves the teams of the two colleges with a greater number of bones intact for the next year. Speaking of broken bones, it is a pleasure to contrast the well-nursed turf of the modern football field with the condition of things described by Richard Harding Davis, Lehigh '86, in the following extracts from his article in the *Lehigh Quarterly* for 1891:

From the Lehigh Quarterly, Vol. I, No. 2, April, 1891.

THE EARLY DAYS OF FOOTBALL AT LEHIGH.

I was so much more of a spectator than a player in the first games of football at Lehigh that I felt I could not fairly be accused of writing in self-laudation if I accepted the invitation of the editor of *The Quarterly* and told something about them.

My position as spectator was not back of the ropes, but behind the rush line to the right of the quarter, where I had an uninterrupted view of the field and absolute leisure, as the captain, though he did not know much, had at least sufficient judgment to always pass the ball to the other half, and I never got it by any chance unless he fumbled it and some one else did not fall on it first. And as our side never got the ball except on those chances regulated by the beneficent fourth down rule, I had plenty of time to study the game and to count the stripes on my jersey and try to keep up with the other side's score. It was not difficult to keep tally of our own.

J. S. Robeson, '86, or "Jake" Robeson, is the father of football at Lehigh. He had played the game at the Germantown Academy, and it was due to him that it was taken up in South Bethlehem. It was he who induced the Sophomores of the University of Pennsylvania to send their eleven up to play an eleven from '86 on December 8, 1883, and it was he who captained the 'Varsity team the following year. This game with the '86 eleven of U. of P. was the first game played at Lehigh, and though it was raining at the time, and the grounds were covered with eight inches of mud, over 300 spectators came out to see it played and stood through it until the end, which was a victory for the visitors by a score of 16-10. There was no grass on the athletic field then, nothing but rocks, tin cans and a soft quicksand of mud. As the Lehigh Sophomore team had never played before, their jackets were as white as when they came from Geisendarfer's shop, where they had been patterned after the only one in the college, one owned by Robeson, and of which we were all very envious. Geisendarfer only charged us seventy-five cents apiece for these jackets, and I hope, if he still lives, that the editor of *The Quarterly* will allow this reading notice to stand, as he was a good tailor and gave me long credit. Some of the

team had taken their jackets out in the back yard and rubbed them in the dirt in order to give them the appearance of veterans, but the mud of that first game changed them in five minutes into as creditable looking garments as any worn by a Yale captain at the end of the season. It was so muddy that the players' feet actually became fast in it, and "Bish" Howe, who now edits the *Youth's Companion*, the other half back, called pathetically every few minutes, "Don't pass that ball to me, Jake; I'm stuck in the mud and I can't get out."

And once, I remember, when several of the team sat on Posey's head, (Posey was afterwards captain of the U. of P. 'Varsity,) it went down so far that he was all but smothered, and when it came out it left a beautiful cast of his ears, hair and knitted woolen cap in the mud. The Lehigh men who played in this first game of football were Robeson, captain; Ruddle, Sayre, Frauenthal, Davis and Adams, forwards; Surls, quarter; Magee and Howe, halves, and Hayward, full-back. On the following year the Class of '87 took up football, and although '86 had made the initiative, the '87 men are entitled to the credit of making the game a fixture at Lehigh, and of bringing it to the prominence it now holds.

In those days football was as different from what it is now as our game was then from the game as played at Yale or Princeton. Even in the best teams of that year (1884) "interfering" or "guarding" was almost unknown; "bucking the centre," as was done last season, was condemned, and long passes half across the field were the feature of the game. When a man ran with the ball the rest of his team trotted along after him with much curiosity to see how far he would get, and signaling was so little understood that a most conspicuous nod for each of the halves was all that was known. This, when compared with Captain Poe's marvelous numerical code of signals, seems almost incredible. No game has advanced as a science so rapidly as has football, and as simple as it was then the Lehigh men knew even less of it than any other team in the country. When the 'Varsity took the field in 1884 and challenged all comers. Robeson, Knorr, Bradford and C. B. Davis were the only men who had played the game before, and in the first match with Lafayette, which was the first University game played by Lehigh, the other seven men had learnt what little they knew of it in three weeks' practice on the class elevens. We elected Robeson captain, chiefly, I think, on account of his possessing the real football jacket before mentioned, and practiced daily on the stones and broken bottles of the athletic grounds. Then we prevailed upon the college to pay \$52 for eleven brown and white jerseys, and then we thought what we did not know about the game was not worth learning. With this idea we went down to Easton and played the first of those memorable games which year by year became just so many triumphs for Lehigh, until she can now afford to leave Lafayette out of the regular schedule and telegraph her for a substitute game whenever another team fails to fill a date. But it was not that way then. The score of that first game was 52 to 0, and 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. 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. But on the other hand, we had become so accustomed to the mosaic of our own grounds that falling on turf was like playing on a feather bed to us, while, on the contrary, visiting teams were so alarmed at the prospect of a tumble on our macadamized gridiron that they would rather give up the ball than be downed on it. Those were very primitive days, but we improved ever so slightly, and on the next game with Lafayette scored 4 to their 34, and did somewhat better against Haverford. The class games of that year were much more enjoyable, although nobody ever looked at them. They attracted large crowds, nevertheless, who came to watch the Freshmen and Sophomore fight. These young gentlemen

used the class games as an excuse for rushing each other down Shanty Hill and over the ropes or up against the fence, and as for any interest in the two elevens they might have been playing in the dark for all the spectators cared. And it was not at all an unusual thing for the referee to call time in order to allow the players to enjoy the fight going on outside the ropes. The 'Varsity did so badly that first year that we were abused and ridiculed and mocked, and the college almost begrudged us the \$52 for the jerseys. It was really a bit ungrateful, as the team did not enjoy being beaten, and added to their chagrin were the bruises and bumps from the stones of the athletic grounds.

The next year's work was a little better, and the third year showed marked change, as these totals of scores will show :

1884,	Lehigh,	16;	Opponents,	181.
1885,	"	28;	"	144.
1886,	"	90;	"	42.

In '87, '88 and '89 football became the game of all others at Lehigh and her elevens ranked with the first four teams in the country and it was not because her men cannot play well enough that she is not now in the Championship League, as those of us who have worked to put her there have every reason to know. After leaving Lehigh I met at Johns Hopkins Paul Dashiell, who played with me on the eleven. He says now that I used to abuse him then and even swear at him. If that is so, I take this opportunity of humbly apologizing to the best half-back that Lehigh has ever had, and one who ranks with the first half-dozen that this country has seen. In writing of him as I have had occasion to do at many different times, I have always classed him with Terry, the late Henry C. McClung, and the best authorities on football, who have no pride in Lehigh as their Alma Mater, have done the same. Dashiell and Rafferty were undoubtedly the strongest men that Lehigh has given to football, and although Warriner, Walker, Hutchinson and Porter were strong players and did much for the game, these two were sensational players and ranked with the "stars" of Yale and Princeton. Rafferty was a man who, if he knew what pain was, rather enjoyed it as a sensation than otherwise, and for brute force and endurance was Cowan of Princeton's equal. I remember once, when he broke his collar bone, he refused to leave the field and stood at the ropes watching the game. He stopped training far enough to smoke a cigar, the ashes of which he knocked off non-chalantly on the end of the broken bone where it protruded through the jersey.

Before leaving the old days I want to recall the fact that it was at Lehigh that the V trick was first attempted. It was invented by Jake Robeson, and first tried against Pennsylvania with the success which now always accompanies it. It has become as much a part of the game wherever played as the referee's whistle or the goal posts. Walter Camp, the Yale coach, always credits Lehigh with this trick when he writes. Although I was only asked to speak of the early days of football, I hope I may suggest for the future that Lehigh's every effort shall be directed towards getting into the Championship League, or, failing in that, to found a new league of the Pennsylvania colleges. Now that she has scored against Princeton, and defeated Pennsylvania and Wesleyan, and accomplished the unprecedented record of winning four games in four days, and, by so doing, the championship of the South, there is no reason why she should not keep in the first rank. Those early scores are very hard to look back upon, but they are forgotten now, and the men who were pioneers then take as keen a pleasure in the good scores of today as though they made them themselves. At least one of them does. In a late number of *The Burr*, the editor said he would not have the old scores back in the paper again in exchange for all the verses and stories Max or Conway Maur ever wrote for it. I cannot speak for Max, but I can for the other, and I assure the editor of *The Burr* that Conway

Maur takes a keener satisfaction in the fact that he scored the first touchdown for Lehigh than in all the verses or short stories he has ever written.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

In company with the millions which make up what Champ Clark, with his usual and admirable enthusiasm, delighted in calling "this puissant Republic," Lehigh celebrates Washington's Birthday. In 1882, "recognizing the fact that a man of ready address and culture is best fitted to cope with the vicissitudes of life, no matter what his profession," (*Burr*, 1883.), the Alumni established the Junior Oratorical Prize. The competition for this prize, held on the twenty-second of February, has, in the course of its history, come perilously near to extinction on account of lack of competitors. We hope that this will never be the case. The orators chose their own subjects,—in early years they were evidently too prone to indulge in mere repetition of each other's eulogies on the Father of our Country, for the editor of one of the college papers permits one of his staff to murmur, "Ah! We hope that by the time our sons occupy our places in this region the only available subject left connected with the immortal George will be his lamentable but inevitable demise."

One Spring, early in Dr. Drown's administration, Daniel H. Hastings, Pennsylvania's Spanish War governor, came down from Harrisburg to plant a tree for Lehigh on Arbor Day. At the election of 1894, Governor Hastings had received a tremendous majority, and his popularity was subsequently vindicated by his successful administration. Thousands of Bethlehem's citizens, including the pupils of the public schools, came to the Campus to see and to hear him. Late that night something happened which was not included in the original Arbor Day program. Jim Myers, now the historic Jim, for many years faculty messenger, woke up Dr. Drown and told him that the tree had been stolen! Relic hunting has ever been a popular American sport. "Get another, and plant it tonight, Jim," said the president. Next morning the valiant and faithful James was observed hovering near a freshly planted tree just west of the Library; and often, in after years, it is said, remarked upon what a fine tree the Governor had planted. "Governor Hastings' tree" still flourishes, a memorial to Lehigh's dear old Jim Myers.

The first week of June sees the grounds of the University thronged with people from all over the United States who have come to be present at the Bach Festival. The famous Bach Choir, conceived by Dr. J. Fred. Wolle in the early eighties, its members recruited from the Moravians of Bethlehem, has developed under the genius of its leader into a magnificent chorus of three hundred singers. Since 1900, when the choir gave its first festival in the Moravian Church (at that time Mr. R. R. Hillman, a Lehigh graduate, was president of the organization and Professor W. S. Franklin, head of the department of Physics, was vice-president) Lehigh has played a major part in the success of the festivals. Dr. Wolle himself was organist at the University for eighteen years, succeeded, in 1905, by Mr. T. Edgar Shields. The reorganization of the chorus in 1911 is due to the generosity of Mr. C. M. Schwab, a trustee of Lehigh. Since that time the festivals have been held in the Paeker Memorial Church; the president of the organization and the members of its executive committee have been persons closely connected with the University: Dr. Drinker, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Cleaver, Dr. Estes, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chandler, Mr. Warren A. Wilbur, Dr. H. M. Ullmann, Mr. G. R. Booth, Dr. N. M. Emery, Mr. Raymond Walters and many others.

Examinations are over by the first Friday in June. Then those Sophomores who have triumphed over King Calculus sit, in company with his unhappy victims, at his trial;—an old custom at Lehigh, though observed in a random way since 1914. Calculus is inevitably pronounced guilty, and his effigy hung high upon the gallows and burned; after which a triumphant procession, with torchlights and a band, marches through Bethlehem.

Alumni Day, scheduled for Saturday, begins on Friday night, when old friends arrive to greet each other and to be welcomed by the undergraduates. For twenty-four hours they make the welkin ring—Eighteenth Amendment notwithstanding. The Alumni Luncheon, held at the College Commons before the Alumni Parade and the Ball Game, has been the scene of many welcome announcements. Andrew Carnegie made known, at a special function at the Commons in 1908, his gift of a dormitory, and in 1913 Charles L. Taylor, for whom that dormitory was named, told a crowd of joyful, cheering Lehigh men that a new gymnasium and field house were to be theirs. On Alumni Day in 1904 the Lehigh and Lafayette faculties played with each other at baseball. *The Bethlehem Times*, in recording the contest, described the spotless uniforms of the Lafayette players and went on to say, "Thanks to the economical spirit of Prof. Thornburg, Lehigh was not so extravagant. By dress comparison with their rivals Lehigh looked like pirates. They wore any old thing, principally ordinary citizens' dress. Captain Starkey and Prof. Eckfeldt were the only ones who wore visible suspenders. Prof. Thornburg wore a vest and everybody said he couldn't last more than two rounds, but he did. It was Dr. Franklin whose staying qualities gave out after the second inning. Prof. Thornburg was the hero of the game. He was vigorously applauded every time he walked across the diamond."

The President's Reception is usually held on the evening of Alumni Day, in Drown Hall. The Baccalaureate Sermon is preached next morning in the Chapel.

The Class Day exercises on Monday are held out-of-doors, in the natural theatre on the President's lawn. The audience faces a grassy embankment with a background of spreading trees, an ideal stage. Indeed the Ben Greet Players, whose performances of Shakespeare have delighted so many Class Day audiences, pronounced it the most congenial stage they had ever acted upon. Previous to 1882, Class Day was known as Thesis Day, and it was a frightful and joyless occasion. It probably was invented as a means of getting rid of some of the thesis reading on University Day, as Commencement Day was then called. These early University Day audiences were large, "the young lady element," remarks a Bethlehem newspaper of 1876, "coming out in force." Not much of a flutter could be raised in these feminine breasts by long discourses on "The Inspection and Testing of Steam Boilers," or the "Iron Highway Bridge over the Androscoggan;" although F. W. Sargent's ('79) oration on the "Improvement of the Road from the Old Lehigh Bridge to Main Street" might excite rounds of applause from the even casual visitor to Bethlehem. So Thesis Day died a natural death in 1882, and Banner Day succeeded it, ushered in by a band consisting of three hand organs and a street piano, according to a description of eighty-three's Banner Day in *Harper's Weekly* for June, 1885. This in its turn gave place to Class Day.

The aspect of the Commencement exercises is very different now from that of those early exercises in the Chapel of Christmas Hall, and in the Drawing Room of Packer Hall. We no longer are addressed in Latin by our Classical scholars; we have long since done away with the Mock Program. The cap and gown was not adopted by the Seniors until 1889. A Bethlehem daily of 1876 describes "the members of the graduating class, resplendent in evening costumes, with lilac ties and kids."

The Phi Beta Kappa Oration, the first one of which was delivered by Talcott Williams, later Dean of the Columbia School of Journalism, was for many years a feature of Commencement Day. Lehigh conferred her first honorary degree in 1906 upon Rossiter W. Raymond. Since then she has granted twenty-six, the last one (1920) being the degree of Master of Arts, conferred upon Warren A. Wilbur, of Bethlehem, a great private citizen and an alert guardian of Lehigh's property and best traditions.

CHAPTER VIII

ALUMNI ACTIVITIES AND INFLUENCE

Thirty years ago the *Lehigh Burr* printed a letter from an alumnus, apropos of abolishing free tuition. "Perhaps," he wrote, "the blessed day may come when the (Alumni) Association may not only know what is going on, but may have a small voice in saying whether it shall go on or off."

Concerning the relationship between trustees, faculty, alumni, and undergraduates, the millenium has not yet been reached. But were the writer of that letter alive today, he would face a very different situation, a situation where, at the least, he would be given every opportunity to serve his Alma Mater—and to serve her in many more ways than by loosening his or somebody else's purse strings, which was all he was asked to do in the old days.

Lehigh has (1921) more than six thousand living alumni. It took time to grow an army like that, and when it was grown, it took Lehigh more time to realize what that army was, and how to enlist its confidence.

In 1871, six years after the founding of the University, the Alumni Association was formed, and its triumphant members held a supper at the Eagle Hotel, in Bethlehem. After this, for twenty years, the Alumni suggested, and petitioned, and wrote letters to the college papers. They came back at Commencement and held small but joyful parties (in June, 1881, just nine of them were present). They listened to their Alumni Address, they voted fifty or a hundred dollars to the secretary, they established the Oratorical Prize, they suggested the establishment of some kind of employment service for graduating men. This last took shape in 1901, in the Alumni Information Bureau. The first Honorary Alumni Trustees were created in seventy-nine: Miles Rock, '69; C. E. Ronaldson, '69; H. B. Reed, '70, and H. S. Drinker, '71.

About 1890, the alumni body began to sift into form. In New York, Washington, Chicago and Philadelphia, followed by Pittsburgh, Lehigh Clubs appeared. At the University the executive chair fell vacant, and we find the clubs at their annual dinners discussing "The Next President." Rooms in Saueon Hall were reserved for alumni use,—three rooms, one of them, we are informed, intended for the archives.

And then, in the nineties, Lehigh went on the rocks, and the Alumni had a chance to show what they could do. The money with which Asa Packer had endowed Lehigh was all, by the wish of the Founder, invested in Lehigh Valley Railroad shares. When these shares sank, the University sank with them. The story of that almost shipwreck will be told in a later chapter; just now we are concerned with the part the Alumni played in saving Lehigh. A grant of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the Pennsylvania legislature, secured largely through the ceaseless energy and dogged persistence of an alumnus, carried the University for two years. But in 1899 Lehigh found herself with an enormous financial deficit, and a proportionately large freshman class hammering at her gates. Then was started the Alumni Subscription Fund, which at the end of its first year amounted to twenty thousand dollars. Be it remembered that Lehigh had at this time barely a thousand living Alumni, and most of them had not had time enough since their graduation to become millionaires! What they could not give in money they paid for in energy, and in time, and—not to mention prayers—devotion of a most ardent and practical nature. For five years every dollar contributed by an alumnus was covered by another just like it from the Trustees. Drinker, Frank Howe, Taylor, Lathrop, Peale, Eynon, Porterfield,—these are names which appear on every committee, on every printed report or appeal concerning the raising of money to pay the running expenses of the University during that period when its endowment was non-productive.



ALUMNI MEMORIAL HALL

When Lehigh emerged from those years of adversity, her Alumni found themselves, by reason of their united efforts on behalf of their Alma Mater, a more consolidated and much more significant body than they had been before the fight began. In 1905 there were three thousand of them, and they began to long for some printed organ through which to voice their ideas, their complaints, and their inspirations. When the monthly *Alumni Number* which the *Brown and White* had run for several years, was discontinued, the Philadelphia Lehigh Club announced that they would keep the ball rolling. Their paper was to be called *The News*, and would appear, it was advertised, "when the editors can get it out."

Another presidential year came around about this time—Lehigh presidential—and Alumni Clubs all over the country bestirred themselves to find a chief for Lehigh. One of their own number, an engineer-lawyer from the Class of Seventy-one, was inaugurated president in 1905. Henry S. Drinker had served the Alumni Association as secretary, as president, and as Alumni Trustee. He it was who pulled the rope that rang the bell at Harrisburg in 1897,—the bell that pealed out salvation for Lehigh.

Among the Alumni there followed a period of enthusiasm and goodwill from which Lehigh derived enormous benefit. Drown Hall and the College Commons, made possible through the contributions of Alumni and friends of the University, stand as memorials to this Golden Age. The donor of Taylor Hall was not a Lehigh man; but the class of seventy-six claims the man who inspired the donation, and who gave the furniture for the building. This was the same Charles Taylor who advised that these dormitories be located on the mountain-side above Packer Hall. Once it was doubted whether students would be willing to scale the mountainside as far as Taylor Hall. But now we find, straight up the face of the hill, five fraternity houses, whose members can look out from their windows far over the roofs of the dormitories, across thirty miles of Lehigh Valley to the mountain ridge beyond.

