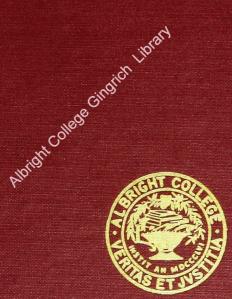
# A HISTORY OF ALBRIGHT COLLEGE



## A History of Albright College 1856-1956

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## 1856-1956

By F. Wilbur Gingrich and Eugene H. Barth

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Albright College

1956

Reading, Penna.

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## Preface

We present in this volume a history of Albright College and of the institutions which, under five other names and in four different towns and cities in central and eastern Pennsylvania, have merged to form the college that we know, celebrating its hundredth year of existence in 1956.

Der Christliche Botschafter for March 11, 1864 (p. 77) reports that Bishop J. J. Esher of the Evangelical Association visited Reading on an episcopal journey, and wished that his church had a college in this central point in eastern Pennsylvania. This wish was fully realized in 1929, when the educational interests of the Evangelical Church in the east were concentrated in Reading.

The authors offer no apologies for having presented the earlier history of the college at considerable length. Much of it would have been lost forever if the writers had not had the advice of men prominent in the earlier stages of the history, some of whom have since passed on. Furthermore, we were both born and reared in Evangelical parsonages, and we must confess that a certain curiosity led us to do extensive research in many areas, especially in the records of the earliest ventures of the church toward the promotion of higher education.

Our sources, when not specifically mentioned, are the church papers, German and English, local newspapers, historical society records, extensive correspondence with individuals formerly connected with the school, the catalogs, minutes of trustee meetings, student papers, and other official publications of the various institutions that have since been incorporated into Albright College. Whatever has been written can be supported by the records. The preparation of a detailed history, of course, involves the possibility of inadvertent errors. At times the authors had to rely on written materials which were not in complete agreement. We have exercised all possible caution in order to avoid misstatements of fact.

The writers wish to express their gratitude to President H. V. Masters and Dean G. W. Walton for the support and encouragement given them in the labors which the writings of this history involved, and to Dr. Samuel B. Shirk for valued assistance in seeing it through the press. Especially helpful, also, was Miss Marie M. Kleppinger, secretary to the president, who provided many written records for our perusal; the same is true of C. L. Gordon, treasurer.

Our gratitude is also extended to the many individuals who have supplied data from personal experience or special sources. Among these we must mention the following in particular: Rev. J. D. Shortess, Dr. E. E. Stauffer, Dr. J. Warren Klein, Dr. N. L. Hummel, Rev. A. D. Gramley, C. S. Kelchner, J. C. Oldt, Dr. C. E. Kachel, Mrs. Grace Gobble Willaman, and Mrs. Charles Dobler.

We have examined and criticised each other's work, but the senior author is primarily responsible for the institutions at New Berlin and for Albright College at Reading; the junior author has done the introductory chapter and the rest of the history.

> F. Wilbur Gingrich Eugene H. Barth

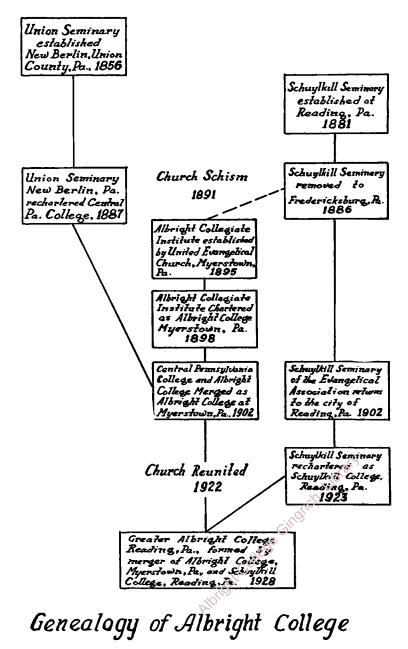
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## Dedication

To the students, past and present, of Albright College, whose lives and deeds bear witness to the worth of Christian higher education.



#### CHAPTER I

### Summary of an Educational Pilgrimage

It is the responsibility of the historian to search through every available source of information to discover those facts which will give flesh and life to the early historical skeleton of a living institution. Albright College is today a live and growing witness to the maternal love and care of the church which gave her birth. Our task is to sift the source materials of the past in order to uncover the record of her birth, her struggle for life and recognition, and her growth into present maturity. Such a study brings to light also the sacrifices made in her behalf and the names of those men and women who, in relative obscurity, devoted their lives and talents to the college and to the cause of Christian higher education for which purpose she was created.

Albright College is today one of the institutions of higher education of the Evangelical United Brethren Church. This denomination is the product of the merger of two Protestant churches of very similar backgrounds, which were formerly known as the Evangelical Church and the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Since Albright College is a product of the Evangelical Church and has achieved her present status under the nurture of that denominational body, the backgrounds of her history must be traced to the church body which gave her birth.

#### The German Settlers in Eastern Pennsylvania

The Evangelical Church had its beginnings among the Germanspeaking peoples of Eastern Pennsylvania. Intermittent warfare and religious persecution in Europe had prompted the exodus of large numbers of German refugees to America, particularly from the Palatinate. Many of these German immigrants settled in Pennsylvania, where they found safe haven and conditions more amenable for their permanent settlement than in other of the colonies.

Fundamentally a religious people, these German immigrants received very little spiritual nurture prior to 1740 because of the scarcity of clergymen in the new lands<sup>1</sup>. In subsequent years the Lu-

<sup>1.—</sup>R. W. Albright, "A History of the Evangelical Church", The Evangelical Press, Harrisburg, 1942, p. 8.

theran and Reformed Churches provided a Christian ministry for some of these German settlers, but among many of them spiritual vigor had declined. Those immigrants of German background who maintained their group identity through peculiar customs or by restricting their members to marriage only within their own group (Mennonites, Amish, Dunkers, Schwenkfelders, etc.) did provide thorough religious training within their fellowship. Their unusual customs, however, and their tendencies toward exclusiveness militated against their spiritual impact upon fellow Germans of other religious backgrounds.

War characteristically impedes or destroys moral development. The Revolutionary War was no exception. Though the war brought America her freedom, it also brought in its wake lowered ethical standards. A wave of materialism and immorality invaded the colonies. Personal liberty soon was extended by some to include licentiousness in its worst form. The Germanic peoples were not exempt from this moral decline.

Other influences were at work among the colonists, however, which served to counteract the moral decline. The Methodist Church, certain Reformed Church evangelists, the United Brethren in Christ and other Christian groups placed a renewed emphasis on evangelical religious experience. A spiritual revival with stress on the Christian experience of a personal relationship of the individual to God reached into many American communities.

#### Jacob Albright and the Evangelical Church

Jacob Albright (1759-1808). founder of the Evangelical Church, was the son of Johannes and Anna Albrecht, who had emigrated from the Palatinate in 1732. Jacob was born at Fox Mountain, about three miles northwest of Pottstown, Pennsylvania.<sup>1</sup>

As Jacob Albright matured he developed a deep religious sensitivity. He had received Christian instruction in his own home as well as in the Lutheran Church, but somehow his religion was not vital and alive. Through the influence of Isaac Davis, a lay preacher of the Methodist Church; Adam Riegel, a lay preacher of the United Brethren in Christ; and the Revs. William Otterbein and Anthony Houtz, Reformed evangelists, Jacob Albright was guided into the

<sup>1.-</sup>Albright, "A History of the Evangelical Church", p. 21.

search for a satisfying Christian experience. When at length he found the satisfaction and assurance of a personal and meaningful relationship to God, he was moved further to give himself completely to the will of God. Eventually this led him to assume the responsibility of preaching the Gospel of Christ to his fellow German settlers.

Albright had been licensed as a lay preacher in the Methodist Church. As time went by, however, he believed he was called of God to a special ministry to his spiritually needy German-speaking countrymen. In consequence he turned away from a prosperous tilemaking business to give first attention to the Christian ministry, using his former trade, like St. Paul, merely to meet the financial needs for himself and family.

When Jacob Albright first began to preach in 1796 he had given no thought to church organization. His efforts were purely evangelistic in nature, concerned with leading men to personal salvation from sin. He, like other German pietists of his day, was strongly attracted to the Methodist Church order and discipline. Despite the fact that Albright was at one time a licensed lay-minister of the Methodist Church, that denomination showed no inclination to provide a ministry for the German-speaking peoples of Pennsylvania in the German language. In consequence of this fact, Jacob Albright organized among German converts in the year 1800 the first classes which began a new Protestant denomination, eventually called the Evangelical Church.

It is quite natural that the simple evangelical pietists who formed "Die Albrechts Leute" should not have concerned themselves immediately with formal education. In fact, since many of their most vigorous opponents were members of churches where formal education was required for the clergy, there was no doubt serious and sincere distrust of formalized learning. This does not imply that Albright or his followers opposed education as such. All the extant records of Jacob Albright's sermons and the consistent testimony of his contemporaries indicate that he was a self-educated man of unusual ability. He had a gift for self-expression, relied far more on the logical development of thought than many of his fellow ministers and was a most discerning student of the Bible.

The Evangelical Association (Die Evangelische Gemeinschaft), as the Evangelical Church was named in its earlier history, was at first concerned only with providing her lay and ministerial followers with a spiritual culture. Despite a deep-seated distrust of higher education, numerous factors forced the church fathers to give consideration to the intellectual and cultural needs of the Association members.

#### **Educational Trends After 1840**

One of these basic factors was the American trend toward higher education. By the year 1840 there was agitation everywhere for the development of educational opportunities beyond the primary grades. The scientific spirit was gaining ground everywhere. Secondary schools were increasing in number. By the year 1860 there were already 40 high schools in Pennsylvania alone.<sup>1</sup> In addition to this, there was a very rapid increase in the number of private colleges sponsored by the Christian churches of America.<sup>2</sup> Of the fifteen religious denominations interested in higher education in the pre-Civil War period, the most active were the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Roman Catholic and Episcopalian churches. These participated in the establishment of 116 out of 182 permanent colleges founded by 1861. It should be noted that several of these aforementioned denominations were of the same evangelical temperament as the Evangelical Association. The church leaders could not ignore this trend. In fact, there was no doubt consternation in some quarters lest the Evangelical Church be eclipsed by the cultural and educational efforts of other Christian bodies.

This awakening of intellectual concern in America caused the clergy of the Evangelical Association considerable anxiety. It is quite evident from articles printed in the church papers of this period, *The Evangelical Messenger* and *Der Christliche Botschafter*, that there was active agitation in behalf of education, especially for the ministry. It seems to be quite normal that certain of the younger clergy of the Evangelical Association feared that members of their congregations might surpass them in learning.

A division of opinion regarding the matter of an educated ministry is noted in a series of articles printed in *The Evangelical Messen*ger. One contributor writes, "It is my opinion that a ministry should

<sup>1.--</sup>R. F. Butts and L. A. Cremin, "A History of Education in American Culture", Henry Holt and Co., New York, 1953, p. 263.

<sup>2.—</sup>Ibid., p. 264.

not be taught in seminaries of learning, but at once go to the Bible to receive their education".<sup>1</sup> Two weeks later in the same publication a reader takes issue with the aforementioned statement, arguing that the advent of the Messiah took place when the Roman Empire was best fitted by educational preparation to receive the truth. Another letter in the same issue states that "In proportion as a people are educated and become intelligent, vice and crime and misery and cruelty and barbarity abate".2

The arguments for and against higher education are diverse and repetitious in the Evangelical Church papers. They frequently display more heat than light, but they reveal an issue growing to be more and more important within the denomination.

Very early in the history of the church another factor was at work which may have contributed indirectly to the need for educational development. Jacob Albright possessed a typically German love of order. Depending though he did upon the influence of the Holy Spirit, he did not favor looseness of organization nor did he regard ignorance as an asset. As early as 1807 at an important conference session held at Kleinfeltersville the need for a written "Discipline" was felt and Jacob Albright was directed to prepare one.<sup>3</sup>

Albright's love of order and a "proper way of doing things" carried over into the church through his contemporaries. But a "proper way of doing things" demands training of some kind, or religious education. At the annual conference session of 1811 specific legislation was taken requiring that all ministers provide religious instruction for children regularly. The very beginnings of the denomination, when groups of believers were organized into "classes," demonstrate that Albright and his followers were not opposed to education as such, but feared only that type of formal learning which they believed dried up the spiritual springs and hindered experiential religion. Since the strongest opposition to Albright and his co-laborers came from those who were generally well educated academically, academic training was regarded with suspicion.

Yale University, Harvard, and many other colleges in America were founded for the express purpose of providing an educated clergy. The founding fathers of the Evangelical Church were not

<sup>1.—</sup>The Evangelical Messenger, October 9, 1848, p. 73. 2.—Ibid., October 23, 1848, p. 77. 3.—This was prevented by Albright's untimely death the following spring.

at all in sympathy with such institutions. Institutionalized education might provide a sterile religion. Examples of such, they believed, were all about them.

At the same time, a growing church, desiring a disciplined clergy and a laity educated in the fundamentals of Christianity, could not long escape the necessity of providing some regularized training program for the ministry. Since formal institutional training in a theological seminary (such institutions were called "preacher factories" by the group most opposed to formal education) was not looked upon with favor even as late as 1850, another method was devised to provide a minimum educational preparation for young ministers. In 1843 a committee was appointed by the General Conference in session at Greensburg, Ohio, to prepare "a course of study for our junior preachers and for candidates for the ministry".<sup>1</sup> It was made "obligatory upon all such to give diligent study to this course." Thus a beginning was made in the direction of required academic preparation. It was not until 1846, however, that this new rule was first put into effect.

Yet another factor which caused the Evangelical Association to consider more seriously the matter of educational standards was the loss of competent ministers to those denominations which offered larger educational and cultural advantages and granted greater freedom to laity and clergy alike.<sup>2</sup> Especially was this true when certain of the younger ministers on their own initiative attended institutions of higher learning. It was difficult for them to return to the mother church, who looked askance at a college trained man.

While this problem, to educate or not to educate, was becoming ever more acute in the Evangelical Association, the trend in America toward public secondary schools continued and the number of private church-sponsored colleges increased. It was too popular a movement to ignore. The General Conference of 1843 fell very keenly the necessity for a public clarification of views.

#### The Struggle for Higher Education

In a lengthy report, the conference declared that it was charged unjustly with "looking upon learning, or rather a classical education of the ministry, as altogether superfluous and useless, yea even as

<sup>1.--</sup>S. C. Breyfogel, "Evangelical Landmarks", 1800-1887, Reading, Pa., 1888, p. 106. 2.-Albright, "A History of the Evangelical Church", p. 212.

dangerous and injurious, and despising, for this reason, all higher institutions of learning  $\ldots$  "<sup>1</sup> The conference refuted this charge, The report goes on to maintain the view that the first requisite of a good minister is a divine call and the unction of the Spirit. Ministers who have these prerequisites and fulfill their obligations will do much good. Furthermore, educated men who lack these two qualities will never qualify for the Christian ministry. Now, however, the report states clearly that a spiritually qualified man who is also well educated will not be less useful to the ministry; in fact, "... he who has the divine unction, and great learning, can, in many instances, and even generally, accomplish far more in the vineyard of the Lord ... than the unlearned man, though he may possess the same measure of divine unction and grace."<sup>2</sup>

Having presented this clear statement regarding the advantages of learning, the conference then recommends to all its candidates for the ministry that they "take proper measures to store their minds with as large an amount of useful information as they possibly can, or to endeavor to become learned and literary men, who have also the unction of the Holy Spirit."<sup>3</sup> No suggestion is made as yet that a college training would be advantageous. The idea of a theological seminary is in most quarters still suspect.

It is quite easy to see why a change was taking place in the outlook of the leaders of the church. When the denomination was founded, formal schooling beyond the reading, writing and arithmetic stages was somewhat rare, especially among the German-speaking peoples of America. It is true that some of these had pursued a splendid classical training through self-education, but these were the unusual.

As America grew beyond its pioneer period, however, and began a slow process of maturation, and when the new love of science and the arts began to gain ground toward the middle of the nineteenth century, education for both practical and cultural purposes took on a new importance. Once regarded as "peculiar," in a derisive sense, the educated man was then looked upon as "unusual" in a glamorous way. The future of America suddenly was thought to belong to those who had mastered the higher learning.

<sup>1.-</sup>W. W. Orwig, "History of the Evangelical Association", Cleveland, 1858, 367 ff. 2.-Ibid., 367 ff.

<sup>2.—</sup>Ibid., 367 ff. 3.—Ibid., 368 ff.

In such an environment, no church can long withstand the pressure of society, unless by peculiar customs and traditions it keeps itself completely separated from the world. The Evangelical Association did not separate itself, nor desire to do so. The consequence was that it had to struggle to re-evaluate its earlier views regarding the necessity of education, not only for the clergy but for the laity as well.

It was John Dreisbach, one of the founding fathers of the Evangelical Church, who sensed the changed spirit of the times. In 1845 he wrote an article entitled "Teachers and Preachers Should Not Be Ignorant." A very strong appeal is made for the study of "useful knowledge" in this publication and especially for preachers and ministerial candidates. Again the note is sounded that although a classical education is not absolutely necessary for a worthy minister, neither is it disadvantageous. In fact, if sanctified by the Spirit of God, a good education should increase the usefulness of a minister.

Coming as it did from the pen of a recognized church leader, this article struck fire among both clergy and laity. Soon other letters and articles began to appear in the church papers pleading for a learned ministry. Once cautious voices now became quite outspoken in favor of higher learning.

That there was some strong opposition to formal education among the members of the Evangelical Church is evident in the letters and criticisms which were sent to the church periodicals whenever an article favoring higher education appeared. These criticisms were faithfully printed by the editors even though they themselves were very vocal advocates of a learned clergy and education in general. A humorous note is interjected into this story of the struggle between the advocates and opponents of learning. Dr. A. E. Gobble, a former president of Central Pennsylvania College, tells in his memoirs of a vigorous opponent of education who sat down one day in a fury to compose a letter of protest to be sent to Der Christliche Botschafter, the German publication of the church. The reason for his ire was an editorial written by the Rev. Mr. W. W. Orwig favoring a learned clergy. Despite his anger, the opponent of learning seemed unable to express himself. After a number of unsuccessful efforts he threw away the abortive products of his pen

and is said to have expostulated in German, "Ach, wenn Ich nur gelernt wäre, dass Ich recht gegen diese Gottlose Gelehrsamkeit schreiben könnte !" ("Oh, if only I had more learning so that I could write properly against this Godless education !")

#### The General Conference Resolution of 1847

The struggle for education was further complicated when at length the concrete suggestion was made that the Evangelical Church should establish a school of its own. Immediately there were voices raised in favor of this step, and of course, there were also murmurs of disapproval. At the session of the General Conference of 1847, held at New Berlin, Pa., it was John Dreisbach who presented the following resolution, which was passed by motion:

"Resolved, that with the consent of the majority of our church members there should be established a nursery of general knowledge, and that this institution be connected with manual labor, in order to afford the scholars an opportunity for defraying the expense of their instruction, boarding, etc."<sup>1</sup>

Perhaps this resolution was made for the purpose of taking the pulse of the laity. It is obviously vague. No statement is made regarding the type of institution planned or the educational goals of the proposed school. Apparently no investigating committee had as yet made any inquiries about other denominational schools or the financial requirements for the successful operation of a "nursery of general knowledge."

The first requisite of this motion was to discover the will of the members of the Evangelical Association regarding the establishment by the church of an institution of learning. Unfortunately, the nebulous character of the proposed school and the resulting lack of information in the church at large regarding the project served to defeat the resolution.

There is ample evidence in the church papers of this period that many of the church people were confused. Questions poured in to the editors, who, though they favored education, were simply unable to give concrete answers because there were none to give.

<sup>1.-</sup>The Evangelical Messenger, July 22, 1848.

The church papers bore the major task of informing the members of the Evangelical Association regarding the proposed movement for an institution of learning sponsored by the general church. Throughout the year 1848 arguments were presented both pro and con. A careful study of the materials indicates that many of the brief articles seemed to come from the same hand. Somehow, the challenge of education did not seem to have struck fire at the grass roots level. The expression of opinion favoring formal education, furthermore, smacked of a progressive and liberal viewpoint which must have been disquieting to many of the pious Evangelicals of the period. Thus the eloquent pleas for the cause of an institution of learning contained in the church periodicals bore little fruit.

The final vote on the issue was most unsatisfactory and incomplete, although the resolution was obviously defeated. No specific time had been set for a formal vote of the church membership. The matter was placed completely in the hands of the Annual Conferences. A tabulation of the results might be interesting.

Conference	Total Membership	For the Resolution	Against the Resolution
West Pennsylvania	3,847	885	868
Ohio	4,147	841	1,300
Illinois	2,613	267	755
East Pennsylvania	4,930	501	852

Thus ended the effort of the general church to establish an educational institution for the constituency of the Evangelical Association. It is interesting to speculate whether such a defeat ultimately benefited or harmed the development of the church colleges of the denomination. Perhaps a united effort by the entire church might have made it possible for the church schools to grow more rapidly and to have avoided some of the serious financial difficulties which plagued those institutions which sprang up independently in the several Annual Conferences of the denomination. It may also have followed that a college sponsored by the entire denomination might have provided a sounding board for theological views, a kind of "escape valve" for the expression of those divergent opinions which later, we know, were to cause a serious division in the fellowship. On the other hand, such a school might have hampered the independent labors of the Annual Conferences to establish formal institutions of learning. Perhaps the necessary zeal for such a cause might have been less effective when spread over the entire church than it was when concentrated in the bounds of the various Annual Conferences which had a kind of personal stake in the success or failure of their own schools.

#### The Annual Conferences Sponsor Higher Education

This much is certain from subsequent developments. The defeat of the resolution of General Conference to form a denominational school did not destroy the desire for such a venture. In fact, the proponents of education seem thereby to have been spurred on to an increased devotion to the cause. Since the church at large could not take action, we now find the Annual Conferences taking over the responsibility on their own. The attitude of those who are anxious to establish institutions of learning for Evangelical youth is caught in these words which appear in *The Evangelical Messenger* in March of 1850:

"All that we have to do is to make a second effort. And it is altogether likely that the first one did more for the cause of education than a great many are aware of. We believe that there are many in the Evangelical Association that voted against the 'Mental Nursery' who since have seen the folly of their conduct, and would now pursue a different course . . . We may look in any direction we please, and we see better times ahead . . . let us unite in a solid phalanx, and make use of all the legal and sanctified (sic) within our reach, and the cause must advance."<sup>1</sup>

Time played into the hands of those leaders of the Evangelical Association who desired the establishment of denominational schools. It became impossible to ignore the activity of other denominations in this direction. Little by little the organized opposition to higher learning melted away.

There was also a subtle fear among some of the membership of the church that the young men of the denomination would seek for an education, anyway, wherever they could get it, and perhaps be led away from the mother church. That some of the ministers of the

<sup>1.-</sup>The Evangelical Messenger, March 8, 1850, p. 17.

church had already left the fold for other denominations strengthened this fear, even though this was by no means an abnormal situation nor true only within the Evangelical Association.

The rising tide of enthusiasm for education in general which prevailed over America as a kind of panacea for all ills and a mark of national progress also weighted the balances more and more in favor of the advocates of denominational schools. In the face of such a universal trend, the arguments of the pious opponents of education grew feebler and the plea of the opposition was further weakened by the insistence of the proponents of education that God's purposes and the church may be greatly helped through proper Christian instruction.

#### The Pittsburgh Conference and Albright Seminary

In the year 1852, the Pittsburgh Conference was organized. The balloting of this area of the church on the issue of an educational institution had been favorable. This new conference with the characteristic optimism of the young, set a precedent in the Evangelical Association by voting at their first annual session for the establishment of an institution of learning to be known as "Albright Seminary." As soon as \$1,500 was subscribed, a location for the school was to be sought and the school begun.

At the annual conference session of 1853, the Pittsburgh Conference decided to locate the new school at Berlin, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Authorization was given to employ a teacher and open the school, provided a minimum of 20 students were enrolled. The opening date of Albright Seminary was set for August 2, 1853. The school was to be held in the church building in the town of Berlin until it became possible to erect a new building. The "Principal-Teacher" of the institution was chosen from the ranks of the Evangelical Association. His name was J. F. Eberhart, a graduate of Allegheny College.

The town of Berlin was quite enthusiastic about a venture which promised to bring them considerable influence. Out of a population of 900, thirty students were enrolled from the local area by the summer of 1853, among them a number of the town clergy.

Albright Seminary opened, six days later than originally scheduled, the morning of August 8, 1853, with proper religious exercises, in the Evangelical Church building of the town of Berlin. From the beginning, the financial inexperience of the sponsoring conference in such matters as higher education was evident. The fee for instruction in the "Common English Branches" was fixed at \$3.00 per term. For the more difficult branches, such as algebra, the natural sciences, etc., the fee was \$4.00 per term. The highest fee was fixed at \$5.00 per term for those who aspired to study Latin, Greek, or higher mathematics. The school year was divided into three terms.

The school at Berlin was rooted in a Christian tradition. Chapel services, required for all students, were conducted each morning. When the second term began there were 60 pupils enrolled at Albright Seminary and already, in keeping with the customs of the period, some had left to teach in the one-room schools of the area. Local enthusiasm ran high.

The General Church, however, was not quite so enthusiastic in its support. There was still a group which desired an institution sponsored by the entire denomination. W. W. Orwig, in an article for *The Evangelical Messenger*, just a short time before the formal opening of the school at Berlin, pleaded again in favor of a school backed by the entire church, and mentioned the astronomical figure of \$200,000 as a good round sum for the proper beginning of such an institution. His hard-headed realism was certainly not appreciated by most of his contemporaries. The financial beginnings of Albright Seminary were regarded by Orwig as unrealistic and trifling.

The school continued to grow and at the annual session of the Pittsburgh Conference in 1854 a comprehensive report of progress was given. The town of Berlin had promised to contribute \$4,000 if the conference would construct a new building in the town and remove the school from the local church.

Although the committee on education urged that the conference do its best to comply with this suggestion of the townspeople at Berlin, no concrete action was taken. It would appear that the conference members were anxious for a school, but were already somewhat fearful lest it become a town rather than a church venture. The records reveal that adequate concerence support was lacking. A debt was beginning to accumulate despite the modest expenditures made possible by the use of the Evangelical Church for school purposes. At this period the citizens of Berlin were most favorably disposed toward Albright Seminary, but as time passed their attitude was reversed.

No school building was ever erected at Berlin, though a lot was purchased near the town and bids had been submitted for this purpose. The student body continued to grow and the prospects in 1854 seemed to be quite bright, save for the continual problem of indebtedness. In terms of present-day finances in higher institutions of learning, the indebtedness of Albright Seminary was negligible. To a group of thrifty pioneers of German background, however, it was a major problem.