It is not the purpose of this chapter to list the gifts which Alumni, in groups or as individuals, have made to Lehigh. They are too many. The entire face of the campus bears witness to the generosity of Lehigh's graduates. One gift, however, we must mention, because it went straight to the hearts of Alumni and undergraduates alike. That is the magnificent gymnasium donated by Charles L. Taylor, '76, and the Stadium made possible by gifts from alumni clubs, individual alumni and friends.

In 1907 was launched the Alumni Endowment Fund, which in fourteen years amounted to the sum of approximately one hundred and ten thousand dollars. The Alumni fund for the erection of a building to commemorate those of Lehigh's sons who gave their lives for their country in the World War, was started in 1919; in October, 1921, the fund had reached the three hundred thousand dollar mark.

Lehigh has (1921) twenty Alumni Clubs, all vigorously active. On the map they range from the Home Club in Bethlehem to Salt Lake City, and from Salt Lake City to China.

Of the Board of Trustees, five, including the President of the Board, were graduated at Lehigh,—two of the remaining five hold honorary degrees. Moreover, each of the four Honorary Alumni Trustees, elected for a term of four years, was in 1920 for the first time allowed to vote. Before this their influence was confined to the exercise of that mystical and magnetic power which women (according to some politicians) used to wield over the votes of their husbands—also previous to 1920.

Forty-nine, out of a total of ninety-seven members of the teaching staff are Lehigh graduates. Any member of the teaching force, whether a Lehigh man

or not, is, after five years of service at Lehigh, eligible for full membership in the Alumni Association.

In 1917, the officers of the Alumni Association decided that a full-time Secretary should be secured, the Association incorporated, and permanent offices opened in Drown Hall. The question was, how to find a Secretary? Professor Lambert, of the class of eighty-three, who had so efficiently conducted the affairs of the Association as Secretary-Treasurer since 1900, refused to give up his beloved teaching, and the Association President, Mr. Henry H. Scovil, '00, had to look elsewhere. The position required a man of business experience, with a wide acquaintance among the Alumni. The man was found,—a man whose career as football player and coach in the nineties made him well-known to the students of those days, and whose presence and fiery speeches at all Lafayette smokers had served to introduce him to succeeding classes. After several months of argument, Mr. Scovil's persuasive talents won, and Walter R. Okeson agreed to come to Lehigh to organize the Alumni into a business body, the sole object of which would be to promote the prosperity and usefulness of Lehigh University.

The Association was incorporated in 1917 by ten Directors, consisting of the four Alumni Trustees, the president, two vice-presidents, treasurer, archivist, and executive secretary. During the war the Alumni office kept in touch with and compiled the record of the eighteen hundred Lehigh men who served in our army and navy. Since then a complete filing system has been installed, giving to each Alumnus his own folder where all letters, newspaper clippings, et cetera, are kept. A card system was also created, carrying the name, year, degree, position, business address and residence of each alumnus, and the name, class, course, and home address of each undergraduate and graduate student. This is corrected daily, and is always ready as copy for an alumni and student directory. Such a directory was published by the Association in 1920, and the Association is prepared to publish others at three year intervals. The 1920 Directory included the War Record of Lehigh Alumni and Students.

When the Association was incorporated (1917) there were six hundred and thirty-three active members. In 1921 this number had quadrupled, and the income of the Association had increased from \$2800 to \$18000. In the same time the Life Membership Fund grew from \$450 to \$27,500.

In 1920 the *Alumni Bulletin* was changed from a quarterly, sent free to all alumni, to a monthly, for which a regular subscription is charged. In spite of this change, the paid circulation in 1920-21 was four thousand, or more than eighty per cent. of the total number of alumni whose addresses are known—proving that people like to spend their money when they can get their money's worth. The *Bulletin*, which was launched in 1913, was edited for four years by Raymond Walters, '07, who, as will be seen later, has performed an amazing variety of tasks for Lehigh. Since 1917 the *Bulletin* has been managed and edited by Walter Okeson. Originally a news sheet, carefully avoiding an editorial policy, the *Bulletin* has acquired, with its enormously increased circulation, a certain independence and a style all its own,—a style, we might say, unmistakably Lehighesque.

The Alumni Association, through its Board of Directors, elects four members of the Lehigh Athletic Committee, which has in addition one Trustee member, the President of the University, three Faculty members, and five undergraduate members. The Alumni Secretary serves as the Treasurer of this Committee, and the Alumni are thus kept in touch with and have their proportionate influence in directing the athletic policy of the University.

In 1919 the Lehigh Alumni Association became a member of the Association of Alumni Secretaries, comprising representatives of one hundred and fifty colleges and universities. At the same time the *Lehigh Alumni Bulletin* joined

the Alumni Magazines Associated, an organization including in its membership all the prominent alumni magazines of the country. In 1920 Walter Okeson was elected Secretary of the Association of Alumni Secretaries, and in 1921 he became the President of this organization.

One often hears of a student "working his way through college" but few people realize what a difficult, almost impossible accomplishment this is, and how few are the boys who have paid their tuition and living expenses out of money earned while at college. The "Students' Self-aid Bureau," organized by the Alumni in 1921, systematizes methods and means by which Lehigh students may make a success of this "working their way" through college. "The object," says Mr. Okeson, "is primarily to keep Lehigh athletics clean by killing the specious argument that athletic material cannot be obtained without offering financial inducements, and in addition to help all students, whether athletes or not, in their efforts to earn their college expenses."

The Alumni Association has several active committees. Two of these are transient, and will cease to exist when their aims are accomplished. One is the Alumni Memorial Committee; the other, the Alumni Conference Committee, was formed at the call of the Trustees to give aid in Lehigh's fourth presidential crisis. In May, 1921, drawn by intense interest on the subject of Lehigh's fifth president-to-be, ten Alumni Clubs met in Philadelphia for discussion. This assembling of clubs for discussion was a new step in the history of Alumni organization; the first step toward the formation of an Alumni Council. Although this Council is not yet formed, the likelihood that its organization will be accomplished in the near future permits here of a brief discussion of its intended functions. It is to consist of representatives elected one by each class and one by each club of less than a hundred members, with additional representation for larger clubs. With the Council existing, the *Bulletin* explains informally, the Board of Directors of the Association "would do the advanced thinking, the Alumni Council would make the decisions, and the Alumni officers would plan and direct all effort, but the class and club organizations would do the actual work."

Thus far it would appear that Alumni influence at Lehigh was confined to matters athletic and financial, with an occasional presidential election thrown in. As far as educational policy was concerned, Lehigh did not ask the advice of her Alumni. She taught what she wanted in the way she wanted, and was proud of the results of her teaching, for in the engineering and business world her graduates attained much honor. But it never occurred to Lehigh that these former pupils of hers might come back in after years, and in their turn teach her a wisdom won from fighting on a field of which she knew only the outlines and the main approaches. They could tell her to a shade what kind of training the modern industrial world required of a man, and she could thereby adapt her curriculum year by year to keep pace with a century which shifts its scenes rather too rapidly for the Academic to follow. The first substantial bridge* over this gap between Lehigh professor and Lehigh entrepreneur was built early in 1920, and it was called the Alumni Educational Committee. Each member of the Committee was assigned to study a particular college or department; to make himself conversant with the plant, equipment, teaching methods and courses of that department or college. After six months of study, each man submitted his report to the Committee, a report summarising the present condition, the future plans, the achievements and the needs of each particular department. In April, 1921, at the invitation of the newly organized Faculty Committee on Educational Policy, The Alumni Educational Committee came

* In 1886 and 1888 the Alumni Trustees prepared valuable reports and suggestions on academic procedure, but the day of effective alumni assistance in this direction had not yet arrived.

to Bethlehem and met the Faculty Committee in joint session. Faculty and Alumni presented their reports, and a long discussion followed. The surprising thing about this conference was that everybody came out alive,—and more alive than ever in some cases. There they sat, eleven business men and as many college professors, face to face for five hours, talking about education; “each man,” says the report, “speaking his mind fully”—and not a bone was broken nor a whisker disarranged. If they entered that conference in suspicion or in skepticism, they came out in perfect amity, having discovered in each other a surprising sympathy of outlook, and a sympathy which, we may add, can be of almost immeasurable benefit to Lehigh.

CHAPTER IX

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

College students refuse to entertain for a moment the thought that sometimes even the Jack Dempseys of this world catch cold when they go out without their rubbers. This is a vigorous, even heroic state of mind, but unfortunately, even at the glorious age of eighteen or twenty-two, man is but mortal. It seems he has to be taught how to keep well just as he has to be taught how to swim, although both ought to "come naturally." People are beginning to regard keeping well as a science. When we see institutions like the Guaranty Trust Company of New York holding gymnasium classes and classes in personal hygiene, organizing athletic teams for their employees and employing the full time of three physicians and examiners, we realize that there must be something in this idea of health making for efficiency. We know that such an organization has no place for paternalism or a meaningless charity within itself, and that all this physical education for employees is carried on because, in the convincing American phrase, it pays.

When Dr. Drown came to Lehigh, in 1895, American colleges were just beginning to consider the value of compulsory athletics. Ever since the completion of the gymnasium Lehigh had required a certain amount of gymnasium drill from all Freshmen. In 1884, fired by the excitement of having at last a real gymnasium, somebody offered prizes for those two enthusiasts who should outclass their fellows in physical development during the year. After this things gymnastic quieted down for ten years, until the arrival of the popular Mr. Smith, who apparently dusted out all the corners of the gymnasium with his wrestling class and the energetic members of the "Gym Club." In November, 1884, some pessimist had announced in the *Lehigh Burr* that "with the exit of football, the college will enter upon her customary hibernal lethargy. She may be expected to reappear when the buds open next Spring, rubbing her eyes, and asking to be led to the Athletic Grounds." Here, a decade later, was the active Mr. Smith, actually staging a successful winter meet in the gymnasium, a feat hitherto deemed impossible. In 1901 Mr. Smith was succeeded by Dr. Pollard, who stayed one year, and after him came Mr. W. W. Davies, a graduate of Yale and Leland Stanford Universities. His title was changed from Gymnasium Director to Director of Physical Culture and changed again to Professor of Physical Education. This last promotion, which came two years after Dr. Drinker became President of the University, was coincident with the establishment of a Department of Physical Education. A new and more intelligent system of gymnasium soon developed. Mr. Davis resigned his post in 1909; the Department experienced two years of uncertainty, and was then blessed with the arrival of Mr. Howard Reiter.

The writer asked Dr. Drinker to name the man responsible for the radical improvements which have taken place in physical education and democratic athletics at Lehigh in the last ten years. He said, "Why, Professor Reiter, of course!" She then appealed to Professor Reiter with the same question, and the Taylor Gymnasium typewriter produced the following: "Dr. Drinker was during his administration here the soul, inspiration and champion of the whole movement of Physical Education."

During his service as Professor of Physical Education, Professor Reiter has given the Department a real standing and significance in the University. In this he received, from the first, the energetic aid and support of Dr. H. R. Price, President of the Board of Trustees. Each student, upon entering college, is given a medical examination by the consulting physician, Dr. W. L. Estes, Jr. He receives a plotted card showing his relation to the normal student and is

advised as to postural and physical defects. A second physical examination later is offered, to afford evidence of improved condition. All students are required to take regular exercise under Department supervision; either two hours a week in the gymnasium or participation, under Mr. Reiter's watchful eye, in one of the organized sports of the University. Talks are given on personal hygiene and the physiology of exercise, and everybody learns how to give first aid to the injured.

Dr. Keppel, former Dean of Columbia University, applauds in one of his books the strong tendency toward turning over the responsibility for athletics to the academic departments of physical education, where, he adds, "it obviously belongs." In deploring the commercialization of intercollegiate football he makes some interesting suggestions concerning the professional coach, who, he says, wields an immense influence for good or evil in his particular college. "When his influence is good," says Dr. Keppel, "he should be tied into the faculty, and not left outside as a free lance. Faculties are often to blame for not giving men of this kind academic recognition, just because they don't happen to be college graduates. They may not have degrees, but they know their subject quite as well as their fellow teachers, and, frankly, are likely to possess a stronger supply of personality and leadership."

To show the spirit of Lehigh athletics, we quote from Professor Reiter:

"At many institutions the tendency is towards the spectacular, at the expense of the student body at large. At Lehigh the Athletic Association Committee feels that unless a system of athletics fits in with the educational scheme, it has no right to exist."

CHAPTER X

THE R. O. T. C. AND LEHIGH'S SHARE IN THE WAR

A world organized along national lines is a world organized for war—and if you must have an army, people in this country seem to prefer the least militaristic kind,—a citizen soldiery. Lehigh is doing her share in the work of training civilians for the national defense.

The Reserve Officers' Training Camp, Infantry Unit, was established at Lehigh in September, 1919. Conducted on a voluntary basis during the first year, the unit had a membership of more than three hundred students; and the work, due to the enthusiastic leadership of Major J. W. Lang (West Point, 1907), was highly successful. Let us add that there is nothing more dreary and drab than a voluntary college R. O. T. C. which is not successful. In 1920 the Trustees and Faculty made Military Science and Tactics a required subject for all Freshmen entering in 1920 and their successors who should be found physically fit. The government carries all expenses of the Department, including the salaries of Major Lang, Captain Shamotulski, and their assistants. Attendance at the R. O. T. C. summer camps is required for all engineering Freshmen, except Naval Engineers. At the Infantry Camp at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, in 1920, and at Plattsburg, New York, in 1921, the Lehigh delegation outnumbered any unit from any other university. At Plattsburg their work and their department earned for them the efficiency cup, awarded to the "best institution in camp."

Lehigh sent students to the very first Summer Military Training Camp for Civilians, at Gettysburg, in 1913. The men attending the camps that summer formed an organization called "The Society of the National Reserve Corps," and elected Dr. Drinker as their President. Lehigh had student delegations at camps during the three succeeding summers, and the wholeheartedness with which the University threw herself into the movement under Dr. Drinker's leadership was commended in letters from President Wilson and Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker. In 1916 an organization composed of business men attending the summer camps merged with the student Society, forming the present "Military Training Camps Association of the United States." Its control and management were placed in a Governing Committee formed of men representing all sections of the country, of which Dr. Drinker was elected Chairman. He held this position until his retirement in 1920, when he was made Honorary President.

In the Spring of 1917 Lehigh tendered to President Wilson the facilities of the University and the services of the University Staff for military service. From the beginning of the war to the signing of the armistice Lehigh adhered to this offer; her laboratories were used by the government, and the members of her faculty served in numerous ways. So important from the viewpoint of applied science were the results obtained by tests made in the Fritz Engineering Laboratory by the government that since the close of the war the tests have continued under the direction of the United States Bureau of Standards.

In the fall of 1918 a unit of the Students Army Training Corps was established at Lehigh. All students of eighteen years and over, physically capable, were inducted into the S. A. T. C., and the entire student section was quartered in the University dormitories and fraternity houses on the campus.

Up to this point, most of these sentences are substantially transcriptions from a report placed at the disposal of the writer. She was tremendously relieved to get a report to copy, because her military vocabulary is so limited. Once she helped her brother clean his rifle, and she has knitted socks for all

sizes of military feet, but somehow the military atmosphere induced by these patriotic occupations has dissipated. Recollections of that S. A. T. C. year at Lehigh all seem to resolve themselves into efforts to get by the hard-hearted sentries at the Packer Avenue entrances to the campus when you had forgotten your pass. They were adamant. They wouldn't let *anybody* by. Fred Myers, who is now rounding out the fifty-fifth year of Myers service for Lehigh (his father, "Jim" Myers, was Faculty messenger for forty-four years), was a specialist on passes. When you lost yours, you appealed to him for advice. One of the Professors, hurrying down one day from the campus to catch a train, met Fred coming up the hill.

"Got your pass, Professor?" asked Fred, mechanically.

"Why no, Fred," said the Professor, confidently, "I've been going up and down here for ten years. They ought to know me by this time. They'll let me by all right."

"No they won't, Professor!" said Fred, disgustedly, "I'll get you a pass. Say, those sentries are from the regular army and they wouldn't know you from a bag of cats!"

The sentries and the S. A. T. C. remained until the close of the war and well into December. All regular work was subordinated to intensive war training. The students were regularly sworn into military service, were uniformed and paid at the regular rates for privates—thirty dollars a month. The Government paid the regular tuition fees of all students so enrolled and enlisted; in fact, the entire course of military service rendered involved no financial loss or deficit to the University, all damage to or depreciation of the buildings and plants being paid for by the government.

The conspicuous part which Lehigh has played in the summer Military Camp project, and indeed in the whole movement toward training officers for the reserve army, has been commended many times by important officers of the government. In December, 1920, General Pershing expressed to Dr. Drinker his appreciation of what Lehigh accomplished in this respect. One year later, when the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers held their fiftieth reunion at Wilkes-Barre, Colonel Arthur S. Dwight, of the Engineers' Section, U. S. Reserves, in addressing the banquet, said:

"I do wish to say one word about our dear old antediluvian, as he calls himself, our dear Dr. Drinker. He has been all his life so modest and retiring in all the great public work that he has carried on, as educator and supporter of many of the important public movements, like the American Forestry Association, that we would never think, from the accounts that he has given of that great band of Founders, what he himself has done. However, I wish to call attention to one thing that perhaps few of you may fully realize, although I think you all know, and that is the great part that Dr. Drinker took in the actual winning of the war. I think I can truly say that Dr. Drinker himself has done more than any other person present in this room to help win the great war! He was the one who is generally recognized as the Father of the Plattsburg System, which did so much to furnish trained officers when we were called into the great conflict.

"Also, as the Chairman of the Committee of this Institute, to urge upon the Government the great desirability of creating an Officers' Reserve Corps, which would stand ready to supplement the officer personnel of our regular Army. In the days before hostilities were declared, he did a great work in assisting in the creation of that Officers' Reserve Corps, which became a fact when the National Defense Act, which was signed in June, 1916, was made a law. He, as Chairman of our Committee, became a member of the Joint Committee made up of the chairmen of the committees appointed by the four Founder Societies, which urged upon Congress the great desirability of organizing the Engineering talent of this

Country for National Defense. I had the honor to serve as his understudy in that Committee, and afterwards I was his successor as Chairman; but the great work of that Committee was done while Dr. Drinker was Chairman."

During the war eighteen hundred Lehigh men were in active service of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, in all grades from Brigadier-General to Private, and from Lieutenant-Commander to Seaman. Out of the fifty-seven hundred whose names and addresses were in 1919 on Lehigh's roll, over thirty per cent wore the United States uniform, and forty-six of these gave their lives for their country.

CHAPTER XI

ACADEMIC ADMINISTRATION

Lehigh's system of academic administration has grown up in an effective, but haphazard sort of way to keep pace with the number of students. When Lehigh got a college commons, she turned to her friend the Lehigh Valley Railroad and found a steward. When she acquired a typewriter, she added on a typist, and so on. In the beginning, relations between the Founder, the Trustees, President, and Faculty were informal; Dr. Coppée probably did very much as he pleased, and the others followed after willingly enough. As the number of students gradually increased, administration became less of a family matter, but Lehigh has never lost the personal, paternalistic tone which characterizes every similar private university as contrasted with the state or municipal institution. There is no profit in comparing the private with the public university. The difference is fundamental. Those who want more equipment, more efficiency, more adding machines and less direct play of personality between students, professors and president, can go to the public institutions. These latter, by reason of enormous student enrollment and the surety of an ample annual income from the public purse, find it necessary and profitable to employ numerous special administrative officers. The smaller private university finds it satisfactory to all concerned to delegate to a great extent these administrative functions to members of the faculty. It is cheaper, and the faculty members like it.

Lehigh has ten Trustees, self perpetuating, the members elected for life. She has four Alumni Trustees, and, at present, one Honorary Trustee. The Trustees distribute the income between the various departments, and control all salaries. Radical departmental changes or innovations affecting the educational policy of the University are submitted to their judgment. Elisha Packer Wilbur served as Treasurer of the University from its foundation until 1879, when he was relieved of the office for twelve years by H. Stanley Goodwin. Mr. Wilbur served again as Treasurer until 1901, followed by Mr. R. M. Gummere, and the E. P. Wilbur Trust Company now acts as Treasurer, the University's securities being deposited in the vaults of the Girard Trust Company, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Tuition at Lehigh was one hundred dollars a year until 1871, when all tuition fees were abolished, and all scholarships annulled. In 1892 tuition was again resumed, at the rate of one hundred dollars for engineers and sixty dollars for the School of General Literature,—amounts lower than asked by the great majority of technical schools at that time. These rates have been gradually increased. Today the University is divided into three colleges: of Engineering, of Arts, and of Business Administration, with the rates of three hundred, two hundred, and two hundred and fifty dollars, respectively. Friends of the University have donated generous sums to be used for scholarships. One of the most fruitful of these gifts is a fund amounting to over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, the income of which is lent to deserving students.

The statute books at Lehigh do not provide for means of direct communication between Trustees and Faculty. Occasions have arisen of such urgency as to break down this barrier, but usually all communication between the two bodies goes through the President. Perhaps nobody on earth except a sailor is expected to know how to do as many things as a college president, especially the president of a private university. He has to collect money and advertise the college and soothe everybody down and jack everybody up and look well on a platform in a hat with a gold tassel. Lehigh has had five, of whom we shall speak later.

One of the most important functions of the President is the procuring of new professors. Dr. Hyde, the famous President of Bowdoin College, said he con-

sidered that a college president amply fulfilled his calling if he procured in one year three good men for the faculty. This seeking of professors is no easy task, and the worst of it is that if the president has hard luck and installs an incompetent there is no way to get rid of him. Unless the incompetent professor commits some heinous crime and goes to jail, he stays at the university all his life. And incompetent professors rarely commit crimes. As Dr. Butler of Columbia phrases it: "There is unfortunately no public opinion, either within a university or in the community at large, which will sustain the displacement of a teacher simply because he cannot teach."

During Dr. Drinker's administration it was found expedient to create the office of Vice-President. The Vice-President has to do all the things the President has not time to do, without any of the glory. It is an office which can be of great significance or of none, according to the character of the man who fills it. Happily for Lehigh, her one Vice-President belongs in the first category. Dr. Natt Morrill Emery held this position for ten years, and since Dr. Drinker's retirement in 1920 has served as Acting President. After his graduation from Dartmouth College in 1895, Mr. Emery came to Lehigh to teach English, and while serving in that capacity took his degree of Master of Arts from Lehigh. In 1899 he became Registrar; thirteen years later Assistant to the President, and, in 1910, Vice-President. In 1916 Ursinus College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters. He is one of the most faithful servants the University ever had.

Like the office of Vice-President, the office of University Registrar is enlarged or belittled by the personality of the holder. The Registrar has in his hands statistical, rockbottom information concerning every department in college. Both Dr. Emery and Mr. Walters, who in 1912 took his place, held teaching positions in the English Department in addition to their position as Registrar. Raymond Walters, a graduate of Lehigh (M.A., 1913) served as Registrar from 1912 until 1921, when, to the regret of everyone concerned with his Alma Mater, he resigned to become Dean of Swarthmore College.

Mr. F. R. Ashbaugh has served the University for twenty-five years, first as Secretary to the President, then as Bursar. In all this time his efficiency has been one of the very real assets of the University.

In addition to the academic administrators there are three other names which no historian of the University can afford to omit. It you live on the campus, any one of the three has power to transform your life from hell to heaven, or the other way about. They are: J. Clarence Cranmer, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, who in eighteen years has planted upwards of one hundred thousand trees on the face of South Mountain; John D. Hartigan, Master Mechanic, now in his twenty-first year of service at Lehigh, and George B. Matthews, Steward of the College Commons since 1907.

Lehigh has twenty-six full Professors, fourteen Associate Professors, thirty-four Assistant Professors, twenty-three Instructors and seven Assistants.* So runs the hierarchy of the teaching profession. As nearly as can be ascertained from the Statement of Operations for the year ending March 31, 1921, fifty-two per cent. of Lehigh's annual income goes to the salaries of teachers. Professor Thornburg has served as Secretary of the Faculty for twenty years. Besides the implied duties of Secretary of the Faculty, Professor Thornburg assumes the heavy task of arranging the roster of studies for the entire University. All grades are turned in to him once a month. These records he keeps in his office in a large iron safe. If the President, or a student, or a "parent", or a professor, or anybody else, wants final facts about a student "case" he climbs up Packer Hall stairs and knocks on Professor Thornburg's

* Lehigh University Register, 1922.

door. Then he waits while the Professor opens the safe. There is something very forbidding about that safe,—perhaps because what comes out of it is always so completely, so fatally accurate. It would be wiser for a criminal to question the authority of the judge on the bench than for an ordinary mortal to question the ultimate truth of anything that comes out of that safe.

Professor Palmer, Professor of German, is head of the College of Arts, and Professor Stewart, Professor of Economics and History, is head of the College of Business Administration and Director of the Library. Each department has its own standard of grading and marking, and is "hard" or "soft" according to the character of its professors. Each college, and we might add, each department, is autonomous. It is a little kingdom within itself, and woe to the professor from over the Engineering border who attempts to dictate to his neighboring potentate in Coppée Hall, or vice versa!

Whether a university is run on the military, cooperative, or autonomous department plan, is due largely to the influence of the President. Both Dr. Coppée and Dr. Drown were teachers themselves, and consequently interested themselves more, perhaps, in questions of educational policy than in any other direction. Dr. Lamberton and Dr. Drinker were primarily administrators. Dr. Drinker gave the heads of his departments absolute authority on all questions concerning the running of their departments. He would no more have thought of putting his head in a department door and asking what text book Professor Blank was using in thermo dynamics than he would have thought of stealing a ride on a roller coaster. Once a month the President presides at a Faculty Meeting. On these occasions the President's wife and the Faculty wives leave the latch string out and arrange a cold supper which can be kept waiting indefinitely. Usually the head of the house comes home looking as though he had just completed a day's stone crushing. Ask him what happened at Faculty Meeting, and he says, "Oh, nothing!"

Inter-departmental intercourse has, however, increased largely during the last few years. Now and then, in the past, there has existed some professor with a lively sense of the benefits accruing from inter-departmental teamwork. Professor McKibben, head of the Department of Civil Engineering, one Spring day invited all the members of the Faculty to attend a demonstration class in the testing of materials—sounds dull, but it was not, and everyone came away feeling that he had had a good time and that the testing laboratory was earning its keep.

Lehigh is a hardworking, practical kind of a place. Through sixty years she has kept her ear pretty close to the ground, but every decade or so she stands up and gives herself a shake, and loses about a ton of mossy prejudice left over from the last generation. Early in 1921 it became apparent that the University needed an expert overhauling, as to educational policy, teaching methods, curricula, and student discipline. To facilitate this overhauling process, the Faculty reorganized and simplified its committee system, the following permanent committees emerging from the process: On the Standing of Students, Honorary Degrees, Graduate Courses, Athletics, Educational Policy, Petitions, Student Activities, Discipline, and University Extension.

The war gave our American colleges a much needed shake-up. A report of the United States Commissioner of Education says that one of the healthiest results of the shake-up was the way in which it forced to the light the operative machinery of these colleges. The more progressive of them acquired the habit of making annually a survey of their scholastic and fiscal conditions, presenting graphical and tabular records of various phases of their activity, including analyses of work of student and teacher. These facts they make use of in deciding upon new policies.

"There has also been," says the report, "a gratifying disposition to make these facts public. Probably nothing a college can do serves better to strengthen the public confidence in the integrity and efficiency of its management."

CHAPTER XII

STUDENT BODY—ENTRANCE AND CAREER

In 1897, when Lehigh was trying to secure financial aid from the Pennsylvania State Legislature, it was urged that half of her students were Pennsylvania boys. She started out (1866) with forty students, representing four states and one foreign country. In 1920 her 1053 students came from forty states and fourteen foreign countries. We are told by educational experts that a college of five hundred will draw two hundred and fifty (half) of its students from a radius of fifty miles.* As Lehigh grew older she naturally widened the radius from which her students were drawn, but Pennsylvania has remained loyal to her to the extent of supplying nearly half of her students through fifty-three years. Of the 350 members of the class of 1925, 141 came from Pennsylvania, 66 from New Jersey, 47 from New York, and 15 from Maryland.

Among Lehigh's brightest students have been her Chinese boys. They have carried off all manner of honors, including prizes in public speaking. Chimin Chu-Fu ('13) won the Wilbur Scholarship, the highest prize Lehigh has to offer. Te-Ching Strong Yen, C.E., 1901, is one of the most distinguished engineers of his country, holding the Managing Directorship of three railroads, among them the important Canton-Hankow Railway, which boasts some of the finest engineering structures of any railway in the world. Mr. Yen was Technical Adviser of the Chinese Delegation to the Disarmament Conference at Washington in 1921. Most of these students are selected men sent over by the Chinese government, consequent to the Boxer Indemnity refund scheme; but as early as 1883 we had Mr. Wong and Mr. Chin. Dr. Drinker had great sympathy with these boys, perhaps because he himself was born in China, and lived there until he was eight years old; and when, in 1919, a Chinese Club was formed he was elected an Honorary Member. The writer used to look forward eagerly to the meetings of this club, which often took place at the president's house. The box of Chinese puzzles invariably came down from the cabinet in the parlor for patient Oriental fingers to unravel and clever Oriental brains to explain. One summer a baseball game was staged by the Pittsburgh Alumni Club, in which Dr. Drinker played his customary position of shortstop. Lyman Lay ('10) was in the outfield when Dr. Drinker knocked a long fly somewhere out in his direction. Off went the batter for first, as fast as the presidential legs could twinkle. First, second—third were reached and passed while Lay was observed circling wildly round in search of the ball. Amid cheers from the stands the panting president slid home. When the game was over, Mr. Ralph Dravo ('89), captain of the team, was approached by Mr. Lay. Pointing to the Doctor, who was proudly receiving the plaudits of his friends, "Docator Dlinker," said the gentleman from China with a confidential giggle; "Docator, he good fiend of mine. I no find that ball till he get home. See?"

In 1885 Lehigh welcomed the first of her second generation men—the son of J. H. H. Corbin, of the class of sixty-nine. The class of 1925 contains sixteen Lehigh sons.

Until 1880 the ratio of teachers to students was, roughly, one to seven. During the eighties the enrollment jumped considerably; 1880 showed 88 students with 14 teachers; 1885, 307 students with 22 teachers; 1890, 418 students with 31 teachers. The enrollment remained around that figure until 1905. During the years following, added equipment and endowment allowed a gradual expansion to more than double the number. In 1920 the Trustees made a movement to check over expansion; they decided upon eight hundred as the number

*Report of the Committee of the Association of American Colleges, May 21, 1921.

of students which could be adequately handled with Lehigh's equipment at that time. Owing to the recent pressure on all colleges for entrance, this number has been exceeded.

• • •

Lehigh's entrance requirements in 1870 and in 1890 comprised:

1870	1890
Arithmetic	Arithmetic
Geography	Physical Geography
Algebra, through equations	Algebra
Plane Geometry	Plane Geometry
English—correct spelling and Grammar	English Grammar
Latin Grammar and four books of Cæsar	Latin Grammar, Cæsar, Virgil, Cicero
	Greek History, Greek Grammar
	Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer, and the
	writings of Greek and Latin
	United States History

In the Engineering School the requirements were the same, except that the non-classical aspirant substituted Physics for all the Greek and Latin,—an innovation of enlightened 1885.

In 1922 candidates for the three colleges must present units as follows:

Business Administration and Arts and Science:	Engineers:
English	English
History	History
Plane Geometry	Elementary Algebra
Elementary Algebra	Plane and Solid Geometry
Latin, French, Spanish or German	Plane Trigonometry and Logarithms
	French, Spanish or German

These are the basic requirements. The "elective" units required present a broad choice in all three colleges—in quantity, an addition to the above of about fifty per cent.

Certificates from Preparatory Schools are accepted in which records are satisfactory to the professors concerned, and in which the work has been completed within reasonable time limits. No matter how many "A Plusses" you got at "Prep," it avails you nothing unless you can prove that you did not stop doing problems before the previous June. Otherwise you might be rusty, and Professor Thornburg likes the mental hinges bright. Special students have been provided for from Lehigh's beginning. "Any young man of good moral character and of the required age," says the Register for 1866, "may enter as a partial student, selecting such studies as he pleases, with the sanction of the President."

Of the fortunate young men who succeed in getting into Lehigh, fifty per cent. drop out before they have completed their course. Seventy-five per cent. of this elimination occurs during the first two years of study; in the case of engineers, before they have a chance to try their mettle at the actual engineering subjects for which they entered college. These figures are not peculiar to Lehigh, averaging the same in other leading technical schools of the country. Knowing that the student who enters upon his Sophomore year free of conditions has a long chance for graduation, the Faculty Committee on Educational Policy in 1921 decreed that precariously situated person, the conditioned Sophomore, out of existence.

Disciples of Thomas A. Edison, who wonder what college boys do with their time, might be interested in the number of working hours per week necessary to

the would-be Lehigh graduate: forty-five for Freshmen, forty-eight for Sophomores, and fifty for Juniors and Seniors. This is in addition to Physical Education for all classes, and Military Science and Tactics for Freshmen and Sophomores. Not that we would measure the value of a college course by the number of hours per week it consumes, but we know by Lehigh's record that this time is well spent. Hard work and the Lehigh student have never been strangers—the class of eight-eight can testify to that. Its members started on their college career carrying the high sounding motto: "*Par Praemium Labori*." Just a year later "*Par Praemium Labori*" gave place to "*Sauve Qui Peut*," translated by some sadder and wiser Sophomore as "Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost."

Professor Doolittle was hailed as a pioneer when in 1886 he declared exempt from examination in Mathematics and Mechanics those rare souls with no absences and a term mark of nine. The 8.5 exemption rule, established the next year throughout the University, was afterward modified to meet the standards and practices of the various departments.

About once a year some college registrar presents the credulous public with statistics which leave no shadow of doubt upon the schoolmaster's dictum that the men with the highest grades in colleges attain the largest measure of worldly success. Then some captain of industry comes along with equally convincing tables and figures proving exactly the opposite. The writer has at hand a number of these conflicting statements; seen side by side they prove nothing so clearly as the fact that, as indices of a student's ability, the present systems of grading and examination are not more than twenty-five per cent. effectual. Lehigh has no scheme of marking beyond that decreed by the temperament of her several professors. Her wisest teachers base their marks upon improvement in method and point of view rather than upon an obedient memory for facts.

Elsewhere we have told how the Lehigh student of early days, after two years of what might be called general culture study, was given the choice of one of the five "Special Schools" to which he would devote his Junior and Senior years. Once the choice was made, he followed the prescribed schedule, no system of electives was open to him. This system, two years of general study, or study of the general principles and theories of science, followed by two years of training along practical or professional lines, is still pursued at Lehigh as at the majority of technical schools.

In 1888 the *Lehigh Burr* notes that "a meagre beginning has been made in the matter of electives, by virtue of which those Sophomore Classics who do not desire to pursue the study of Calculus, may take up work in English, Greek or Latin." It seems highly probable that the language professors found a sudden and overwhelming popularity.

One of America's most farsighted specialists in engineering education has said, "If any reasonably trustworthy method of discovering what work each individual is best fitted for can be found, the other problems of education will in large measure solve themselves." Different colleges pursue different methods of testing and sorting students, saving many a good plumber from a poet's career. Some give a course of lectures to Freshmen, outlining the course from which they are soon to choose their profession. Herman Schneider (Lehigh, 1894), Dean of the College of Engineering at the University of Cincinnati, says that there is only one way to fit the right man to the right job, and that way is as old as the hills—put the man on one job after another until you find the one at which he is happy; and do it while he is in college. Lehigh follows no system of vocational tests, relying on the four years of personal contact between teacher and student—possible only where enrollment is limited—to furnish the understanding of a student's temperament necessary to start him on the right road.

Eighty-five per cent. of the graduates of the class of 1910 were engineering students. An analysis of the occupations of this eighty-five per cent, taken ten years later showed that forty-one per cent. were engaged in strictly engineering work; eighteen per cent. were doing work closely allied with engineering—such as employment in non-technical departments of engineering companies; and forty-one per cent. were pursuing occupations entirely remote from engineering.

CHAPTER XIII

EDUCATIONAL POLICY

In 1870, Lehigh's five "Special Schools" gave the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Civil Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Analytic Chemist, and Engineer of Mines. The course in Mining started off with five students from the classes of '70 and '71, among them Henry S. Drinker. Richard P. Rothwell, a graduate of the Ecole des Mines, a practicing engineer of Wilkes-Barre, was in charge of the course with the title of Demonstrator. By the time Henry Drinker reached his Senior year he was the sole survivor, the other four students having dropped by the wayside. Dr. Coppée sent for him and announced that he could not maintain a Mining Department solely for the benefit of one student, and that young Drinker had better change his mind and become a Civil Engineer under the instruction of Mr. Stanley Goodwin, then Assistant General Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Here the young man in question balked, stating that during his three years at Lehigh, the University had encouraged him to pursue the course in Mining and that he desired to go through with it. All this in spite of the fact that Mr. Rothwell had returned to Wilkes-Barre, and there was no instructor of any kind in sight. Dr. Coppée knew absolutely nothing about Mining—at the University of Pennsylvania he had been Professor of Belles Lettres, and at Lehigh his teaching followed the same lines—but with the resourcefulness of an old campaigner he rose to the occasion and said he would teach Drinker himself. So the boy bought three large books on Metallurgy—Crookes and Röhrig, he says it was—and daily lectured to himself, making copious notes. Next day Dr. Coppée would gravely examine him from these same notes. This, with an occasional visit to Mr. Rothwell's office at Wilkes-Barre and a few trips to the zinc mines, then in operation at Friedensville, constituted Drinker's Senior year course in Mining. In June he received his degree of E.M.

Such were the gropings toward technical education half a century ago. This student, three years after graduation, as engineer in charge, built the mile-long Musconetcong Tunnel on the Lehigh Valley Railroad between Easton and New York, and two years later published an exhaustive work on "Tunneling, Rock Drills and Explosive Compounds," a book which gave the author, according to the *Engineering News* for June, 1905, a world-wide reputation. Forty years afterwards Governor Sproul appointed him a member of the State Board regulating the Licensing of all Engineers in Pennsylvania.

Now and then throughout Lehigh's history we see a new and random course or subject spring to popularity for a year or five years, and then sink to oblivion. Christian Evidences, for instance, was born with the University, blossomed under Professor Wm. A. Lamberton, then struggled for years to keep its head above water, only to die a lingering and painful death. In early years the University conducted a thriving Preparatory Department, with about fifty members. Then there was the Law Department, which started off bravely in 1878 with twenty-four matriculates—among them George Wickersham, afterward Attorney General of the United States—who came to hear General Doster lecture on Practice in Pennsylvania, and Dr. Coppée on International Law. After its first flourishing year General Doster withdrew, the course subsided, and the campus knew no more mock trials until the jury sat upon King Calculus. The middle eighties were witness to a course in photography; and, more serious and lasting than all of these, came in 1889, the course in Architecture. This course in Architecture was under the direction of the Civil Engineering Department, and the students complained of too little art and too much mechanics—art, they said, being replaced by "Boilers, Bridges, Hydraulics, etc., which, though useful, are not nearly so

important." Professor Merriman evidently thought differently, but the course died.

In an earlier chapter we told of how Professor Harding developed the Department of Electrical Engineering, but one thing we did not mention was the enormous popularity the course claimed for the first ten years of its life. The champions of the new and exciting science of electricity went even so far as to induce the members of the "Agora" and "Forum" to debate upon the resolution "That the Electrical course offers greater advantages to a young man than does the Civil." Apparently the youth of other schools were pursuing the same bent, for in the middle nineties we find complaints that the country was getting overstocked with Electrical Engineers, and at Lehigh the course in due time assumed its proper proportions. A short-lived course in Marine Engineering was organized by Professor Klein in 1903. And in 1919 Professor McKibben, as a result of his experience with the United States Shipping Board, laid out and instituted a Naval Engineering course, which was taken over in 1920 by Professor Lawrence B. Chapman, and run very successfully by him ever since. Graduates of this course receive the degree of Naval Engineer.