#### The Ohio Conference and Greensburg Seminary

While Albright Seminary was facing its problems at Berlin under the eye of the Pittsburgh Conference, a second educational venture was begun in the Evangelical Association. Once more it was a youthful group, the recently formed Ohio Conference, which took action.

A glance at the results of the vote of this conference on the resolution of John Dreisbach in 1848, to establish a "Mental Nursery" reveals that the strongest opposition to such a move was to be found in Ohio (841—for, 1300—against). The natural conclusion to be drawn is either that a drastic change in opinion had taken place in a few short years or that the original opposition to a denominational venture in education was not adverse to higher education sponsored by local conferences.

Perhaps both of these aforementioned factors played a part in motivating the Ohio Conference of 1855 to vote for the establishment of a seminary within their conference domain. One strong reason for such action was that a school already in existence at Greensburg, Ohio, was about to be discontinued. The Ohio Conference decided to purchase this institution as the site for their school. A committee was appointed to purchase the property for an amount not to exceed \$3,000. The name of the institution was to remain "Greensburg Seminary."

Bishop Joseph Long, a stalwart advocate of education, was one of the original committee of three appointed by the Ohio Conference to make the necessary negotiations. It was also advocated by the conference that the committee should investigate the possibility of a merger with Albright Seminary.

With characteristic vigor the plan moved forward. The Greensburg property was purchased at a very reasonable figure and the school was opened under the jurisdiction of the Ohio Conference in August of 1855.

Adam Kleinfelter, an Evangelical minister, was selected to be the first president of Greensburg Seminary. The first two teachers of the institution were Prof. J. A. Reubelt, an Evangelical graduate of Wyoming Seminary, and Prof. J. Snyder of Akron, Ohio. The tuition fees were almost identical with those established at Albright Seminary. Apparently the school buildings at Greensburg were practically new, and since the city of Akron was only 12 miles distant, the location of the school was advantageous.

Meanwhile, the situation at Albright Seminary grew considerably worse. The reasons given for the failure of the Berlin school through the church papers were four.<sup>1</sup> First, the failure of Prof. J. F. Eberhart's health. Second, the employment of too many assistant professors, resulting in a financial problem. Third, the failure of the health of Urich Eberhart, the chief agent for the collection of money to support the school. Fourth, the failure to build at Berlin.

Actually, conference records and intimations from other articles in the church papers suggest a more pertinent reason for the closing of Albright Seminary. The institution had enjoyed the considerable support of the community of Berlin, both financially and in the provision of students for the school. Suddenly, the interest of the community became decidedly cool. Several reasons suggest memselves as contributing to this change in attitude on the part of the citizenry of Berlin. Surely the proposal of the Ohio Conference to merge with Albright Seminary had reached the ears of the good people of Berlin, and must have raised doubts and campened enthusiasm. The failure of the Pittsburgh Conference to take action after the citizens of the town had pledged money for the erection of a college building must also have been disconcerting. In addition to these facts, the continued financial struggle of the institution and the hesitancy of the church to accept the largesse of the local citizens, lest

<sup>1.-</sup>The Evangelical Messenger, March 4, 1857, p. 36.

it become a local rather than a church project, must have operated negatively on the attitudes of the residents of Berlin regarding Albright Seminary.

In consequence, the proposal of the Ohio Conference to take Albright Seminary under its wing in a merger with Greensburg Seminary was not an unwelcome suggestion to the members of the Pittsburgh Conference.

#### Merger of Albright Seminary and Greensburg Seminary

Rev. C. Linderman was sent as the agent from the Pittsburgh Conference to make negotiations for the union of Albright and Greensburg Seminaries. The Albright Seminary group were already convinced of the wisdom of the move toward consolidation. The resultant agreement was that Albright Seminary was to be discontinued and the Pittsburgh Conference agreed to give their support to Greensburg Seminary in proportion to their interest in the school. Three of the twelve trustees of the merged institution were to be elected from the Pittsburgh Conference, and the territory of that conference was now open to solicitation of funds for the united school. The consummation of the merger took place during the year 1856-57.

Greensburg Seminary, despite the additional support of the Pittsburgh Conference, never achieved any real measure of security. Tuition fees were raised slightly and a determined effort was made to reduce an indebtedness of \$2,200 as well as to raise other funds to purchase necessary equipment for the school, but the people of the church at large seemed not to understand how much money was necessary to finance such a venture.

Under the direction of John Reubelt, principal-instructor, the school became more and more involved in debt. It is suggested by some of his contemporaries that Principal Reubelt was overambitious in attempting to build an academic program too broad in scope for the church to afford. A new building was constructed to house 125 students and equipment purchased to furnish it. Meanwhile the Rev. Mr. Kanagy, of the Ohio Conference was sent out as an agent to raise the necessary funds. The latter frequently wrote to *The Evangelical Messenger* complaining that there was no real fervor among the laity of the Ohio and Pittsburgh Conferences to support an educational project. In an effort to improve the situation, Principal Reubelt was replaced by the Rev. Mr. Augustine A. Smith, later selected to head Plainfield College, another educational venture of the Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin Conferences of the Evangelical Association. Other staff changes followed, but it is obvious that these steps were not sufficient to save the institution whose major problem was one of financial support. At length, in the face of continual economic difficulties the Ohio Conference in 1860 was instructed to draw up a deed in favor of Bishop Long, and sold the school to him. Bishop Long had agreed to take the responsibility of the school on his own shoulders.

The Civil War made conditions even more difficult for Greensburg Seminary, despite the vigorous and careful supervision of Bishop Long, and in 1865 he was forced to give up the effort and sold the school at considerable personal loss. In a short time, Greensburg Seminary passed out of existence.

Thus ended the first two efforts of the Evangelical Association to establish institutions of higher learning. The refreshing climax of the story, however, mitigates the unfortunate consequences of the first experiments, for the third attempt of the undaunted progenitors of a denominational school succeeded. It was this third school, begun by the West (now Central) Pennsylvania Conference at New Berlin, Union County, Pennsylvania, in 1856 which was the mother institution that later developed into Albright College, located at Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania. The story of the third school of the church is the purpose of this history, yet it should be remembered that the first two experiments were probably necessary to the success of the third venture. In the sense that Albright Seminary at Berlin and Greensburg Seminary in Ohio demonstrated the mistakes to be avoided in laying proper foundation for a permanent denominational school, they were not complete failures. It is also true that these earlier schools, brief though they were in existence, kept the educational spirit alive until the members of the church at large were finally attuned to the acceptability of and need for church sponsored institutions of learning.

The detailed history of Albright College will follow in the later chapters of this volume. A brief resume of its checkered career is presented at this point to serve as a guide to the reader in untangling the many threads which formed the pattern and contributed to the spiritual design of the existing institution at Reading.

#### Union Seminary at New Berlin

It was in 1847, under the influence of W. W. Orwig, later to be elected to the bishopric of the Evangelical Association, that an educational society was formed in the West Pennsylvania Conference.<sup>1</sup> The general purpose of this organization was to encourage educational efforts in the church. For several years this group confined its efforts to the purchase and dissemination of books among the conference clergy. It was not long, however, before the desire for a school or academy developed among the members of this society, in fact, such a proposal was made and a smaller committee appointed to work out such a program in 1850. This first proposal died still-born. When in 1852, the West Pennsylvania Conference was divided into two (the Pittsburgh Conference and the West (now Central) Pennsylvania Conference) one of the members of the original society. Urich Eberhart, was instrumental in establishing the aforementioned Albright Seminary.

Meanwhile the work of the educational society of the West Pennsylvania Conference continued. In 1854, the townspeople of New Berlin, a prominent Evangelical center, motivated by the agitation within the denomination for a school and also by local pride, offered generous aid if such an institution were to be established in their town. The matter was taken to the West Pennsylvania Conference session of 1854, and through the influence of some of the members of the educational society that conference adopted the following resolution:

> "A paper containing the proceedings and resolutions of a town meeting held at New Berlin, Pa., sometime ago in reference to the establishment of an institution of learning by our conference having been read before the conference. this subject was thereby introduced and after due discussion and explanation, on motion of M. J. Carothers, the conference resolved unanimously to establish such an institution within its bounds, provided sufficient funds be procured to warrant the undertaking."2

<sup>1.—</sup>The Evangelical Messenger, May 22, 1851. 2.—Proceedings of West Pennsylvania Conference, West Pennsylvania Conference Journal, 1854.

The original committee appointed included W. W. Orwig, J. M. Young and C. F. Deininger, and Simon Wolf was selected as a special agent to solicit funds.

Experience had by this time taught the need for sufficient financial backing. The goal was first set at \$15,000 and due to a genuine interest and concern in the West Pennsylvania Conference as well as in the town of New Berlin, the funds came in.

Through the suggestion of the committee, the East Pennsylvania Conference was invited to share in the establishment of the proposed seminary and such an agreement was reached at the next session of that conference.

In 1856, Union Seminary was begun with considerable enthusiasm, in a newly erected building at New Berlin. The problems of this school were again rooted in financial limitations, although its beginnings were far better prepared for economically than was true of either Albright or Greensburg Seminary. Through the consecrated Christian devotion of the leaders of the institution the school continued under denominational sponsorship up to the year 1863, when the Civil War made necessary a two-year suspension.

#### Union Seminary Becomes Central Pennsylvania College

Union Seminary again opened its doors in 1865 under the control of the educational society of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, and remained under this delegated authority until in 1883 the trustees of the educational society sold its interests to the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association, so that Union Seminary was once more under the direct control of the church. Through the untiring efforts of Principal A. E. Gobble, a new charter was secured for the educational institution at New Berlin in 1887, changing its name and status. It was re-named Central Pennsylvania College, which was both an acknowledgement that the school was now the particular responsibility of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, since the East Pennsylvania Conference had by this time formed an educational institution of its own, and also a testimony that the coveted status of a college had been achieved by the former Union Seminary.

#### The East Pennsylvania Conference and Schuylkill Seminary

Meanwhile, the East Pennsylvania Conference in 1881 had established Schuylkill Seminary in the city of Reading, as an educational institution of its own. In 1886 this institution was moved to the town of Fredericksburg, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, because of the considerable financial contributions given by Col. J. H. Lick to bring the school to that community.

Both Central Pennsylvania College and Schuylkill Seminary were in a fairly healthy condition when a conflict arose within the denomination which was to have wide repercussions within the church at large and all of its institutions.

The 19th Century Protestant churches in America were troubled with many sources of disagreement which frequently caused division in the ranks. Such questions as slavery, secret societies, forms of church government and powers of leadership led to separation in the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Reformed, United Brethren in Christ, and other churches.<sup>1</sup> The Evangelical Association also suffered such a division.

#### The Church Schism

Shortly after the Civil War, debates among certain leaders of the Evangelical Association broke out over theological questions, which were aired in the denominational papers. It is obvious that sincere and honest differences were beginning to appear among the church leaders. These theological questions were actually of quite secondary importance but they served to bring out into the open strong feelings of rivalry between two factions within the Evangelical Association.

Church historians do not always agree upon minute details, but all who have written about the tragic and unchristian consequences of the struggle which took place in the latter part of the 19th Century in the Evangelical Association seem to be agreed that two major issues were responsible for the final division. The question of episcopal powers was one basic factor in the conflict. There were those who believed that certain of the bishops in the church exercised too much authority, of an arbitrary type, and who also believed that the laity should be represented in the various official bodies of the de-

<sup>1.-</sup>Albright, "A History of the Evangelical Church", p. 326.

nomination. A second cause of division was a keen personal sense of rivalry among church leaders who seemed to be engaged in a struggle for power.

Despite the pleas of many lay members and the efforts of leaders of other denominations to arbitrate the differences, the situation became more acute until a break was inevitable.

The first real division took place in 1891. The General Conference of 1887 had delegated the power of naming the place for the 1891 session of the General Conference to the board of publication, and the board of publication chose the city of Indianapolis for the meeting. A minority group protested the right of the Conference of 1887 to delegate such authority, claiming such rights for the Mother Conference, i.e., the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association.<sup>1</sup> This group proceeded to name Philadelphia as the meeting place for the General Conference of 1891.

In consequence, both groups met separately at the two designated cities, each claiming to be the official body of the church. Thus for four years there existed two sets of officials and two representative bodies within the same denomination.

These unfortunate years were marked with the dismaying sight of civil court trials, the exchange of bitter and vituperative communications among church leaders, and the inevitable consequence, a division of one church into two.

The educational institutions were involved, of course, in the struggle. The first court action favored the minority group, which decision was appealed to the higher courts. Since Central Pennsylvania College and Schuylkill Seminary were both under the control of minority factions, their status remained unchanged, though doubtful. The higher courts reversed the decision of the lower courts, and in consequence the majority group kept the original name, "The Evangelical Association," and the minority group organized on November 30, 1894, at Naperville, Illinois, as the "United Evangelical Church."

The court decision awarded all church property to the Evangelical Association, which meant that the two Pennsylvania institutions though strongly pro-minority, were nevertheless awarded to the other faction.

1-Albright, "A History of the Evangelical Church", p. 328.

#### Albright Collegiate Institute

Schuylkill Seminary was duly turned over to the Evangelical Association, but most of the faculty and students did not remain at Fredericksburg. Instead, the United Evangelical Church proceeded to purchase the property of the defunct Palatinate College, a former institution of the Reformed Church at Myerstown, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, and the faculty and most of the students who had been at Fredericksburg, moved to the new site in 1895. The new institution was chartered as Albright Collegiate Institute in that year. The school at Myerstown was re-chartered, September 6, 1898, as Albright College of the United Evangelical Church.

Schuylkill College at Fredericksburg was continued by the Evangelical Association. Its problems were many, since the exodus of its former faculty and student body was a serious blow, and also the local residents of Fredericksburg were antagonistic because of their loyalty to the United Evangelical group.

The other institution of the church located at New Berlin also passed into the hands of the Evangelical Association by court action, but the United Evangelical Church took steps immediately to make a cash settlement for the property. Since the Central Pennsylvania Conference was almost unanimously loyal to the United Evangelical Church, the Evangelical Association was quite content with this solution. No record remains of the terms of settlement, but it appears that a very modest sum of money was involved in the transaction.

Thus two schools, one at New Berlin and the other at Myerstown, were now the responsibility of the United Evangelical Church, and the institution at Fredericksburg remained in the hands of the Evangelical Association.

#### The Merger of Central Pennsylvania College and Albright College

With the passage of time, it became apparent to many of the sponsors of Central Pennsylvania College that the location of the school at New Berlin was disadvantageous. Also, the burden of two colleges supported by so small an area of a recently divided church was not practical. In consequence, by action of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical Church, Central Pennsylvania College was merged with Albright College in September 1902. The school was moved from New Berlin to Myerstown, but the agreement of the Central Pennsylvania Conference was that Myerstown was to be only a temporary site of the merged institution, until such time as a more favorable location could be found. Since one of the motivating factors of the merger was to remove Central Pennsylvania College from a small town to a large center of population, it was natural that the Central Pennsylvania Conference leaders would insist on this provision, as Myerstown was also quite small.

#### Schuylkill Seminary Relocates in Reading, Pa.

The situation of Schuylkill Seminary at Fredericksburg continued to be difficult. When the school had first located at that town, it was fully expected that a railroad connection would shortly be established there by the Boston and Blue Mountain Railroad Company. In fact, that company had already graded the territory, but no roadbed had been laid. In the course of high railroad finance, the plan was abandoned, and the nearest railroad connection was five miles away at Jonestown.

The attitude of the townspeople, plus the loss of any further interest in the school by the Lick heirs, led the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association to abandon the school at Fredericksburg and move the institution to Reading. There they purchased the grounds and buildings of Selwyn Hall, a former Episcopal Diocesan School for boys, and Schuylkill Seminary was established at this place.

#### The Divided Church Is Reunited

One of the redeeming features of the subsequent history of the denomination is the reconciliation of the Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church. Both groups, by birth and conviction, belonged together and proved to be unhappy in separation. When tempers had quieted, just a few years after the division, both churches began to look for avenues to a restoration of fellowship. This movement was spurred by the young people of both groups, who could not understand why Christians should be unable to live in harmony. The idealism of youth, therefore, served to bring together their elders, who proceeded to make amends for an unsavory past.

The ecumenical spirit which led Protestant Christians to estab-

lish the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America in 1905 was caught by the Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church, both being brought together through participation in that meeting. From this time on the movement toward reunification gained strength and in the year 1922 the schism was healed in a merger, and the resultant united denomination now took the name, The Evangelical Church. Some churches, particularly in the Eastern area of the church, chose not to become part of the United Church, and organized as the Evangelical Congregational Church.

#### The Merger of Albright and Schuylkill Colleges

It was not long before a movement began within the reunited denomination to stabilize its educational efforts. The proposal of the Central Pennsylvania Conference at the time of the merger of Central Pennsylvania College and Albright College was to relocate the combined institution at a large center of population. It was natural, then, to consider Reading, where a school was already established and growing in a choice location, as the logical site for the united school. Since the combined school was to be located in Reading at the site of Schuylkill Seminary of the former Evangelical Association, it was decided to retain the name of Albright College, the other partner in the merger, which institution was to be moved from Myerstown. Thus in 1929, the fortunes of all the earlier educational institutions of the Evangelical Church in Pennsylvania (excepting the defunct Albright Seminary) were at length united in one college at Reading.

Albright College, the product of much toil and many sacrifices, stands as a testimony of the devoted concern of those pioneers who were convinced that it was not only possible but necessary for education to be used for the service of the Kingdom of God. In spite of financial limitations, personal sacrifices and the severe criticism of many of their contemporaries which ranged from open hostility against all education to appalling indifference, the faith of the few sturdy servants of Christian higher education triumphed.

This resume of the educational errors of the Evangelical Church is necessarily involved. In order to facilitate a clearer grasp of the educational lineage of Albright College, the following development of the present institution at Reading, is given in careful detail.

### CHAPTER II

# History of Union Seminary to the Civil War

The efforts of many leaders to found an institution of learning in the older conferences of the Evangelical Association finally came to fruition in 1854. On the morning of March 3 of that year, at the fourteenth annual session of the West Pennsylvania (since 1859, Central Pennsylvania) Conference, the Rev. M. J. Carothers offered the following motion: *"Resolved*, that we establish an institution of learning within the bounds of the conference district, providing sufficient funds can be procured to warrant the undertaking." The conference, which then numbered 4,383 members, was in session in the Queen Street (now Bethlehem) Church, York, Pennsylvania. It passed the motion unanimously.

Before this conference closed, it had decided that the contemplated institution of learning should be located at New Berlin, Union County, and that arrangements should be made for the erection of a building as soon as \$15,000 should be secured by subscription. In order to encourage people to subscribe, it was provided that any contribution of \$20 or more could be taken out in tuition at the proposed institution, at the rate of \$20 per year per person, within twenty years.

A committee of five was appointed to select a name for the institution. They reported later in the session that it should be called "Union Seminary of the West Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association." At the same session, 30 of the 33 ministers present subscribed \$1,670 for the project. There were teo subscriptions of \$100 each, seven of \$50, six of \$30, and seven of \$20. Bishop Joseph Long, who presided at this session, subscribed \$50, explaining that he would like to do better, but had obligations to all the conferences.

Bishop John Seybert was also present at this session. When subscriptions were taken, "he rose on the platform, and assured the conference that he was not opposed to good schools and to education; but as his *dam* had of late, been drained so very hard for other purposes, he hoped that he would be excused for the present."<sup>1</sup> The

<sup>1.-</sup>Editorial by W. W. Orwig, The Evangelical Messenger, March 29, 1854, p. 52.

average cash salary per year for an unmarried preacher at this time was slightly less than \$100.

Two factors conspired to bring the conference to this point. First, the movement for the founding of an institution of higher learning by the Evangelical Association had grown to considerable proportions. Despite the setback which they suffered when the popular vote ordered in 1847 went against them, the friends of education had been extremely active. The Pittsburgh Conference, newly formed from the West Pennsylvania Conference, held its first session in 1852, and voted at that time to establish an institution known as "Albright Seminary of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Evangelical Association." This seminary was opened in August, 1853, at Berlin, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, with 160 students. It has the distinction of being the first school founded by the Evangelical Church. It continued for three years until 1856, when its assets were merged with those of Greensburg Seminary of the Ohio Conference, at Greensburg, Ohio.

The second factor was the situation in New Berlin and the local pride of the people there. Since 1815 this village had been the county seat of Union County, and since 1817, the headquarters of the Evangelical Association. It now faced the loss of the publishing house of the denomination; by vote of the general conference of 1851, the publishing interests were to be moved to the more central city of Cleveland, Ohio, as soon as \$9,000 could be raised and a building erected. This had been done, and the transfer now was imminent. It actually took place in time for *The Evangelical Messenger* of April 26, 1854, to come from Cleveland rather than New Berlin.

Furthermore, in 1852 the citizens of New Berlin complained about the condition of the county buildings and asked for new ones. This aroused a storm of protest from other parts of the county, and sentiment began to grow for the division of Union County. Wellinformed citizens of New Berlin knew that if the county was divided they could not hope to retain the county seat. In 1855 this movement culminated in the division of Union County so that its southern half became known as Snyder County, with Penn's Creek as the dividing boundary. Since New Berlin was located on the north bank of Penn's Creek, it obviously could not remain the county seat. This was moved to Lewisburg (1950 population, 5,268) in December of the same year. Since they were confronted with the imminent loss of the publishing house, and since their prospects of remaining the county seat were becoming increasingly dim, the people of New Berlin in 1854 were anxious to recover some of their prestige by attracting a new educational institution.

#### Historical Sketch of New Berlin

The residents of New Berlin could support their claims for an educational institution with some convincing evidence. New Berlin had long been known as the "Mecca" of the Evangelical Association. This part of Pennsylvania was opened officially to white settlers November 5, 1768, when Governors Thomas and Richard Penn purchased a large tract of land on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River for the use of officers of the Pennsylvania Regiment who had served in the French and Indian War. Some earlier inhabitants had been massacred by Indians in the notorious Penn's Creek massacre of October 16, 1755, which took place not far from the present site of New Berlin. The first permanent settler on the site was a tanner named John Beatty, who established a residence there in 1769. The town was laid out by George Long in 1792, and it was known as Longstown for some years. It is located at the head of Dry Valley, which at this point is about two miles wide. The north bank of Penn's Creek, upon which it is built, forms a low bluff. Immediately north of the town is the Shamokin mountain, a ridge which extends eight miles east of New Berlin to the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, at Winfield. West of New Berlin the abrupt end of Jack's Mountain may be seen. The town is twelve miles from Lewisburg, five miles from Mifflinburg (both now in Union County), ten miles from Selinsgrove, and eight miles from Middleburg, nowin Snyder County.

Population figures culled from various sources for New Berlin and neighboring towns show that the 1840 census gave New Berlin 679 inhabitants, "including one colored person." According to the same census, Mifflinburg's population was 704, and Lewisburg's, 1,220. The whole population of Union County as then constituted numbered 22,787.

The 1860 census showed New Berlin at its peak of population, with 779; the reporter for the Union County Star and Lewisburg Chronicle, June 6, 1862, adds, "plus 100 for known errors." The same census gave the population of Mifflinburg as 865. By the time the 1870 census was taken, New Berlin had shrunk to 646 inhabitants; Mifflinburg numbered 911, and Lewisburg had grown to 3,121. The census of 1950 recorded a population of 589 in New Berlin.

New Berlin was visited by Jacob Albright, founder of the Evangelical Association, and John Walter, his first assistant, in June, 1805. Walter preached several times in the schoolhouse (the first school was opened here in 1800), and a "class" of members of the Evangelical Association was formed.

The first church building in the denomination was erected at New Berlin in 1816, and dedicated March 2, 1817, by Rev. John Dreisbach. The importance of this church may be seen by the fact that 18 annual conferences and three general conferences were held within its walls. It was a log building, 38 by 34 feet, one story high, later remodelled inside and out. It was destroyed in 1873, when a new building was erected. W. W. Orwig says of it, "Several considerable revivals took place in it, although the society there never was very numerous."<sup>1</sup>

The first printing establishment of the Evangelical Association was located in a frame building 26 by 20 feet, beside this church. After ten or twelve years, the church abandoned this project as unprofitable, and it was carried on by a private individual. The establishment of the first periodical, *Der Christliche Botschafter (The Christian Messenger*), in 1836, led to the reestablishment of the publishing house in a substantial dwelling in New Berlin in the next year. In 1837 and for some years thereafter, W. W. Orwig was principal book agent and editor of the *Botschafter*. In 1854, after seventeen years of operation at New Berlin, the rapid growth of the church westward and the fact that the town was not accessible by railroad had forced the removal of the publishing house to Cleveland.

When Union County was erected from Northumberland County in 1813, the commissioners appointed to select a county seat decided in favor of New Berlin, despite the vigorous protests of Lewisburg, which was a much larger place, though not as centrally located. The name "New Berlin" had been given to the village instead of the earlier "Longstown," because settlers of German descent became predominant in it about 1810. The county buildings were first occupied

<sup>1.-</sup>W. W. Orwig, "History of the Evangelical Association," p. 92.

in New Berlin in 1815, and the post office was first established March 13 of the same year. The temper of the community at this time may be judged from an advertisement of the first fair held there in 1816: "Boxers and gamblers are not invited, but may attend at their risk."<sup>1</sup> The town was incorporated as a borough in 1837.

Some interesting sidelights of New Berlin are found in I. D. Rupp's "History and Topography of Northumberland, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, Union, Columbia, Juniata, and Clinton Counties, Pennsylvania," published at Lancaster in 1847. In 1813 the town contained only five or six frame houses, but in 1847 it included nearly 100 dwellings, a fine court house and county offices of brick, and a stone jail. There were four churches in New Berlin at this time; one was a Union Lutheran and Reformed Church, one Methodist, and one Presbyterian, in addition to one of the Evangelical Association.

Mention of the Presbyterian Church prompts a reference to the division of New Berlin into two sections, German in the South, and Scotch-Irish in the north. The Presbyterians were drawn from the last-named group. Their church remained a center of the cultural and educational life in New Berlin for some time. The Scotch-Irish were a prominent minority in the town, but they eventually moved out or were absorbed by the German majority.

In 1847 there were several stores and two taverns in New Berlin. Of the 679 inhabitants listed in the 1840 census, five were engaged in agriculture, 87 in manufacturing trade, 18 in the learned professions, and one in navigation. The "navigator" must have been engaged in work on Penn's Creek, which was navigable for "arks and rafts" for 50 miles. New Berlin, which was located 12 miles from the creek's mouth (at Selinsgrove), was the natural center of the trade on this waterway.

New Berlin was a cultural center of some importance throughout the nineteenth century. At various times between 1816 and 1855, about fifteen newspapers were published there. Some were Whig, some Democratic in political affiliation; some were strongly Anti-Masonic; some were Presbyterian, and some were Evangelical; some were English, some were German, and some were printed in both languages.

<sup>1.-</sup>F. A. Godcharles, Chronicles of Central Pennsylvania, New York, 1944, Vol. III, p. 379.