Summer School was introduced in 1893 by Professor Merriman. The first session, lasting for a month in the early summer, was held at Freeland, near the mines of Eckley B. Cox. It was continued yearly, and beginning in 1898 was made part of the regular program for each of the engineering courses.

The Conference Department was established in 1908, under the direction of Professor Lambert, for the purpose of giving a moderate amount of tutoring free of charge. It has attracted considerable attention from other colleges.

Extension work of a widely varied nature has been carried on by the University since its foundation, and it has done much to promote a friendly feeling between campus and town. Since 1912 extension work has meant an extension of the personality of Professor Percy Hughes—a very vigorous matter.

On Founder's Day, 1921, Lehigh showed that she has a pliable backbone, and that she is not to be left behind in the march of modern education. Three women received from the University the degree of Master of Arts. "Of course," explains the ALUMNI BULLETIN in reporting this incident, "their work for this degree was not done in residence except during the summer term, when considerable extension work is done at the University."

In 1888 the Alumni Trustees suggested abolishing the literary courses. The students met this with a howl of disapproval. The college papers blazed with letters and editorials about "engineers with one-sided intellects;" "Are we here to gain an education or learn a trade?" etc., etc. One finicky youth deplored that "there is no more classical or literary aroma hanging around the University than there is around the works of the Bethlehem Iron Co." Any attack on their so-called classical attainments coming from the outside, however, Lehigh students met with their backs to the wall. "It may seem like too bold an undertaking," said the *Brown and White* in 1895, "for Lehigh to debate with Lafayette. Yet we do not believe that it is ill-advised. For, although our men may not be able to speak the dead languages fluently, nor deck their speech with classical allusions, *they can think!*"

That was a generation which drew an impassable line between the "Classics" and usefulness, between cultural and professional studies. A C.E. degree was the key to jobland, an A.B. opened the door to culture. Modern educators believe that the most valuable thing they can teach is not this or that—not Greek or Calculus, but *method*. Not facts, but facility. In this light many distinctions are softened. General Francis A. Walker, the famous president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that he would not remain one day in office if he did not believe that the courses taught there were cultural as well as technical.

Thirty years ago a writer in *Lippincott's Monthly* called Lehigh "a big engineer-factory, with extra fine grounds and buildings." An engineer-factory she is, in important part, with unparalleled facilities for the application of the theories and formulas presented in her text-books. The Bethlehem Steel Company has always been generous in opening up its shops and mills to Lehigh students, as have the plants and mills of various kinds in Easton and Allentown. Eastern Pennsylvania has enough zinc mines and coal mines and cement plants to furnish the youthful product of ten engineer-factories with that experience of actual contact which alone can vitalize the written word.

In 1878 the School of General Literature, which had consisted of a single course, with some elective studies in the senior year, was separated into two, the Classical Course and the course of General Science. Five years afterward, the latter was further divided into the Latin-Scientific and the course of Science and Letters. Dr. Drown was by inclination and education a scientific man, but from his first Founder's Day address until his last hours at Lehigh, he waged a fight for the maintenance of the academic school as a necessary complement to the engineering departments. The first years of his administration saw the Latin-Scientific courses much strengthened and a system introduced whereby a student might take his A.B. degree and his professional course in six years. During Dr. Drinker's administration the College of Business Administration was created, and the Arts and Science course was enlarged and dignified under the title of College of Arts and Science. The two colleges were housed in the old gymnasium, entirely reconstructed for the purpose, and renamed *Coppée Hall*.

CHAPTER XIV

DISCIPLINE, HONOR SYSTEM AND STUDENT SELF GOVERNMENT

The *Lehigh Burr* remarked, in September, 1882, that "The *Yale Record* says the local press announces the opening of college by 'cigarettes are again on the street.' We think our distinguished contemporary, the *Bethlehem Times*, might have said very pat, 'flannel shirts are again on the streets'—But, boys, if you will wear them, do confine them to this side of the river, and not sit on the hotel piazza looking like country drovers."

Ask any college professor which brand of boy he would prefer to teach, the cigarette brand or the flannel shirt variety. Right here we offer ten to one on the flannel shirts. Forty years have passed since the *Burr* made that remark, yet Lehigh still holds to the emblem of the flannel shirt—long may it wave! Engineers come to college to work. A writer in the *Syracuse Post* in 1895 spoke truthfully when he said, "From the first, Lehigh's characteristic has been her earnestness. It is the boast of her graduates, the inspiration of her students. Men go there to learn to take a useful part in the economy of life." The article bore the headlines, "How Lehigh University has Made its Popularity. Engineering is its Stronghold. Situated in the Heart of Pennsylvania's Industries—A College for Earnest Young Men."

These Earnest Young Men did not always prove as docile and easy to manage as the *Syracuse Post* writer would have us believe. Dr. Coppée, when he composed the very strenuous "Rules for Students" quoted in Chapter Two, had not in mind a flock of sheep. The gentlemen concerned, however, objected not so much to the requirements of the rules as to the ignominy of the rules being advertised in the Register, and to such public manifestations of discipline as the nine o'clock curfew. "Truly," says the college paper in 1890, "we might imagine we were getting our education from some medieval monastery at which the curfew bell is tolled every night and where the chapel tax is levied on the learned monks."* These early champions of personal liberty may have likened the University to a monastery, but it is to be doubted whether it would have been so characterized by anybody else in the town or country about. Certainly not by the Bethlehem police force, nor the proprietors of the hotels at which the Freshman and Sophomore banquets were—what shall we say—celebrated. Whatever rioting occurred, however, was staged outside the classroom. There was an occasional uproar in study assembly, such as that of 1876, when the Logic class, becoming desperate with boredom, stampeded the chapel,—but the *Burr* was justified in making the statement in 1881 that "Lehigh can congratulate herself that in the matter of disorder in the classroom, she has very little to complain of."

During the eighties and nineties, although classroom discipline was good, there existed a curious situation, curious because the offenders themselves were most anxious to change it. "It is hoped," said the *Burr*, in 1886, "that the Faculty will be successful in their efforts to do away with all manner of unfair means of passing examinations. These good wishes did not, however, bring success, for six years later the *Lehigh Quarterly* announced that "Ponying has gotten to be almost a college custom." It was also recorded that "a Junior, whose conscience is not perfectly clear, adds "& Co." to his signature in signing problems at the blackboard." Ponying was not considered dishonorable, it was merely a game of cat catch rat; the more you cheated, the luckier you were—if you didn't get caught. Harper Brothers advertised in the *Epitome* for eighty-seven—large print—"Literal Translations of the Greek and Latin authors usually read in college, will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of one dollar per

*The instructors had to pay an annual sum to the chapel fund.

volume." The Faculty regarded this state of affairs according to their several temperaments. We quote the *Burr* for 1882:

"Prof. Ringer, more in sorrow than in anger, 'Meester R, I gif you your exercise book, I gif you your pony, and then I gif you your zero.' (Applause and total collapse of the victim.)"

In the middle eighties the students began to cast around for some form of student organization which could effectively combat this situation. They talked about a student "Senate" such as was proving successful at Amherst. The University of Virginia had established an Honor System in 1842, but it took more than fifty years for the idea to filter through to the New England colleges. In the fall of 1894, after many false starts, a college meeting was held which passed by a large majority the resolution: "We, the students of Lehigh University, do hereby pledge ourselves on our honor to abstain from all fraud in university recitations and examinations, and to take proper measures to prevent any infringements of the resolution." The Constitution provided for "a body of ten men which shall be known as the Students' Court, the object of which shall be to investigate cases of fraud in University examinations and recitations. The court shall have power to recommend the proper punishment of the offender to the faculty of the University, but the court shall possess the right to reprimand the offender, particularly for the first offense, without reporting to the faculty. Every student shall be expected to report to this court any case of fraud or infringement of Lehigh honor in recitations or examinations which may come under his notice."

The Faculty gave their formal approval to this venture. At mid-year examinations, according to the *Brown and White*, the Honor System worked remarkably well, failing only where one or two suspicious professors continued the old tiptoe proctor system, thereby driving their students to cheat just from habit.

It was the last sentence of the Constitution quoted above that proved the sticking point. Nobody wanted to tell on his fellow, particularly as the informers' names were made public. A college meeting was held in the fall of 1897 at which it was decided that all evidence would be gathered and presented to the Honor Court by a Secret Committee of four. Half of the students entirely disapproved of this "intricate detective system," as they called it; but it was, as they said, "railroaded through," and went into effect the following January. During these four years many cases were tried, the students inclining always toward extreme severity, which was usually, however, tempered by a Faculty which knew that a good policeman makes the fewest possible arrests. One name which was always mentioned when the Honor System needed support was Robert Laramy ('96).

In the late nineties student support of the Honor System fell off, and in a few years it dwindled and disappeared. An instructor who it was claimed was responsible for the dismissal of nine boys for cheating, was given a severe ducking in the Lehigh River. The same newspapers which made much of this incident also delighted to enlarge upon the Freshman dinner held at the Sun Inn, Bethlehem, in 1902. This was the occasion of a terrific fight between Freshmen and Sophomores. Reading the account in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, one marvels that the entire hotel did not give way and collapse in the midst of the battle. The outside disturbances had no relation, of course, to the existence or non-existence of the Honor System as it was then understood. Nevertheless, the years of effective self-government are usually marked by a corresponding period of—more or less—peace and decorum.

The Honor System was again adopted in 1904, and gradually widened the range of its jurisdiction until it became a really operative organ of student self-government, capable of carrying quite drastic reform measures. For instance, at a college meeting in 1907 it was resolved that "No Freshman shall be hazed

after 6 p.m. unless caught when voluntarily on the streets after 7 p.m." The enforcement of this rule was undertaken by the Law and Order Committee, made up of the Arcadia (the supreme governing body) and the presidents of the three lower classes, whose business it was to handle all cases not coming under the jurisdiction of the Honor Court.

The object of the Arcadia, or Student Senate, as printed in its present constitution, is:

"1. To furnish a body of students which shall represent the various living groups" (fraternities, sections of Taylor Hall, etc.) "and which shall be able to express the opinions and desires of the students."

"2. To promote student activities and to make rules and regulations for control over and relations between the same, except in so far as restricted by faculty rulings."

"3. To administer the Honor System."....."The Arcadia shall have authority and it shall be its duty to take into consideration on its own motion, or upon charges preferred, the conduct of any student or body of students which may seem detrimental to the interest or good name of the University and having conducted an investigation, shall itself take or, where necessary, recommend to the appropriate authorities, such action as it deems just and reasonable, to the end that such detrimental conduct shall be properly reprimanded and any repetition of it prevented."

The Arcadia has not always run smoothly in its course. In 1913 the Honor Court recommended to the Faculty for something less than dismissal two students found guilty of cheating in examination. The Faculty refused to endorse the recommendation; the Arcadia resigned in toto. During the ensuing six years the Honor System was perhaps on the wane, but in 1919 it revived a somewhat drooping spirit, and a reorganization took place. A slight skirmish occurred between Faculty and Arcadia over the newly established principle that the names of those found guilty of cheating and recommended for suspension should be published on the Bulletin Boards and printed in the *Brown and White*. This the Faculty regarded as unduly severe, and when the next case came up Dr. Drinker appeared before the Arcadia in a meeting which one of the twenty-four members describes as truly dramatic, and pleaded for clemency for the delinquents. The students refused to yield and the Faculty accepted the decision of the Arcadia.

Students and Faculty realize that the life of the Honor System depends upon cooperation and sympathy between the two bodies. Mercer Tate, president of the Arcadia for 1919-20, writes that the Faculty was glad to give of its time not only on actual cases, but "different members were glad to consult with the students on bettering the System and on the whole problem which was faced. Among those men who gave of their thought to the problem, none will be better remembered than the late Professor Blake. He carefully sought to reach the bottom of all difficulties, reasoning out the points involved and striving to obtain justice. His remarks in the Committee rooms when the Committee from the Faculty would meet the Committee from the Honor Court always received the closest attention and the greatest respect. Hardly less were the other men on that Committee to be remembered: Prof. Miller, Prof. Stewart, and Prof. Thornburg. These men were fair and just, and the Honor Court had to present a clear case before they would accept their findings. One further tribute should be paid to Dr. Hall, who, although not serving on the Committee, was intensely interested in the work, and whose advice and counsel proved of great help."

Mr. Tate also writes—and this shows the esteem in which the Honor System is held among the students—that "in all but one case, tried during the year 1919-20, there was no feeling of bitterness on the part of one who had been found guilty. Several of the men have returned to Lehigh and are proving that they have the stuff in them of which men are made."

The Arcadia in 1921 instituted a second degree punishment, called "Ostracism," for offenders not deserving suspension from college. The man "under Ostracism" wears a broad white band around his sleeve, and while he wears this band he cannot "talk to, nod to, or in any way recognize or associate with any student in Lehigh University," nor can he take part in any college activities.* Any member of the Student Body who in any way recognizes or associates with a man "under Ostracism" is "liable to similar or worse punishment by the Arcadia."

As far as the actual elimination of cheating goes, no one pretends that the Honor System is a complete success. It has the support of the Juniors and Seniors, but, as a member of the present Arcadia writes, in words which might have blown straight from the House of Lords in nineteenth century England,— "It seems to be a question of educating the lower classes to live up to the system." Entirely aside from the question of cheating, however, student self-government carries certain positive gains for the University. By establishing a standard of student self-restraint and self-respect it dispels much of the glamour surrounding the college "bad boy;" cooperation between faculty and student shows the latter that discipline exists not merely to torment his leisure hours, but as a necessary spoke in the educational wheel. Sooner or later every small college or university learns that rules do not make discipline, that too many rules merely tempt insurrection, and those in command are only too glad to resign the reigns of discipline into the hands of the students. Even so small a college as Haverford found it impossible to preserve order by rule and regulation alone. President Sharpless, in his "The Story of a Small College," tells how disorder disappeared with the rule book and true discipline was experienced only when, after years of struggle, the students established their own standards of deportment and maintained these standards through self-government. Also, student self-government is a matter of economy in academic administration. Morris Llewellyn Cooke, of the class of ninety-five, who has made a searching and countrywide study of academic administration, showed that forty per cent. of the working time of the average college professor is given over to disciplinary duties. Surely this is not the case at Lehigh.

*The president of the Arcadia (R. R. Rhoad, '22) writes that "There are four such cases at the present time; these men are wearing the white bands and are living up to the rules."

CHAPTER XV

NON-ATHLETIC STUDENT ACTIVITIES

In 1868, inspired by Dr. Potter—the Reverend Eliphalet Nott—certain Lehigh men of letters formed a literary society. Like others of its kind, it was called *The Junto*, after Benjamin Franklin's famous society. Miles Rock was Chairman, Harry Price and W. D. Ronaldson were among the active members. In the fifth year of its existence *The Junto* produced a monthly paper called the *Lehigh Journal*, which, although it lasted only a year, had the distinction of being the first student publication at Lehigh. The class of seventy-six was chiefly responsible for the *Journal*; the next class to burst into print was seventy-eight, which brought forth, in its Sophomore year, the first *Epitome*. The editors were H. F. J. Porter, M. P. Paret and Frank P. Howe, brother of the now famous author and editor, M. A. DeWolfe Howe. The *Epitome* continued under Sophomore guidance until 1885, when it passed to the Juniors, who have published it continuously since that date. It comes out once a year, supposedly in April, but usually, like the Philadelphia Lehigh Club *News*, "when the editors can get it out." The character of the *Epitome* remains unchanged from earliest days; it is a handsomely bound book of about three hundred and fifty pages, containing records and pictures of classes, teams and clubs, and is enlivened with sketches and comments which spare neither student nor professor.

In October of 1881 appeared the first number of the *Lehigh Burr*. The board of editors consisted of C. C. Hopkins, Editor-in-Chief; N. O. Goldsmith, Business Editor; J. D. Ruff, H. B. Douglas, R. R. Peale, S. D. Morford, and A. P. Smith. The *Burr* of the eighties and nineties and the *Burr* of 1922 have nothing in common but the name. The *Burr* of today aims entirely at the comic, copied after the style of the Harvard *Lampoon*. Its editorial page keeps well "on the side of the angels." The *Burr* was started as a monthly bulletin of news and student opinion. Particularly opinion,—the editors were vitally interested in everything pertaining to the University, from Christian Evidences and the course in Stoichiometry to the arrangement of the flower beds at the lower edge of the campus. There were stories, and jokes, and an alumni correspondence column which never failed to show signs of life.

Much material for this history of Lehigh was gleaned from these early *Burrs*, and the reading of them was far from tedious. For several years in the early eighties there appeared a ridiculous and highly amusing column signed "Conway Maur," full of exaggerated parodies and comments on college life. For months the present writer wondered who on earth this crazy Conway Maur could be, and discovered, in a letter quoted earlier in this book, that Conway was Richard Harding Davis himself! M. A. DeWolfe Howe was on the staff at the same time. As he now issues books from the office of the illustrious *Atlantic Monthly*, does he, we wonder, does he attribute his literary start in life to the *Lehigh Burr*? And does Charles Belmont Davis, '87, under similar circumstances? Another writer of national repute who served his term with the *Burr* was G. Edwin LeFevre, of the class of 1891, he of the successful novels, and the serial stories in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

The *Burr* was so successful that in 1887 it became a bi-monthly, and in 1891 the editors, desiring to "make the paper more eminently a college newspaper," began bringing it out every ten days. One reason for the success of the *Burr* in early days lay perhaps in the modest and sensible aims of its editors. "We do not pretend," they announced, "to publish stories of thrilling adventure or side-splitting jokes, but sensible, readable articles." In 1895 the *Burr* made the mistake that proved its downfall. The editors stated that the paper was henceforth to be a "strictly literary magazine." In three years the *Burr* was dead,

and the editors had learned that being "strictly literary" is at best a dangerous business, and should be carried on under cover, or it will frighten away the most hardened subscriber. It was, by the way, the Editor-in-Chief, J. J. Gibson, '95, who composed the *Lehigh Alma Mater*.

In 1904 the *Burr* was revived, and flourished—until the next suspension! 1912 saw it for the third time established.

After the Junto and the Chemical Society, the next serious society to be formed at Lehigh was the Engineering Society, which started on its long career in 1872. Thirteen years later the Society, which in the interval had met with so many reverses it had been nearly extinguished, came to life sufficiently to launch a new publication, the *Journal of the Engineering Society*. This appeared quarterly, and carried, besides news and essays of interest to engineers, articles concerning the University at large. The *Journal*, according to Professor Merriman, met with "the most gratifying success," but something must have been lacking, for it suspended publication in 1890. Somebody revived it two years later, and called it the *Lehigh Quarterly*, but the new name carried it for only three years before it sank under the alarming debt of two hundred and eighty-six dollars.

The *Journal* died hard. Several brave souls tried to resuscitate it, but it had too many rivals. The *Brown and White* appeared in 1894, and, like Johnnie Walker, is still going strong. It is a semi-weekly news sheet, making none of those pretensions to literature which proved so disastrous to the *Burr* in 1895. It is edited and financed entirely by the students, and is conspicuous among small college papers by the promptness and regularity of its appearance.

The class of 1896 started the custom of publishing a class book, a custom carried on by succeeding classes until abolished by the class of 1913.

In 1905 the Press Club, which had its beginning in 1901, was formally organized for the purpose of sending *Lehigh* news to the metropolitan papers.

As Franklin's Junto was born in a tavern, so was Lehigh's Dramatic Association, the *Mustard and Cheese*. According to reports, the favored place was Rennig's, where Freshmen and Sophomores and Juniors and Seniors repaired on Saturday nights for beer and oysters and brown bread with mustard and cheese. The students often invited to these parties the actors then starring in town, and it came about that Charles Belmont Davis one night suggested that the weekly gatherings become a regular dramatic organization. So the *Mustard and Cheese* came into existence. In the *Lehigh Quarterly* for 1891 Mr. Davis tells the story of the organization:

"The first officers of the club were elected at a meeting held in the rooms of Mr. Robeson, in the early part of March, 1885. They were as follows: President, A. S. Reeves; Business Manager, C. E. Clapp; Musical Director, H. S. Haines; Stage Manager, C. B. Davis. Exactly why these men should have been chosen for the offices it would be difficult to say. Mr. Reeves' reputation in college was unique, he was known as the best looking, best dressed and most exclusive man in the University. His name gave a certain air of respectability to the club and hence he was offered, and accepted, the position of President, as he did everything else—gracefully. I can not now recall his having done anything else. Mr. Clapp had brought the Baseball Club to a financial Waterloo, but we thought this experience might stand him in good stead as a theatrical manager. Mr. Haines was naturally chosen Musical Director, as he was the only member renting a piano for his personal use. The position of Stage Manager, after having been refused by several men, was finally offered to myself, my chief claim being that I had attended more variety shows that season than any other member.

"The first performance was to be given in the old dining hall of the Sun Hotel. All the rehearsals after the first were held there, and as the hall had no piano, our first duty was to hire one. The price was \$12 a month held at our own risk or \$15 if the risk of fire or accident was taken by the owner. As the

club at that time had no money in its treasury, we accepted the \$12 bargain, and for three weeks I kept my head out of the window looking for a fire in the direction of the Sun Hotel."

The *Brown and White* for April, 1900, says that Richard Harding Davis wrote the first play, "Mary, the Child of Misfortune," that it was a burlesque melodrama, and highly successful. From all accounts this was performed in 1884, and the first real *Mustard and Cheese* play, appearing in 1885, after the actual organization of the Dramatic Association, was called "Love and Money." Richard Harding Davis was the star. On the same night C. B. Davis distinguished himself as the dragon in "Dagobert and the Dragon." In the local papers next day the Davis brothers came in for their share of highly colored, unstinted praise.

For the succeeding four years the Dramatic Association prospered; it went on tour and made money enough to present the football team with sweaters. One of the stars was Charles H. Boynton, '89, whose son, Harry Boynton, '21, also followed the Lehigh footlights. The *Mustard and Cheese* of 1894 made a sensation with the "Field of the Cloth of Gold;" 1901, with Pinero's "Dandy Dick;" 1910, with T. A. Bryant, '13, in "King Popocatepetl."

Long before Lehigh had a Dramatic Association, she had platform performers, and good ones, in the choir and orchestra. The *Epitome* for 1875 gives the personnel of the choir; the orchestra and glee club appeared later on. Dr. J. Fred. Wolle, known today throughout the musical world as the leader of the Bethlehem Bach Choir, in 1890 took charge of the Glee Club. Needless to say, he made the boys sing, and in 1894 the Club gave successful concerts in eleven cities, from Harrisburg to Washington, D. C. The Banjo and Mandolin Clubs were part of the troupe; the *Washington Post* said the Lehigh Banjo Club was "unexcelled among college organizations of its kind."

The amiable Dr. Wolle also directed the first Minstrel Show, in 1892, and succeeding shows of its kind, culminating in the bang-up performance of 1904, which took the town by storm and brought \$250 to the Athletic Association—which needed it. In 1900 the Lehigh University Musical Association was formed, composed of the Glee and Mandolin Clubs, and in 1904 the Lehigh Orchestra took its place as a permanent organization. The orchestra, known as The Band, has forty pieces, from cornet to drum, and in fetching brown and white uniform marches in to delight the rooters at all important events on Taylor Field.

As for the Literary Society, it did not disappear with its paper. After some years of activity, chiefly on Washington's Birthday, the Society declined, but was revived in 1880, mainly by the efforts of Messrs. Wong and Chang, of the class of eighty-three. When these gentlemen went back to China the Society again dropped, until the Sophomores in 1886 called it to life under the name of the *Athenaeum*. When the *Athenaeum* failed, the engineers said it was because they would not admit the technical scholars to membership. As soon as the literary society became the *Agora*, a club devoted entirely to debating, it was successful, and for many years Lehigh was well represented in the Intercollegiate Oratorical Society. They had an annual debate with Lafayette on every conceivable subject, Cuba, in the middle nineties, being the favorite. The society split in two, and called the other half *The Forum*, and Mr. Sayre and Mr. Wilbur furnished rooms for them in Saucon Hall. When Kodjbanoff in 1897 won first prize before a large audience in the Philadelphia Academy of Music at the Pennsylvania Intercollegiate Oratorical Union, it was agreed that he did it because of his *Agora* debating experience. In 1899 the *Agora* was succeeded by *The Forum*, which in its turn gave way to the Arts and Science Club, formed in 1905.

Put two college students together, and they will be sure to form a club. Lehigh students are as good joiners as any, and the list of clubs in the early numbers of the *Epitome* is formidable. There were Whist Clubs, Euchre Clubs, Chess Clubs, Eating Clubs, and, not to be forgotten, the Saucen Hall Telegraph Co., which appears in the *Epitome* for 1876.

The Sword and Crescent, a Junior society, was founded in 1884, and the next year the Eighteen Club entered upon the scene. Phi Kappa Sigma was the first fraternity to have a Lehigh chapter. Organized in 1869, it was followed in three years by the Chi Phi. Other fraternities formed Lehigh chapters until the University has today twenty-two; nine of which own handsome houses on the campus.

There were student Hops and Sociables at the Sun Inn the year after Lehigh opened, and in a few years the Drawing Room in Packer Hall welcomed hundreds of guests to the various dances and receptions. But of all the social events at Lehigh in the early days, the one to start the greatest blaze was the visit, in the Spring of 1876, of Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil. To have a real, live king on the campus was the kind of event the *Bethlehem Times* and the *Star* had been awaiting for years, and generously, in full columns, they did justice to the genial monarch.

After 1883, the campus dances were held in the newly built gymnasium. The Eagle and the Sun Inn took care of the larger affairs, such as the Junior Reception,—afterwards the Junior German, now the "Prom."—and the Sophomore Cotillion and various fraternity receptions and dances. In the late nineties, the Town and Gown Club gave yearly a series of dances which were always well attended. For a time the Lehigh Home Club was very popular with the professors; they used to meet on Friday evenings "for the purpose," says the *Brown and White*, "of good fellowship and social recreation." Then there was the High School Club, composed of products from the Central High School of Philadelphia—Lehigh has always had a goodly number of these—and the Sociedad Hispano Americano de Lehigh, and countless others which helped to brighten the long winter term.

CHAPTER XVI

DEPARTMENTAL AND HONORARY SOCIETIES. STUDENT HONORS

One of the most consistently active of the departmental societies at Lehigh is the oldest, the one which began in 1871 as the Chemical Society. In a few years the society changed its name to the Chemical and Natural History Society, and under this title engaged lecturers from all over the country. Mr. Du Chaillu, of New York, told them about the "Land of the Midnight Sun," and Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, of London, expounded one of the burning questions of 1874—according to Mr. Bryan, it still sends up a few sparks—under the title of "The Gorilla and Other Monkeys Contrasted with Man." Like others of its kind, the Society has had its ups and downs, particularly its downs, but always rescues itself from extinction by giving a banquet in the laboratory. These banquets obtain lavish publicity, and the uninvited can always read next day how the scientists drank out of test tubes and had mortars and pestles instead of plates and forks like other people.

The Engineering Society came next, in 1873. With this Society the ups and downs were rapid and extreme. It published the *Journal*, and later the *Quarterly*, and eventually threw off smaller clubs, which in their turn became independent societies. The Mining Engineering Society appeared in 1884, the Society of Mechanical Engineers—known always as the "Mechanicals"—in eighty-seven, and so on until every active course had its society, including the "Classicals," the Architects, and the "Mathematicals." Sponsored by Professor Blake, the Arts and Science Club appeared in 1905.

The honorary society of Tau Beta Pi was founded at Lehigh in 1885, largely through the inspiration of Professor E. H. Williams, of the class of seventy-five. Admission to the society may be granted to students in the College of Engineering, who up to the middle of their Junior year maintain high scholarship. This society has since been adopted by the leading technical schools of the country.

The Lehigh chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was established in 1887, with Bishop M. A. DeWolfe Howe as President and Professor Williams as Secretary. The fraternity, founded at the college of William and Mary in 1776, has ninety-one chapters. Living members from Lehigh numbered in 1921, one hundred and thirty-two. Professor Palmer, who in 1914 succeeded Professor Goodwin as President, says that "at Lehigh the Fraternity has done much toward keeping a worthy goal in scholarship before the eyes of the student body. The Chapter has been unusually conservative in its selection of men, requiring of Arts men a qualifying grade for seven terms of not less than 80 per cent., and of the technical student a still higher grade of 85 per cent. in such purely literary or scientific work as may be in their courses. As many Arts men as qualify may be elected to membership, but no more than four technical men may be elected in any one year. The fraternity stands first and foremost for the traditional arts course, but has been quick to recognize unusual ability in any line."

"From time to time the Lehigh chapter has sought to bring before the teaching force and student body its ideals as interpreted or illustrated by one of the Fraternity's distinguished members. For years the Phi Beta Kappa oration was a feature of Commencement Week, the speaker a man of prominence in educational or national affairs. Due to the crowding of Commencement Week, the annual oration has been omitted during the last few years. Its place has been taken by a banquet, given in conjunction with the Lafayette chapter, at which some man of national reputation is invited to speak."

The Register for 1866 records three Foundation Scholarships for each class, "entitling the holder, nominated by the Founder and appointed by the Trustees,

to room-rent and tuition free." In addition, there were two Competition Scholarships for each class, granting rent, tuition and board, and conferred upon such applicants for them as passed the best examination for admission. There was a dreadful condition attached to these honors,—“Holders of scholarships,” the Register announced, “must be models of excellence.” What a sentence to frame and hang over the Sophomoric bedstead! What a nightmare to wake and see it there!

These scholarships, with the admonition attached, no longer exist, their places are taken by scholarships and loan funds given to the University by friends. The oldest and best known of these is the Wilbur Scholarship, founded in 1872 by Elisha Packer Wilbur. It grants \$200 annually to the Sophomore of highest standing. Among the Wilbur Scholars are names known today to all Lehigh men: Arthur Meaker in 1875, Charles L. Taylor in '76, Preston Lambert, Walton Forstall, Eugene Grace, W. F. Roberts in 1902, and a host of others who overcame so gallantly the perils of the Sophomore year.

Sitting in the chapel on Commencement Day, mothers and sisters and best girls hold their breath and fidget while Professor Thornburg reads off the names of the prize winners. There are the Williams prizes in English, established by Professor Williams; the Price prize for English Composition, given by Dr. Price, of the class of '70; the Chandler prizes in Chemistry, the John B. Carson ('76) prize for the best thesis among the Civil Engineers, the Wilbur prizes, and the Alumni prizes. These last are given from the income from the Alumni Scholarship Fund, originally designed to help poor students, which was in 1900 diverted to its present purpose. In 1921 two prizes of twenty-five dollars each were awarded to the first honor men among the Mechanical, Metallurgical and Mining Engineers, and the intention is in subsequent years to award them to the first honor men of the other technical courses in turn. In 1882 the Alumni Association established the prizes for which the Junior Orators compete on Washington's Birthday.

There are colleges where the rivalry for prizes is keener than at Lehigh. Many laments have been raised because Lehigh students will not come out for the competitions. Perhaps the undergraduates feel unconsciously that the prizes are not true measures of ability. Perhaps they are satisfied that a Lehigh diploma is the greatest prize of all.

CHAPTER XVII

TOWN AND GOWN

A stranger alighting at the Bethlehem station could explore the town on the south side for many miles without seeing so much as a trace of the University. He might find steel works and foundries and silk mills; he might take away with him the impression that Bethlehem is a humming industrial center, with possibilities for illimitable growth. And right he would be. But because Bethlehem does not wear in any way the aspect of a university town, does not mean that Bethlehem is not conscious of the University. She is, intensely conscious. Beside the money and the business brought in yearly by the college, town and gown have other ties, sentimental ties, ties of loyalty. Naturally, these sentiments are most in evidence in football and in baseball seasons, when at the gates of Taylor Field the townsmen drop their nickels—figuratively speaking—in the L. U. A. A.'s hat. Not every pocket swings lighter for this transaction,—the Elks and the Rotarians are brave with their bets, and Lehigh often wins! But we were not talking of wagers, we were talking of nickels, and the L. U. A. A.'s hat, and we were about to say that those athletic fans with the greatest assortment of pockets—the small boys—have their pockets filled with marbles, and jack-knives, and bits of string—with everything, in short, except nickels. So they avoid the gate, and the hat, and come in over the fence, and tumble into whatever part of the stands they are allowed to occupy. Here they sit, packed tight,—here they twist and wriggle and fight and squeal. They know the name and history of every player on the Lehigh side,—led by a college cheer-leader, they give the Lehigh yells in a shrill, eager treble. Were the reputation of a Lehigh player assailed, they would rush upon the slanderer and devour him. Their brothers of maturer years are, in their way, as loyal. These are the gentlemen whom the writer knew long ago,—at that blissful age of pigtails, and bloomers, when to roam the campus was one huge adventure, when "Lehigh" and "Lafayette" were synonymous for good and evil,—at this vivid age, then, she knew the above gentlemen under the name of "Townies". She knew, too, that should the worst come to the worst, should the fell hand of circumstance prevail, and should the maroon and white grow loud and swollen with victory, she knew that these Townies were friends, and would with bare fists defend the honor of the "Lehighs".

But, rumor whispers, it was not ever thus. True, from time immemorial, a Townie would fight for Lehigh against Lafayette; who, indeed, would not?—but it is whispered that the bare fists would also, and often, descend upon Brown and White territory. Forty years ago, it will be remembered, colleges, in this land of the free, were few and far between, and the inmates thereof were looked upon with suspicion. They were "Dudes". Yes, dudes, even at Lehigh. When, in the nineties, the papers were full of the impending legislation at Harrisburg designed to grant two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the University, a local—not a Bethlehem—newspaper protested the grant on the score that Lehigh contained a "greater number of dudes than any college in the country." A dude, we are told in an old number of the *Lehigh Burr* (1881), belongs to that class who "brush their hair into their eyes and wear tight pants." When, strolling on the street, the exquisite with the bangs and the tight pants meets up with a Townie, and the latter is constrained to pass some remark upon all this fashion-ableness, what is bound to happen? We were about to "leave it to the imagination of the reader," but it occurs to us that a goodly number of our readers can tell us from experience just what actually happened! Alas for the tight pants! Alas for Shanty Hill!

Shanty Hill lay east, above the old campus, beyond the Brewery, where Price Hall now stands. It was between the Shanty Hillers and the students that the fight waged thickest, but there were others in the town who did not wholly understand the Lehigh student. For instance, the toll collector on the New Street Bridge. In the Spring of 1888 the *Burr* carried a long column of mourning for the death of the bridgeman's dog, "that noble animal, our late lamented friend. If one poor, unprotected individual who has not paid his toll, say for two or three years, attempts to cross the bridge, he is confronted by the tollmaster, accompanied by a large club. A detour is generally necessary, and of late those who cross this bridge have great faith in the adage that there is (some) safety in numbers."

Nor did the Bethlehem police force find itself in entire sympathy with the student body. Month after month, the *Burr* voiced its grievances—"The Bethlehem Police Force having been renovated to the extent of the removal of that excrescence on its symmetrical proportions, 'Snyder', the incomparable, the invincible. . . . There is only one point on which the average Bethlehemite is clear, namely, that he is entitled to every dollar that he can wring from the hapless student, and as to the rest, he will go out on the street and yell with the others, 'string the rascals up.' Arrests have been growing so frequent of late that one runs a great risk if he stops for a moment on the street to speak to a friend, or, to while away the time, indulges in some college song." It was this indulgence in song, apparently, that tried the very souls of the Pennsylvania Dutch cops. Very likely the singer added impudence to tunelessness,—at any rate, he rarely got beyond the first verse before he was invited to sing the rest to the Judge. One April night,—this was in 1890—the Glee Club had a concert, and the girls of the "Fem Sem" (short for Moravian Female Seminary) were not allowed to come. Late that night, to console the ladies, the concert was being repeated under the windows of the Fem Sem, when—Oh, dreadful! In full view of those rows of dormitory windows, filled with clusters of ravishing female heads, the cops descended and bore off the gallant serenaders. This was too much. The indignation was so intense, the lamentations rose so loud, that the Justice discharged the boys and the cop was prosecuted.

Then there was the little matter of Sol Fry's barber pole. Sol Fry, as the after dinner speakers are so fond of saying, needs no introduction here. He used to announce himself in the *Burr* after this fashion:

"Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!
L. U. L. U.
Fry Bros., Barbers,
Opposite Eagle Hotel."

It would take an Einstein to compute how many Lehigh heads Sol Fry trimmed in his day, and how many stories he told while the shears clicked. "Yessuh, one night come foh, five students an say, Will I sell 'em mah pole? They gimme good price, so I sells it to 'm, an' off dey goes down de street a-carryin' it. Putty soon, 'long comes de cop, jessa man they was a-lookin' fer, an' 'rests 'em fer stealin' dat pole. They speaks up an' says they warn't no stealing 'bout it; they bought 'at pole an' paid fer it. 'No, suh,' says de cop, 'Ah got you fellahs dis time. Tell it to de Jedge.' Half the kids in town was yellin' roun' 'em by now, 'sides all dey frien's an' 'quaintances fum de college. When they git to City Hall de cop tunes up an' tells de Justice all 'bout it. Jes' then one o' de boys puts a han' in his pocket an' pulls out mah bill o' sale, an' passes it 'long up to the Justice. Justice laffs fit ta kill, an' all de kids an' students at de window laffs wid him. Yessuh, they was one sad cop in dis town dat day!"

Another famous Lehigh barber, black, like Sol Fry, used to advertise in the *Epitome*, like this:

“Chas. W. Welch, T.A., Ph.D., F.O., C.M., C.A.,
Wyandotte Hair Cutting and
Facial Decorating Palace.

Hair Cutting and Shaving with Ambidexterous Facility.”

The Eagle Hotel, “Mrs. M. B. Hoppes, Prop.,” was another steady advertiser, and boosted Bethlehem as “A delightful mountain resort. Scenery is picturesque. Drives are delightful. Boating is excellent.”

But, most alluring of all advertisements was that of

“Fatzinger’s Restaurant, So. Beth.

Fancy Mixed Drinks a Specialty.

Punches in Bulk of all Descriptions mixed at Short Notice.”

Of all descriptions—in bulk—at short notice—Ah, what a harvest for the cops! Rennig’s New Street Restaurant was a faithful advertiser; one flippant graduate of the nineties hints of the existence of Lehigh souls for whom the name of Rennig’s conjures up even closer associations than—Packer Hall!

We have remarked elsewhere upon certain bonds of sympathy existent between the University and the Fem Sem. When Dr. Appleman wished to recommend his services to the young gentlemen of Lehigh, he advertised in the college papers as “Dentist to the Young Ladies’ Seminary”. If the students liked the Young Ladies, and at times condescended to dalliance with the same, still, they were careful to keep the Female in her proper place. About 1883 the *Burr* burst into lively columns deriding the new fangled notion of co-education. “The University is placed by its endowment far beyond the reach of any popular craze of this description. Now there are colleges for women and there are normal schools where no man seeks to enter; why cannot women treat our Universities and technical schools with equal courtesy?” Whatever was the matter? Had some fair Fem Sem threatened to depose the editor of the *Burr*? The *Burr* continued for some years to express itself on the subject of co-education, until a soft-hearted editor in 1882 went so far as to indulge in sentimental reflections as to just what things would be like with the girls on the campus. He imagines the swish of skirts (this was thirty years ago, when skirts really *swished*)—the swish of skirts as some dainty creature stepped into Jim Myer’s room in Packer Hall and says, “Jim, give me a pink absence slip!” He ends by saying he hasn’t been able to decide whether we want the co-eds or whether we do not.