In 1852 The Family Presbyterian was merged with The Good Samaritan, a family newspaper edited by A. Swineford, a member of a large family which was prominent both in the Presbyterian Church in New Berlin and in the history of Union Seminary. This paper carried on a long discussion on the favorite Calvinistic doctrine of predestination with The Evangelical Messenger, also published in New Berlin at that time, which followed the Arminian theology and emphasized free will.

One of the most colorful editors at New Berlin in these days of "personal journalism" was Israel Gutelius, who became proprietor of *The Union Star*. He lost control of this paper in some unknown way, and in 1851 he began the publication of *Der Union Demokrat*, a weekly that was printed half in German and half in English. It had a circulation of 1,000, which was more than the circulation of any other two of the six newspapers then published in the county.

When the aforementioned question of dividing Union County came up, early in 1853, Gutelius took a firm stand in favor of division. This made him so unpopular in New Berlin that he left town in March of that year, and moved his paper to Selinsgrove, meanwhile hurling maledictions at his enemies in New Berlin.

The election on the division of the county, held March 16, 1855, had a number of curious results. The advocates of division won their cause by 2,553 votes to 2,508. The chief advocates of division were Lewisburg, which hoped to become the county seat of the northern half, and Selinsgrove, which had similar aspirations for the southern half, now to be known as Snyder County. Except for Selinsgrove and a few other sections, the southern half voted overwhelmingly against the division. When the time came to select a county seat for Snyder County, Selinsgrove lost to Middleburg, much to its and Gutelius' chagrin. Lewisburg, of course became the county seat of the northern section, which retained the name "Union."

Another prominent figure in New Berlin's cultural life was Joseph R. Lotz, who came to the town as a mill hand, but prepared himself for the study of medicine, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1827, and practiced in the town for nearly fifty years. In Cooper's "Surgical Dictionary" of 1844, the name of Dr. Lotz appears among the thirty best surgeons in the United States.

By 1854 New Berlin had established a record of some concern

for education. The "New Berlin Classical School" was opened by a stock company in 1820, and in 1830, George A. Snyder, son of Governor Simon Snyder, was its principal. This school had ceased to function in 1835, so that the town was without facilities for secondary education in 1854. Compulsory elementary education, as provided for by the common school act of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1834, was introduced into New Berlin in 1838. Free secondary education had not yet progressed far in Pennsylvania. The feeling at this time was that secondary education was a matter for the individual, and not the state, to provide.

The most recent secondary institution in New Berlin was Mt. Annata Seminary, conducted on a farm at the east end of town. It was a "female seminary," operated by Mr. and Mrs. John Flinn, of New York City. This institution opened September 27, 1847, and continued with varying degrees of success until 1852, when the building was destroyed by fire and the school was discontinued.

Mifflinburg Academy was opened in 1829, but by 1854, it had languished to such a degree that the borough purchased the property. Lewisburg (now Bucknell) University held its first classes in 1846, and the old rivalry between Lewisburg and New Berlin strengthened the desire for a school at the latter place. Freeburg (1950 population, 506), a village in the southern half of what was then Union County, founded an academy controlled by the Lutheran and Reformed churches. Its first principal was Jacob S. Whitman, who later became a member of Union Seminary's first faculty.

#### First Moves Toward the Founding of Union Seminary

In January, 1854, W. W. Orwig was forced by the fatal illness of Editor Henry Fisher to put out several issues of *The Evangelical Messenger*, which was the English organ of the church (founded 1848). Orwig was at this time principal book agent, or as we should now say, publisher, and Charles G. Koch was editor of *Der Christliche Botschafter*. Orwig had been reared in Union County, and at this time had been living in New Berlin for some years. As will appear from the many references to him in this account, he was one of the most intelligent and forward-looking men in the Evangelical Association at this time. While many people cooperated in the founding of Union Seminary, he must be regarded as its founder in a very special sense. He had already pioneered in the formation of Sunday Schools and the conference missionary society, and in 1850 he had been a member of the commission that had founded the mission to Germany.

In the *Messenger* for January 4, 1854, Orwig suggested that an institution of learning be founded at New Berlin, since the book establishment was to be moved to Cleveland. The publishing house at New Berlin was a two-story building 60 by 48 feet. This could be bought and used in some way as part of the institution, Orwig thought. The project could be started, in his opinion, if the church could raise \$10,000.

This suggestion quickly struck fire. On Monday, January 9, the citizens of New Berlin held a town meeting with Col. John Swineford in the chair, for the purpose of urging the East and West Pennsylvania Conferences of the Evangelical Association to found a seminary at New Berlin. As reported in the *Messenger* of January 18, the citizens pointed out that "there is probably no town in either conference better located for this purpose than New Berlin. The tempter has but few emissaries here, and as for health, good morals, and order, it is perhaps not surpassed by any other in either conference."

They called attention further to the central location of New Berlin. Although it was in the West Pennsylvania Conference, it was only eight miles from the Susquehanna, which was the boundary separating it from the East Pennsylvania Conference. They specified that the seminary should be non-sectarian, although with a strong Christian atmosphere. They promised that New Berlin would furnish 30 to 50 "permanent scholars," and Union County, 75 to 100 more. Finally, they commissioned Rev. W. W. Orwig and Rev. C. G. Koch to present these proceedings to the two conferences.

These gentlemen first attended the East Peunsylvania Conference, which met in its fifteenth session beginning February 22, 1854, at Pottsville. They were received and made advisory members, and given a respectful hearing, but they were unable to win anything but moral support from the East Pennsylvania Conference at this time. The conference action was as follows: "We as a conference are highly favorable to such institutions, and we highly esteem the proposal, but are at present unable to decide on a location."<sup>1</sup> The

<sup>1.-</sup>The Evangelical Messenger, March 29, 1854, p. 51.

desire of this conference for a seminary of its own may be illustrated from the proposal in 1850 to inquire whether the county buildings at Orwigsburg, recently vacated by the removal of the Schuylkill County seat to Pottsville, might be acquired for such an institution.<sup>1</sup>. A committee was appointed to look into the matter, but there is no record of a report on it.

At the West Pennsylvania Conference in York, March 3, Orwig and Koch found a favorable response, as already described. The conference proceeded to elect seven trustees, four ministers (W. W. Orwig, J. Boas, J. Dunlap, and L. May) and three laymen (H. D. Maize, M. Dreisbach, and H. High). In addition, they selected Simon Wolf and W. W. Orwig as solicitors to raise the \$15,000 authorized by their action. Most of the burden of fund-raising fell upon the capable shoulders of Wolf, since Orwig was also authorized to spend some time in writing the history of the Evangelical Association. Orwig moved from New Berlin to Carlisle for the purpose, and there he made valuable contacts with Dickinson College.

Union County made a marvelous response to the movement to found Union Seminary. The *Messenger* for April 26, 1854 (the first one published at Cleveland) has two items which illustrate the enthusiasm in and around New Berlin. On page 60 is found the following quotation from the New Berlin *Union Times*:

"The Union Seminary at this place will not be greatly surpassed by our neighbors of Lewisburg, in any respect. The main structure will be put up first, on a liberal and adequate scale, capable of accommodating at least six hundred students. About seven thousand dollars have already been subscribed, five thousand of which have been raised in town. The fifteen thousand dollars required to start upon will be subscribed in a month's time. It is believed that fifty thousand dollars can be raised by October next, which, considering the price of labor and cheapness of boarding in New Berlin, will be equivalent to an expenditure of seventy-five thousand dollars at Lewisburg." The local pride of this scribe is all too obvious. His prediction concerning the \$50,000 never came true. Although Union Seminary and Central Pennsylvania College were maintained at New Berlin for 46 years by heroic effort and sacrifice, they never attained the stability and influence of Lewisburg (Bucknell) University.

<sup>1.-</sup>S. C. Breyfogel, "Evangelical Landmarks", Reading, 1888, p. 126.

In this same issue of The Evangelical Messenger, p. 61, W. W. Orwig corroborated the report that \$5,000 had already been raised in New Berlin. He set the total at \$10,000, all of which was raised in Union County except the \$1,670 subscribed at the West Pennsylvania Conference session. He gave Simon Wolf credit for having raised most of the money, and said of him that nobody could refuse him unless he was a "confirmed miser."

The trustees elected by the West Pennsylvania Conference met at New Berlin, October 4, 1854, with Jacob Boas as president, Lewis May, secretary, and H. D. Maize, treasurer. At this time it was reported that the conference was still \$480 short of the \$15,000 required, and the trustees made themselves personally responsible for this amount. They bought lots on the north side of New Berlin, totalling six acres in area, from Isaac Schlenker, Esq., and Dr. J. Lotz. Schlenker was paid \$700, and Lotz \$800.

The main building, they decided at this time, was to measure 48 by 75 feet, and was to be a three-story structure with a basement. The indefatigable team of Wolf and Orwig was appointed to visit similar institutions to benefit by their experience in the erection of buildings.1

A delegation from the West Pennsylvania Conference trustees approached the East Pennsylvania Conference once more when it met in Philadelphia, beginning February 28, 1855. Since the success of Union Seminary was virtually assured, the East Pennsylvania Conference, whose total membership this year was 5,967, agreed to enter the compact and help in the support and management of the institution. Like its sister group, this conference now elected seven trustees, four ministers (Solomon Neitz, M. F. Maize, J.M. Saylor, and Francis Hoffman) and three laymen (E. Hammer, Levi Miller, and Abraham Saylor). Solomon Neitz, who was one of the best German pulpit orators of his day, was appointed agent for the Seminary, to assist in the collection of funds. Union Seminary had been so named first because it was in Union County. Since the East Pennsylvania Conference joined in supporting it, it was a "union venture," and the name became doubly appropriate.

The newly-constituted board of trustees met at New Berlin, April 18, with eleven of its fourteen members present.<sup>2</sup> The election

<sup>1.—</sup>Der Christliche Botschafter, October 18, 1854. 2.—The Evangelical Messenger, May 16, 1855.

of officers resulted in the selection of W. W. Orwig as president, S. Wolf, secretary, and H. D. Maize, treasurer, all West Pennsylvania men. Before it adjourned late at night, April 19, the trustee board had prepared a petition for a charter and drawn up a constitution, by-laws, and rules and regulations. It had elected Orwig, its own president, as principal of the seminary. Francis Hendricks, A.M., and F. C. Hoffman, A.B., were chosen as instructors in the school. It was with great reluctance that Orwig accepted this assignment. According to his own statement, he deferred his acceptance for five months. His statement appears in an article on missions and education in the Botschafter for May 20, 1857, p. 81, after he had served as principal of Union Seminary for nearly a year and a half. In the course of the same article, he said that he absolutely did not seek or want the position. He had to face the criticism of those within the denomination who charged him with aiming at an easy job and a large salary.1

He explained that his salary for the first year was fixed at \$700 because Professor Hendricks was getting that amount, and the principal should have no less. Orwig remarked, in passing, that his family was more than twice as large as Hendricks'. At the last trustee meeting, he says, he requested that his salary be fixed at \$500 plus scholarships for several of his children. This was done. He claimed to be holding the position at a financial loss. He complained also that some members of the West Pennsylvania Conference refused to contribute anything to Union Seminary. In fact, he said, the support of the institution came largely from people outside the Evangelical Association, who gave amounts of \$50 or \$100 or \$200, or purchased scholarships in those amounts. It appears that the ministers of the conference were heartily in favor of higher education, but many of its lay members still cherished the opposition to it which had defeated the proposal to found a school in 1847.

#### Life of W. W. Orwig and First Faculty Members

Orwig's reluctance to accept the principalship was natural; it resulted from the meagerness of his formal education and his lack of experience in educational matters. He was born near Orwigsburg, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1810. His greatgrandfather had come from Germany. In 1815 the family moved to

<sup>1,---&</sup>quot;eine fette Stelle oder ein grosses Salarium"

Buffalo Valley, Hartley Township, Union County. As far as can be ascertained, he had little more than two years of schooling, when he was about nine or ten years of age.<sup>1</sup> In a note in the Messenger of March 15, 1854, Orwig describes the ten-foot snowbanks which he saw in Philadelphia on February 28 of that year, and says they reminded him of those he saw when he went to school between Buffalo and Jack's Mountain 35 years before, when he was nine years old. He is said to have attended school in New Berlin for one quarter of the year 1820.

Despite his meager schooling, he learned to read and write both German and English with great facility. He worked as a farmer and a miller, but he must also have been an omnivorous reader.

In May, 1825, when he was fifteen, he visited Orwigsburg with his mother when the great "Orwigsburg revival" was at its height, and was deeply impressed. Early in June, 1826, he visited a campmeeting at New Berlin and became a seeker at the altar, but without gaining complete satisfaction. After he returned home, Saturday, June 4, he received full assurance that his sins were forgiven in an experience which colored and transformed his whole life.

He was licensed as a preacher by the Eastern Conference of the Evangelical Association in June, 1828. His first charge was Center Circuit in Center County, where he was junior preacher to James Barber. There were almost 30 appointments on this circuit, and he preached nearly every day in the year, besides carrying on other church work.

After five years as an itinerant minister he was elected presiding elder in 1833. His literary attainments were so well known that three years later, at the age of 26, he was elected principal book steward of the denomination. He aided in setting up the publishing house at New Berlin in 1837, and in the same year became the second editor of Der Christliche Botschafter (founded 1836). For two years, according to his own account,<sup>2</sup> he was publisher, editor, proofreader, book-keeper, circulation manager, and shipping clerk all in one, working 16 to 18 hours per day. In 1839 Charles Hammer became publisher, and Orwig could confine his activities to editing the periodical.

<sup>1.—</sup>The Evangelical Messenger, December 8, 1859, p. 196. 2.—See his 'Kurze Lebensbeschreibung des Autors,' appended to his ''52 Predigten,'' Cleveland, 1882.

For the five years from 1843 to 1848 he returned to the pastorate in the West Pennsylvania Conference, serving in York and Baltimore. In 1848 he came back to the publishing house and served until 1854, when as we have seen, it was moved to Cleveland, and Orwig retired to Carlisle to write the history of the denomination.

He was principal of Union Seminary from 1856 to 1859, when he was elected bishop. At the end of his four-year term in the episcopal office he failed of reelection, which was unprecedented in the church at that time. He was, however, again elected editor of the *Botschafter* at that time (1863), and for the rest of his long and active life he served as editor, or treasurer of the missionary society, or pastor (active or retired), until his death in Cleveland, Ohio, May 29, 1889.

He was married in 1832 to Susanna Rishel. Three sons and seven daughters were born to them, of whom one son and four daughters preceded their father in death. Despite the fact that he lived to be almost 79 years old, we read of recurring periods of ill health as early as his fiftieth year.

Bishop Rudolph Dubs, who preached Orwig's funeral sermon, said of him, "He was in his day, the most progressive leader in our church."<sup>1</sup>

He pioneered not only in founding the first permanent educational institution of the church, but in Sunday School work, missions, and catechetical instruction. In many cases he had to work against a dead weight of conservative feeling. He was a controversialist of note, and his "feud" with Solomon Neitz on the doctrine of "Christian Perfection" is one of the better known chapters in Evangelical Church history. Orwig represented the majority and official church view in this controversy, namely, that sanctification was a separate work of grace, and rooted out all sin; he supported this doctrine with more tenacity than bitterness. Neitz was sometimes censured for his views by annual and general conferences, but he was never dealt with severely.

Orwig's views on education are typically expressed in his article on education and missions in the *Botschafter* of February 25, 1857, p. 33. In it he says that few branches of the Christian Church have suffered so much from prejudice against education as the Evangelical

1.-The Evangelical Messenger, June 4, 1889, p. 356.

Association has. As a result of it, among 500 preachers in the church, not one could be found who was capable of fitting himself for service as a missionary to the heathen. It was difficult for the church to find enough capable men who could supply the periodicals, books, and tracts that it needed. It is seldom, he says, that a man who has been educated in one church leaves it for another. Of the faculty of Union Seminary he says in the same article, "The faculty of the seminary is well chosen and strong, with the exception of myself."

There is some reason to believe, however, that Orwig was tolerably well fitted for his work as an educator. Besides being principal, he was professor of "moral science and the German language." His ecclesiastical background gave him an excellent foundation to teach the former, and his proficiency in German was well known. Bishop Dubs, who was himself a native German, says that he "cultivated a pure German," and that some thought him vain because of it. His public utterances and his writing in German were comparatively free from the influence of Pennsylvania German, which was spoken all around him. At the same time, it must have been embarrassing for him to see in the early faculty lists that all the teachers of regular academic subjects had some kind of degree except the principal.

We may close our consideration of the founder's personality by quoting a contemporary estimate of him from *The Evangelical Messenger* for December 8, 1859, p. 196, soon after he had been elected bishop: "That Mr. Orwig is in many respects a remarkable man need not be stated. His intellect does not seem to be of that brilliant order which startles and amazes the world, though he is far removed from being dull or slow. But what it lacks in brilliancy, is more than recompensed by solidity. He has a sound reliable judgment, and an unflinching firmness of character. His temper, which seems to be of the sanguine bilious order, he has learned to keep in perfect control, and hence is seldom or never thrown off his guard. But his predominant feature of character . . . is his indomitable energy and untiring perseverance."

The second member of the faculty, elected April 18, 1855, was Rev. Francis Hendricks, A.M., who was to be professor of mathematics. Rev. Mr. Hendricks was at that time pastor of the Presbyterian Church at New Berlin. He was born in Fayette, New York, in 1820, and graduated from Union College in 1846. After some years as a teacher he entered Auburn Theological Seminary, and graduated in 1852; shortly thereafter he was ordained as a Presbyterian minister. He had come to New Berlin in 1853.

Before Union Seminary began operations, however, Hendricks accepted a call to a church in Fremont, Ohio, where he remained for one year. Early in 1857 he returned to Northumberland, Pennsylvania, eleven miles from New Berlin. At that time he also began his career as a teacher in Union Seminary; the first salary was paid him before April 15, 1857.

All the sources agree that Rev. Mr. Hendricks was an exceptionally fine teacher. In 1859 he became principal of Union Seminary, but in the spring of 1860 he requested to be relieved of this position in order to accept a call to a church. After several pastorates in Delaware and Philadelphia he became chaplain of the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia in 1880, and he died there August 5, 1890.

He must have had fond memories of his days at the seminary; he revisited New Berlin in the fall of 1883 and preached the Thanksgiving sermon in the Presbyterian Church. An over-enthusiastic student reporter in *The Student's Visitor*, Vol. II, No. 4, December, 1883, p. 101, made him superintendent, rather than chaplain of the hospital.

The third member of the original faculty was Francis C. Hoffman, the son of Francis Hoffman, who spent 60 years as an itinerant minister in the East Pennsylvania Conference. The elder Hoffman had the privilege, quite rare in that day, of living in one city for six consecutive years. At the conferences of 1846 and 1847 he was assigned to the Philadelphia station, and for the four years following (1848-1852) he was presiding elder of the Philadelphia district of the conference. His son took advantage of the educational opportunities offered by this city, and graduated from the Central High School, Philadelphia (founded 1836). It was the custom of this high school to grant the A.B. degree in those days, and Francis C. Hoffman had that degree. He was professor of "English branches and bookkeeping." He remained an instructor in Union Seminary (with interruptions) from 1856 until 1863, when its operations were suspended for two years. He then became its principal from 1865 to 1860. The records of the Central Pennsylvania Conference show that he served the Cumberland Circuit in 1860.

That Francis C. Hoffman was one of the most promising young men in the church at this time is shown by his election in 1860, with F. W. Heidner, to go as one of the first missionaries to a heathen country. By 1863 it was decided that these young men should study medicine and that their field would be India. The general conference held in the fall of that year decided that the Civil War and financial difficulties made it impossible to send them, and neither of them went to the mission field. Heidner became professor of German at Northwestern (now North Central) College, in Naperville, Illinois.

At a meeting of the trustees held at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1855, the board "could not fully decide with regard to the requisite number of teachers." A committee of five was appointed to make this decision. It met November 13, and reported that Jacob S. Whitman, late principal of Freeburg Academy, had been engaged as an assistant.1

Whitman was professor of natural science at Union Seminary 1856-1859. He was born near Pottstown, Pennsylvania, in 1827, and graduated from Marshall College, Mercersburg, (now Franklin and Marshall, Lancaster) in 1849. He was the first principal of Freeburg Academy, founded at Freeburg, Union (now Snyder) County, in 1852. For the academic year 1854-1855 he was the first county superintendent of the Union County schools.

After leaving Union Seminary in 1859 he became professor of natural sciences at the Farmers' High School (from 1874 Pennsylvania State College, since 1955 Pennsylvania State University) until 1866. For the last two years of this period he was vice president of that institution. He became a member of the original faculty of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas, in 1875, and died August 12, 1894.

In the early notices of Union Seminary his name is given with the A.M. degree. Some time in his career he also acquired an M.D. The memory of him was still green in 1916, when Dr. A. E. Gobble gave him credit for beginning the fine collection of specimens now in the Albright College museum.<sup>2</sup>

The growing interest of the East Pennsylvania Conference in Union Seminary was indicated by a letter in the Messenger for June

<sup>1.—</sup>The Evangelical Messenger, November 28, 1855, p. 192. 2.—J. D. Shortess and A. D. Gramley, "The Evangelical Centennial Celebration", Harrisburg, 1916, p. 40.

27, 1855, from an anonymous correspondent in that conference. He said that the seminary building at New Berlin was progressing nicely, and that it might be possible to open the institution in November. He urged that the ministers and laymen of his conference support the institution to the utmost.

#### The Building Completed

The long-awaited announcement of the seminary's opening finally made its appearance in *The Evangelical Messenger* for November 28, 1855, p. 188, in an article signed by S. Wolf, secretary of the board of trustees. The date was set as January 3, 1856. The building is described in some detail in this announcement. It was of brick, with stone trim, three stories with basement, 75 feet long and 48 feet wide. The first and second stories were each 13 feet high. They contained a chapel, two large study rooms, and a number of recitation rooms or other large rooms. The third story, ten feet high, had eleven rooms, used mostly for dormitories. The basement, eight feet high, was half above ground.

According to this announcement, the building was heated by two furnaces in the basement. The probability is, however, that these furnaces were never installed. In 1878, when John D. Shortess, '82, first attended the seminary, the basement was not fully excavated, and the rooms had long been heated with individual coal stoves. This, together with the use of kerosene lamps, created a major fire hazard, but the building never suffered any serious damage by fire.

There was a steeple on the building, with a good bell and with space for a town clock that was unfortunately never installed. The total cost of the building was estimated at \$12,000; it was actually a few hundred dollars less.

A fine pen drawing of the Union Seminary building in its original state is now to be found on the wall of the Alumni Memorial Library of Albright College.<sup>1</sup> It shows a small portico over the main entrance and a set of steps leading to the chapel door to the left. The building had seven windows across the front and three at each

<sup>1.—</sup>Presented to the college by Mrs. Grace G. Willaman, '10, daughter of Dr. A. E. Gobble, who was connected with Union Seminary, Central Pennsylvania College, and Albright College at Myerstown from 1879 to his death in 1929. This is probably the drawing referred to in the Central Pennsylvania Collegian of January, 1888, (p. 43), as having been presented by John W. Berge, '84, who was later a teacher at Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

end. It underwent extensive alterations, including the addition of a fourth story, in 1883.

An extant photograph of the 1890's, the property of Mrs. Grace G. Willaman, shows the interior of the chapel. A raised platform extended across the whole front of the chapel, with a parlor organ in one corner and a piano in the other. In the center was a pulpit; on the wall behind it hung a portrait of W. W. Orwig, founder of the school. In the left front of the room, just below the platform, was a small, round coal stove. The students were seated on straightbacked pews; the capacity of the hall was about 350, according to R. C. Walker, '02, who was student janitor in the 90's. It was lighted by kerosene lamps in the front and on a central chandelier.

The faculty members mentioned in the November 28 Messenger announcement are W. W. Orwig, F. C. Hoffman, and A. S. Sassaman. Whitman's election is reported in the same number.

Augustus S. Sassaman was born in Douglass Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1834. He had graduated from Dickinson College at the age of 21, in 1855, a few months before he was called to the faculty of Union Seminary as professor of ancient languages. He remained in this position until 1860, when he was elected principal. He resigned two years later, when the Civil War had made the future of the seminary a dubious one. Later he read law at Lewisburg and was admitted to the bar there in December, 1863. He returned to his native Berks County the next year, and in 1875 he was elected Additional Law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas there, serving until January 4, 1886. He died September 17, 1895.

The aforementioned announcement further stated that the year would be divided into two terms, the first one of six months, extending to June, and the second one beginning August 75 and lasting four months. The institution promised to prepare students for teaching or for any class in college. The charter of the seminary, which had been granted by the Court of Common Pleas of Union County, December 17, 1855, allowed it to graduate only young women, after a three-year course. Young men had to go elsewhere to finish their college work.

Until the establishment of a boarding house, according to this announcement, students from "abroad" would be boarded by respectable families in and near town. The total charge for meals, room, bed, light, and towels was \$2 per week! Washing was \$1 per month, or by the dozen pieces. The textbooks for the various courses as listed could be bought at the seminary.

Directions for reaching New Berlin are given by W. W. Orwig in the *Messenger* for December 26, 1855. Those who came from the north and east by railroad could stop at Northumberland. From there they took the stage coach for the 11-mile ride to New Berlin; the stage ran every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning. Those from the south and west went by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to Millerstown, 30 miles west of Harrisburg, from which place a stage left for New Berlin every Tuesday morning, arriving the same day. Some idea of stagecoach travel in this period may be gained from an advertisement of the *Union Star* of Lewisburg for May 15, 1840, which offers stage service between Northumberland and Lewistown, a distance of 54 miles, for six cents per mile, or \$3.00 in round numbers. The journey lasted from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.

#### The Opening of Union Seminary

The formal opening of Union Seminary took place, as planned, on Thursday, January 3, 1856. People began to gather in New Berlin the day before, when a meeting of the trustee board was held. An air of excitement pervaded the quiet town, and the principal, W. W. Orwig, observed that it had become a "little Athens."

The weather was poor in the morning, but it cleared in the afternoon, when the seminary bell summoned the guests to the chapel for the dedicatory services. They filled it nearly to capacity. The dedicatory address was made by Herman Merrills Johnson, professor of English literature at Dickinson College, Carlisle. Professor Johnson, a native of New York State, was at this time in his fortieth year, and had been teaching since his graduation from Wesleyan University in 1839; he had come to Dickinson in 1850. His star was in the ascendancy, for he was elected president of Dickinson College in 1860, and served in that capacity until his death, April 5, 1868. Principal Orwig had undoubtedly learned to know him during his two years' residence in Carlisle. A. S. Sassaman's appointment to the faculty was also due to the contacts which Orwig made during those years.

Professor Johnson's subject was "The Culture of the Mind, and How It Should be Attained." He laid great stress on the necessity of religious and moral training in connection with education. "A godless man without learning is a bad man, but with education he is a veritable demon," he said.<sup>1</sup> Local ministers of the Presbyterian and Reformed churches assisted with the exercises. In the evening, Professor Johnson preached, using as his text, I Corinthians 15:17, "If Christ hath not been raised, your faith is vain."

Principal Orwig and Professors Whitman, Sassaman, and Hoffman were present for the beginning of the term. By January 7, 66 students had enrolled. This number increased gradually, because students could enroll at any time, although it was preferred that they do so at the beginning of a term, or at least at the beginning of a month. Lewis May, in a note to the *Botschafter* for February 27, 1856, said that there were more than 70 students, many of whom had advanced standing. He appealed for increased support for the school, but also expressed the hope that the faculty would not have too much trouble with "spoiled children."

The beginning of the second half of the first term was announced by Orwig in a communication of great interest.<sup>2</sup> The date set for it was April 3, and it was to be three months long. The tuition charge was \$26 per academic year, unless paid in advance, in which case it was \$20. Music, French, painting, and drawing required a slight extra charge. Most of the students at this time paid their tuition with the "scholarships" that were issued with a contribution of \$20 or more to the seminary. This practice was to have severe repercussions within a few years.

By this time, Orwig reported, the former book-establishment had been converted into a girls' dormitory and boarding-house, run by H. D. Maize, who was treasurer of the trustee board. The enrollment at this point was 76, "51 male and 25 female," and more were expected. "Two and perhaps three more teachers are soon to be added," he says. Beginnings had been made toward a library and a museum.

In the same announcement, additional details were given on the way to reach New Berlin. Those coming from the southeast or south could go to the junction, 18 miles west of Harrisburg, and

<sup>1.-</sup>See report by Lewis May, Der Christliche Botschafter, February 13, 1856.

<sup>2.-</sup>Der Christliche Botschafter, March 12, 1856, p. 45.

take the canal-boat or stagecoach to Northumberland. Those coming from the west could leave the train at Lewistown, 40 miles from New Berlin, and complete the journey by stagecoach, which left Lewistown every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning.

The Union Times of New Berlin expressed itself as follows near the end of the first term: "The success of this institution, not yet six months in operation, exceeds the expectation of its most sanguine friends and patrons. It is certainly in a flourishing condition, already numbering nearly 140 pupils, mostly grown young men and ladies from different parts of the state, who generally seem highly pleased with the teachers and the regulations of the school. The location and arrangement of the building is admired by all visitors, as the most pleasant and convenient known, and in our opinion, cannot be surpassed. No pains or labor are spared, on the part of the professors, to rank the institution among the first of its kind in the land; and their competency as teachers is not doubted by one acquainted with their qualifications, and their indefatigable efforts in their vocation. Notwithstanding the circulation of unfounded reports in regard to the prosperity of the institution by malignant individuals. the number of students has been increasing until almost the close of the present session: and we are informed the next sessionwhich will commence on the second Thursday in August-will open with a large accession of students."

As the first year in the history of Union Seminary drew to a close, Principal Orwig took advantage of the opportunity to sum up the year's work and look toward the future, in the *Botschafter* for November 19, 1886, p. 189. He announced that the first term of the second year would begin January 1, 1857, and continue until the middle of June. The second term would extend from the first Wednesday in August to the middle of December. The total number of students the first year, he said, was almost 200, of whom not more than 140 were present at one time. The total expenses for a whole year's work were \$120 to \$125, including tuition, board and room, and laundry. Board and room were still \$2 per week, and laundry \$1 per week or fifty cents per dozen pieces. Boys were housed in private homes, girls in the official boarding house.

At the same time, Orwig complained that some children behaved worse in school than they did at home. He had a word of admonition for the church people, many of whom were not yet in favor of schools such as this, and he pleaded for increased support from all sources.

Not all the friends of education in the Evangelical Association were as tolerant of their opponents as Orwig. One of them expressed himself thus: "If there are any 'old fogies' in our church, let us pass by them. They make but a ridiculous figure at most trudging along their flat stationary earth, with their divinely inspired 'almanacs' under their arms, praying whenever they see a young collegian, 'Lord, I thank thee that I am not as this man.'"<sup>1</sup>

#### The First Catalogs

The first catalog of the institution was published late in 1856. The only copy known to be in existence is in the possession of Mrs. Anna Reber Horlacher, of Mifflinburg (Central Pennsylvania College, 1899), who permitted the authors to examine it in September, 1948. Containing a picture of the building, it listed eight faculty members. In addition to the five already mentioned, this list included George B. Dechant, instructor of vocal music; Amanda M. Evans, preceptress and instructor of instrumental music; and Hester A. Stoner, teacher in the primary department. The name of Rev. F. Hendricks, A.M., appears with the note that he "will enter upon duty at the commencement of the next session." The catalog was printed by a Philadelphia firm.

The 200 students enrolled during the year are divided as follows: seminary proper, 161 (113 male, 48 female); primary department, 39 (16 male, 23 female). The fourteen trustees are listed, and mention is made of the Excelsior Literary Society. The courses are not materially different from those in the second catalog, which will be described presently.

Reference is made to the first catalog in a note published in the *Botschafter* for January 28, 1857, p. 21 by the editor, C. G. Koch. After describing the catalog, Koch expressed his concern over the fact that the building was to be paid for with funds obtained for scholarships, most of which would eventually be used for tuition. He had discussed this matter with Orwig, he said, and the latter had assured him that the school was aware of the danger, and hoped for additional funds.

1.-""Pennsylvanian," writing in The Evangelical Messenger, June 10, 1857, p. 89.

The second and third catalogs (for 1857 and 1858 respectively) are in the college files; they were, therefore, available for detailed study, and reveal much of interest concerning this period.

The second catalog, printed in Lewisburg, lists the same faculty members as the first one, except that the teacher of the primary department is now Z. Hornberger instead of Hester A. Stoner. There were 242 students in all during that year, of whom 190 were in the seminary proper (128 males, 62 females), and 52 in the primary department (30 males, 22 females).

Of the 128 males in the seminary, 23 were from New Berlin, and many others came from nearby points. No less than 28 of them came from the territory of the East Pennsylvania Conference. They came from such cities as Reading (100 miles distant), Harrisburg (61 miles), Philadelphia (150 miles), Shamokin (29 miles), and Bethlehem (156 miles), as well as smaller communities such as Springtown (Bucks County), Lehighton, Pine Grove, Tremont, Boyertown and Womelsdorf. One student, Daniel Ruth, from Sinking Spring, died during the year. Berrysburg, Uniontown, and Dalmatia, all small communities east of the Susquehanna and north of Harrisburg, sent a total of seven students.

Even within the bounds of the Central Pennsylvania Conference some students traveled a considerable distance. Shrewsbury and Glen Rock are towns south of York, not far from the Maryland line. Four students braved the journey of nearly 100 miles from these points to New Berlin. One young man came from Kewana, Indiana, the only male student from outside the state.

The 62 seminary girls were mostly from New Berlin and vicinity, but such places as Harrisburg, Womelsdorf, Pottsville, Allentown, and Uniontown were represented, and one came from Bellevue, Ohio. Practically all the 52 primary students were from New Berlin. It can readily be seen that Union Seminary found considerable favor both in its own community and in the two supporting conferences.

Several of the students were children of trustees. Orwig headed the list with six children in the school. His son, Thomas R. Orwig, was in the seminary. He had transferred from Dickinson College, where he spent three years, stayed at Union Seminary two years, and entered Lewisburg University in 1860, graduating with honors July 31, 1862. He entered the Union army at once, and died in Washington, D. C. of a kidney ailment, December 1, of the same year. Five days later his father, then bishop, brought his body to New Berlin, and the burial took place in the New Berlin cemetery December 9. Thomas had already attained the rank of sergeant. His tombstone bears the following inscription, "Remember me in your prayers and rest easy, for I place my trust in God. I will try to do my duty as a soldier faithfully and bravely, and try to be prepared for death, should it come soon or late." Two of his sisters, Mary C. and Susan M., were in the seminary, and three others, Ada C., Lizzie E., and Martha F., were in the primary school.

Concerning the course of study, the 1857 catalog says on p. 13, ". . . the course of instruction in this institution embraces all the branches usually taught in seminaries and academies of the higher grade, adapted to prepare students for active business life, teaching, the study of a profession or for any class in college."

The seminary was not empowered to grant degrees of any kind, but it could award a diploma to young women who completed the following three-year course:

First year: arithmetic, algebra, analytical grammar, physiology, natural philosophy, bookkeeping, botany, ancient history and German.

Second year: geometry, physical geography, astronomy, rhetoric, geology, natural theology, mediaeval history, German and French.

Third year: natural history, criticism, mental and moral science, English language, chemistry, evidences of Christianity, Butler's "Analogy," modern history, German and French.

Latin or Greek might be substituted for German or French, since any two languages would meet the requirement.

The male students in the seminary followed no regularly prescribed curriculum during this year (1857). The courses available to them may be seen in the list of textbooks on p. 12 of the catalog, which shows that the following courses were offered:

*English:* reading and speaking, orthography, etymology, grammar, composition, bookkeeping, U. S. history, ancient and mediaeval history, modern history, rhetoric, logic, criticism, English language, Constitution of the U. S. *Mathematics:* intellectual and written arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, analytical geometry, surveying, intellectual algebra.

Natural Sciences: physical geography, physiology, natural philosophy, botany, astronomy, chemistry, natural history, geology.

Mental Science: psychology, moral science, natural theology, evidence of Christianity, Butler's "Analogy."

Latin: first lessons, grammar, reader, exercises, Caesar, Cicero and Sallust, Virgil, Horace, Cicero "De Amicitia" and "De Senectute" and "Tusculan Disputations."

Greek: first lessons, grammar, reader, Xenophon's "Anabasis," "Cyropaedia" and "Memorabilia," Homer, Acts of the Apostles, Herodotus, Demosthenes.

German: grammar, reader, New Testament, Goethe's "Faust." French grammar, reader, "Telemaque," "Corinne."

An innovation of the year 1857 was a teacher's course, begun April I of that year. According to a notice in the *Botschafter* for June 3, 1857, p. 96, students who covered three terms of work and showed aptitude for teaching were given a diploma. Those who attended one or two terms received a written certificate. The 1857 catalog, continuing, says, "The Normal Class commences on the first day of April of each year and continues five months." It outlines the course as follows:

#### First Year

Reading, writing, declamation and composition, intellectual and written arithmetic, geography with mapping, orthography, etymology and English grammar.

# Second Year

Reading, writing, declamation and composition, history, bookkeeping, grammar, analysis, arithmetic, intellectual and written, algebra, physical geography, natural philosophy, theory and practice of teaching.

# Third Year

Grammar, arithmetic and geography reviewed, algebra, geometry, five books, rhetoric, criticism, reading, writing, declamation and composition, laws of health and mind (lectures), Constitution of the United States, theory and practice of teaching (lectures), and vocal music.

In a note published in the *Messenger* for July 22, 1857, p. 120, Principal Orwig announced this "normal department," which had then been in operation for several months. He said that the first session included all studies required by law for teaching, and that to the second and third session as given in the catalog he added "Teachers' Experimental Class," which was probably a form of practice teaching. According to this announcement, teachers' classes were formed every spring and continued during summer and fall.

This curriculum prepared the student for teaching in the elementary grades of the public schools. Each year the county superintendent conducted examinations for the purpose of certifying teachers. Those who passed the examinations were given a provisional certificate for the first year, and continued to take examinations annually until the county superintendent was satisfied with their work and certified them permanently.

Under "Location," the town of New Berlin is described as "one of the healthiest and most agreeable towns in the state, ten miles southwest of Lewisburg. It is a neat and retired town, yet by means of stage connections with Lewisburg on the Sunbury and Erie, and Lewistown on the Central Rail Road, is easy of access from all parts of the country. Beautiful scenery and pure mountain air are some of its physical advantages, which together with the morality and sociability of the place cannot fail to render it a suitable location for an institution of learning."

Applicants for admission were expected to "sustain good moral character and to pledge themselves to observe the rules and regulations of the school." Concerning the time of enrolment, the catalog says, p. 15, "It is not only desirable, but highly important, that all students be present at the commencement of the session, although they will be received at any time and admitted to the classes for which they may be found prepared. All will be charged tuition from the commencement to the close of the session, except those who enter for a half session only; and no deduction will be made for abscence [sic] except in case of protracted sickness." Tuition was to be paid in advance. The discipline of the seminary is described as "mild, but firm and decisive; avoiding improper severity, yet insisting on strict order, prompt obedience, good deportment and industry." Each student was "required to attend reading the Scriptures and prayer in the seminary chapel, every morning and evening, and to attend public worship on the Sabbath at such places as parents or guardians may designate in writing."

Parents or guardians might select any of the five churches of New Berlin: Evangelical Association, Lutheran, Reformed, Presbyterian, or United Brethren.

Concerning examination, the catalog records on p. 17, "An examination in the studies pursued will be held at the close of each session, and at least once a year a public exhibition, at which original essays will be read by the ladies, and orations delivered by the gentlemen."

The first "exhibition" of which we know was held June 17, 1857, after two days of examinations. Since there were no graduating classes, this took the place of regular commencement exercises.

The first anniversary of the Excelsior Literary Society, held June 16, 1857, was an outstanding feature of this exhibition. The speaker for the occasion was Rev. Emanuel V. Gerhart, president of Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, since its formation by a merger of Franklin College and Marshall College in 1853. President Gerhart, who had just passed his fortieth birthday at this time, was a native of Freeburg. He continued as president until 1866, and spent most of his active life thereafter as a professor in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in Mercersburg and later at Lancaster. His subject on this occasion was, "The Age, and the Man Adapted to the Age."

#### Finances in 1857

The financial condition of the seminary at this time was good, but certain aspects of it were beginning to cause uneasiness among the officials and trustees. The concern expressed by C. G. Koch<sup>1</sup> was dealt with by Orwig in the same periodical for February 25, 1857. He pointed out that the financial situation of the seminary was none too bright. The erection of the building from scholarship

<sup>1.-</sup>Der Christliche Botschafter, January 28, 1857, p. 21.

funds was what we should call a "calculated risk"; when the trustees took the step they knew that they would have to collect a great deal more money. Orwig saw clearly that the institution needed an endowment. Of the actual financial status of the institution he says, "The costs are high, but so far we are free of debt, and \$4,000 in scholarships are still outstanding."

The West Pennsylvania Conference in 1857 authorized a committee of three to make a thorough examination into the accounts of Union Seminary and report at the next conference. The report of the committee<sup>1</sup> reveals the seminary's financial condition at this time in detail. The figures below are taken from this report.

Receipts from the beginning to April 15, 1857, were as follows:

From S. Wolf	

\$ 18,006.03

Simon Wolf's preeminence as a collector was due not only to his energy and spirit, but to the fact that he collected in the West Pennsylvania Conference and especially in Union County. Neitz's efforts in the East Pennsylvania Conference were obviously not attended with good results.

Total expenses up to April 15, 1856, after three and one-half months of operation, were as follows, including the cost of the building:

Lumber, sash and window frames\$	1,997.68
Bricks	1,967.68
Hardware, bell, nails, etc.	9,665.17
Freight, storage	220.61
Digging cellar, labor	157.42
Carpenter work	1,043.31
Mason work (bricklaying)	1,010.97
Sand, lime, hair, plastering	941.29
Tin, roofing and spouting	450.00
Insurance	88.00
Sundries	65.75

1.--J. D. Shortess and A. D. Gramley, "History of the Central Pennsylvania Conference", Harrisburg, 1940, pp. 84-85.

Furniture and painting	302.36
Ground, recording deed, interest, etc	1,146.84
Expenses for Agent and Trustees	645.52
Stone window and door sills	190.16
Digging well, walling, and pump	91.00
Chemical apparatus	330.00
Sexton	40.00
W. W. Orwig on salary	40.00
J. S. Whitman on salary	75.00
A. S. Sassaman on salary	75.00
F. C. Hoffman on salary	100.00

## \$12,643.76

An additional exhibit shows the expenses from April 15, 1856, to April 15, 1857. First, the salaries are listed as follows:

W. W. Orwig\$	860.00
J. S. Whitman	525.00
A. S. Sassaman	420.00
F. C. Hoffman	385.00
Miss Evans	266.00
Miss Stoner	114.00
Prof. Hendricks	50.00
Mr. Dechant	44.00

\$ 2,664.00

Other expenses for the same period were:	Ba
Day labor\$	281.41
Janitor	137.73
Printing and advertising	49.16
Coal	78.37
Furniture	35.00
Painting	88.00
Traveling expenses of trustees	21.95
Mason work	32.93
Insurance	67.50
Sexton	34.00
Painting	66.31

Carpenter work	145.91
Sundries	17.56
Lumber	117.30
Mr. Dechant, salary	44.00

#### \$ 1,217.13

Total expenses for the period were therefore \$3,881.13. The balance in the treasury April 15, 1857, was \$1,481.14.

From these reports it will be seen that the cost of erecting and furnishing the building was \$11,668.24 (expenses to April 15, 1856, minus salaries and expenses for agent and trustees).

Another shot fired in the warfare of the Evangelical leaders against the ultra-conservative tendencies of some members was in an editorial by C. G. Koch in the *Botschafter* for March 11, 1857, in which he quotes one liberal brother as saying, "The Methodist Church is in danger of falling through pride, the Evangelical Association through miserliness (Geiz)."

In August of 1857 another stumbling block was put in the way of the young institution when the "panic of 1857" broke upon the nation. One year later Orwig comments on the situation as follows, "Down to the commencement of the pecuniary crisis a year ago, we got along smoothly; but since that time we have been falling back from month to month."<sup>1</sup> The gold rush of 1848 had awakened a wave of reckless speculation, especially in the west. Railroads were constructed too quickly, manufacturers expanded too fast, and banks loaned on insufficient collateral. The western banks closed first, and many eastern ones followed their example. They left in their wake ruined depositors, closed factories, thousands of unemployed men, and 14 bankrupt railroads. The price of wheat fell from \$2 per bushel to 75 cents, to the distress of the farmers and all who depended on them. It was not until 1860 that industry returned to normal.

This "pecuniary crisis" soon began to make itself felt in the life of Union Seminary. On September 2, 1857, Orwig sent the last in a series of articles on education to C. G. Koch for the *Botschafter*. It was lost in the mail, and had to be rewritten, but it finally ap-

<sup>1.-</sup>The Evangelical Messenger, August 5, 1858, p. 124.

peared in the issue for October 7. In it he said that Union Seminary had succeeded beyond all expectations, but that Simon Wolf was discouraged because the sale of scholarships was falling off, and so were contributions in general. Some people were beginning to complain about the high cost of educating their children.

In the same periodical for December 16, 1857, Orwig gave a report of the seminary's second year of existence. He reported 240 students (the catalog listed 242), "many of whom were present the whole year." The conduct was very good on the whole, he said, but he quaintly added, "Some little trouble has been magnified by enemies of the institution." Board and room could now be had at a price ranging from  $\$1.62\frac{1}{2}$  to \$2.00 per week.

#### 1858 Begins With a Revival

The year 1858 opened with a development that must have pleased even those in the Evangelical Association who were opposed to higher education. A revival broke out in New Berlin, in which the students of Union Seminary took an active part. Meetings were held in the seminary chapel for several weeks, with 70 to 80 scholars present every evening, and as many as 15 to 25 penitents at the altar. Among the new converts were five ministers' sons from four different denominations, which gives us a fair idea of the nonsectarian character of the student body.<sup>1</sup>

At the annual meeting of the trustees reported in the *Messenger* for May 27, 1858, Orwig was reelected president of the board, and B. Strickler, Esq., and William Gebhart, both laymen, were elected secretary and treasurer respectively. It was reported that the receipts for the year were \$4,499.26 and expenditures \$4,374.62, leaving a balance of \$124.64. However, there was an outstanding debt of nearly \$1,000 on faculty salaries, etc. This was due in part to the fact that there was still \$3,000 in scholarships that had not yet been paid for. Furthermore, about \$1,000 of the year's expenditures, the report continued, went for the salaries of agents and other expenditures of former years. It was recognized that the financial state of the country was not favorable for an endowment drive; the seminary must continue selling scholarships and asking for donations.

The trustees, recognizing that certain unsatisfactory practices

had arisen in connection with the sale of scholarships at second hand, adopted the following rule: "Having been informed that some individuals have sold their scholarships *in part*, and others *entirely* by the quarter or term, which is not in accordance with the original intention and condition of selling second hand scholarships, therefore:

Resolved, that hereafter, scholarships sold to a second person by those who hold them for less than a year, and if not transferred to the purchaser in writing, on the back of the certificate, are not available [sic] in the institution."

The boarding house for ladies, formerly run by an individual, was now to be conducted by the seminary, with a charge of \$1.75 per week for board and room. After January 1, 1859, the contingent fee would be raised from 70 cents to \$1.00.

A circular in the same periodical, signed by three trustees (F. Hoffman, S. Wolf, and Daniel Kreamer) says in part, "In supporting a Christian school of learning, we feel conscious that we are conferring a great benefit on the human race, and doing Christianity a signal service."

In the issue of the *Messenger* for July 8, 1858, S. Wolf could report (as of May 11) that in the past year \$1,000 had been subscribed for Union Seminary, and that he had collected \$2,140 on old and new subscriptions.

#### The Literary Societies

The year 1858 also saw an important development in the most noteworthy of extra-curricular activities, the literary societies. No educational institution of this period was complete without such a society. They afforded invaluable practice in reading, writing, public speaking, and parliamentary law, but they also aroused loyalties and rivalries that seem almost incomprehensible to the student of today. In many ways they took the place of fraternities. During the 1920's many of them suffered a swift decline, and most have now disappeared. The societies founded at Union Seminary had a continuous existence lasting until the transfer of Albright College from the Myerstown campus to Reading in the fall of 1929. Fortunately, minute books and other sources are available which give us a fairly complete picture of their work. From them we can obtain, even at this late date, some idea of the student life and thought in the earliest days.

The Excelsior Literary Society was organized by the male students of the seminary at some time during the first term of the school. Both the Excelsior and the rival society organized later were confined to young men, although ladies were sometimes admitted as visitors, and the ban against them as members was relaxed by the Neocosmian Society at a later date.

The first recorded minutes of the Excelsior Society now in existence are for April 18, 1857, when it "met as usual," and had obviously been in operation for some time. The first rift in the society's peaceful existence came in the meeting held September 12, 1857, when the following subject was proposed for debate, "Should our society be divided in two parts?"

In accordance with custom, this subject was debated two weeks later, on September 25, and the affirmative won. Accordingly, a prominent member of the society named Martin Luther Schoch, who later became an attorney in New Berlin, offered a resolution to implement this decision. He proposed that the group be divided into two distinct and independent societies, one of them to retain the name "Excelsior." The funds of the society were to be divided equally, and the chandelier and lamp which it owned were to be common property. This pacific proposal was defeated on October 2, and Schoch introduced it again, without reference to the funds, chandelier, or lamp. One week later this resolution was tabled, and nothing more came of it. It became clear that if a division was to occur, it would have to come in more violent fashion. In fact, spirited discussion and radical differences of opinion were the order of the day in this and other literary societies.

Personal differences were no doubt at the root of the proposal to create a new society, but great encouragement was given it by the rigid rules of the Excelsior Society and the strict interpretation put on them by some of its leaders. The minutes of the society show that members were fined from five to twenty-five cents for such things as the following: non-performance of a given part in the program, loud laughing, disorder, lying on the benches, sleeping, tardiness, unexcused absence, leaving the room without permission, being out of the room for more than 15 minutes, talking, speaking out of order, interrupting the order of business, failing to write for the society paper, using indecent and ungentlemanly language in the society, and failing to hand in a question for debate. The tipping of chairs against the wall was frowned upon, and the use of tobacco during the meeting was another reason for inflicting a fine. A later note indicates that spitting tobacco juice on the floor was sufficient cause for expulsion from the society.

Fines of this kind were the common property of literary societies at this time. They were imposed by the monitor, a regularly elected officer. The society could, and often did, excuse various members from the payment of them. Nevertheless, it is of record that on October 30, 1857, a member was expelled for his refusal to pay a five-cent fine.

The movement for division culminated in a meeting held January 11, 1858. Eighteen students gathered in a room in the seminary building and affixed their names to a resolution forming a new society. They were: Thomas R. Orwig, Christian Bishoff, Cyrus E. Breder, George E. Long, Preston Miller, William H. Miller, Simon Motz, Eugene Rizer, James E. Schoch, James L. Seebold, James G. Slenker, Benjamin Witmer, Michael Latsha, Frederick Aurand, William C. Geddes, Joseph R. Mason, George S. Kleckner and George Horlacher. Many of them were members of the Excelsior Society. T. R. Orwig, who was the principal's son, had been elected to the older society September 25, 1857. He was elected temporary chairman of the organization meeting, Latsha was chosen vice president, and Slenker was secretary.

At another meeting January 15, the group adopted the name, "Neocosmian," from two Greek words meaning "new world," or "new order." The society's motto was "Onward," contrasting with the slogan of the Excelsiors, which was "Higher." Union Seminary was now fitted out with two literary societies, whose history of rivalry and cooperation played a major part in the academic and social life of the institution.

The official history of the Neocosmian Literary Society, written by J. C. Oldt in 1889, reviews the careers of the eighteen original members of the society as follows (p. 28): "Three have passed from earth; viz., Orwig, who died in the army; Slenker, and Latsha. Mr. Slenker, who was a resident of New Berlin, had entered the legal profession and had a brilliant future before him, on the threshold of which he was called away. All the others so far as we know have been successful in their separate callings and not one but which stands well in his community."

Both societies were incorporated under charters granted by the Court of Common Pleas of Union County, the Excelsior Society, September 16, 1861, and the Neocosmian, February 20, 1864. The Neocosmian charter was granted in the midst of an "interregnum," when the activities of Union Seminary were suspended, from 1863 to 1865. New members entering both societies from 1889 on were given printed handbooks containing their charter, constitution, bylaws, and history.

The literary societies began their joint history with evidences of rivalry and of cooperation. At a special meeting held January 14, 1858, the Excelsiors refused the request of the new society to transcribe their constitution. The very next day, at a regular meeting, the parent society expressed its willingness to allow the Neocosmians to use their chandelier and lamp.

One week later they passed a resolution granting the use of the chandelier and lamp at a rental of 1.25 per year,  $68\frac{3}{4}$  cents to be paid at the beginning of the spring session, and the balance at the beginning of the fall session. The Neocosmians must "Fill the chandelier with camphene, and the lamp with fluid," and be responsible for any damage.

The chandelier and lamp in question were in the seminary chapel, where both societies met in the earlier days of their history. Camphene was a purified form of oil of turpentine, and the "fluid" referred to was "Potter's fluid," named after its inventor, and consisting of three parts of wood alcohol to one of purified oil of turpentine. Both camphene and "fluid" were highly explosive, but there is no record of any mishaps with them. Lamps which used them had long, slender, tapering brass tubes, which contained round wicks. The much safer kerosene did not come into general use until 1860, and even after that date camphene was used by the societies.