If the student view of education was entirely emotional, his ideas on politics were no less so. As a rule, he paid little or no attention to politics; in 1886, for instance, the only allusion to political affairs, national or local, was contained in some press clippings describing President Cleveland’s honeymoon. For one form of support, however, the student could always be counted. Whenever there was anything to yell for, the boys were ready to yell. On election night in 1888, when the returns from the Cleveland-Harrison campaign were coming in, the cheers of the students were so loud, says the *Burr* (which forbears to mention just where the boys were assembled), that they had to be stopped “by the proprietor.” After this we hear no more of the Republican and Democratic Clubs until 1892, when, “amid the wildest excitement and enthusiasm,” the Lehigh University Democratic Association endorsed Grover Cleveland as its choice for President. In a few years the Republican reaction had set in. Lehigh sent delegates to the convention of the American Republican College Clubs—which in 1894 had a membership of ten thousand students, from seventy-two colleges. Chauncey Depew, Senator Lodge and the Honorable J. P. Dolliver spoke to them, and these orators so fired their young hearers with the soundness of the “Sound Money” idea, that they returned to their respective colleges and straightway formed Sound Money Leagues, at Lehigh as elsewhere. Decidedly, W. J. B. buttons were not at a premium on the Lehigh campus. And then everybody re-

members Coxe's Army, offshoot of the panic of 1894-97, cohorts of tramps marching to Washington, threatening death and destruction to the government. The *Philadelphia Record* for April, 1894, contained the following: "But the news that has brought the greatest joy to the hearts of Marshal Jones and his cohorts came in a letter from J. W. Ponsonby, a student in the Civil Engineering Department of Lehigh University, in which he says that after a careful canvass of the college, he can assure Marshal Jones of a company of 100 enthusiastic, able-bodied collegians, with two instructors, and possibly one professor!" To this Dr. Coppée, then Acting President, indignantly replied in the *Brown and White*, "Permit me to say through your columns that the statement is entirely and utterly false. There is no Ponsonby in the University, and our students are respectable gentlemen, not tramps." Spoken like the old soldier that you were, Doctor! Not merely false, not merely a mistake, or a misprint, but *entirely and utterly false!*

The redoubtable Coxe had no Lehigh students in his ranks, but it must be confessed that undergraduate interest in national affairs was usually manifested in jovial rowdyism. True, they sent delegates to the inauguration of President Roosevelt in 1905, and to the Students' Meeting of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress held in New York in April, 1907, but the Lehigh Democratic and Republican Clubs throughout their history have wisely and consistently confined their political activity to vocal demonstration and hearty libations to the healths of the favorite candidates.

Dr. Lamberton, himself no unskilled politician, during his administration was at pains to strengthen friendly ties between town and gown. It is interesting to read the report of the Commencement exercises in 1888. The procession, we are told, entered the Chapel as follows:

Fochling's Orchestra, of Philadelphia
 The President of the Board of Trustees
 The Board of Trustees
 The Faculty
 The Alumni
 The Graduating Class.
 James Myers bearing the Diplomas
 The Undergraduates
 The School Board of the Bethlehem
 The Town Councils of the Bethlehem

Members of the Lehigh Faculty have from time to time taken part in town affairs; they have served on the Library Board, the School Board—Professors Palmer and Diefenderfer have in recent years been members of the School Board. Professor MacNutt has been Burgess of Fountain Hill. In early years, H. Stanley Goodwin, General Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for a number of years Demonstrator in Civil Engineering at the University, was elected Chief Burgess of South Bethlehem, and was much beloved in the town. Harvey Housekeeper, of the class of 1872, served for years in the double capacity of secretary to Dr. Coppée and principal of the South Bethlehem High School. Afterwards he became Instructor of Physics at Lehigh, but continued his town connections by teaching physics at the Lehigh Preparatory School (founded by William Ulrich in 1878). In 1894 he was elected Chief Burgess of South Bethlehem.

Another man to serve as Chief Burgess was Robert S. Taylor, '95, elected Chief Burgess of Bethlehem in 1905. In 1921, Walter R. Okeson, '96, Executive Secretary of the Alumni Association, was elected President of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Bethlehem, to succeed Robert E. Wilbur, '04. "For several years," says the ALUMNI BULLETIN, "Mr. Okeson has represented Lehigh on the Board of Directors of the Chamber. While Lehigh University is not an

industry nor a commercial enterprise, nevertheless it is one of the big assets of Bethlehem, bringing into the city almost a million dollars every year. On the other hand, the prosperity of Bethlehem reacts to produce a greater prosperity for Lehigh. Many projects promoted by the Chamber of Commerce, such as the new hotel, directly benefit the University."

The President of the University is constantly called upon to take part in civic enterprises, particularly along philanthropic and educational lines. He sits on platforms with mayors, aldermen, and High School dignitaries; he hands diplomas and prizes to mankind and womankind in all their seven stages, from Sunday School to Business College. For the sake of his Lehigh boys he finds it profitable to be on good terms with the Chief of Police as well as with the hospital authorities. "Boys," said Mayor Sheehan, dispensing fatherly advice to a knot of students the Chief had brought before him—and then referring to Dr. Drinker, "Boys, I want to tell you, you've got a good, safe man!" A good, safe man! From a city politician! What better recommendation could be offered?

The most consistent contact between town and gown has lain, perhaps, in the University lectures, and extension teaching. In the early nineties commenced the Bethlehem lectures of the American Society for the Extension of University teaching, and later the lectures were continued under the auspices of Lehigh University. The lectures were free to all, and the speaker, usually a Lehigh professor, who every week ascended the Central High School platform, was sure to find a large and enthusiastic audience. On this subject the *Bethlehem Times*, edited at that time by W. W. Mills, '89, was rhetorically expansive: "This liberal policy will be of great benefit to those who have aspirations after wider knowledge, and will also bind together more closely the people of our towns and the noble institution which is the head of our educational system." Extension work at Lehigh has since that time been developed and amplified by Professor Hughes. Summer School for teachers is conducted each year, various problems are selected for study, and specialists secured as lecturers. In 1921, for instance, the courses were concerned chiefly with methods for teaching exceptional children, both subnormal and mentally gifted, and a demonstration school was conducted in one of the Bethlehem school buildings, where were undertaken numerous clinical studies of children.

In 1920 the Lehigh University Evening School of Business Administration was opened. The enrollment represents employees of industries, commercial organizations and banks in Bethlehem and neighboring towns, and the School, which meets on four evenings of the week, aims "to give scientific training in business, and to provide a sound understanding of the structure, organization and functioning of industry, commerce and finance, and of the general causes and criteria of prosperity and depression."

We began this chapter with a rash statement about a stranger who tramped all over town without seeing so much as a trace of the University. On second thought, we are inclined to believe that the man must have arrived at Christmas time, or during certain rare weeks in summer when the engineers were enjoying time off. At all other seasons he must have run into a student on every block, particularly after five o'clock in the afternoon. And even a stranger would know a student from an everyday citizen. Not that the boys wear Brown and White on their sleeves, but they have a conventional college garb which is unmistakable. They all dress exactly alike. One decade sees them "brush their hair in their eyes and wear tight pants," another knows them in patent-leather hair and sailor bottom trousers,—whatever the style is, the student follows it. His aim is not so much dandyism as self effacement; he has a ready instinct for protective covering. You cannot find him, you oldsters, at the old haunts, for the old haunts are no more; Rennig's is gone, and Charlie's,—the Colonial—even

the mild Jake, with his sodas and his sandwiches. If they are gone, where are their rivals? It is not for us to say; *we* never knew the Charlies, and the Colonial. But there exists one Chaplin, and a Fairbanks, and a Pickford—these three personages, given a student, thirty-three cents and a Saturday night (or, for that matter, any other night)—these three personages will get their percentage of the thirty-three cents; or, at least, they could get it, and unfailingly, when these pages were written. So, fathers, when you come to town unannounced on some fine evening, and want your sons, and can't find them at the House—try the Movies. Ah, you will say, the slightest hint of scorn in your voice, times aren't what they once were. Movies—proh!—in my day we'd have been out painting the town red! But in your hearts perhaps you are just as glad that times are not as they once were,—perhaps, after all, you did not paint the town quite so scarlet as you think. And if you did, *you* didn't have to pay the bills. The shoe is on the other foot now.

CHAPTER XVIII

TRUSTEES

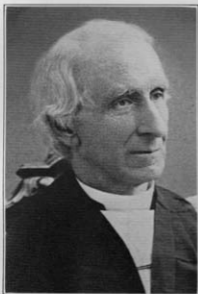
The original Board of Trustees of Lehigh University here follows:

The Right Reverend William B. Stevens, D.D., LL.D., served	1865-72
The Honorable Asa Packer	-79
The Honorable Charles Maynard	-85
Robert H. Sayre	-06
William H. Sayre	-09
Robert A. Packer	-83
Harry E. Packer	-84
Garret B. Linderman	-85
John Fritz	-02
Joseph Harrison, Jr.	-73

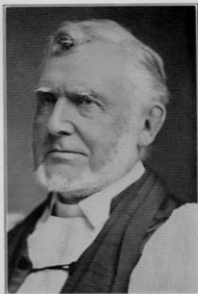
All of these names, with the exception of Stevens, Harrison and Maynard, belong to the Lehigh Valley. The reader will recall how, in 1864, Asa Packer told Bishop Stevens that he had derived most of his wealth from the Lehigh Valley, and he wished to found an educational institution "for the intellectual and moral improvement of the young men of that region." It was natural enough, then that Judge Packer should gather as advisers and as trustees of the University fund those same men who had stood by to help him when he opened up the Valley, and built the Lehigh Valley Railroad. There was Robert H. Sayre, taken by Judge Packer from his job as engineer in the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to be chief engineer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and, when that did not keep him busy enough, General Manager of the Bethlehem Iron Company as well. Mr. Sayre was elected President of the Board of Trustees in 1897, succeeding the three bishops: Stevens, Howe and Rulison. At which the Board heaved a sigh, a polite sigh, but one of relief. No doubt the administration of the bishops had lent dignity and authority to the Board, but perhaps—well, the rest of the Board knew no Latin, and things seemed to move a bit faster with an engineer at the throttle. In 1905, Mr. Sayre wrote to Frank R. Dravo ('87), President of the Pittsburgh Alumni, "Over forty years—half of my life—has been enlisted in aiding the growth and contributing to the success of our University, and I desire now to give way to the younger, more vigorous and abler heads and hands." It is impossible here to tell all that Mr. Sayre did for Lehigh, of his gifts of time, of enthusiasm, and of money, continued during all his connection with the University. In 1900 Mr. Sayre's children gave \$100,000 to be used in developing the great tract of wooded land above the University proper. Sayre Park will commemorate his name to generations of Lehigh men as long as the University endures.

John Fritz, the great steel man, engineer and guiding spirit of the Bethlehem Steel Company—he was Chief Engineer and General Superintendent—watched and aided Lehigh's growth for nearly fifty years, until his death in 1912. He gave the money for the Fritz Engineering Laboratory, which was erected from his design in 1910.

Dr. Garret B. Linderman was one of the trio—the others were Robert H. Sayre and Elisha Packer Wilbur—who started the first armor plate plant in the United States. Dr. Linderman, who became president of the Bethlehem Iron Company he had helped to develop, married Judge Packer's daughter. He died in 1885, the year after his son, Robert Packer Linderman, was graduated from Lehigh. Robert Packer Linderman was an enthusiastic Lehigh man; for years after he left college he was known personally to many of the undergraduates. He served for two years as President of the Alumni Association, then as Trustee until his death in 1903. At the age of twenty-four he was President of the Lehigh Valley



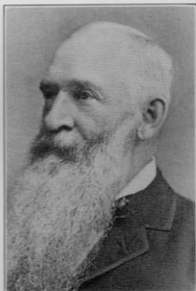
Rt. Rev. Wm. Bacon Stevens
1866-1872



Rt. Rev. Mark A. De Wolfe Howe
1872-1890

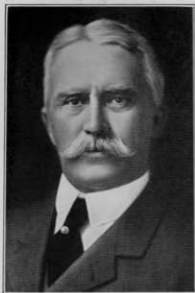


Rt. Rev. N. S. Rulison
1890-1897



Robert H. Sayre
1897-1905

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES



William A. Lathrop
1905-1912



Henry R. Price
1912-1924



Eugene G. Grace
1924—

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

National Bank of Bethlehem; at twenty-six, Vice-President of the Bethlehem Iron Company. In 1888 he was instrumental in organizing the Bethlehem Steel Company, and was elected President.

The cordial relations between Steel Company and college started by the Linder-mans have been maintained by succeeding officers. Excepting the period of the World War, the shops have always been open to the students for inspection. Administrative officers and technical experts have through the years given the results of their experience to the students in lectures and informal talks at the Physics Laboratory. Many a Lehigh graduate has carried his diploma straight down the hill to the Bethlehem Steel offices and secured a job on the strength of it. Look at the list of them: C. A. Buck, '87, Vice-President; Barry Jones, '94, Treasurer;* Archibald Johnston, '89, first Vice-President; Eugene Grace, '99, President. Archibald Johnston, who started his managing career by managing the Lehigh football team and, as far as Lehigh is concerned, has followed it up by acting in such various capacities as President of the Alumni Association, and as a hero of the hook-and-ladder. One April day in 1900 the Physics Laboratory burned down, burned down brilliantly, and completely, from chimney to cellar. The movables, all that were left, were saved by Mr. Johnston and his gallant squad from the Steel Works, who appeared in time to drag many pieces of heavy and valuable apparatus from the flames.

To go back to our Trustees, the Brown and White in 1899 carried the announcement, "Eugene G. Grace, E.E., '99, will be employed by the Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa." In college, Eugene Grace had been Captain of the baseball team, president of his class as a Junior, had stood high in his studies all four years, and won the Wilbur Scholarship. He entered the Bethlehem Steel Plant as boss of an electric crane; he rose from yardmaster to general superintendent, a year later was made general manager and director, and in 1913 became President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. In 1916 he was elected Alumni Trustee for Lehigh, and in 1921 became a member of the Board.

Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, became a Trustee in 1912. In 1914 the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering.

The Steel Company and the college have been close friends, but there is another corporation with which Lehigh's past is, in the very nature of things, even more closely related. Judge Packer directed that Lehigh's endowment be invested in that enterprise which was the darling of his heart, the Lehigh Valley Railroad. So it came about that the University owned some million and a half in railroad shares, and the life of Lehigh was in some measure bound with the life of the Railroad. In 1879, a nephew of Judge Packer, Elisha Packer Wilbur, later president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, took up that Trusteeship of Lehigh which he held until his death, thirty-one years later. Elisha Wilbur, and after him his son, Warren A. Wilbur, have for some forty years been Lehigh's financial pilots. Elisha Wilbur acted the part of a benevolent uncle to the boys. He graded their new athletic grounds in 1881; he put up what was called a "new apartment house" on Wyandotte Street for homeless students in the days which knew not dormitories nor fraternity houses. When the boys were celebrating a football victory, the parade always stopped in front of the big house on Fountain Hill, to give a cheer for Mr. Wilbur. His son, Rollin H. Wilbur ('84), who married President Lamberton's daughter, while he lived in Bethlehem was an ardent supporter of Lehigh athletics. He used to take the football team down in his private car to play the Navy, to the vast delight of the boys and to the greater economy of the Athletic Association.

* Barry Jones died in 1919.

In 1906, Warren Abbott Wilbur became a Trustee of the University, but his service for Lehigh dates farther back than this. His gifts of money, like his father's, have received little publicity, so that few realize how often and how generously he has stepped to Lehigh's aid. One tangible proof of his support lies at the lower east end of the campus in the W. A. Wilbur Engineering Laboratory and Power House, built in 1902. In June, 1921, Lehigh conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

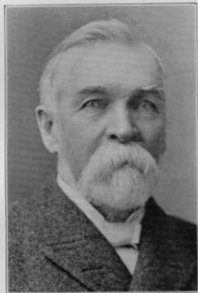
Asa Packer's successor as president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Charles Hartshorne, became a Trustee of Lehigh in 1881. A year later Mr. Hartshorne was made Honorary Trustee. He died in 1905. Elisha Wilbur, Robert Sayre, Charles Hartshorne—these three, with their leader, Asa Packer, were the Grand Old Men of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. And they looked the part. Glance at their faces on Mr. Okeson's wall up in Drown Haall. They have a rugged, forceful, whiskered, father-of-their-country look,—and they lived up to it. Stanley Goodwin hangs beside them. Bearded, smiling, keen, he had not the virtue of being a Packer nephew, but in spite of it he rose to be general superintendent of the Railroad. He has been mentioned before in this book, as Demonstrator of Civil Engineering at Lehigh, as Burgess of South Bethlehem, as Treasurer of the University from 1866 to 1892. In 1884 he became Trustee. He died eight years later.

Before we leave the Packer estate, and the Packer sons and daughters and nephews and nieces, and the whiskered, benevolent gentlemen on Mr. Okeson's wall, cast your eye down the line and admire the luxurious hirsute adornment of Mr. Charles Cummings. Mr. Cummings was Trustee from 1885 to 1889, and when he died his widow, who was Mary Packer, daughter of the Founder, gave to Lehigh the beautiful Packer Memorial Church.

"Eternal vigilance," said the Honorable Eckley Brinton Coxe, "is said to be the price of liberty. It is also the price of cheap steam." Mr. Coxe, who became a Trustee of Lehigh in 1873, was one of the great men of the Lehigh Valley. As an engineer his most lasting achievements had to do with the mining of coal. Shortly before he died in 1895, he said he had two objects to live for, "Lehigh University and the burning of small sizes of coal." "The usual practice," he said, "in the preparation of anthracite, is to take out as much of the slate as practicable, and persuade the consumer to accept the rest as coal." He was a close and lifelong friend of John Fritz. That old steel warrior must have chuckled at his friend's advice to the coming generation: "Young engineers should not put on airs. When you are exhibiting your plan for the works, don't pretend that you invented the fire-place and the chimney." After his death Mrs. Coxe presented to the University his technical library, consisting of 7727 volumes, together with 3429 pamphlets. On this subject we are tempted to quote the Register: "As the working library of a man who was remarkable as well for the breadth of his culture as for the extent and thoroughness of his acquaintance with the whole field of applied science, this addition to the resources of the University possesses the greatest value for all professional students."

Robert Sayre's successor as President of the Board of Trustees came, like all these others, from the Lehigh Valley. William A. Lathrop, of the class of 1875, was elected Alumni Trustee four years after his graduation. He was President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company when in 1905 he was appointed Trustee. He served as President of the Board from 1906 until his death in 1912.

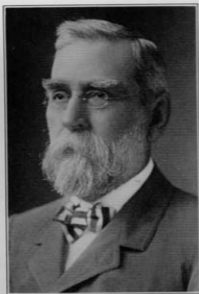
Mr. Lathrop's place as President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was filled by that mighty Lehigh athlete, Samuel Dexter Warriner, who took his degree of E.M. in 1890. Mr. Warriner's name goes down to posterity with McClung, Dashiell and Riddiek; he pitched with Dashiell, he made records pole vaulting, he captained the famous football team of 1889. After this glorious record, to mention his place as President of the Lehigh and New England Railroad and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company seems a sad anti-climax, and



John Fritz

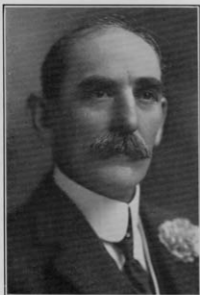


Eckley B. Coxe



Elisha P. Wilbur

FRIENDS OF LEHIGH



Warren A. Wilbur



Charles L. Taylor

176



Charles M. Schwab

FRIENDS OF LEHIGH

we forbear to add any Directorships of banks, or other matters which might be included. Mr. Warriner became a Trustee in 1913.