The chandelier and lamp were a fruitful source of controversy between the two societies for a while, as each side claimed that the other failed to live up to the letter of its agreement.

The spirit of discord soon raised its ugly head within the Neocosmian Society, too. On March 10, 1858, Michael Latsha was expelled for violating the laws of the society, then only two months old. At the same meeting, Frederick Aurand, another charter member, requested an honorable "dismission." His request was granted. Nevertheless, new members were constantly being added, and the work of the society went on without serious interruption.

Thomas R. Orwig was a talented young man who filled nearly every office in the Neocosmian Society during his two years at the seminary. His minutes as secretary are well kept in a legible handwriting with a minimum of errors. Some secretaries were worthy imitators of him, but it must also be recorded that others were close rivals of their present-day descendants in poor spelling and handwriting. Thomas Orwig's younger brother, Aaron W., became a member of the Neocosmian Society, April 7, and he also took a prominent part in its activities. He was a printer and the society's first librarian. Later he became a minister in the Evangelical Association.

Both societies elected a president, vice president, secretary (sometimes recording and corresponding secretaries), treasurer, and monitor. It was the duty of the last-named official to observe the conduct of the members in the meetings and levy such fines as might be necessary. In addition to these, there were other officers who were called a "president's cabinet" in the official history of the Excelsiors.<sup>1</sup> They were a bell-ringer, a lamp-lighter (or illuminator), a critic, and later a librarian and three editors of the society's paper. For a considerable time the main officers held sway for a six-weeks term, which meant that nearly everybody in the society was bound to hold office from time to time. Members of the "president's cabinet" were changed even more frequently. It seems that tending the tamps was a considerable chore, and at times the members showed reluctance to assume that duty. Now and then they received we come assistance from the "lady students."

The meetings followed a set pattern. The Excelsiors opened theirs with prayer from the beginning of the society; the Neocosmians did so after a resolution passed September 13, 1861. Roll call was next, and the absentees were noted in the minutes. The minutes of the previous meetings were read for approval, and appointments for the evening were made, most important of which was that of the critic. Thereupon the compositions were read and the

1.-D. L. Detra, "Excelsior Literary Society: History", New Berlin, 1889, p. 37.

declamations spoken, which had been assigned two weeks before. The critic then rendered his verdict on them. The high point of the evening was almost always a debate on a subject chosen and assigned two weeks in advance. If one or more of the debaters failed to appear, as sometimes happened, others were appointed to speak on the spur of the moment. The decision was rendered by the society as a whole, or by the president alone, or by three appointed judges, according to the current custom prescribed by the society.

The question for two weeks hence was then selected by some member appointed for that purpose (he could be fined if the society felt that the subject was unworthy of its attention), and the debaters were assigned their parts, two for the negative and two for the affirmative.

Under miscellaneous business, such items might come up as the remission of fines, requests for the use of lamps, petitions for honorable dismissal, and almost anything else. Resolutions and amendments were frequently proposed. Sometimes the members were called upon to speak extemporaneously on a subject handed to them just before they arose. The discussions on matters of business were often quite spirited, and sometimes they became pointedly personal. Through them the members learned a great deal about parliamentary practice. The meeting closed with the report of the monitor, who was charged with collecting the fines which he levied.

. The Excelsior Society normally met Friday evenings at seven o'clock. The Neocosmians at first met on Thursday at the same hour, because they had to use the same chandelier and lamp. As far as can be ascertained now, the Neocosmians were given a hall of their own in May, 1860, but the Excelsiors remained in the chapel until August of 1865, when the seminary was reopened after a twoyear suspension of its activities. At that time they were given a hall which they retained as long as the institution stayed in New Berlin.

The societies sometimes held open meetings to which the public was invited. At such times as the relations between them would permit it, they conducted joint meetings. Ladies were sometimes invited as visitors, and members of the faculty would occasionally attend and take part in the program.

The election of honorary members became a sore point between them as one society vied with the other for people of national fame. With magnificent impartiality they elected in the days before the Civil War such men as Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln, and Jefferson Davis. Other notables elected were Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley, Simon Cameron, William H. Seward, John C. Fremont, Millard Fillmore, and Franklin Pierce.

With regard to the first president of the Confederacy, it is evident the sentiment concerning him underwent a radical change. On February 7, 1866, the Excelsior Society decided to debate the question, "Would it be right to hang Jeff Davis?" He had, by the way, been elected by the Neocosmians. As nearly as can be ascertained, the Excelsiors decided against hanging Davis!

Most of the honorary members were people who were prominent in the community, the state, or the church. They were notified of their election by the corresponding secretary in the flowery style of the period, and they replied in similar vein. Some of them actually attended meetings of the society.

Both societies had libraries of considerable size. The Excelsior library dates back to August 20, 1858, when it was reported that Francis C. Hoffman, referred to as "late professor of the seminary," had 24 books which he wished to sell. The society voted to purchase them. By 1889 the Excelsior library contained 1500 volumes. The Neocosmians followed their example with a resolution to begin a library, September 2, 1858. Two weeks later they specified that members of either society could borrow books free of charge, but that outsiders must pay a rental of  $6\frac{1}{4}$  cents per month.

No school paper was issued at this time, but each society had its own paper, which was edited each six weeks and read before the whole student body, but not printed. The Excelsior paper, known as the *Literary Gem*, was established March 19, 1858, through a resolution offered by D. Gebhart. Each student was required to write an article for every number, and the president appointed three editors who were to put the paper in convenient form and read it before the faculty and student body. The *Neocosmian Journal*, a similar paper, was created by resolution on May 5, 1858. The younger society soon found it necessary to deal with the matter of plagiarism, for on August 26 of the same year it resolved "that members copying an article, and palming it off as their own be fined the sum of 25 cents." Four numbers of the *Journal* constituted a volume; they were to be bound and preserved in the library. Some of them have been preserved to the present day, and are in the college historical collection. In their day these papers edified, instructed, and amused the faculty and students. Neither society missed a chance for a sly dig at the other.

Although the young ladies of the seminary were not permitted to contribute to the literary society papers, they had a similar journal of their own, named *Dew Drops*, which was read in public before an interested audience, just as the *Literary Gem* and the *Journal* were read.

Commencements, or "exhibitions," were particularly important occasions for the literary societies. The members wore badges to mark them apart, and in the early days they sometimes spent as much as \$1.50 apiece on them. Until 1888 it was the custom to have each society designate a representative from its membership to deliver an oration at these times.

There is no better way to understand the student mind of this period than to consider the subjects they chose for debate in the literary societies. Some of them concerned recent events in American history. On January 8, 1858, the Excelsior Society announced the subject, "Was it right for Com. Paulding to take Walker from Central America?" This had occurred in December, 1857. William Walker was an adventurer who hoped to build up a pro-slavery empire somewhere "south of the border." Commodore Paulding of the U. S. Navy had forcibly removed him from Nicaragua.

The Missouri Compromise had been repealed or nullified by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854. The Neocosmian Society announced on August 12, 1858, that it would debate the question, "Was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise Just?" Two weeks later the debate on the question was "long and warm," but the affirmative finally won out.

The Neocosmians' subject on November 18, 1858, was "Should (John) Brown be hanged?" He had made his famous raid on Harper's Ferry, October 16, and he was actually hanged December 2. There is no record that this question was actually debated, although the society met on the day he was hanged. Because of certain omissions or inconsistencies in phrasing, it is often impossible to tell whether the affirmative or negative won the debate, which was normally held two weeks after the subject was announced. Politics reared its head in the subject announced by the Neocosmians on January 27, 1860, "Which has the better principles, the Democratic or Republican party?" The Republican Party had been formed in 1854, and in 1860 it was to nominate Abraham Lincoln for the presidency.

Other subjects involving national or world politics and policies were: "Would it be policy for United States to take Cuba if any other power would endeavor to do so?" (1857); "Is extent of country dangerous to our Union?" (1857); "Was it just in Napoleon to desire a divorce from Josephine?" (debated 1857; he had divorced her in 1809); "Should the government of the United States permit the Mormons to practice polygamy?" (debated 1857, Utah founded 1847); "Should the Americans sympathize with the people in Hindoostan in their struggle against the British rulers?" (1857); "Should Canada be annexed to the United States?" (1858); "Which has the greater right to complain, the Negro or the Indian?" (1859); "Should foreign immigration be encouraged?" (1860; 2,598,214 immigrants came to this country between 1851 and 1860); "Do inventions have a tendency to improve the condition of the laboring class?" (1860); "Would it be policy for our government to prohibit the making and sale of spirituous liquors?" (1857); "Should the American Indian be Christianized or exterminated?" (1858).

A large number of others from the period 1857-1860 are related directly or indirectly to the student and his school life: "Has the faculty a right to put restrictions on students living in town when away from the seminary?" "Should a student be allowed to have translations and keys to his exercises in school?" "Is an argumentation justifiable in defending a bad cause?" "Should students read novels?" "Does familiarity with the Bible produce dislike for it?" "Should intoxicating liquors be used for any purpose?" "Is there more happiness than misery in human life?" "Which presents the strongest inducement to vice, riches or poverty?" "Is the nineteenth century superior in merit to the brilliant days of Greece and Rome?" (won by affirmative).

Since only males above the age of 14 could belong to the societies at this time, some of their subjects had a decidedly masculine tone. We find among them: "Which has ruined the most men, liquor or women?" "Should a student court the ladies?" "Should male and female students associate?" (The strict rules of the period forbade this almost altogether.) The men were not wholly lacking in chivalry, since they decided these two questions in favor of the ladies: "Should a woman have the right to vote?" (1858, won by affirmative), and, "Is the mind of woman inferior to that of man?" (won by negative).

The dark days of the Civil War threw their shadow over this whole period, as reflected by these subjects: "Can the South do without the North, and the North without the South?" (1857) "Is slavery injurious to the United States?" "Do the signs of the times indicate a downfall of the republic?" (1858) "Which is more powerful in time of war, the army or the navy?" In October, 1865, when the war was over, the Excelsiors assigned the subject, "Is war ever justifiable?"

Subjects were often repeated. The ancient chestnuts involving the comparative power of the pen and the sword, or destructiveness of fire and water, recur with monotonous regularity. The relative greatness of Washington and Napoleon and the sorrows of the divorced Josephine were also common stock in trade.

### The "Exhibition" of 1858

The spring term of 1858 was brought to an end by an "exhibition" held Tuesday and Wednesday, June 15 and 16. By a fortunate circumstance this was fully reported in *The Evangelical Messenger* for July 8, 1858, p. 108, which, in turn, quotes from two Lewisburg newspapers.

On Tuesday evening the two literary societies presented James Pollock, of nearby Milton, as the orator of the occasion. He had just finished a three-year term as Governor of Pennsylvania, having served three terms in the House of Representatives at Washington, and having been appointed a president judge.

A correspondent for the Lewisburg *Home Gazette* described the setting of his address thus: "There was a stand erected in the open air, beautifully decorated, with the college building in the rear, and the green hills spread in a gay panorama before it." Illumination was furnished by the moon. "Ex-Governor Pollock commented on the absence of an auditorium in New Berlin large enough to hold the crowd, and waxed poetic concerning the beauty of his natural amphitheater. His subject was, "Historic Epochs of the World," and to judge from the outline of his speech, he must have covered the ground thoroughly. He was no dry and uninteresting speaker, however, since the observer reports, "Young America, the 'fast age,' the expansive age, and the ladies all came in for a share of consideration, compliment, wit and pleasantry."

The ladies had their exercises on Wednesday morning, June 16, at 10 a.m., presumably in the seminary chapel. They consisted of the reading of essays, "performances on the piano," and vocal music. The same evening about sundown the young men exhibited their skill out of doors. The program consisted of speeches, debating, and vocal and instrumental music. The literary societies were represented by members chosen for the purpose, the Excelsiors by David Gebhart and the Neocosmians (spelled "Neokosmean" in the report) by T. R. Orwig. Gebhart's subject was "Moral Heroism" and Orwig's, "Eloquence."

The same number of the *Messenger* carried on p. 109 a report by an anonymous "Observer" of this same exhibition. He was delighted with the work of the literary societies, and expressed himself thus: "It is a happy sight to see young men thus linked together in bonds of friendship and cooperation for mental and moral improvement." He was, however, a partisan of the Neocosmian Society, because he said it seemed to have more vigor than the Excelsiors, although it was only a few months old. Without mentioning names, he expressed a preference for Orwig's address over Gebhart's. "Observer" showed some confusion in that he attributed the Neocosmian motto, "Onward," to both societies.

"Observer" was therefore taken to task for partiality by one who signed himself "Aristides" (an Athenian statesman known as "The Just"), from New Berlin, in the *Messenger* for August 5. "Aristides" says that the Excelsior Society is somewhat larger in membership than the Neocosmian, and he deprecates any comparison of the two, such as the one made by "Observer." Returning to the Messenger of July 8, 1858, we find quoted an estimate of the seminary's work sent in to the Lewisburg *Chronicle* by someone from Northumberland. He refers to the seminaries as "next door neighbors of our colleges," and says that the students at Union Seminary compare well with college students in age. Its course of study, he declares, is equal to the first two years of a full collegiate course in English and classical education. T. G. Clewell, who was editor of the *Messenger* at this time, had an editorial in the July 8, 1858 issue, entitled "Our Literary Institutions," in which he praised the work of the two Evangelical schools, Greensburg Seminary and Union Seminary. He did not hesitate to say that Union Seminary had progressed farther than its older sister because of the excellent faculty that Principal Orwig was able to gather. He also saw clearly that both institutions were badly in need of endowment. In the meantime, they were forced to lead a kind of hand-to-mouth existence, depending on the money that could be raised in the conference.

Four weeks later W. W. Orwig replied at great length to this editorial, thanking Clewell for his help, correcting a few wrong emphases, but above all pleading for funds so that the seminary might continue. In November of the same year he proposed that \$2,000 be raised by 100 ten-dollar and 200 five-dollar contributions; he and several others on the faculty and trustee board offered to make the first subscriptions. By March 31, 1859, this plan had brought in \$900.<sup>1</sup>

#### The Catalog for 1858

In the catalog published at the end of 1858, the names of several new faculty members appear. Rev. Francis Hendricks was not on the faculty at this time, although he was in 1857 and 1859. His place was taken by Rev. John H. Leas, A.B., who taught mathematics and French. He was a member of the Central Pennsylvania Conference who became a trustee of the seminary in 1860, and was principal of the institution in the academic year 1862-63, just before it suspended operations for two years. From 1864 to 1869 he was professor of ancient languages at Northwestern College, Plainfield (since 1870 at Naperville), Illinois, which was at that time the only four-year college in the Evangelical Association.

Other new members of the staff were Albert H. Bassler, professor of vocal and instrumental music, William G. Engle (a student), assistant in the male department, Louisa Hoffman (a student), assistant in the female department, and Miss A. C. Horlacher, a new teacher in the primary department. Z. Hornberger, who had been listed as a teacher in the same department in 1857 as well as 1858, was now a minister.

1-The Evangelical Messenger, November 25, 1858, and March 31, 1859.

A. H. Bassler is listed in the 1857 catalog as a student from Kewana, Indiana. The contemporary sources are full of his praise as a musician and leader of choruses. In the literary societies, however, he was a stormy petrel, as the following excerpts from the minutes of the Excelsior Society for April 2, 1858, will show (David Gebhart was secretary): "During the latter part of these proceedings there was a great deal of disorder. Some few members took the liberty of interrupting the speakers by interrogations and denunciations, many whispered loudly or moved about in the room, and others to the great injury of their conduct hissed, and made noise with their feet. The monitor's report was then considered. On account of the numerous fines there were some sharp remarks, and excited talking, and Mr. A. H. Bassler asked for an honorable dismission from the society; a motion was made to that effect, which was immediately amended by a motion that a dismission be granted without the word 'honorable.' This mode of procedure produced quite a sensation, and successful efforts were made by some of the members to produce good feeling, and sober procedure. After some earnest remarks as to honorable principle and praiseworthy conduct. Mr. Bassler withdrew his request, and the motion and amendment were also recalled by the movers and seconders." In the final monitor's report, Bassler was fined ten cents for twice speaking out of order.

Bassler also gave the society some anxious moments when they tried to collect from him the money due for rental of their lamps for his singing societies. Finally, at the meeting September 10, 1858, he was summarily dismissed from the society.

The students are classified according to year and course for the first time in the 1858 catalog. Among the male students, there were three courses represented, the classical, the scientific, and what were called "English branches." In the classical course there were 24 first year students, 12 second year, and 5 third year men (J. W. B. Adams of Mifflinburg; David Gebhart, Thomas R. Orwig, William H. Roshong, and James G. Slenker, all of New Berlin). The scientific course, not divided by years, numbered 59 young men, and there were 62 who took "English branches" on the secondary level.

In the "Female Department" there were five members of the senior class, eight of the middle class, and eleven juniors. The preparatory group, not further subdivided, had 23 girls. The primary department included 26 males (of whom one died during the year) and 29 females.

The total enrollment for the seminary this year was, therefore, 264, of whom 209 were in the seminary proper, and 55 in the primary department. There were 188 males and 76 females in the total enrollment. This figure was the high-water mark for Union Seminary and Central Pennsylvania College at New Berlin.

Geographically, the students of 1858 showed about the same distribution as those of the previous year. There were no less than 12 students from Philadelphia, three from Reading, two from Baltimore, Maryland, one from Bellevue, Ohio, and another from San Francisco, California. The East Pennsylvania Conference area was again well represented, although most of the students came from Union County or nearby.

This catalog makes no changes in the courses of study or general information. Under "Literary Societies" it lists the Excelsior and Neocosmian Societies, but also mentions the "Teachers' Association" as a student organization of considerable merit.

## The Year 1859

The library of Union Seminary had grown to 1,200 volumes early in this year, according to a report by W. W. Orwig in the *Messenger* for February 3, 1859. He pleaded for further donations from generous people. An article in the same periodical for January 20 of that year, intimates that these books would be presented to the literary societies, which was done.

The trustee meeting of April 20 and 21, 1859, saw some important actions taken. Prof. Francis Hendricks was appointed assistant principal, and he must have taken an increasing part in conducting the affairs of the school. At the same time, despite the financial difficulties of the seminary, the trustees passed a resolution looking forward to the founding of a full four-year college, either at New Berlin or elsewhere. The name of the institution was to be "Central Pennsylvania College," even though the conference in which it was located was known as the West Pennsylvania Conference until it was changed to the Central Pennsylvania Conference at the General Conference in October, 1859. As soon as an endowment of \$50,000 was raised, the board would apply for a new charter. The treasurer reported receipts for the year of \$3,602.27 and expenditures of \$3,608.93, leaving a modest deficit of \$6.66. This was better than the trustees had hoped for, considering the hard times.

Prof. John H. Leas, of the seminary faculty, supported this proposal for a college in the *Messenger* for May 26, 1859. He asked, "Shall we always keep preparing our young men for the junior and senior classes, and then ask our sister churches to finish that which we cannot do? Furthermore, this causes the church to lose too many promising young men," he added.

Although this plan had to be abandoned a year later, it was never forgotten, and Central Pennsylvania College became a reality at New Berlin just 26 years later, in 1887, although on a smaller scale than was anticipated at this time.

Some of the students took this change of name so seriously that the institution was known as Central Pennsylvania College by anticipation in the minutes of the Excelsior Literary Society from November 5 to December 21, 1859.

The high point of 1859 was the commencement for the first graduating class. Final examinations were held Friday, June 10, and Monday, June 13. On Monday evening Prof. A. H. Bassler and his choir gave a concert before an audience that crowded the college chapel, despite a fifteen-cent admission charge. Tuesday evening, the literary societies sponsored an address by the Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, of Baltimore, who chose "Progress" as his subject. President Loomis of the University at Lewisburg pronounced the benediction at this service.

The commencement proper took place Wednesday, June 15, at 10 a.m., when the five ladies of the graduating class read their essays. Musical numbers were interspersed with the readings. The graduates, all residents of New Berlin, were: Kate Swineford, Annie H. Lotz, Louisa Aurand, Mary B. Lotz, and Lizzie C. German. Their essays were entitled "It Doth Not Yet Appear" What We Shall Be"; "The Use and Abuse of Talent"; "The Voice of God"; "Life and Its Aims," and "The Dead of St. Helena."

About 1,000 people were present at the commencement, which was held out-of-doors. The stage was erected, as usual, to the north of the seminary building. Prof. Francis Hendricks, the assistant principal, presented the diplomas to the graduates, and addressed

Jacob Albright, 1759-1808. Founder of "Die Evangelische Gemeinschaft", or the "Evangelical Association". Albright College was named in his honor.



Union Seminary, New Berlin, 1856 (from the first catalog, courtesy of Mrs. Anna Reber Horlacher, '99).

them "in a very appropriate and pathetic manner."<sup>1</sup> The prayer for this occasion was offered by the pastor of the New Berlin Lutheran church. A valedictory song, "Our Firm United Band," closed the exercises. Its words were written by a student named Henry Schwartz, and its music by Professor Bassler.

At 2:30 p.m. on the same day, Professor Hendricks addressed the students once more, and gave out the reports. The young men held their closing exercises that evening. Speeches were made by S. G. McCurdy, S. P. Strickler, Joseph Fisher, G. R. Spigelmyer, G. A. Smith, C. H. Hammer, S. W. Burg, W. B. Wagner, F. Aurand, F. M. Baker, A. Schoch, G. Miller, and H. Schwartz. C. S. Swineford represented the Excelsior Literary Society and E. A. Hoffman the Neocosmian.

The trustee board of the seminary met on the afternoon of Wednesday, July 15, to transact a piece of serious business. Principal Orwig had at last determined to resign. He must have prepared the way beforehand, because his resignation was received without comment or discussion. Professor Hendricks, who was "again, since the latter half of last term, in the service of the seminary," was unanimously elected principal. Then the board resolved that, "Whereas the services of W. W. Orwig cannot well be entirely dispensed with at present, hence, by his consent, he was elected assistant principal."<sup>2</sup> Orwig had voluntarily demoted himself and elevated his popular and competent friend, Rev. Mr. Hendricks, to the position of principal. Hendricks' prominence in the commencement was a harbinger of his coming election as principal.

This development was far from indicating that Orwig had lost interest in education. In a piece of editorial correspondence to the *Botschafter* for May 21, 1859, he hailed the trustee board's decision to make Union Seminary a college. It would be a good thing, he thought, to have a seminary and later a college in northwestern Illinois, perhaps at Freeport. The Pittsburgh and Ohio conferences should then join with the East and West Pennsylvania conferences in supporting the plan for a college in the east. Then a seminary might be founded in western Ohio and one in New York State, as branches for the college.

<sup>1.—</sup>The Evangelical Messenger, July 7, 1859, p. 109. For this commencement, see also the Lewisburg Union Star and Chronicle for June 17, 1859.

<sup>2.—</sup>The Evangelical Messenger, July 21, 1859, p. 120.

It is a pity that some such long-range plan was never carried out. Several western conferences united to form Plainfield College at Plainfield, Illinois, in 1861; its name was changed to Northwestern College (1865) and it was moved to Naperville, Illinois, in 1870. It is now known as North Central College. Orwig's plan of united action on education from the eastern conferences was not fully realized until 1928, when Albright and Schuylkill Colleges were merged.

Orwig furthermore retained his position as president of the board of trustees for some years. In this capacity he announced that the fall term would begin August 3 and end December 15, 1859.<sup>1</sup> Similarly, in the *Botschafter* for September 24, 1859, he published a letter asking the people to remember Union Seminary with their gifts. To encourage the people, he pointed out the example of the Lutheran Missionary Institute at Selinsgrove, 10 miles away, which had realized good results from a similar appeal. The cornerstone for the first building of this institution was laid September 1, 1858. It grew in the course of time to what is now Susquehanna University.

We do not know what plans Orwig may have had for his own future. The fact remains that he was elected a bishop of the Evangelical Association at the general conference held in Naperville October 17, 1859. His colleagues were the venerable Bishops John Seybert and Joseph Long. At the same session, the West Pennsylvania Conference was made the Central Pennsylvania Conference, which designation it has kept to the present day.

The new bishop continued to reside at New Berlin, and he began his first series of episcopal journeys December 17. In the meantime the board of trustees had filled the vacant position of assistant principal by electing Rev. Simon Wolf, whose interest in the seminary had never ceased. At the trustee meeting of January 11, 1860, Wolf's title was changed, at his own request to general agent.

# The Year 1860

Principal Francis Hendricks received a call to a Presbyterian church late in 1859, and accordingly requested a release from his position at the meeting of the trustee board, January 11, 1860. His

<sup>1.—</sup>The Evangelical Messenger, July 21, 1859, p. 120.

request was granted with reluctance. Miss S. N. Harrison also resigned as preceptress, and her position was filled by the election of Kate Swineford, one of the graduates of June, 1859.

A personal note in the *Central Pennsylvania Collegian* for December, 1887, mentions Miss Kate Swineford, '59, and Miss Harriet Swineford, '61, as assistant editors of the *Educational News* published at Philadelphia. The note adds, "They were both very successful teachers before entering on their present profession." In the Union Seminary catalog for 1907-08 reference is made to the "M. Katherine Swineford Memorial Library" in New Berlin, named in honor of the first-named lady who was formerly a student, teacher, and preceptress at Union Seminary.

The trustee board also decided to attack the financial problem in a new way. It proposed what was known as the "thirty-five cent plan," which meant that an attempt was to be made to collect that amount from each member of the East Pennsylvania and Central Pennsylvania Conferences. The former had 7,863 members at this time and the latter, 5,689, so that a considerable amount might have been realized. The collection of this money was to be made the responsibility of each local pastor, and no special agent for the seminary was appointed at this time.

Another trustee meeting reported in the *Botschafter* for May 12, 1860, is interesting for its detailed analysis of the seminary's financial situation. This report shows that the East Pennsylvania Conference contributed \$1,248.42 and the Central Pennsylvania Conference \$394; there was an operating deficit of \$551.66.

At the same session, the trustees recognized that they must abandon the plan to raise Union Seminary to college status. They asserted, however, that they had not forgotten it. Prof. A. S. Sassaman, one of the original faculty, was elected principal in Hendricks' place. He was to assume the principal's duties as soon as Hendricks answered the call to a church. Professor Sassaman was 26 years old at this time. He retained the principalship for two years, and then studied law.

No catalog of Union Seminary had been issued in the year 1859. In the spring of 1860, however, one was published for 1859-1860. A copy of this catalog is owned by John L. Pandel, Central Pennsylvania College, '00, of Burnham, Pennsylvania, who has made it available for study. Pandel's father, Frederick C. Pandel, came to this country from Baden, Germany, in 1854, when he was 18 years old. He was converted in an Evangelical Church in western New York, and came to Union Seminary about 1858 to prepare for the ministry; his address is given as Gasport, New York. Since he had learned French in Europe, he was able to act as an instructor in that language in the seminary. He delivered orations in French at the closing exercises of 1860 and 1861. After several years in the seminary he became a preacher in the Central Pennsylvania Conference and served from 1862 to 1866, after which he settled in York County.

The 1859-1860 catalog listed 241 students, divided as follows: males, preparatory department, first year, 11; second year, 21; collegiate department, freshman class, 16; sophomore class, 2; scientific course, 32; "English branches," 69; females, 22 in three classes above the preparatory department, and 26 in the preparatory department.

The two-term year was in force at this time. What was now called the first term began the first Thursday in August, 1860, and ended the second Wednesday in December. The second term began the first Thursday in January, 1861, and closed the second Wednesday in June.

The tuition was still \$20 per year, plus incidentals of \$1 per term. Music, with use of piano, was \$10 per quarter of 11 weeks; French, drawing, and painting were \$3 per quarter of 11 weeks; voice lessons were \$1 per quarter of 15 lessons, and board and room was \$1.75 per week.

For purposes of comparison, we may consider the figures for Greensburg Seminary at Greensburg, Ohio, the only other educational institution supported by the Evangelical Association at this time. It had 180 students, and its year was divided into three terms of 13 weeks, 15 weeks and 14 weeks respectively. The tuition for one year was \$19.56 for higher English branches and ancient and modern languages. For common English branches, it was \$14.70.<sup>1</sup>

## The Years 1861-1863

A fairly clear picture of Union Seminary's finances at this time is given in a letter published in the *Botschafter* for April 27, 1861,

<sup>1.—</sup>For report on both seminaries, see Der Christliche Botschafter for June 23, 1860, p. 101.

p. 65, signed by W. W. Orwig, J. H. Leas, and C. F. Deininger of the trustee board. These men pointed out that the institution was founded when times were good, but that the financial crisis of 1857 had dealt it a severe blow. Most of the money collection for scholarships went to erect the building, and annual collections became necessary. At the time of writing, they said, the debt was \$3,000. About \$2,000 had to be collected every year for running expenses; if the conferences could see fit to raise \$3,000 per year, all expenses could be met and the debt would be paid off in three years. The 35 cent plan of the past year was unsuccessful, they said, because there was no good system for carrying it out. The new plan, approved by both conferences, was that each pastor should raise at least \$30 per year on his field of service.

At the trustee meeting March 20, 1861, it was reported that Prof. F. C. Hoffman had once more been engaged as an instructor at the beginning of the current term. A committee was appointed to consult with the faculty to see whether the number of classes could be reduced and whether the services of one teacher could be dispensed with. Simon Wolf presented his resignation as agent, and Rev. Christian F. Deininger was elected in his place. As compensation he was to have free board and room and fuel for his family in the girls' boarding house, of which he was manager, as well as hay for his horse; he was to "serve a small circuit for his livelihood."<sup>1</sup>

D. Witmer was elected president of the trustee board, but he resigned the next day, and Bishop W. W. Orwig was reelected.

The financial report rendered at this meeting was as follows:

# Receipts

On 35c plan\$	501.67
For scholarships	265.91
For tuition and incidentals	642.00
On old subscriptions	154.69
Profits on boarding house	128.49
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\$1,692.76

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1.-Der Christliche Botschafter, April 27, 1861, p. 69.

Expenditures	
Salaries for teachers and agent	\$2,432.50
Incidentals	246.21
	\$2,678.71
Deficit	\$ 985.95,
Debts	
Money borrowed during the year	\$ 660.00
Notes given before this	1,707.87
Teachers' salaries still owing	751.50
	\$3,119.37

The catalog for 1860-1861, as described in the *Botschafter* for July 6, 1861, p. 109, lists a total of 175 students. The Civil War, which had begun in April of this year, was beginning to make its influence felt. The notice in the *Botschafter* is signed by August S. Sassaman, A.M., principal, and Rev. C. F. Deininger, general agent.

Even at this time there was some sentiment in the church in favor of suspending the operations of Union Seminary during the war. Bishop Orwig opposed this vigorously in a communication to the German periodical for August 3, 1861, saying that suspension would be as bad as abandonment. He pleaded rather for increased support for the seminary.

Rev. J. L. Seibert of the Pittsburgh Conference had still another suggestion, to merge Greensburg and Union Seminaries and collect a \$50,000 endowment for the new institution, which might be founded at any convenient location. If these institutions failed now, he said, it would do irreparable damage to the cause of education in the church. The fall of Albright Seminary was bad enough.<sup>1</sup>

In the meantime, Plainfield College began operations in October, 1861, at Plainfield, Will County, Illinois. It was founded by a group of western conferences headed by Illinois and Wisconsin. Its patrons were in a position to profit from the mistakes made by the earlier institutions.

The first impulse toward an institution at Plainfield is recorded

<sup>1.—</sup>The Evangelical Messenger, September 5, 1861, p. 137. See also page 23 in Chapter I.

when a vigorous correspondent from that town who signed himself "Illinoiser" wrote to *The Evangelical Messenger* for April 15, 1857, expressing his joy at having received the first catalog of Union Seminary at New Berlin. He hoped that a similar institution might some day be founded in the west.

From the experience of Albright Seminary at Berlin, in 1853, the westerners had learned not to expand too rapidly. From Greensburg Seminary they learned to select their first faculty members with great care, and from Union Seminary they learned not to spend all their money received for scholarships in erecting a building. By December, 1862, Plainfield College had sold \$51,000 worth of scholarships.

Meanwhile, the skeletons of some other educational institutions began to appear by the wayside. The North Illinois University of the Methodist Protestant Church, which cost \$20,000 to erect, was sold at auction late in 1861 to satisfy an indebtedness of \$6,000.

At the trustee meeting of January 15, 1862, presided over by W. W. Orwig, it was reported that the debts of Union Seminary were still increasing but that a concerted effort would be made to find a hundred persons who would give \$50 each; six of the nine trustees present pledged \$50 apiece. This plan was adopted by the East and Central Pennsylvania Conference at their spring sessions; by April 18, 1863, the requisite number of 100 subscriptions was received, and they became binding.

Both conferences likewise took action at their sessions in 1862 which may be expressed in this quotation from the Central Pennsylvania Conference report: "Resolved, that though the seminary groans under financial embarrassment, and many friends advise its discontinuance for the present, while many of its enemies are anxiously looking for this event, we earnestly recommend its continuance, provided it will not cost more than \$1,600 for the salary of the teachers."<sup>1</sup>

In the midst of this uncertainty, Union Seminary held its regular closing exercises June 8 to 11, 1862. Two young ladies graduated from the regular course, and there were the usual closing exercises for the men, with orations and musical numbers. On the morning of Sunday, June 8, Rev. Jacob A. Apgar delivered a sermon before

<sup>1.-</sup>The Evangelical Messenger, March, 1862, p. 101.

the Society of Religious Inquiry. The Excelsior and Neocosmian Literary Societies sponsored an oration Tuesday evening, June 10, by Rev. Herman M. Johnson, who had delivered the dedicatory address January 3, 1856. Rev. Mr. Johnson was now president of Dickinson College.

A copy of the 1861-1862 catalog, the property of John L. Pandel, contains the names of A. S. Sassaman as principal, of Professors Leas and F. C. Hoffman, Miss Swineford as preceptress, Miss Ada H. Mauck, music, and Miss Lizzie C. German, a graduate of 1859, as teacher of the primary department. The last-named lady later became the wife of Professor Hoffman. The total number of students listed in this catalog is 163, of whom only 17 were in the primary department. According to a note, this department was open for only one quarter of the year. The two-term system was still in effect.

The effect of the Civil War on the finances of Union Seminary may be illustrated by two brief references from the periodicals of the time. One man, upon being approached for a contribution to the seminary, said, "I but the other day contributed \$500 to raise funds for paying our soldiers their advance bounty."<sup>1</sup> A somewhat more favorable note was struck by the man who said that if he would not be called in the draft, he would give to the church the \$200 which it would have cost him for a substitute. Fifty dollars of this, he said, would go to the Union Seminary. Another man, who had just paid out \$500 for a substitute for his son, decided to give his \$50 to Union Seminary nevertheless?<sup>2</sup>

An announcement for Union Seminary in the Messenger for December 3, 1862, still lists A. S. Sassaman as principal. He must have resigned early in 1863, because the Botschafter for June 13, 1863, names John H. Leas as principal.

Meanwhile, Bishop Orwig was deeply concerned about the financial status of the school he had founded. His fertile mind soon proposed another plan to rescue it from debt. The two conferences were urged to unite in raising \$15,600 over a six-year period in subscriptions of \$10, \$5 or \$3 per year. None of the subscriptions was to be binding until the whole amount was subscribed, and the sub-

<sup>1.-</sup>The Evangelical Messenger, September 17, 1862, p. 297.

J. Yeakel, agent in the East Pennsylvania Conference, Der Christliche Botschafter, February 7, 1863, p. 44.

scriptions would count as tuition in the school. At their spring sessions in 1863 both conferences adopted the plan and appointed fulltime agents to carry it out. The Central Pennsylvania Conference met with greater success than its neighbor.

It was reported at the Central Pennsylvania Conference session of 1863 that the debt of the seminary had increased by about \$1,200 during the year, and now stood at a total of \$5,773.75. Not even the success of the "\$50 plan" would liquidate the whole debt.<sup>1</sup>

The catalog for 1862-1863 was issued in the spring of the latter year. Rev. John H. Leas, A.M., was principal since the departure of A. S. Sassaman early in the year. Leas was also professor of languages and mathematics. Rev. Francis C. Hoffman was professor of natural science and English literature. Miss Katherine Swineford was still preceptress; Isaac H. Phillips taught instrumental music, and Miss Addie F. Kleckner was the teacher in the primary department. The total number of students was 140, of whom 87 were male and 53 female. The general downward trend since 1858 had reached its low-water mark.

The commencement of 1863 witnessed the graduation of six young ladies, according to the Union County Star and Lewisburg *Chronicle* for June 12, 1863. The alumni catalog lists eight graduates that year. There were, in addition, eleven young men who spoke in the "closing exercises." Among them were Samuel L. Wiest, who became a prominent minister in the Evangelical Association, and Charles William Super, then a youth of 20, who graduated from Dickinson College in 1866, and later was on the faculty of Ohio University at Athens, Ohio., from 1882 to 1907; from 1884 to 1901 he was president of that institution. He was the author of eleven books. The address before the literary societies this year was given by Rev. Francis Hendricks, who was at this time a Presbyterian pastor in Philadelphia.

Optimistically the catalog announced two sessions for 1863-1864, the first term August 5 to December 22, the second January 13 to June 15, 1864.<sup>2</sup>

These were never held. A special meeting of the board of trustees was held July 15, 1863; this time D. Witmer was elected president of the board and served as such. Reluctantly the trustees

<sup>1.—</sup>Shortess and Gramley, History of Central Pennsylvania Conference, p. 94. 2.—Der Christliche Botschafter, June 13, 1863.

schafter, June 15, 180

reached a decision to suspend Union Seminary, but only until the next annual conference sessions. The reasons for this action were given by Henry Stetzel, agent for the seminary in the East Pennsylvania Conference. They centered around the war (the battle of Gettysburg had been fought in southern Pennsylvania less than two weeks before this meeting) and the decline in the number of students, which was partly due to the war. Stetzel felt that valuable lessons had been learned in the past seven years which would stand the seminary in good stead when it could be reopened. In the meantime, Simon Wolf was to act as local agent, and he was appointed to receive funds from the agents and others.<sup>1</sup>

Let us look briefly at the other two Evangelical schools. At this time Plainfield College was moving ahead with 263 students, though not more than 115 were present at any one time. Greensburg Seminary, which was to close permanently within a few years, had 120 students.

## The Suspension of Union Seminary 1863-1865

The General Conference of the Evangelical Association held its quadrennial meeting at Buffalo, New York, in October, 1863. Unexpectedly the conference voted that the denomination should have only two bishops instead of three, as heretofore. Bishop John Seybert had died January 4, 1860, and Bishop Joseph Long was 63 years old; his health, moreover, was not good. Bishop W. W. Orwig had seen only four years of service, but his health had been poor for two of the four years. His personal popularity had been somewhat lessened by his efforts on behalf of higher education and other progressive causes in the church, as well as by his insistence that the bishops were poorly paid. Whatever the reasons may have been, he failed of reelection at this conference; this was the first time in the history of the church that a bishop had not been reelected.

Rev. John Jacob Esher, a presiding elder from the Illinois Conference, who was nearing his fortieth birthday, was chosen bishop in Orwig's place. He retained this office for 37 years, and came to be one of the most influential men in the church, as well as a stormcenter in the church difficulties of 1891 and thereabouts. Bishop Long was reelected, despite his infirmities, and he remained in the episcopal office until his death June 23, 1869.

<sup>1.-</sup>Der Christliche Botschafter, August 1, 1863, p. 241.

It was reported at this conference that the property of Union Seminary was valued at \$14,000; that of Greensburg Seminary at \$5,000, and of Plainfield College, \$10,000. The New York Conference, with a view to establishing an educational institution, had purchased a site near Buffalo for \$7,000, but had not yet begun operations. This proposed institution never did materialize.

W. W. Orwig was elected editor of *Der Christliche Botschafter* at this conference; he had left this position in 1854. His first editorial on resuming office, in the issue for October 31, 1863, p. 348, expressed a certain amount of relief at being able to abandon the burdens of episcopal office, but he also felt a degree of humiliation, naturally enough.

When the Central Pennsylvania Conference met in March, 1864, the question of Union Seminary's future was raised, since the suspension decreed in July of the previous year was to last only until the conferences met. A decision was reached at this conference that Union Seminary should be rented, if possible, for a period not to exceed five years. W. W. Orwig was present at the session, and he took a dubious view of this procedure. He said, with a pessimism that later developments did not bear out, that this meant abandoning the seminary. He gave as the probable reasons for this action the failure of the East Pennsylvania Conference to raise its share of the \$15,600 plan, and the conviction of some, even within the conference, that New Berlin was not a good location for a seminary or college; it was, at this time, eleven miles from the nearest railroad station, at Northumberland.

Accordingly, the conference appointed a committee of five to meet with a similar committee from the East Pennsylvania Conference to plan for the raising of a \$50,000 endowment fund for a college to be located at a more suitable place.<sup>1</sup>

Bishop J. J. Esher reported in the *Botschafte* for April 8, 1864, on his first visit to New Berlin, which was still a kind of shrine for Evangelicals. He wrote that he found the seminary building empty, and moss growing on the brick sidewalk that led to it from the center of town. He preached on a Sunday morning in the Evangelical Church, but the congregation was small. There seemed to be some trouble in the congregation at this time.

The seminary trustees were summoned to a special meeting <u>1.--Der Christliche Botschafer</u>, March 25, 1864, p. 93. April 19, 1864, at Millersburg, located on the east bank of the Susquehanna, north of Harrisburg. Twelve trustees were present. A financial report was presented as follows:

Total receipts since the beginning of the semi-	-	
nary including the building and all	.\$38	8,492.02 <del>3</del>
Expenditures		
Debts :		
Borrowed money and interest	\$ 2,800.00	
Outstanding scholarships		
		13,800.00
Credit :		
Outstanding subscriptions on the \$5,000 pla	an,	
East Pennsylvania Conference	\$	789.00
Central Pennsylvania Conference	\$	812.00
	\$	1,601.00
Probable value of furniture of boarding house	\$	200.00
Cash on hand	\$	28.14
	\$	1,829.14 <sup>1</sup>

The most important figure, they said, was the \$2,800 of borrowed money and interest. This could be lowered, they pointed out, if the credits materialized. The \$5,000 plan was at least partially successful; its successor, the \$15,600, or partial endowment plan, was considerably less so. Jacob Hartzler, agent for the Central Pennsylvania Conference, rendered a full report, but Henry Stetzel, of the East Pennsylvania Conference, was unable to do so at this time.

To the stipulation of the conferences that the seminary was to be rented, the board made two conditions:

1) It shall be conducted on the same religious basis as before, though without sectarianism, and

2) Scholarships shall be suspended for the duration of the rental period.

The old publishing house at New Berlin, which had served as

<sup>1.—</sup>This report is a composite of two, one in *Der Christliche Botschafter*, May 6, 1864, p. 141, the other in S. C. Breyfogel, "Landmarks of the Evangelical Association", p. 190.

a dormitory and dining hall for the women students, must have been disposed of some time previous to this meeting, for Orwig complains in the *Botschafter* for March 18, 1864, p. 85, that it was sold at a figure much under its real value. In the same article he said that he had bought a house in New Berlin in 1856, and was now forced to sell it at a loss of \$1,000 on house and furniture.

Similarly, in his editorial for January 20, 1865, p. 20, Orwig quoted the *Evangelist*, a Reformed Church organ, as saying that this was a propitious time to raise money for educational and benevolent organizations. The Evangelical Association, says the *Evangelist*, abandoned Union Seminary because the eastern section of the church was not interested in education; Plainfield (which in that month had changed its name to Northwestern) College in the west was more prosperous. Orwig told his friends and colleagues in the East, in effect, "If the shoe fits, put it on."

When the East Pennsylvania Conference met at Allentown late in February, 1865, its committee on schools initiated the most ambitious scheme of its kind that was ever proposed in the eastern conferences. It invited the Central Pennsylvania, New York, and Canada Conferences to unite in founding a new college in the eastern part of the church. An endowment of \$150,000 was to be raised by subscriptions, which were to be binding when \$100,000 had been subscribed.

The Central Pennsylvania Conference, meeting at Williamsport early in March, accepted this plan with some enthusiasm, and added the Pittsburgh Conference to the list of those who should be invited to join.

Shortly thereafter the three other conferences met. After warm debate, the Pittsburgh Conference rejected the plan in favor of continued support for Greensburg Seminary. The New York and Canada Conferences decided to cooperate with each other, but with no other conference, and the whole scheme came to nothing. The reaction of this failure on the East Pennsylvania Conference was to dampen its enthusiasm for higher education for some time to come.<sup>1</sup>

About this time Richmond and Petersburg were taken by the Union armies, and Lee's army was destroyed. In April of this year Lee surrendered at Appomatox, and the war was over.

<sup>1.—</sup>For these conference reports, see Der Christliche Botschafter for March 17, 24, 31, April 14 and 28, 1865.

# CHAPTER III

# Union Seminary 1865 to 1887

There were a good many men in the Central Pennsylvania Conference who were not willing to see Union Seminary abandoned. In its seven and one-half years of successful academic work it had made many friends. The pride of the conference and of the community would have been badly injured if its suspension had become permanent. The argument that the institution was poorly located made little or no difference in these circles.

In the summer of 1865, therefore, a group of ministers belonging to the Central Pennsylvania Conference, together with a few others, formed the Educational Society of that conference, under the presidency of Rev. Martin J. Carothers, the man who had introduced the resolution that brought Union Seminary into being at the conference session of 1854. He had, furthermore, been elected president of the board of trustees of the institution.

Rev. Mr. Carothers was probably the outstanding leader in his conference at this time. In a denomination of almost exclusively German origin, he stood out because of his Scotch-Irish descent. He never preached in German, and his example was one of the reasons why his conference was among the first to break the hold which the German language had upon the Evangelical Association.

The Educational Society sold stock at \$25 per share, and thus raised enough money to pay off the remaining indebtedness on the seminary. The creditors had lost faith in the institution's ability to pay its debts, and the situation had become quite serious. It is pictured by Rev. P. W. Raidabaugh in his short history of Union Seminary in *The Students' Visitor* for December, 1883, in the following words: "[Rev. Mr. Carothers and his friends] met the claims after the building was already in the hands of the sheriff, and then soliciting aid from their personal friends, they divided the amount which they had assumed into shares of twenty-five dollars each, and forming themselves into a society issued certificates of stock to all who held shares."

The Central Pennsylvania Conference proceedings for 1883 report as follows: "They issued certificates of stock to all who held shares according to the number of shares each member held. This organized group was officially named the Educational Society of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association of North America. This society then assumed complete control of the seminary, and constituted the body to which all of the officers of the institution were amenable. The transaction of the executive business of the Society, in its control of the seminary, was vested in a board of trustees, nine in number, elected from among the members of the Society. The original shares were \$100 each, but these were afterwards cut up into twenty-five dollar shares."<sup>1</sup>

The amount thus raised was a little more than \$4,000, which paid off the debts and left a small surplus. This information comes from an editorial by W. W. Orwig in the *Botschafter* for July 14, 1865, p. 220. He asserted that the seminary was sold to the Educational Society after all holders of scholarships were duly notified; the scholarships were now worthless, he said, but most of those who held them were members of the church and would not mind the loss too much.

The same number of the *Botschafter* announced that the school would resume operations August 16, 1865, with Francis C. Hoffman as principal, and a good faculty. The tuition was now \$25 per year, and board and room had risen to \$2.50 per week. Professor Hoffman had been intermittently connected with the institution from its beginning, and his administration of its affairs was at least moderately successful.

The governing body of the seminary was now a board of nine trustees, selected by the Educational Society from among its membership. The two-year suspension in operating the school caused its charter to lapse, and it operated without such a document from 1865 to 1880. There were no fixed courses of study, and the contemporary sources say that the school was "run on the plan of an academy."

The building was actually rented by the Educational Society to Professor Hoffman and several of his successors.

The school's official title was now "Union Seminary of the Educational Society of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the

<sup>1.--&</sup>quot;Central Pennsylvania Conference Journal," 1883, Williamsport, Pa., p. 21.

Evangelical Association of North America." The East Pennsylvania Conference never again took an official part in the maintenance of Union Seminary, although it sent some students and gave moral support. In 1881 it founded its own institution, known as Schuylkill Seminary, at Reading.

The period from 1865 to 1879 is the most obscure in the history of any of the institutions that went to make up Albright College. After the catalog of 1865-1866, there seems to have been none issued until the one for 1870-1871. We know of none for 1873-1874 and 1878-1879. Those for 1865-1866, 1870-1871, 1874-1875 and 1876-1877 are in the college files, as a courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Dobler of New Berlin. Other information has been gathered from the church periodicals.

The good academic traditions established in Union Seminary's first year of existence seem to have been carried through most of this period of obscurity. The literary societies resumed their activities at once. The Neocosmians met August 18, 1865, with eight members who had returned with the resumption of the seminary's activities. The Excelsior Society met and organized on the same evening. Arrangements were made to bring the library books back to the seminary building from various places where they had been stored during the suspension.

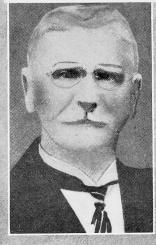
The catalog for 1865-1866 contains the names of 113 students, "84 gentlemen and 29 ladies." The faculty members were Francis C. Hoffman, principal and professor of natural sciences; L. Schobert, moral science and languages; Israel B. Sechrist, English and vocal music; T. M. Carter, instrumental music; Lizzie C. German, preceptress; Joseph L. Barber, assistant in penmanship; Uriah F. Swengel (later bishop), assistant in arithmetic.

The calendar for 1866-1867 announced a division into three terms, for the first time in the institution's history. The fall term was scheduled for August 6 to November 14, 1866; the winter term was November 21, 1866, to March 6, 1867, and the spring term, March 13 to June 19, 1867. The catalog gives the expenses as totaling \$44.25 for board, room, tuition, and contingent fee for a 14-week term. The *Botschafter* for June 22, 1866, noted that this had risen to \$47.75. This same number of the German periodical recorded the appearance of the catalog of Greensburg Seminary, which had 225 students. The October 26 number of the *Botschafter* in the same



Rev. William W. Orwig, founder of Union Seminary; principal 1856-1859.

Dr. John Franklin Crowell. This picture was taken late in Dr. Crowell's life. He was principal of Schuylkill Seminary from 1883 to 1887. Later he was elected president of Trinity College (now Duke University). Upon his death he left a large bequest to Albright College.

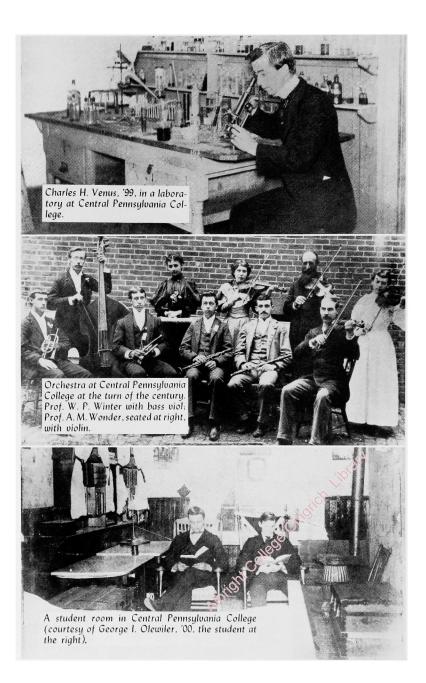




William E. Walz, first principal of Schuylkill Seminary in Reading, 1881-1883. Later, W. E. Walz was sent by the board of missions of the Evangelical Association to serve as a missionary in Japan.



Dr. Aaron Ezra Gobble, principal of Union Seminary 1879-1887; president of Central Pennsylvania College, 1887-1902; registrar and professor at Albright College, 1902-1929.



year shows that the total expenses at Union Seminary for a 14-week term had risen to \$51.50.

By fall of 1868 it was evident that Principal Hoffman was moving along certain lines in educational policy which later became quite popular. He decided to omit the study of Greek and Latin from his curriculum, and to lay greater emphasis on "English branches" and science. Accordingly, in the *Messenger* for October 8, 1868, he advertised Union Seminary as "An English and Scientific School for Young Men." At this time the tuition was \$6 to \$8 for a term of ten weeks, and boarding was \$3 per week. Circulars were issued in place of regular catalogs. The year was now divided into four terms of 10 or 11 weeks each.

T. G. Clewell, the editor of *The Evangelical Messenger*, and a good friend of Francis C. Hoffman, approved this decision in an editorial published February 18, 1869, p. 52. He said, in part, "It appears that the languages have been abandoned. We have no regrets on this account. This is too practical an age to spend years in acquiring at best but a smattering of the dead languages."

Nevertheless, the board of trustees objected to this change, and Hoffman resigned his principalship in spring, 1869. In 1879 he was chief clerk in the Publishing House of the Evangelical Association at Cleveland, and was receiving the munificent salary of \$1,500 per year.<sup>1</sup>

### **Denlinger's Administration**

The new principal, who assumed his duties August 1, 1869, was Prof. David Denlinger. He was a native of Paradise, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was then nearing his forty fifth birthday. After preliminary training at Strasburg Academy in his native county, he taught school for a while, and then opened White Hall Academy in Cumberland County, near Harrisburg, in 1845. This institution was closed in 1863 for a short period, but under his direction reopened as a school for soldiers' orphans. It was from this position that he was called to Union Seminary. As we should expect, he advertised in *The Evangelical Messenger* for July 1, 1869, that the new curriculum would include "the Latin, Greek, French, and German languages, the common and higher English, and Music."