On that same day when the Trustees decided to take a chance on Mr. Drinker as President of the University, they elected Rembrandt Richard Peale a member of the Board. Mr. Peale, who was graduated in 1883, and rates himself in the Alumni Directory as a "Coal Operator," is one of the most distinguished of Lehigh's sons. During the World War he served on Dr. Garfield's Coal Board of 1917, he was General Commissioner of the Tidewater Coal Exchange, controlling all shipments of bituminous coal to tidewater. He was a member of President Wilson's Coal Commission in the coal-less, strikeful days of 1920.

In the early seventies, when there were no fraternity houses, and no Commons, the Eating Clubs figured large in college life. The *Epitome* for 1875 lists these clubs, with their members, and here it is that we find the first mention of a certain loyal Lehigh man. There was a club called The Cannibals, whose motto was, "We don't eat men, but don't we men eat!"—and among the Cannibals Charles L. Taylor, '76, was known as "Pickles." Also, he was Der Sechste Jaeger among "Die Alpenjaeger." Take down the next *Epitome*, turn over the pages, and you meet the same name, as Wilbur Scholar, as a member of the honorary society of Tau Beta Pi, as Valedictorian. Give this young man forty-five years more, and see where he arrived. From his first job as Assistant Chemist for the Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, he rose in ten years to be Superintendent of the Homestead Steel Works in Pittsburgh, General Manager of the Hartman Steel Company (a Carnegie plant), Assistant Secretary of Carnegie, Phipps and Company, and in 1893, Assistant to the President of the Carnegie Steel Company. Eight years later he gave up active work in the Steel Company to serve as director of the various Carnegie philanthropic funds.

Mr. Taylor was Secretary and Treasurer of the Alumni Association from 1877 to 1879; he was elected President of the Association in 1881. In 1891 he became Alumni Trustee, and in 1905 a member of the Board. Of the fortune which he made in steel he gave freely to Lehigh. We have before had occasion to mention his gift, in 1913, of the Gymnasium and Field House.

After Mr. Taylor's death in 1921, Charles D. Marshall was appointed to his place on the Board of Trustees. When Lehigh people say the name "Marshall," they are very likely to follow it up with "McClintic." H. H. McClintic and C. D. Marshall went through college together, in the class of 1888, and they are together still. Out in Pittsburgh, Mr. Marshall heads the McClintic-Marshall Construction Company, where those two Civil Engineers turn out bridges and steel buildings almost as fast as Mr. Ford turns out his Detroit product.

There are people who think that the history of a university is a history of donations, and in particular, that a chapter on Trustees might appropriately be no more than a list of buildings, or gates, or flights of steps, or heavy chunks of endowment, with the proper names and dates added in red ink. We are of a different opinion, and have reason to believe that it takes other qualifications than wealth to make a good Trustee. Perhaps one reason why the name of Trustee suggests money and donations is that the donating side of a Trustee is the only side seen or heard of by the rest of us. An air of mystery, a magic, impenetrable circle surrounds, or used to surround, a Trustee's meeting. When the writer was a little girl, and when on a certain evening the word would go round that the Trustees were coming, it meant clear off the supper things quick, Mary; set extra chairs around the table and bring in the ink; shut the big sliding doors into the living room, and don't play the piano, anybody, or make a racket in the billiard room! The household would relapse into silence; no piano playing, no clicking of billiard balls, only from behind closed doors the low hum of men's voices,—“Now, gentlemen—the appropriation—approval—have I your

sanction to——” And then tobacco smoke, and the pushing back of chairs, and Mary with the inevitable sponge cake, and, if you stayed up long enough, a smile and a good-night from the kind Bishop, and Mr. Cleaver, and Mr. Wilbur (with the white carnation in his buttonhole), and from Dr. Price. Of course everybody knew better than to ask what they had been doing in there, but next day, if your curiosity got the better of you, perhaps you might approach—not your father, because he is busy—but Dr. Price, because you know, as everyone knows, that Dr. Price is approachable, and nobody was ever rebuffed by him. And Dr. Price will say, “Pooh—what do you want to know for! Anybody might think you were a Lehigh man yourself!” And if anybody knows what it is to be a Lehigh man, it is Dr. Price. Because he has been one, and a very loyal one, ever since he entered college in 1866. In 1895 he was elected Alumni Trustee, in 1910 became a Trustee, and in 1912 succeeded Mr. Lathrop as President of the Board.

We are conscious of other names which deserve space in these pages, names of men who have done much for Lehigh, and who continue to work for her advancement. There is Mr. Eynon, '81, and Frank Howe; the Forstall brothers, and the Dravo brothers; Mr. Perry, Schuyler Knox, Franklin Baker, and the Honorary Alumni Trustees—every Lehigh man knows these names, and these people. But because there will be other times, and other generations, which know them not so well, we give them with their predecessors, here in order:

Trustees (next in order after original Board):

Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D.D., LL.D.....	1872-1895
Hon. Eekley B. Coxe.....	1873-1895
Elisha P. Wilbur.....	1879-1910
James I. Blakeslee.....	1883-1901
H. Stanley Goodwin.....	1884-1892
Charles Hartshorne.....	1885-1905
Charles H. Cummings.....	1885-1889
Rt. Rev. N. Somerville Rulison, D.D.....	1890-1897
Henry S. Drinker.....	1893-1905
Robert P. Linderman.....	1896-1903
Henry R. Price.....	1898-
Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D.....	1899-
Robert E. Wright.....	1902-1906
William A. Lathrop.....	1905-1912
Rembrandt Peale.....	1906-
Warren A. Wilbur.....	1906-
Charles L. Taylor.....	1907-1921
Albert N. Cleaver.....	1908-
Charles M. Schwab.....	1910-
David J. Pearsall.....	1912-1922
Samuel A. Warriner.....	1913-
Eugene G. Grace.....	1914-
Harry C. Trexler.....	1922-
Charles D. Marshall.....	1922-
Honorary Alumni Trustees:	
Miles Rock, C.E., '89.....	1876-1878
Charles E. Ronaldson, M.E., '69.....	1876-1878
Henry B. Reed, B.A., M.D., '70.....	1877-1879
Henry S. Drinker, E.M., '71.....	1877-1879
Russell B. Yates, C.E., '70.....	1878-1880
Frank L. Clerc, C.E., '71.....	1878-1880
William R. Butler, M.E., '70.....	1879-1887
William A. Lathrop, C.E., '75.....	1879-1881

Lentz E. Klotz, C.E., '72.....	1880-1882
Washington H. Baker, A.C., M.D., '73.....	1880-1885
William D. Hartsorne, C.E., '74.....	1881-1883
Charles L. Taylor, E.M., '76.....	1882-1886
Richard Brodhead, M.E., '70.....	1883-1884
Holbrook F. J. Porter, M.E., '78.....	1884-1888
James S. Cunningham, M.E., '79.....	1885-1889
Allen A. Herr, C.E., '74.....	1886-1890
C. L. Taylor.....	1887-1891
Wallace M. Scudder, M.E., '73.....	1888-1892
H. S. Drinker.....	1889-1893
Augustus P. Smith, M.E., '84.....	1890-1894
C. L. Taylor.....	1891-1895
John Ruddle, M.E., '83.....	1892-1896
Washington H. Baker.....	1893-1897
Thomas M. Eynon, M.E., '81.....	1894-1898
Henry R. Price, C.E., M.D., '70.....	1895-1899
W. A. Lathrop.....	1896-1900
Garret B. Linderman, Ph.D., '87.....	1897-1899
Frank P. Howe, B.A., E.M., '78.....	1897-1901
G. B. Linderman.....	1899-1903
Rufus K. Polk, B.S., E.M., '87.....	1900-1904
F. P. Howe.....	1905-1907
T. M. Eynon.....	1902-1906
G. B. Linderman.....	1903-1907
John A. Jardine, E.M., '85.....	1904-1908
F. P. Howe.....	1905-1907
T. M. Eynon.....	1906-1910
G. B. Linderman.....	1907-1911
Frank R. Dravo, M.E., '87.....	1908-1912
Alfred E. Forstall, M.E., '83.....	1909-1913
T. M. Eynon.....	1910-1914
Harlan S. Miner, B.S., '88.....	1911-1915
Eugene G. Grace, E.E., '99.....	1912-1916
Franklin Baker, Jr., B.S., '95.... (to fill unexpired term of Mr. Grace)	
A. E. Forstall.....	1913-1917
Schuyler B. Knox, C.E., '93.....	1914-1918
Ralph M. Dravo, B.S., '89.....	1915-1919
Robert S. Perry, B.S., '88.....	1916-1920
Franklin Baker, Jr.....	1917-1921
Henry H. Seovil, M.E., '00.....	1918-1922
Homer D. Williams, M.S., '87.....	1919-1925
William C. Dickerman, M.E., '96.....	1920-1926
Charles D. Marshall, C.E., '88.....	1921-1927
Aubrey Weymouth, '94.....	1922-1928

NOTE.—On February 2, 1923, the Board of Trustees increased the number of Alumni Trustees for four to six and increased the term of office from 4 years to 6 years. Walter R. Okeson, '96, the Alumni Secretary, was elected Secretary of the Board and Treasurer of Lehigh University. Dr. H. R. Price, '70, was elected President, E. G. Grace, '99, Chairman of the Executive Committee, S. D. Warriner, '90, Chairman of the Finance Committee, W. C. Dickerman, '96, Chairman of the Endowment Committee, and C. D. Marshall, Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee. A. C. Dodson, '00, and H. D. Wilson, '01, were nominated by the alumni as the two new Alumni Trustees.

CHAPTER XIX

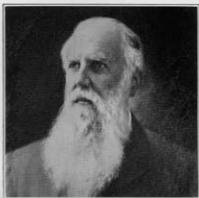
PRESIDENTS, 1865-1893

President Butler of Columbia once said, attempting modesty: "The incumbency of a university president is like the reign of a monarch or the rule of a president, convenient as a standard of measurement, but it is the men of letters, the men of science, the men of vision, the men of accomplishment, who are remembered in that administration, who give to it meaning and form."

This is all very well, and would do nicely in a speech before the Association of University Professors, but everyone knows what the men of letters and the men of science owe to the president. He finds them, raises money to pay their salaries and buy their equipment, and besides undertaking a thousand tasks of organization, insensibly establishes the atmosphere under which they work. His teaching and study may be congenial or uncongenial to the professor according to the character of the president. A weak president will undermine all discipline, a too arrogant executive will irritate his faculty by undue interference.

A genius for procuring and retaining first-rate professors is not the only requirement of the successful college president. He must be an administrator. It would seem that Lehigh's history moves in recurring cycles; during one period her vital need is extended physical equipment; during the next, new teachers. When the time comes to choose a new president, one or the other of these situations has reached an acute stage, and a man is picked for president who is qualified to deal with it. Dr. Coppée brought teachers,—he was a professor himself. Dr. Lamberton, a lawyer, wove into a harmonious whole the multiple strands of Lehigh organization. Came another professor—a scientist this time, and the late nineties saw Lehigh's Faculty again strengthened. 1905—and another lawyer, a Lehigh engineer-lawyer, and the campus blossomed with new laboratories and new dormitories. 1922 sees the professor again enthroned, but a new kind of professor this time, the modern kind, with one hand on the slide rule and the other on the cash register.

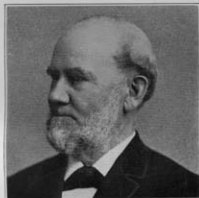
The more one learns of Dr. Coppée, the stranger it seems that such a man ever went into the army. He was proud of his military record, and to the end of his days preserved a military bearing which was, to quote a student of the seventies, "impressive. He walked very deliberately, turning out his toes in extreme,—well dressed, brave, well groomed." There was, indeed, a certain magnificence about Dr. Coppée. His long white beard, his high forehead, rounded off in shining baldness, accentuated the length of his face. The eyes were large and luminous, lips full; his portrait in Drown Hall wears a cultivated frown which does not, however, mitigate the natural mildness of his expression. All the military turning out of toes and all the frowns he could muster could not make a martinet out of Dr. Coppée; a military bearing does not always denote a military mind, and Dr. Coppée's tastes inclined decidedly toward the academic. He liked to teach logic, and rhetoric, and to give lectures on Shakespeare. For thirty years he did his honest best to impress the classical and aesthetic values upon a town more occupied with steel and with railroads than with the humanities, upon a Valley that was fast becoming one of the industrial centres of the world. His mind was given to the oddest leaps and contortions. Show me another soldier who could in one year compile a book called "A Gallery of Famous Poetesses," in two more years (1862) publish a "Manual of Battalion Drill," and in the successive four years go through the contrasting jobs of literature professor, president of an engineering university, and back again to professor!



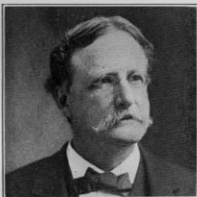
Henry Coppee



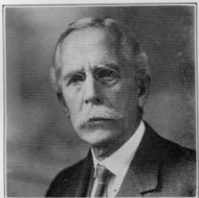
John M. Leavitt



Robert A. Lamberton



Thomas M. Drown



Henry S. Drinker



Charles R. Richards

PRESIDENTS OF LEHIGH UNIVERSITY

Henry Coppée was born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1821. When he was eighteen he completed a short course at Yale, then, after three years as engineer on the Georgia Central Railroad, entered West Point and was graduated in 1845, just in time to go to the Mexican War. He went as Lieutenant and came out with a Captaincy which no doubt assisted in procuring for him the appointment of Assistant Professor of Geography, History, and Ethics at West Point. In 1855 he became Professor of English Literature at the University of Pennsylvania,—“*Belles Lettres*,” they called it.

In 1866 Judge Packer told Bishop Stevens to look around and find him a president for his new “polytechnic college,” and the Bishop looked around until his eye lighted upon Henry Coppée, who was duly installed in the office he filled so well for the next decade. During these years he divided his time between his executive duties and teaching—his title in the Register was “President and Professor of History and English Literature.” In 1875 he resigned as president and devoted the rest of his life to teaching at Lehigh. His lecture courses, whether on Shakespeare, history or political economy, were extremely popular with the students; at the end of his first Shakespeare lecture course in 1876 the boys presented him with “an elegant set of the works of Shakespeare as a token of their regard for the lecturer and thanks for the lectures.”

When he died in 1895, Lehigh knew that she had lost a tried and loyal friend. Speaking of his personal relations with the students, the *Brown and White* for March, 1895, said: “Never forgetting that he was a gentleman, always kind, always courteous, he interested himself in the welfare of every young man who came under his influence.” Again it was said: “In a town of coal and iron, of railroads, mills and banks, he represented culture, literature, ideas; if he had not been here from the start, this place would be other than it is. Nobody else among us has stood or will stand for these things as he did. Nobody else will draw the town to the opera house to hear a Shakespeare lecture, or the best of Fountain Hill to a Shakespeare reading in a private house. The charms of his manner, of his genial and gracious personality, have made their mark on thousands.”

In 1881 there came to Lehigh a president under whose vigorous and capable hands the University was to assume her place in the front ranks of technical education. Mrs. Rollin H. Wilbur writes of her father, Dr. Robert A. Lamberton: “A very little old great aunt, when she heard of his election to Lehigh University’s Presidency, remarked, “Well, well, Robert’s ending as he began—teaching school!” Everybody that amounted to anything in the United States of the middle nineteenth century seems at one time or another of their lives to have taught school, and Dr. Lamberton’s career was typical of all that was vigorous in American manhood of the nineteenth century. He was born in 1824, in the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania, of good Scotch-Irish fighting stock. As a boy he attended public school in Carlisle, then entered Dickinson College and was graduated as Valedictorian of his class before his nineteenth birthday. After college came the school teaching—two years of it while he was reading law—then a year’s apprenticeship in the office of a Harrisburg lawyer, and he was admitted to the Dauphin County bar. Fifteen years later came the Civil War, and the young lawyer served as Lieutenant of the First Regular Pennsylvania Militia. He was a member of General Curtis’ staff when Lee invaded Pennsylvania.

At the close of the war Mr. Lamberton resumed his legal practice, and very soon the vigor of his personality began to make itself felt throughout the county and through the state. He was an ardent Democrat; perhaps he inherited these tendencies from his grandfather, General James Lamberton, who killed Judge Duncan in a duel because that gentleman was a Federalist and made insulting remarks about the Democratic party—very insulting. In fact, he said “he would either have Lamberton’s blood or take his breakfast in hell.” At any

rate, his grandson, Robert, was held in the highest esteem by the Democrats of Harrisburg; he was a delegate to the congressional convention of 1873, he was mentioned for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and twice mentioned as a candidate for Governor. He was a Mason of the highest honors; he helped to draft a new constitution for his state.

When in 1880 the Reverend J. McDowell Leavitt, after an administration of five years, resigned the presidency of Lehigh, the Trustees were at once attracted by this healthy, sincere, energetic person up in Harrisburg. When the members of the Board looked up his record they found that Mr. Lamberton had been a Trustee of Lehigh since its foundation; he was one of the five executors of the Asa Packer estate, and a Director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Also, Bishop Howe, President of the Board, was pleased because Mr. Lamberton was such an ardent Episcopalian, having been secretary of the Bishop's diocese since its organization.

Dr. Lamberton came to Lehigh in April, 1880, and he brought with him a breath of Spring and a new hope for Lehigh. "Dr. Lamberton," said one of the student papers, "is no theorist; practical, and of strong will, his hand is noticeable in everything. Kind and affable, he has the love and respect of the faculty and students. The University has a glorious future before her. With unlimited wealth, an able Faculty, and, what is more important, a deep-rooted feeling among her students that it belongs to them to shape her destiny, she must succeed."

From the first, Faculty and President worked in full cooperation. Here, said the professors—among them Dr. Coppée—is a new kind of Lehigh president. Perhaps he can't say his prayers in Greek and certainly he couldn't build a bridge, but he is cheerful, and buoyant, and knows what he is doing, and we like him.* So this citizen from Harrisburg with the level eyes and the long upper lip; the wide, firm mouth, staunch of figure and staunch of purpose, took hold of Lehigh and set her on her feet. When he came in 1880 the University had 88 students and 13 teachers; when on September 1, 1893, he finished his labors for Lehigh she had 569 students and 35 teachers.

Dr. Lamberton understood students as well as he understood professors. He went to Europe in 1891, and when he came home the students met him at the station and had a parade, and a band, and fireworks. Mrs. Wilbur writes of her father: "Apart from his ability and brilliancy he was such a wit, and had such a sense of humor. And he always loved and excused 'his boys,' saying he never forgot that he too had been young. I always remember his chastened joy when the Colledge Bell was stolen!—and returned very promptly by his stern, but diplomatic orders."

Stories abound illustrative of Dr. Lamberton's tactful and effective methods in dealing with students. In the Spring of 1884 it was made known that Judge Packer's daughter, Mrs. Cummings, had presented the University with money for what now stands as the most beautiful building on the campus, the Packer Memorial Church. The students thought it highly proper that the news of this donation should be received with a display of enthusiasm, but they were a little puzzled as to just what form this enthusiasm should take. One Thursday morning late in May they assembled at the Eagle Hotel, armed with picks and shovels, displaying a banner on which was inscribed,

"Ours at last,

i. e.,

The Chapel."

* Among the many tributes paid to Dr. Lamberton after his death, perhaps none is more illuminating than the following, from the "Catasauqua Despatch": "Although not a learned man, he was a thoroughly equipped one; he kept abreast of the times on all subjects of popular thought; a man of quick temper, he had learned to control it; of keen intellect, a logical reasoner; a splendid parliamentarian; full of tact, and, united to all this, of great executive ability."