<sup>1.-</sup>Seminary Guard, October, 1879, "Personals."

There was to be, once more, a "Female Department," so that the school would not be exclusively for young men, as it evidently was in Principal Hoffman's last year.

Soon after Professor Denlinger's accession, William Yost, corresponding secretary of the general missionary society, visited the institution. He was pleased with what he found, and urged the church in the east to support the seminary, because "a large number of the most promising men in the ministry of our church have received their intellectual culture in this institution, and a goodly number of young men here now feel called to the ministry.<sup>1</sup>

Denlinger was to be superintendent, or general manager, of the seminary, as well as principal. In the former capacity he had the building repaired and the walls repapered. He lived, during his whole tenure of office, in the second building that was used as the publishing house of the Evangelical Association, and conducted it as a boarding house for students.

Professor Denlinger seems to have been an able teacher and administrator. The catalog for 1870-1871 gives the faculty as follows: D. Denlinger, principal and professor of languages and mathematics; Rev. A. Rearick, teacher of theology, composition and declamation; Mr. J. C. Iddings, teacher of bookkeeping and elementary English; Miss Bella Clymans, teacher of drawing, painting, and English; Miss Lizzie F. Baker (later preceptress at Northwestern College), assistant teacher of mathematics; Miss Mary H. Denlinger, teacher of instrumental music.

This catalog lists the tuition for an 11-week term (of which there were four per year) as \$7.50 for the primary department, \$8.50 for the secondary department, and \$9.50 for the seminary. Music and art were extra, and the languages cost \$2.50 each. Boarding was \$33.00 for the 11 weeks, and room rent was \$2.00. The student supplied his own fuel and light. There were 133 students, "103 gentlemen and 30 ladies."

The Neocosmian Literary Society considered that Professor Denlinger was partial to its rival, the Excelsiors. All his sons and daughters joined the latter society. Matters came to such a pass that on May 26, 1871, the Neocosmian Society decided to debar the principal (referred to in the minutes as "the Proff.") from its meetings,

<sup>1.-</sup>The Evangelical Messenger, October 14, 1869.

by a vote of 19 to 6. This action was rescinded at the next meeting (June 2), by a vote of 16 to 7, provided Professor Denlinger would agree to certain conditions. On June 9 the question was reconsidered, and he was admitted unconditionally by the close vote of 17 to 16. The Neocosmian Society fell on evil days in 1873-1874, and almost disappeared from the scene, but it was revived with the beginning of the spring term in April, 1874.

Dr. A. E. Gobble, who presented a brief history of the Neocosmian Society in the Albright College yearbook of 1917 (*The Speculum*) reports that because of Professor Denlinger's partiality to the Excelsiors, the Neocosmian Society faced a great struggle for survival, so that in the year 1873, the organization was reduced to a membership of one! This lone member, L. Custer, by name (later a minister in Nebraska), made a "last stand" of his own. He kept all the records and performed the functions for all the officers till in the Spring of 1874 new members were added and the society began to grow again.

Rivalry between these societies was quite evident during this period. Illustrative of the zeal for members is the story, told again by Dr. Gobble, of an Excelsior and a Neocosmian who sat up all night, each on the baggage of a new student who had arrived that day. Each society member feared to leave the room lest the other would enlist the student whose baggage he was guarding for the rival literary group.

Rivalry between these societies increased in intensity until in 1886 the faculty had to take a hand and pass a resolution that neither society should be allowed more than three-fifths of the students as members.

There is every indication that Professor Denlinger fulfilled the purpose of the founders to maintain a strong Christian atmosphere at Union Seminary. In his first advertisement in the *Messenger* he says, "The school will be administered on Christian principles, and all will be done that can be done to give it tone and character."

Two of the most outstanding students at the seminary in Denlinger's time were S. C. Breyfogel and Ammon Stapleton. S. C. Breyfogel, son of Seneca Breyfogel, a minister in the East Pennsylvania Conference, was licensed by that conference to preach in 1873, and in due time came to be presiding elder and then bishop in his church. He was one of the founders of Schuylkill Seminary, and a life-long friend of education. Ammon Stapleton was born in Oley, Berks County, Pennsylvania, but grew up in Union County. He was licensed by the Central Pennsylvania Conference in 1871. His fertile mind turned to many things inside and outside the ministry, from fossils and minerals to church history. His "Evangelical Annals" and Breyfogel's "Annals of the Evangelical Association" are invaluable sources of information. Both of these men were converted in the historic old first church at New Berlin while they were students at the seminary in the early 1870's. Rev. C. F. Deininger was the preacher under whose influence they came to the altar.

Another momentous event during Denlinger's administration was the appointment of the first professor of theology in any institution connected with the Evangelical Association. The general conference in 1867 had made possible the establishment of a "Biblical or Mission Institute" by each of the Evangelical institutions then existing, Union Seminary and Northwestern College. This action repealed the long-standing ban on such institutions, but nothing was done until the general conference of 1871 strengthened and implemented the action of its predecessor.

In the midwest, the trustees of Northwestern College decided on February 27, 1872, to establish "Union Biblical Institute" on the college campus. After collecting funds for a year, they announced on February 19, 1873, that Prof. F. W. Heidner would teach classes in theology in the college until the institution could be set up permanently. The first classes of the Biblical Institute proper were held in the fall of 1876, and the formal opening took place August 30, 1877.1

Meanwhile, the Central Pennsylvania Conference, meeting in Baltimore March 7, 1872, appointed Rev. J. W. Bentz as professor of theology in Union Seminary.2 Bentz was a former student at Dickinson College who also had the advantage of a year of theological training in the Reformed Seminary as Mercersburg, 1864-1865. After service in the minstry of another denomination, he entered the Central Pennsylvania Conference in the spring of 1867. He occupied the chair of theology at Union Seminary from 1872 to 1879, and

<sup>1.-</sup>The Seminary Review, Evangelical Theological Seminary, Naperville, Ill., Vol. XXXIV, No. 2, January 1948 (75th Anniversary Number), pp. 4-7. 2. The Evangelical Messenger, March 21, 1872, p. 93.

thereby became the first professor of theology in any institution connected with the Evangelical Association.

Professor Denlinger resigned in the spring of 1874, because of a disagreement with the Educational Society. The enrollment figures available for the years of his principalship are as follows from *Central Pa. Collegian*, Vol. I, No. 2, December, 1887, p. 26:

1870-1871	 133
1871-1872	 114
1872-1873	 99

Dr. G. F. Dunkelberger, in his Story of Snyder County (Selinsgrove, 1948), p. 751, puts the enrollment for 1872-1873 at 107.

In August, 1874, Denlinger became principal of Cedar Hill Seminary, Mt. Joy, Lancaster County. He succeeded in winning the support of the East Pennsylvania Conference for this seminary, and he was actually able to advertise it as a "new Evangelical institution." *The Evangelical Messenger* for June 25, 1874, carries the report of a committee headed by Thomas Bowman, which stated that Cedar Hill Seminary was under the supervision of the East Pennsylvania Conference. At its session in 1875, the same conference recommended Cedar Hill Seminary "for its excellencies."<sup>1</sup> This arrangement did not lead to a permanent relationship, and it was soon abandoned. Denlinger remained at Cedar Hill until 1889, when he became principal of Irving Institute, at Manchester, Maryland. He held this position until he died, March 3, 1895.

## The Baker and Bentz Administration

The Board of Trustees selected Denlinger's successors at a meeting held April 21 and 22, 1874. They named Francis M. Baker and J. W. Bentz jointly as lessees of the seminary. Baker was designated as principal, and Bentz had already been with the seminary for two years as professor of theology. Both were members of the Central Pennsylvania Conference.

The name of Francis M. Baker is found in the first catalog of Union Seminary, dated 1856. In that year, at the age of 17, he came from Boalsburg, Center County, to begin his higher education. He finished his college work at the University at Lewisburg (now

<sup>1.-</sup>Breyfogel, "Landmarks," p. 265.

Bucknell), from which he graduated in 1869. Three years later he graduated from Union Theological Seminary in New York, and from 1872 to 1874 he served two appointments in the Central Pennsylvania Conference.

An event of considerable importance to the seminary occurred June 7, 1874, when the new Evangelical Church in New Berlin was dedicated. The old structure, which was the first in the denomination, had been closely associated with the life of the school, and the new church served as a center for its religious activities as long as it remained at New Berlin.

A note in *The Evangelical Messenger* for July 30, 1874, p. 245, records that Professors Baker and Bentz were hard at work fixing up the building, including many broken windows.

During their first year, Professors Baker and Bentz had an enrollment of 120 students. The catalog for 1874-1875 lists 99 male students and 21 females. The faculty members were as follows: Rev. Francis M. Baker, A.M., languages and mathematics; Rev. John W. Bentz, theology and sciences; Lizzie F. Baker (a sister of the principal), preceptress, English and mathematics; Mrs. Lizzie F. Baker (wife of the principal), French and English Literature; Henry S. Basom, primary; and Wm. M. Hartman, vocal and instrumental music.

There were four terms announced for the following year (August 4-October 12, October 13-December 23, 1875, January 19-March 28, March 30-June 6, 1876). The tuition for English branches was \$8.50 per term; Latin, Greek, and German were \$2.00 each, French was \$5.00, and instrumental music \$12.00. General repairs cost each student 50 cents per term, and board was \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week in homes, and \$1.50 in clubs. There was still no regular curriculum and no students could graduate from the institution. Rev. M. J. Carothers was still president of the Board of Trustees.

Other enrollment figures for the years of this administration reveal a decline to 92 in 1875-1876 (Dunkeiberger, op. cit., p. 751, says 111), a slight increase to 95 in 1870-1877, and a slump to the lowest figure on record, 67, in 1877-1878. The depression which engulfed the country in the centennial year, 1876, was partly responsible for this. The situation was enough to discourage anybody, and there is abundant evidence that Messrs. Baker and Bentz were disheartened, although they carried on for several more years.

Still another development added to the handicaps under which Union Seminary was functioning. The East Pennsylvania and Central Pennsylvania Conferences, meeting in February and March, 1876, agreed to join in a grand effort to raise \$100,000 as endowment for an Evangelical institution in Pennsylvania, to be known as Centennial College. Both conferences appointed collectors on a full-time basis. The Pittsburgh Conference approved the project, but appointed no collector and could promise little financial support.

The plan was to take subscriptions which would be binding when the first \$75,000 were underwritten. The money was to be used for endowment only; it was hoped that some community would provide the grounds and buildings.

The agents labored for one year with little success. S. T. Buck, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, secured \$15,000 in subscriptions, and the conference decided to hold them and try again when conditions became better. H. A. Neitz, of the East Pennsylvania Conference, wrote a letter printed in *The Evangelical Messen*ger for June I, 1876, p. 173, in which he said there was still a great deal of feeling against a college project, even on the part of men who educated their own children. They wanted nothing to do with a "preacher-factory."

By the time it met in 1878, the East Pennsylvania Conference had a tentative offer from the city of Mt. Carmel to provide the buildings and grounds for Centennial College. Its sister conference was unwilling to cooperate with such a project because of the bad financial situation, and the whole plan ended in failure. The net result was another major disaster for the cause of higher education in the eastern conferences. Union Seminary suffered from the general discouragement.

There were, nevertheless, some bright spots in these dark days, and much good work was being done. The catalog of 1876-1877 contains the name of John Franklin Craul, of Hall, York County, Pennsylvania, as a student in the theological department. He was then 20 years old, and a student for the ministry of the Evangelical Association. He was elected recording secretary of the Neocosmian Literary Society, and the minutes for the months of April to June, 1876, are written in his fine hand, and signed with a flourish, "J. F. Craul." He was the Neocosmian representative at the closing exercises of 1877, and he remained at the seminary until spring of 1878. He was licensed to preach by the Central Pennsylvania Conference in 1882. In 1883 he graduated from Yale University; he had meanwhile changed the spelling of his last name to "Crowell." Thereafter he was principal of Schuylkill Seminary in Reading, 1883-1884, and did additional graduate work until 1886, when he became head of Schuylkill Seminary at Fredericksburg, Pennsylvania. From 1887 to 1894 he was president of Trinity College (now Duke University), and he went on to a career of usefulness in education and government that marked him as one of the most distinguished men who ever attended Albright College or any of its predecessors.

Detailed information concerning this period was made possible through Rev. John D. Shortess, who came from Carlisle to New Berlin August 6, 1878, for the term which began the next day. He was then 18 years old, had finished the public schools, and was about to learn a trade when he decided to go further in education. He had earned some money toward his expenses by helping to build a house that summer. His father, Rev. S. I. Shortess, was pastor of the Big Spring circuit, near Carlisle.

Rev. Mr. Shortess' keen memory and excellent historical sense have been an invaluable aid in reconstructing the history of Albright College. According to his statement, there were about 75 students at Union Seminary, all told, in the year 1878-1879. At the opening of the second, or fall term, only 18 were left. Twelve of these were day students, including two girls eight to ten years old. Only six male students lived in the building; four were from the East Pennsylvania Conference, one from the Pittsburgh Conference, and Shortess from the Central Pennsylvania Conference. The situation was most discouraging, but the six resident students decided that if one left, all would leave. After the Christmas holidays they all came back, and with them I. C. Yeakel, of Allentown, who proved to be a source of much inspiration and energy.

Principal Baker finally resigned in March, 1879, and Professor Bentz carried on alone for the rest of that calendar year. Baker first entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he was assigned by the New York Conference to Cannonsville, New York. After two years at this place, he served two Presbyterian churches in Ohio, 1882-1884, and then the Presbyterian Church at Dauphin, Pennsylvania, 1884-1899. He was a stenographer in Washington, D. C., 1902-1906, and died at Stony Brook, New York, January 9, 1926.1

The usual closing exercises were held June 3, 1879. A report concerning them in *The Evangelical Messenger* for June 12, 1879, p. 6, said, "Union Seminary is still alive." Another optimistic note in the same report was that a school paper was to be published at the beginning of the next term, with the cooperation of both literary societies.

In July, 1879, Rev. Samuel I. Shortess began his duties as proprietor of Union Seminary. Since he was a carpenter by trade, he bent himself with great energy to the task of remodelling the building. Within a few months he had dug out the basement of the east end, installed partitions, and fitted out a dining room for boarding students. Principal Bentz said in a communication from this period,<sup>2</sup> "We are now having it so arranged that both the ladies and gentlemen can board in the seminary building. The lady students room in the proprietor's department."

Professor Bentz was fortunate in securing two teachers for the new term who were men of considerable promise. The first was Irvin C. Yeakel, who had already been with the school for a term or two as student and teacher. The other was Aaron Ezra Gobble, who was destined to become one of the most prominent men in the history of Albright College. Both were licensed ministers in the Evangelical Association.

Aaron E. Gobble was born near Millheim, Penn Township, Center County, February 14, 1856, about a month and a half after Union Seminary opened its doors. He was the oldest of four children born to Samuel and Sarah (Willaman) Gobble. His parents were American born, of German descent. His parental grandfather had once been a hatmaker in Reading, but had moved to Center County. His mother's grandfather, Michael Ream, opened his house for the preaching of Jacob Albright in Center County in 1805.

Five weeks after the birth of their oldest child the family moved to the old Willaman homestead about three miles from Spring Mills, Center County. Their home church was at Green Grove on the

<sup>1.-</sup>Taken from the alumni catalog of Union Theological Seminary, through the courtesy of G. S. Klett.

<sup>2.—</sup>The Evangelical Messenger, July 10, 1879.

Spring Mill circuit; Samuel and Sarah Gobble are buried in the cemetery there.

As a child, Aaron Gobble preferred carpentry and books to farming. He attended the local schools until he was 15 years old, and then entered Penn Hall (later known as Spring Mills) Academy. He taught public school in Center County for four winters and continued his studies at the academy in the summers.

From this institution he matriculated in the sophomore class at Franklin and Marshall College in 1876. He graduated in 1879, at the age of 23, as valedictorian of his class of ten men, and he was further honored by being elected to Phi Beta Kappa. In February, 1879, he had been licensed to preach by the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association, but soon thereafter he joined his home conference, the Central Pennsylvania. From the day of his arrival at New Berlin, July 31, 1879, to his death, April 17, 1929, he was actively connected with the work of the Evangelical Church in higher education. The combination of his fine academic background and his self-sacrificing zeal put him in the front rank of those who built their lives into the history of Albright College.

During his first days at Union Seminary the new professor spent his time getting acquainted with his roommate, I. C. Yeakel, papering their room, and filling chaff ticks for the students. When the term opened, August 6, he met his classes according to the following schedule:

9:00 - 9:30 - Grammar 9:30 - 10:00 - Mental Arithmetic 10:00 - 10:30 - Writing 10:30 - 11:00 - Algebra 11:00 - 11:30 - Natural Science 11:30 - 12:00 - Geography 1:30 - 2:00 - Greek 2:00 - 3:00 - Juveniles 3:00 - 3:30 - Reading 3:30 - 4:00 - German 4:00 - 4:30 - Writing4:30 - 5:00 - Vocal Music, Tuesday and Thursday.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1.-</sup>For this and much other information the writers are indebted to Mrs. Grace Gobble Willaman, '10, Dr. Gobble's daughter, for excerpts from his diary.

A red-letter day of the first term was September 6, 1879, when the first number of the promised school paper was issued. It was called the *Seminary Guard*, and it has the distinction of being the first printed school paper in the history of Albright College. When it was distributed, the seminary bell was rung and the flag unfurled to celebrate the occasion. The chief editors were J. D. Shortess for the Excelsior Literary Society and Isaiah H. Mauser for the Neocosmian. Subsequent issues came out on October 13, November 18, and December 24. By that time it was clear that the financial burden was too great, and the paper was discontinued. The deficit incurred was paid off by a festival held in the fall of 1880.<sup>1</sup>

The Seminary Guard contained articles of a general nature, with some school news and information about the alumni. The first number carried a plea for the introduction of a regular curriculum, so that diplomas could be issued. It also recorded the fact that the Excelsior Library contained 1,333 volumes, and the Neocosmian Library 1,020. Concerning Miss Lizzie F. Baker, a former preceptress, it said that she was holding a similar position at Northwestern College, Naperville, Illinois.

The first term ended October 14, and the second began the next day. There were fourteen persons boarding in the school, including Professors Yeakel and Gobble. The latter's schedule now included Greek 2 as well as Greek 1, and chemistry was substituted for one period of writing. By November 12, Gobble confided to his diary that "students were few and prospects dark for Union Seminary."

The second term ended December 23, and with it Professor Bentz severed his connection with the institution. He had long desired to return to the pastorate, and he now was able to do so.

Rev. I. M. Pines, then pastor of the New Berlin church, reported that "the term which opens immediately after the holidays starts in with A. E. Gobble as principal. This was brought about by the resignation of Prof. J. W. Bentz. A very handsome memorial was presented with appropriate ceremonies to the retiring principal."<sup>2</sup> Rev. Mr. Bentz remained in the active ministry until 1911, and died at Carlisle, August 3, 1912.

<sup>1.—</sup>Three copies of the Seminary Guard are in the college files, due to the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dobler of New Berlin. No other copies are known. to exist.

<sup>2.-</sup>The Evangelical Messenger, January 1, 1880.

# A. E. Gobble's Administration I—1879-1887

The history of the Evangelical institutions at New Berlin may be divided into two periods of 23 years each. During the first period eight men filled the office of principal of Union Seminary; throughout the second period Professor Gobble directed the destinies of Union Seminary and Central Pennsylvania College.

When the administration of Union Seminary was given to A. E. Gobble as a Christmas present in 1879, there was not much about the institution to inspire this promising twenty-three-year-old educator. For one thing, it had been operating without a charter since it had reopened in 1865 after a two-year suspension. For another, it was not empowered to graduate students or give degrees of any kind, and it had no regular courses of study. Students were few and the school still suffered from being located in so isolated a town. Students coming to New Berlin faced an eleven-mile journey by stage-coach from the railroad station at Northumberland, or a five-mile trip by special conveyance from Mifflinburg.

Nevertheless, there were some encouraging factors. Rev. S. I. Shortess was a capable superintendent, who took care of the nonacademic side of the administration. Mrs. Shortess acted as matron and cook for the boarding students, who sometimes numbered as many as 25 or 30 at one time. I. C. Yeakel was a person of considerable energy. The influence of the good work done in the past was by no means lost. The church had not completely lost interest in the institution, and an offering was taken each year for its support. Finally, the financial situation was beginning to improve in the country at large.

The Central Pennsylvania Conference, meeting at Berwick, Pennsylvania, in 1880, took action which would have caused considerable consternation in 1856. Taking cognizance of the fact that many students attending Union Seminary were there in order to prepare for the Christian ministry, they presented the following resolution: "Whereas, hitherto there has been no arrangement to certify the extent of their (the ministerial students') attainments in theological study, therefore, Resolved, that we recommend as a suitable 'course of study' for the Biblical department of Union Seminary . . ."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1.--&</sup>quot;Central Pennsylvania Conference Proceedings," Berwick, 1880, 13 ff.

There follows this recommended program.

# Theological Course, Union Seminary

Junior Year:

- First Term: Kurtz's Sacred History, Biblical antiquities, Butler's Analogy, Evangelical Catechism, rhetoric or an equivalent (optional essays on Biblical history and antiquities).
- Second Term: Kurtz's Sacred History, Butler's Analogy, Binney's Theological Compend, lessons in Greek, German (optional). Essays on natural and revealed religion.
- Third Term: Kurtz's Church History, Wakefield's Theology, Nast's Introduction to the Record of the Gospels, lessons in Greek, German (optional), essays on primitive church history.
- Fourth Term: Kurtz's Church History, Wakefield's Theology, Nast's Introduction to the Record of the Gospels, lessons in Greek, German (optional), essays on natural and revealed religion.

Senior Year:

- First Term: Kurtz's Church History, Wakefield's Theology, History of the Evangelical Association, New Testament exegesis, Greek, Shead's Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, homiletical exercises, German (optional).
- Second Term: Kurtz's Church History, Wakefield's Theology, History of the Evangelical Association, New Testament exegesis, Greek, Shead's Homiletical Exercises, German (optional).
- Third Term: church history (review), theology (review), Church Discipline, New Testament exegesis, Greek, Shead's Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, homiletical exercises, German (optional).

The Conference accepted and ratified this proposed "Theological Course" for Union Seminary. Subsequent catalogs of the seminary reveal that it was adopted by the school almost as recommended, with some changes made by the college authorities.

Apparently very few students ever completed this specialized training at Union Seminary, possibly because they could achieve conference recognition without having followed this curriculum, and it would, no doubt, have required further study beyond that required for the bachelor's degree.

The new term opened January 7, 1880, with twenty-three students enrolled, of whom nineteen were present the first day. By April 12 this number had risen to forty-six, which was evidently the largest number of students present at one time during the year; the 1879-1880 catalog has the names of seventy-one students.

Professor Gobble proceeded, with characteristic energy, to attack the most pressing problems first. On February 28 he presented the cause of Union Seminary to the East Pennsylvania Conference at Weissport. March 6 found him attending the Central Pennsylvania Conference at Berwick with several proposals. With Rev. S. I. Shortess, he asked that the Educational Society and the conference take the proper steps to obtain a charter for the seminary, and that they approve a specific theological course for students wishing to enter the ministry.

Both proposals met with favor. A committee composed of A. E. Gobble, S. I. Shortess, and I. M. Pines was appointed to incorporate the institution, and the two-year theological curriculum proposed by Gobble and Shortess was also adopted.

By March 18, it was evident that there was too much work for Professors Gobble and Yeakel; the former was teaching nineteen or twenty classes per day; he was kept busy, he said from 5:30 a.m. to 11 p.m. every day. Nine days later Miss Lizzie F. Baker arrived to take her place as preceptress and teacher of English branches and mathematics. Earlier in that academic year she had been preceptress at Northwestern College. She had been on the faculty of Union Seminary for some years before going to Naperville.

The closing exercises lasted from May 28 to June 1, 1880, and they attracted the usual large crowds. More than a week before they began, Principal Gobble rehearsed the speeches in a nearby woods. He continued this practice throughout his tenure of office. An important feature of this commencement season was a book reception, held by the Neocosmian Literary Society, Monday, May 31. This innovation was made a permanent feature of the commencement period; it was eventually adopted by the Excelsiors also, and it added many books to the society libraries. The actual commencement (without graduates) took place on the evening of June 1; the exercises were begun outside, but after the fifth oration it began to rain, and they transferred to the chapel.

The catalog for 1879 shows that a classical and scientific course of study on the college level had been planned, awaiting the action of the court in granting a charter. The two-year theological course was also outlined in detail, as ordered by the conference. Of the seventy-one students named in the catalog, four were in the second year of the classical and scientific course, three in the first year, thirteen in the commercial class, eight in the department of theology, and forty-three in the normal and preparatory department. Sixteen of the students were young ladies, and fifty-five were males.

Young Professor Gobble spent much of the summer in soliciting students, especially in his native Center County. When the new academic year opened, August 18, 1880, there was considerable friction because the town students were now to be charged the same amount for tuition as those who boarded at the school. This innovation seems to have retarded the growth of the school for a year or so.

It was at this time that John David Shortess returned to Union Seminary as a member of the first class to enter the new theological course. He had been elected teacher of the Cedar Run School in Union County in the fall of 1879, and enjoyed teaching greatly. In June, 1880, he experienced a definite call to the ministry, and he came back to take advantage of this new course. According to his testimony, the early students in this course were drawn from various walks of life. M. F. Fosselman and George S Smith were farmers, E. D. Keen a carpenter, H. A. Benfer a blacksmith, J. H. Welch a coal miner, and J. B. Fox a factory worker.

The 1879-1880 catalog, and nearly every other catalog down to 1900-1901, has a blank line for Professor of Theology, with the notation that this position was being filled temporarily by other members of the faculty. At this time Professors Gobble and Yeakel taught the theological subjects.

#### The Charter of 1880

The long-awaited charter was finally issued by the court of common pleas of Union County, September 20, 1880. Article II of this charter reads thus, "The purpose for which this corporation is formed is the promotion of education and to confer degrees in the arts and sciences upon those whose merits and attainments shall entitle them to the same." The legal name of the "corporation" was then "Union Seminary of the Educational Society of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association of North America."<sup>1</sup> Rev. M. J. Carothers was still president of the board of nine trustees.

By September 28 the legal technicalities were all completed, and the news reached New Berlin that the charter was granted. To honor the occasion, the boys hoisted the seminary flag, gave three cheers, and rang the seminary bell. September 20, or some date close to it, was observed as the anniversary of the incorporation as long as the institution remained at New Berlin, despite the fact that two other charters were issued in 1883 and 1887 respectively.