Led by the Keystone Band, the crowd marched noisily across the river and up to the University campus, with the not exactly reverend intention of breaking ground for the Chapel and holding mock services in honor of the occasion. Marching around the park the procession came face to face with that ardent churchman, Dr. Lamberton, the last person who would have been selected to lead such a parade. He led it, however, straight to the chapel in Paeker Hall, where, says one account, "the usual morning prayers were conducted. The procession was then re-formed with Dr. Lamberton, the Rev. Prof. Bird and other members of the faculty in the lead and followed by the whole body of students. Arriving at the site of the new chapel the doxology was sung, followed by the Creed and appropriate prayer of the Rev. Bird." There was a "selection by the choir," and Dr. Lamberton broke the sod, concluding the ceremony with an earnest solemnity which, while it fitted not at all the original program of the students, fully satisfied the dramatic instincts of all present.

PRESIDENTS, 1893-1923

Lehigh lost Dr. Lamberton when she was most in need of a strong directing hand. The financial panic of ninety-three, with the succeeding long depression, was approaching, and all over the country educational institutions were turning to the state for aid. Lehigh, with her million and a half dollars in Lehigh Valley Railroad stock, still felt secure, but the time was coming when in desperate need she would turn for her help and guidance to the great body of her sons, her Alumni, growing yearly in numbers and in power.

From 1893 to 1895 Dr. Henry Coppée served as acting president and at his death on March 1, 1895, he was succeeded for a few months by Dr. William H. Chandler, professor of chemistry. Then the Trustees turned to another professor of chemistry, Dr. Thomas Messinger Drown. Dr. Drown, like many a good Lehigh man, received his preliminary educational training at the Phila. High School. In 1862 he was graduated as Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania. He then went to Germany to study, and on his return spent some years as an analytical chemist in Philadelphia, and as Instructor in Metallurgy at Harvard. In 1874 he was appointed Professor of Analytical Chemistry at Lafayette College, a position which he held until 1885, when he became Professor of Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. While he was at Lafayette Dr. Drown's friendly smile and engaging disposition gained for him many friends in Easton and Bethlehem and throughout the Lehigh Valley, friends who stood by him for a life time. In 1883 he delivered the annual Commencement Address before the Lehigh Alumni Association, taking as his subject the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of which he was President.

The following letters were presented for publication by Mr. B. F. Faekenthal:

My dear Doctor Drown:

Riegelsville, Pa., July 25, 1894.

Several weeks ago I had a conversation with Mr. H. S. Drinker about the presidency of Lehigh University. I incidentally mentioned your name in connection with the place, and told him that I would like to see you at the head of that institution. He said he did not understand why your name had not occurred to him, as he knew you very well, and his own idea of a president was, that he should be a scientific man, although there was some difference of opinion on that point. He said that Mr. Charles Hartshorne, who is also a trustee of the University, felt very much as he did, and he requested me to call on him to discuss the matter, as he wanted Mr. Hartshorne to know that the suggestion originated with me, and did not want it to appear as coming from him. I accordingly went with Mr. Drinker to call upon Mr. Hartshorne, and these gentlemen both spoke in the highest terms of you and were rather enthusiastic at the suggestion. Mr.

Drinker said he would write to Mr. Eckley B. Coxe and mention your name to him, which I have no doubt he has since done. Since then I have not seen either of these gentlemen, and I did not intend to tell you of the interview, unless I had something further to communicate, but in conversation with Mr. Spilsbury the other day, he seemed to think I ought to let you know that I had brought your name up in this connection; he thought it a very desirable position, and you might have some way of helping the matter along, in case the gentlemen wished to pursue it any further.

I wish to add, that it would give me the greatest pleasure to see you at the head of that institution, and I sincerely trust that something definite will come out of the suggestion.

There has been a great deal of newspaper discussion as to the future president. Mr. Drinker told me that none of the names mentioned in the newspaper had any chance of being elected. Gov. Pattison's name has been talked of, but there is no possibility of his being selected, the fact that he belongs to the Methodist Church would alone be enough to debar him, for I was told by the gentlemen that it is absolutely necessary a *sine qua non*, that the president of the University belong to the Episcopal Church. The newspapers say the salary is \$8,000, but whether this is correct or not, I do not know.

If I hear anything further, I will be glad to keep you informed.

Yours truly,

B. F. FACKENTHAL, JR.

To Dr. Thomas M. Drown,
School of Technology, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Drown replied as follows:

Llanrwst, North Wales, August 25, 1894.

My dear Mr. Fackenthal:

Your kind letter, of July 25, was forwarded to me from Boston, and it gave me pleasure to learn from it that I was still remembered in the Lehigh Valley, where I spent so many pleasant years.

Your very kind suggestion in connection with the presidency of Lehigh University, I cannot take seriously, for it seems to me very improbable that a majority would look favorably on the selection of a man for president whose training and experience had been mainly scientific and technical. It is nevertheless gratifying to know that some of my friends should think me eligible and fitted for the position.

I sail on the 5th of September for home. We have had a quiet and restful holiday on this side of the water, and have escaped all the heat, and strikes, and tariff legislation which you have suffered.

I hope you and Mrs. Fackenthal have been well through it all.

With kind regards, believe me,

Cordially yours,

T. M. DROWN.

Another letter, seventeen months later, showed that Mr. Fackenthal's "kind suggestion in connection with the Presidency of Lehigh," Dr. Drown had indeed taken seriously.

March 29, 1896.

UNIVERSITY PARK,
South Bethlehem, Pa.

My dear Mr. Fackenthal:

This is a very tardy acknowledgment of your kind letter, and of the keg of Jugtown ore which you were so good as to get for me. For many years this ore has served me well in teaching the analysis of titaniferous ores, and my successor at the Institute of Technology felt quite lost when the stock of it gave out.

I thank you, too, for your kind words about my coming to "Lehigh." It was you who first put the idea into my head, and it seemed to me, when I received your letter in North Wales, now nearly two years ago, that you were talking very wildly. But Eckley Coxe had set his heart on having me here, and here I am.

We are going to have a very pretty wedding in our University Church next week. My niece is to be married there to Mr. Phelps, of Wilkes-Barre. The procession of the vested choir, composed of students and boys, singing the wedding march from Lohengrin will be quite impressive,—at least it was when I heard them in rehearsal the other day. I hope you and Mrs. Fackenthal can come to see and hear it.

Our kind regards to Mrs. Fackenthal, whom we hope to see again now that we have become Pennsylvanians.

With kind regards, believe me,

Cordially yours,

T. M. DROWN.

When Mr. Coxe and Mr. Drinker presented Dr. Drown's name to the Board of Trustees, reciting the formidable list of his scientific achievements, and recommending him as a man of culture and educational experience, everyone on the Board signified at once his willingness to endorse him as President of Lehigh—everyone, that is, but the President of the Board, the Rt. Rev. N. S. Rulison, Bishop of Central Pennsylvania. The Bishop said he wanted to make certain inquiries about Dr. Drown, and would the Board postpone its decision for a few days? His request was granted, but everybody wondered what the Bishop was after; surely there were no dark spots in Dr. Drown's career which needed probing! The Board reassembled a few days later, and the Bishop stated that Dr. Drown's nomination would be entirely satisfactory to him. He said that he had made inquiries through certain clergy in Boston, who assured him that Dr. Drown was a steadfast Episcopalian and consistent Churchman. This, in the Bishop's eyes, was, apparently, the important consideration.

Perhaps the most outstanding characteristic of Dr. Drown's administration was the extremely cordial feeling which existed between the Faculty and the Administration. Everyone who worked with Dr. Drown loved him. He seemed to impart a peculiarly personal touch to every piece of business he transacted. He liked to take his time, to be easy, and genial, and talk things over. He had as his lieutenant on the Board of Trustees an alumnus who was in temperament his exact opposite. Mr. Drinker, quick, nervous, a hustler, with a lawyer's eye for detail and a lawyer's instinct for manipulation, used to drive his chief at Lehigh to despair. Dr. Drown, with a twinkle of the blue eyes behind their spectacles, loved to tell the story of how Mr. Drinker spoiled his fun up at Harrisburg in ninety-seven. Mr. Drinker as chief lobbyist was working for the bill which later granted one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—and life—to Lehigh, and he took Dr. Drown up to the capitol for one of the hearings before the Appropriation Committee of the House. In the evening, before the hearing, Dr. Drown strolled into the lunch room of the hotel and ordered one of his favorite dishes. He sat down on a stool at the counter and prepared to enjoy himself, when Mr. Drinker, ever on the watch, appeared at his shoulder.

"What's that you're eating?" asked the horrified Trustee. "Cold, boiled, hardshell crabs! Just before the hearing? Why, my dear Doctor, my dear Sir—we can't afford to take any chances—"

And that, said Dr. Drown, was the end of the cold, boiled, hardshell crabs. He wasn't even allowed to touch them!

Because Dr. Drown was genial, and liked to fall asleep after dinner over the latest number of London *Punch*, does not mean that he was not both a scholar and an efficient executive. When he left the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to come to Lehigh, General Francis A. Walker said: "In taking from

us Dr. Drown, you have taken a man whose place we do not expect to fill adequately for many years to come. There is no man in the country of more scholarly attainments or greater administrative ability." High praise, coming from such a quarter. When Columbia University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, President Seth Low remarked, "Since I have been here tonight I have realized more than ever that Columbia has honored one of its most distinguished sons."

His experience as a scientist and as a professor had taught Dr. Drown just where the finest professorial material was mined, and how it could be brought to the Lehigh market. He said in a public speech that, "there is no use in getting second-rate men or mere bookworms." How well he carried out his program was shown when, a few years after his inauguration there appeared on the campus Professors Thornburg, MacFarlane, Stewart and Franklin. Dr. Drown's greatest interest at Lehigh lay in the strengthening of the teaching staff and the curriculum. He frequently lectured on chemical subjects and was persistent in his work in sanitary engineering in the town and throughout the Valley. He began the practice of inviting men of national reputation, politicians, scientists, manufacturers, to lecture at the University on topics of general interest. In nearly every speech he made while President he put in his plea that a few hours of the engineer's curriculum might be devoted to the academic studies—particularly English, and those subjects which were at that time included under the title of Political Economy.

Dr. Drown had given to Lehigh nine years of an inspiring and useful life, when he wrote the following letter to Dr. Drinker:

Lehigh University,
President's Room.

South Bethlehem, Pa., November 8, 1904.

My dear Drinker:

I have decided, on the advice of Dr. Estes and of an equally good authority in Boston, to go to St. Luke's Hospital here and have an operation performed this week (Friday). There is something not quite right in my abdominal cavity, and although there is nothing urgent in the case, yet it seems to be wise to have things set straight while I am in good condition. This will place me "*hors de combat*" for a month or two. But this is the time I can be best spared, and I have arranged for Professor Thornburg to take part of my duties (mainly the financial portion), who, with Mr. Emery, the Registrar, and Mr. Ashbaugh, my Secretary, will see that things run smoothly in my absence.

I hope Mrs. Drinker has fully recovered, and that you are quite well.

As ever yours,

T. M. DROWN.

He never recovered from this operation, and died on December sixteenth, 1904. Drown Memorial Hall stands as a tribute to this kindly, scholarly man, who, by the gentleness and sweetness of his nature, made friends of all who knew him.

After Dr. Drown's death Professor Chandler for the second time took up the duties of Acting President, but not for long, for it so happened that there was available as president a man whose life had been for years bound up with Lehigh and with Lehigh's interests. Henry Sturgis Drinker was born in Hong Kong, China, in 1850. After the death of his father in 1857 the boy with his mother went home to the United States. He received his preparatory education in the schools of Baltimore and Philadelphia, and in 1867 came up to Bethlehem to enter Judge Packer's new university. While at college young Drinker distinguished himself in no particular way; student life was not yet organized, there was little athletic activity, fraternities were unknown and clubs were few.

Though not a brilliant student he was persistent in the pursuit of his E.M. degree, and, as told elsewhere, obtained it under conditions which might well have discouraged a less enthusiastic engineer. In his senior year, under the leadership of three distinguished mining engineers of the day, Eekley B. Coxe, Martin Coryell and R. P. Rothwell, the American Institute of Mining Engineers was formed. Henry Drinker was then a student of Mr. Rothwell's in the latter's capacity as Demonstrator of the Lehigh University School of Mines, and Mr. Rothwell invited him to attend the organization meeting in the Demonstrator's office at Wilkes-Barre. Thus he became a charter member. Fifty years later Dr. Drinker received from the Institute the high tribute of an Honorary Membership, an honor accorded to only a limited number of engineers of world-wide reputation in the engineering field.

Shortly after his graduation Mr. Drinker entered his name on the payroll of that organization which he was to serve for so many years, and in so many different capacities, the Lehigh Valley Railroad. His services as engineer have been described in another chapter, but while he was building tunnels the young man found time to study law, and in 1878 was admitted to the Bar. From this time on he transferred his energies to the legal department of the Railroad, and in 1885 became General Solicitor for the Company, a post which he held for upwards of twenty years. In 1887 he was appointed Assistant to the President, Elisha Packer Wilbur—a name as familiar to the Lehigh Valley as the name of Carnegie is to Western Pennsylvania.

At the time of Dr. Drown's death the Board of Trustees was composed almost entirely of Lehigh Valley Railroad names and directed by Railroad men. Robert H. Sayre, the great engineer and railroad builder, had been President of the Board since 1880, and Elisha Packer Wilbur was the secretary. Here was Mr. Drinker, a member of the Board, and known to all active Alumni, and there was the vacant chair at Lehigh. Lehigh needed fresh energy, and it was known that this candidate was no loafer. Back in eighty-nine, after he took on his new Assistant, Mr. Wilbur had received a letter from Garret A. Hobart, later Vice-President of the United States, cautioning Mr. Wilbur to "give Harry Drinker such an order as will tend to lessen some of his labors," and which went on to say, "I never knew a man in my life who so abused himself in the interest of his Company. . . . I beseech you as his friend and protector to add (to my order) that which seems good to you."

Mr. Drinker had worked with Mr. Wilbur not only in the interests of his Company, but in the interests of Lehigh. His book on Tunnelling, published seven years after his graduation, he had dedicated to Lehigh. Elected Secretary of the Alumni Association in 1876, he served successively as Alumnus Trustee—one of the first to hold that office—President of the Alumni Association, Alumnus Trustee again, and then as a full member of the Board. In 1897 Mr. Sayre wrote to him in part as follows:

Rob't. H. Sayre,
South Bethlehem, Pa.

July 3rd, 1897.

Dear Harry:

I received your letter of midnight (Wednesday) telling of the grand success of the effort to keep our University from wreck and ruin.* Words are too feeble

*Referring to the bill passed by the State Legislature which granted one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Lehigh.

to express our gratitude and thanks to you, but when I reflect where we would have been without you, I say the consciousness of this to you, the knowledge of the good you have done and the evil you have averted, will be a source of comfort and satisfaction to you and yours always.

Affectionately yours,

ROBERT H. SAYRE.

Before nominating Mr. Drinker, the Board took some months to discover fully the sentiments and wishes of the alumni. Perhaps none among them was so well known to all Lehigh graduates, and it was not long before resolutions from the various alumni clubs favoring Mr. Drinker as president were pouring into the hands of the Trustees. In December, 1904, Mr. William A. Lathrop, of the class of seventy-five, a prominent Trustee, wrote to Mr. Wilbur, President of the Board: "The Board has, I think, acted wisely in taking time to consider this appointment, which is so important to the welfare of the University, but I am still confident that Harry Drinker is far and away the most available man and that the office should be offered to him. I believe it would have been an error to have done this earlier—that Alumni support would have been less zealous, but as the matter stands the feeling in Drinker's favor has crystallized until I hear no other suggestion among the Alumni and it is fair to say that he is in every sense their candidate."

In the Fall of 1905, Mr. Drinker, now become Dr. Drinker,* and known locally as "the Doctor," much to the amusement of his family, took up his duties as President of Lehigh. For the first ten years his family saw him but seldom. He was always off somewhere collecting money for Lehigh. "The new Prex," wrote an alumnus with a gift for vivid expression, "is after the simoleons in our Walletskies." (Philadelphia Lehigh Club *News*, March, 1908.) Whether or not he came back with what he set out for is best shown in round figures:

* During his presidency of Lehigh, President Drinker received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Lafayette College, Franklin and Marshall College, the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton University, and after his retirement, from the Moravian College and Theological Seminary, and from Lehigh University.

"Along with his duties as president of the University, Dr. Drinker has participated in movements which have brought the name of Lehigh into national prominence. For three successive terms, 1912 to 1915, he served as President of the American Forestry Association, of which he has been an Executive Committee member since 1912 to date. He has been President of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association since 1918. He is Vice-President and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Conservation Congress. Dr. Drinker is Secretary of the Advisory Board of University Presidents on Summer Military Instruction Camps. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the League to Enforce Peace, and Chairman of the Pennsylvania Branch. He was President of the Association of College Presidents of Pennsylvania in 1917. Since 1906 he served as a member of the College and University Council of Pennsylvania. Dr. Drinker's old connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad was renewed in March, 1918, when he was elected a director of the Company." (*Lehigh Alumni Bulletin*, January, 1921.)

Dr. Drinker's main active interest, outside of his regular University duties as president, centered in the promotion of the doctrine of National Preparedness. When General Wood in the spring of 1913 first broached his idea of Summer Military Training Camps for students, Dr. Drinker cordially and actively seconded and cooperated in the movement. He was elected president of the original Training Camps Association formed by the students in 1913, and he has remained throughout an active supporter of the Camps and of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, serving as chairman and president and finally as Honorary President of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States.

Development of Lehigh from 1905 to 1920 (from table prepared by the Assistant Treasurer):

	1904-1905	1919-1920
Endowment	\$1,083,732	\$3,057,905
Net Debt	737,797
Total Receipts from all Sources.....	154,660	487,329
Teaching Force	57	89
Students	630	1,136

ADDITIONS TO PLANT: Drown Memorial Hall, Taylor Dormitory, College Commons, Eckley B. Coxe Mining Laboratory, John Fritz Engineering Laboratory, W. A. Wilbur Engineering Laboratory and Power House, Charles L. Taylor Gymnasium and Field House, Taylor Field, Price Hall, Sayre Park.

"Reading these figures," comments the editor of the *Alumni Bulletin*, "one realizes the determination and effort that must have been expended to treble our endowment, wipe out three-quarters of a million debt, and almost double our plant, teaching force and student body in the short space of fifteen years."

In the above list of buildings, and in the foregoing chapters of this book, it will be seen that next after his primary aim—to get the University on a firm financial footing—Dr. Drinker's great desire and inspiration lay in providing for Lehigh students those surroundings necessary to the healthiest and happiest college life. In this purpose he had at all times the cooperation of his fellow alumni.

It is bad enough to write a biographical article about one's father, but it is worse when the subject lives in the next county, and mails the writer weekly commands to the effect that if she gives him more than a page in the chapter on "Presidents" he will disown her. In defiance of parental displeasure she stands as witness to the fact that not once, in the space of fifteen years, was a student denied access to Dr. Drinker. Here was young Smith, who had to leave college—no more money left—could the Doctor think of any way for him to earn something around the campus? His friend Jones had to quit, too, something the matter with his eyes—like to have you talk to him, Doctor—maybe you're right—maybe Dr. Estes could fix him up. Rain or shine, breakfast, dinner or supper time, never was front door bell so abused, and the faithful Mary had orders to open to anyone who looked like a student.

Lehigh has had five presidents. Led by them she has travelled, as it were, through fair lands and foul; she has enjoyed prosperity such as was known to few colleges in the seventies and eighties, but she has also known adversity, hard times that would have prostrated many a college of milder stuff. Always, after the hardest blows she has righted herself, so that today she stands firmly in her place among the highest. From 1920 to 1922 she had two years of very slippery going; that she kept her balance was due in large part to her Vice-President. No one has hewn more wood or drawn more water for Lehigh than Dr. N. M. Emery.

In February, 1922, the office of President was accepted by Dr. Charles Russ Richards, Dean of the College of Engineering at the University of Illinois. He brings to Lehigh a new spirit, a new direction; something vigorous, and fresh, and free from the entanglements of tradition. Lehigh, nearing her sixtieth birthday, is gathering her forces, is calling in the clans, and there is something in the air—in that breeze from beyond the Ohio—which stirs the blood of her marching men.

THE END.