The catalog for 1880-1881 shows a total enrollment of eightyfour, of whom scarcely more than thirty were present in the school at any one time. The commencement season drew extraordinarily large crowds. On the evening of June 13, 1881, Rev. P. W. Raidabaugh held an audience of 800 spellbound on the campus for an hour and a half, with a lecture before the literary societies on the subject, "The Sanctity of Toil."

The commencement proper took place on the evening of the next day. A crowd estimated at 2,000 gathered to hear no less than twenty-two orations. Four young men graduated from the commercial course, and thus earned the distinction of being the first to graduate from Union Seminary since 1863. Two others finished their course before or after commencement day, so that the class of 1881 numbered six altogether.

The educational situation in the eastern part of the Evangelical Association was changed when Schuytkill Seminary, under the auspices of the East Pennsylvania Conference, opened at Reading on August 17, 1881. This signalized the end, for the time being, of the attempts to combine the educational efforts of the church in the east.

1.-W. W. Orwig, "History of the Evangelical Association," Cleveland, 1858, p. 92.

Much turmoil and confusion were in store for the predecessors of Albright College before they were finally united on the present campus in September, 1929.

The beginnings of Schuylkill Seminary were small, and the formation of this new school did not prevent East Pennsylvania students from attending Union Seminary. The 1881-1882 catalog of the latter institution contains the names of students coming from such places as South Bethlehem, Allentown, Pillow and Pottstown.

An interesting sidelight of the salary situation at this time is furnished by a note in Professor Gobble's diary under date of December 6, 1881. Albert B. Augustine, of Racine, Wisconsin, had just refused an offer of \$150 to teach from New Year to commencement; he asked for \$250 which was "much more than the principal's salary." Nevertheless, Augustine did come and teach Latin and mathematics at Union Seminary, beginning January 4, 1882, and continuing for part of two years. We have, unfortunately, no information concerning his actual salary.

#### First Commencement of the Theological Department

The first commencement of the theological department was held on the evening of February 17, 1882, in the Evangelical Church. Four theological students (James H. Welch, Allentown; George S. Smith, Carlisle; Harry A. Benfer, Marysville; and John D. Shortess, New Berlin) gave orations, and John D. Shortess was graduated with the diploma of the theological department. At the time of his death, October 20, 1953, he was the oldest living graduate of Albright College, aged 93. This was the only separate commencement ever held for the theological department.

The time of this graduation was determined by the fact that the Central Pennsylvania and East Pennsylvania Conferences met in late February or early March. Shortess had been licensed by the former conference in 1881, and he received his first appointment (to Center Circuit) in 1882.

# The Introduction of an Elementary Education Curriculum

The catalog for 1881-1882 contains an announcement for a new curriculum, the "Elementary Course." It was claimed for this that it was equivalent to the best State Normal School elementary course, and it was intended for those "whose time and means do not permit them to complete the higher and regular seminary course." It began operations in August, 1882, and attracted a considerable number of students.

The introduction of this course brought the number of departments to four: the Classical and Scientific, Elementary, Theological, and Commercial. Those finishing the Classical and Scientific Course at this time were awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science; graduates of the Elementary Course won the degree (long since abandoned) of Bachelor of Elements (B.E.). Those who finished the theological and commercial courses were awarded diplomas. The normal and preparatory departments were separate and distinct from the four already mentioned.

Principal Gobble described a sort of hierarchy of the courses in a few "suggestions to students," which appear for the first time in the 1886-1887 catalog. In them he showed a decided preference for the regular classical course; he ranked the scientific second, and for those who could take neither, he recommended the elementary. He warned against taking the latter as an equivalent for the "elementary courses of our borough grammar and high schools."

The total enrollment for 1881-1882 showed an increase to 111, of whom 22 were in the classical and scientific department, 24 in the commercial class, nine in the department of theology, and 56 in the normal and preparatory departments.

# Organization of an Alumni Association

The commencement season of 1882 was marked by the organization of the Alumni Association, the first of its kind in the history of Albright College. The organization took place on the morning of June 14; M. L. Schoch was the first president. There was an alumni dinner at noon, followed by an entertainment, toasts, and the reading of a history of the alumni. On the evening of the same day Miss Anna Elizabeth Shortess was graduated from the classical and scientific course, with the degree of bachelor of science.

Professor Gobble was married to Miss Catherine Krauskop, of Lancaster, June 27, 1882. To this union were born two children: Paul S., who died at the age of 18 months, November 13, 1887, and Grace, now wife of Robert Willaman, who has been very helpful in supplying materials for this history.

#### The Students' Visitor

The term which opened August 16, 1882, saw the beginning of the second venture in journalism at Union Seminary, known as The Students' Visitor. Prof. Irvin C. Yeakel was the leading spirit behind the production of this paper, and he was its first editor, assisted by Prof. A. B. Augustine. A nearly complete file of the Visitor is now in the possession of the college. Volume I, number one, appeared in November, 1882. It was an eight-page paper without cover; every subsequent issue was provided with a cover. It came out once a month during the school year; as far as we know the last number was published in October, 1884. It contained articles of general educational interest, editorials, personals, a Pennsylvania German corner, and New Berlin news, with some advertisements. The editor sent the paper to all former students and friends of the seminary whose names and addresses he could find, in the hope that many of them would pay the subscription price, which was fifty cents per year. Enough of them responded to keep it going for two years.

The "personals" of volume one, number one, enable us to follow the careers of some early students at Union Seminary. H. S. Clemens, '57, was by this time a physician in Allentown, who treated all kinds of diseases by oxygen inhalations; his advertisements are frequently found in catalogs and other periodicals. C. E. Breder, '58, was cashier of the First National Bank of Bethlehem. Rev. U. F. Swengel, '66, was presiding elder of the Juniata District, Central Pennsylvania Conference. Howard E. Butz, '79, had just left the employ of the Reading *Eagle* and moved to Huntingdon, where he became prominent in the newspaper field.

The rising tide of spirit in the institution is illustrated by the movement to collect money for the repair and enlargement of the seminary building, or the erection of an additional one. The need for this was pointed out in an editorial in the *Visitor*<sup>1</sup> which stated that the enrollment had been doubled since 1879, and that the need for expansion was great. There were now more than 50 students enrolled during any given term.

<sup>1.-</sup>February, 1883, p. 28.

# Union Seminary Returns to Conference Control

The Central Pennsylvania Conference in session at Williamsport, March 5, 1883, decided to regain control of Union Seminary, and an agreement was reached by which the Educational Society of the conference sold the institution to the conference proper, for a nominal sum not to exceed \$1,000, which was to cover the liabilities of the Educational Society. A new board of seven trustees was elected at this time, with Rev. E. Kohr as president. The actual transfer was made June 12, the day before commencement. A revised charter was issued by the Union County courts, under date of October 25, 1883. This charter, like the one of 1880, was signed by Judge J. C. Bucher, himself a former student of Union Seminary. There was now a strong sentiment in favor of making the institution a full four-year college in name; it was already nearly that in fact.

At the same session of conference, Prof. I. C. Yeakel was granted his deacon's orders and appointed collector for the seminary. In the Visitor for April, 1883, he could report that after a few weeks' work he had obtained cash and subscriptions amounting to \$1,785.61. His collector's record book, now in the college files, shows that he collected \$2,800 all told. There was one subscription of \$1,000; they dropped from that figure to one of \$150, and four of \$100. Professors Gobble and Yeakel and nine others gave \$50 each.

The catalog of 1882-1883 shows a total enrollment of 139, of whom 92 were in the newly formed elementary curriculum; there were 19 in the classical and scientific curriculum.

June II, during the commencement season, a memorial service was held in honor of Rev. Dr. Frederick Krecker, one of the first Evangelical missionaries who had gone to Japan in 1876, and who had died April 26, 1883. His widow was the former Elizabeth Overholtzer, originally from Fairville (now Terre Hill), Pennsylvania, who had been a student at Union Seminary in 1858 or 1859.

Two of the 1883 graduates deserve special mention. Charles B. Witmer, then 21 years old, became a high school principal the following autumn, and sent to Union Seminary a crayon portrait of Professor Gobble. The Students' Visitor<sup>1</sup> says of him, "We are proud of Charlie's progress in this direction, and hope some day to learn 1.—December, 1883, p. 104.

that he has become famous as an artist." But Witmer's main talents lay in another direction. He read law in Sunbury, was admitted to the bar in 1887, and rose rapidly in county, state, and national politics. President Taft appointed him U. S. judge of the middle district of Pennsylvania in 1911, and he served in this capacity until his death, April 7, 1925. Harry N. Conser was especially promising in the field of natural science. He became a member of the faculty of Union Seminary in 1884, remaining until 1893; later he joined the faculty of Tufts College, after studying in Germany.

#### **Building Improvements**

During the summer the remodelling of the seminary building went on apace. The most notable change was the addition of a mansard roof, which provided a fourth floor, and made room for 24 additional students. A new portico was built which covered both the entrance to the chapel and the one to the classrooms. The steps were covered with cast-iron plates, wainscoting was put on all studded walls to a height of four feet, the plastering was repaired, good locks were put on the doors, and a fence was built on the western and southern sides of the campus. The building now assumed the form which it has in nearly all the extant pictures of it.

When the time came for the new term to open, August 15, the repairs were not completed, and the directors of the New Berlin public school permitted the seminary to use the school building free of charge until September 3, when the faculty and students moved into the completed building.

It was about this time that the railroad was extended to Winfield, on the Susquehanna River, and students could come from there to New Berlin, a distance of eight miles, by stagecoach. Since Professor Augustine had resigned, Levi M. Boyer, A.M., was engaged to teach mathematics and Latin. He began his work August 25.

On the evening of December 18, 1883, a special commencement was held for two graduates of the commercial department.

The commencement season in Jone, 1884, brought Bishop J. J. Esher as preacher of the baccalaureate sermon. Bishop R. Dubs, the leader of the other faction in the church,<sup>1</sup> had preached the baccalaureate sermon the year before. The annual address to the literary

<sup>1.-</sup>See page 30 in Chapter I.

societies this year was given by Dr. A. R. Horne of Muhlenberg College on the subject, "The Pennsylvania Germans." He kept his audience enthralled for two hours.

The trustee board, meeting June 10, recommended that an additional building be erected, and Prof. I. C. Yeakel was to collect the funds for it. This did not materialize. A complete account of this commencement season is found in the *Visitor* for June, 1884. It notes on page 155 that some of those who graduated from the elementary department this year were coming back to take the classical and scientific course. An innovation this year was a class day exercise, with the customary prophecies and presentations.

#### First YMCA Organized

The first organization of a YMCA at Union Seminary took place September 2, 1884. Of the four officers elected, three were faculty members. Professor Gobble was president, Prof. M. J. Snyder, secretary, and Prof. L. M. Boyer, treasurer. The only student officer was Robert Julius Lau, who was vice president.

R. J. Lau was born in Thorn, Germany, January 31, 1856. He was therefore a contemporary of Professor Gobble; the two men became lifelong friends. In 1877 Lau migrated to America and settled in New York; he was converted in the old 55th Street Church in that city, and in 1882 the Atlantic Conference licensed him to preach. He spent several years at Union Seminary, but left, before his course was finished, to take a pastorate in Brooklyn. He had an insatiable desire for knowledge, which led him to study Hebrew and other Semitic languages at Columbia University while he was a pastor in the New York area, and at the University of Pennsylvania when he was in Philadelphia. When he was ready for his master's degree he came back to Central Pennsylvania College and won his bachelor's degree in 1900. Columbia University then awarded him the master's degree. He won his Ph.D. at the same institution in 1905; his thesis, "Old Babylonian Temple Records," was published by the Columbia University Press. For some time he held a fellowship in Semitics at Columbia and taught Arabic, Synac, Hebrew, Assyrian, and Old Babylonia. He was probably the greatest scholar in this field who ever graduated from Albright College or any of its predecessors.

Dr. Lau was called to a professorship of Hebrew and Greek at

Schuylkill Seminary, Reading, in 1914. He served part-time until 1917, when he became a resident member of the faculty. He died December 7, 1925.

#### The Years 1885-1887

With the beginning of the winter term, January 7, 1885, S. I. Shortess relinquished his duties as superintendent. He retired temporarily from the ministry until 1889, and then served various charges until 1903, when he was superannuated. He died at Millersburg, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1910.

A notable marriage took place in June, 1885, when Prof. I. C. Yeakel married Anna E. Shortess, who had just graduated from Northwestern College, with the A.B. degree, supplementing the B.S. degree she had received from Union Seminary in 1882. She had spent several years in teaching school. Professor Yeakel's name appears in the faculty list for the last time in the catalog of 1883-1884, but he was still active in collecting money for the seminary. He served in the Evangelical ministry until 1894, when he joined the Presbyterian Church. He died in 1918, and his wife survived him until 1946. About the time of the First World War, the family name was changed to Yeaworth.

The possibility of earning a master's degree at Union Seminary is mentioned for the first time in the 1884-1885 catalog, p. 14. According to this notice, graduates of the classical and scientific courses could win the degree of master of science (one year later, master of arts as well) if, at the end of three years, they could "show proof that they have made commendable progress in the continuation of their studies, and upon the payment of a five-dollar fee."

Professor Gobble had himself taken advantage of a similar offer from his alma mater, Franklin and Marshall College, when he received the M.A. degree in 1882.

Graduates of the "elementary course" could receive the degree of master of elements two years after graduation, "provided they . . . have taught ten months after graduating, or have otherwise continued their studies."

There is ample evidence that these master's degrees were actually awarded. For example, three were given at the 1887 commencement. Professor Boyer resigned his position and left, with a month's notice, February 16, 1886. Rev. A. C. Felker, pastor of the New Berlin Lutheran Church filled his position until commencement time. The class of 1886 had only one graduate, but Professor Gobble was well satisfied, since a year had been added to the classical course, and nearly all the seniors decided to take an extra year of work to complete it. By this time, the stage was set for the change from Union Seminary to Central Pennsylvania College, which came in the spring of 1887.

The enrollment figures since 1882-1883 were as follows:

1883-1884—133 1884-1885—122 1885-1886—122 1886-1887—122

The elementary curriculum was still the most popular, although the classical and scientific courses grew under the encouragement of Professors Gobble and H. N. Conser.

At this point it may be profitable to recount some of Professor Gobble's extra-curricular experiences from 1879 to 1887. Matters of student discipline occupied some of his energies. One winter night a sleighing party returned at 4 a.m.; since this was their second offense, they were disciplined. They rebelled at the mild punishment inflicted, but eventually came around after being put on probation.

His diary records three occasions during this period when the selling of liquor to students at local hotels caused serious problems. After some "open lawlessness" one May, Professor Gobble suspended one student and put four on probation. Two of the latter threatened to leave school, but later decided to stay. The principal remarked that, as a result of this action, order was excellent. Not all the culprits were men, however. On one occasion, two girls were sent home for "keeping beaux and running around with gentlemen."

Professor Gobble found it necessary to mediate a bitter dispute between the two literary societies involving charges of assault and slander. He met with the disputants at 7 p.m.; at 2:30 a.m. they agreed to end the dispute, shook hands, and forgave each other. His efforts were not so successful on another occasion, when a dispute arose concerning the janitor, and six men left the school because of it. A different problem was homesickness, which caused two students to leave in one term. Student pranks followed a well-established pattern. The seminary bell would ring mysteriously on Hallowe'en, and in the spring an unguarded wagon might be pulled several miles out into the country before the students abandoned it by the wayside.

Since Professor Gobble was a "handy man," he did a good deal of non-academic work about the premises. On at least one occasion, he cleaned the building in the fall when there was no money to have the work done. One summer he did a good deal of painting and slated the blackboards. He spent one Christmas day making a keybox, and later, with the janitor's assistance, put in 25 new Yale locks.



# CHAPTER IV Central Pennsylvania College

# A. E. Gobble's Administration II—1887-1902

The steady growth in the academic standing of Union Seminary under Principal Gobble's leadership bore fruit in a resolution passed by the Central Pennsylvania Conference early in March, 1887, to change the institution's name to Central Pennsylvania College. This name had first been suggested at a meeting of the trustee board held April 20 and 21, 1859, and it was used by anticipation in the minutes of the Excelsior Literary Society from November 5 to December 21 of the same year.

The action of the conference was made official in a charter issued by court of common pleas of Union County under date of June 10, 1887, signed once more by Judge J. C. Bucher, a former student at Union Seminary.

Professor Gobble was greatly concerned that his constituency should realize the duties and obligations of the institution's new status. If it did not measure up to the proper standards, he said, it was in danger of becoming a mere burlesque of what a college should be. He was especially concerned about the small salaries which the teachers received.

The catalog for 1886-1887, issued in the spring of the latter year, already bore the name "Central Pennsylvania College." It had the name of Rev. Otis L. Jacobs as professor of mathematics and Latin. Although he stayed at the institution only one year, he was remembered as an excellent teacher. His interest in music led bim to form a glee club and an orchestra among the students. He resigned July 5, 1887, to take a position in the public schools in York, and died in 1897 at the age of 35.

A new development during the year was the formation of an Agassiz Society, which had for its purpose the study, by personal observation, of natural history and kindred subjects. Professor H. N. Conser was the moving spirit in this organization. Under his sponsorship it took a number of field trips.

Of the ten graduates in the class of 1887, two deserve special mention. David M. Metzger, a young man almost 24 years old, from Linden, Lycoming County, was salutatorian of the class. After grad-

uation he served three charges in the Central Pennsylvania Conference until 1895, when, at the invitation of Rev. C. C. Poling, he went to Oregon, and became a member of the faculty of Lafayette Seminary at Lafayette, Oregon, an institution of what had then become the United Evangelical Church. Lafayette Seminary was merged with Dallas College at Dallas, Oregon, in 1900, and Professor Metzger remained with that institution until it ceased operations in 1913. He then joined the faculty of Western Union (now Westmar) College at Le Mars, Iowa, until his health failed in 1920. He died at Williamsport, June 15, 1920.

Professor Metzger left a profound impression upon his students, especially at Dallas and Western Union Colleges. His subject was English, and he attained a considerable reputation as a teacher. Among the students he influenced at Dallas College was Daniel A. Poling, son of C. C. Poling.

Another member of the '87 class was James S. Kimmel, who later became an attorney and journalist in Greensburg, Pennsylvania. He was historically minded, and a number of his articles, often whimsical in tone, are to be found in various alumni and other publications.

#### Central Pennsylvania Collegian

The outstanding event in the fall of 1887 was the appearance of a new college paper, the *Central Pennsylvania Collegian*. The first number appeared in November, with J. C. Oldt, F. C. Bowersox, H. B. Barshinger, and W. L. Beaumont as editors. It was a 16-page periodical, with a yellow cover. Although it was intended to be a monthly, it came out regularly only until Number four of Volume one appeared in February, 1888. Number five of that volume was delayed until March, 1890, and Number six followed it the next month. Another issue was published in June, 1890. All these numbers are in the college files.

The frontispiece of the first number is a portrait of Professor Gobble, and an account of his life appears on pages 6 and 7. The following description is taken from it: "President Gobble is a man of but medium stature, quick in his movements, and a very hard worker. He has great powers of endurance and readily puts them to a test. In the class room few excel him; whether in mathematics, the languages, or in philosophy, he has that peculiar faculty of making a study interesting to the student and can always get a full recitation out of him. As a disciplinarian . . . he is never hard nor severe but by gentle methods commands the entire respect of those under him . . . He has been repeatedly offered much higher salaries at other places with more desirable surrounding circumstances but has never once thought of accepting. In short, he is a model college president."

The interest of the local people was attracted by a column of 'New Berlin Chronicles,' p. 12. One of them revealed that President Gobble's new house was almost completed. That house has since become the Lutheran parsonage.

The first issue also contained a full account of the 1887 commencement, and the usual quota of personals, alumni notes, and reminiscent articles. There was an account of a lecture on the life and culture on the Pacific Coast by Rev. Josiah Bowersox, of Salem, Oregon, who had been a student at Union Seminary 30 years before.

Attention was called to the fact that Gottlieb Holzapfel was the successor to Professor Jacobs as professor of mathematics and Latin. He had been a student at Union Seminary for some years prior to 1885, when he entered the junior year at Pennsylvania (now Gettysburg) College at Gettysburg, from which he graduated in 1887. After one year at Central Pennsylvania College, Professor Holzapfel became principal of Schuylkill Seminary, which by this time was located at Fredericksburg, Lebanon County. He continued in this position until 1894.

From another article in this issue we learn that there was a movement on foot to erect separate halls for the literary societies. Nothing ever came of this plan, although it was believed that they could have been built for as little as \$2,500 apiece. There are three columns of general news from colleges and universities in the United States and Europe. The issue closed with a page of jokes clipped from exchange papers.

The dissension within the Evangelical Association which broke out into the open in 1891 was already felt strongly in 1887. The general conference held in the latter year at Buffalo, New York, beginning September 1, had deposed Henry B. Hartzler, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, from his office as editor of *The Evangelical Messenger*. A strong minority in the denomination supported Hartzler despite his removal from office, and before the year was over he had established a new periodical at Harrisburg, known as The Evangelical. Most of the East Pennsylvania Conference, and nearly all of the Central Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh Conferences were strong supporters of the minority group, which in 1894 was organized as a separate denomination, taking the name "The United Evangelical Church."

It is not surprising, therefore, to find an item in the *Central Pennsylvania Collegian*, Vol. I, No. 2, for December, 1887, which calls attention to the appearance of *The Evangelical* and praises it highly. Throughout the acrimonious controversies which followed, and which became especially bitter between 1891 and 1894, the faculty and students of Central Pennsylvania College were steadfastly loyal to the minority. Nevertheless, during this period, both *The Evangelical* and *The Evangelical Messenger* were to be found in the reading room.

Another feature of the December, 1887 issue, is an article entitled 'The Catalogue File,' which is a valuable source for information on many catalogs which are now lost. A short article on page 25 bemoans the lack of athletics on the campus.

The historical note was continued in Number 3 of Volume I, January, 1888, which carried an article on the history of New Berlin. From the same number we learn that Professor Gobble made several addresses at the Union County Teachers' Institute, and that the school color of Central Pennsylvania College was cardinal. An interesting cultural item is the announcement that the annual New Berlin Musical Convention was to be held January 16-21, with an orchestra from Williamsport and a conductor from New York City.

Number 4 of Volume I, February, 1888, contains an article entitled 'Our Alumni,' which furnishes material for an evaluation of the educational work done in the first 32 years at New Berlin. The writer estimated that about 2,500 students had encoded in the seminary and college during this period. By 1888 they were scattered through the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and at least one was a missionary to India. The ministry, the legal profession, teaching, medicine, and business were the occupations best represented among the alumni.

These reminiscences were occasioned by a remark of Bishop Rudolf Dubs at the rededication of the college chapel, February 19, 1888, to the effect that he met graduates from the institution wherever he went on his episcopal journeys. Bishop Dubs was the leader of the minority party.

By this time the staff members of the *Collegian* were involved in the financial difficulties that seemed inevitable at this institution, and they held a series of events to raise money for a printing outfit of their own. One of them took the form of a chicken and oyster supper in the town hall, and another was an exhibition of slides with the magic lantern. Whatever the reason may have been, Number 5 of Volume I did not appear until March, 1890; it was printed in the *Collegian* Printing House on Vine Street, New Berlin.

By April 2, 1888, President Gobble could note in his diary that there were more students than the building could accommodate. Various plans were proposed for expansion, but they were doomed to disappointment.

#### The 1888 Commencement

The commencement season of 1888 was slightly marred by wellfounded charges of inefficiency brought against the couple who were managing the boarding house; they were asked to leave by the board of trustees.

At the end of the first full "college" academic year it may be of interest to note that the new status of the institution did not cause any increase in expenses. The basic tuition for "English branches" had been stationary at \$32 per year for several years. Any one of the foreign languages, Latin, Greek, French, or German, was eight dollars extra. Room rent was \$8 per year, and board had long been stabilized at \$1.75 per week. There were still four terms, one of eight weeks, one of twelve weeks, and two of ten weeks.

The 1888 commencement season also marked the end of the first academic year for Miss Ida R. Bowen as a member of the faculty. She was preceptress and professor of English language and literature, and she remained in this position until the college left New Berlin in 1902. She was a graduate of Lewisburg High School and attended Bucknell University, but never graduated. Many of her former students have borne witness to her excellence and inspirational quality as a teacher. At the same time, her strictness and occasional loss of temper caused some murmurs in certain student circles. She was the target of an anonymous broadside in verse which was circulated about 1900. Her sister, Miss Maude V. Bowen, came to Central Pennsylvania College as instructress in music in the academic year 1891-1892; she also stayed until 1902.

Professor Harry M. Kelly, A.B., was engaged to teach mathematics and Latin, August 1, 1888. He remained for two years.

The outstanding event of the autumn of 1888 was the departure of Prof. Harry N. Conser for study in Germany. He had long shown an aptitude for scientific work and research. He sailed September 22, and by October 5, President Gobble could record in his diary with pride that Conser's diploma from Central Pennsylvania College had admitted him to Leipzig University. He returned to his position late in August, 1889. During the academic year 1888-1889 his work must have been taken over by President Gobble and Professor Kelly. These two gentlemen gave an entertainment for the benefit of the YMCA in February, 1889, at which they presented nearly 50 experiments on light, heat, and electricity.

During the commencement season of 1889 a memorial service was held in honor of W. W. Orwig, the founder of Union Seminary, who had died May 29, in Cleveland. He left 135 books to the newlyfounded theological library at the college.

During the commencement period a four-page daily newspaper known as *The Daily News* was issued. Issues for June 12, 13 and 15 are in the college files through the courtesy of Joel C. Oldt, Central Pennsylvania College, '90. They give a full description of the book receptions, alumni meetings, orations, and commencement exercises. One of the toasts offered at the alumni banquet was given by Rev. J. W. Bentz.

The June 12 issue mentions a "farewell smoking circle," attended by 40 students, with disastrous results for some.

The June 15 number sheds some light on the seamier side of life in New Berlin. Since the town had no "lockup," it was hard to restrain those who became drunk and disorderly in the large crowds at commencement time. In his exasperation, the reporter calls New Berlin "the most disorderly town during public occasions, for its size, in the state."

# The Pittsburgh Conference Joins the Central Pennsylvania College Compact

For some time President Gobble had been anxious to interest the Pittsburgh Conference in joining with the Central Pennsylvania Conference in maintaining the college. Details for this cooperation were arranged at a meeting in Harrisburg, October 10, 1889. The Central Pennsylvania Conference ratified the agreement at its annual meeting, March 8, 1890, and a week later the Pittsburgh Conference followed suit. The catalog for 1889-1890 lists Rev. I. A. Rohland and Rev. W. M. Stanford as new trustees from the Pittsburgh Conference, in addition to the seven from the founding conference.

At the same session of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, the Educational Aid Society was organized for "indigent" students. W. E. Detwiler was its first president, and A. E. Gobble a member of the original board of directors.

#### Central Pennsylvania Collegian Reappears

After a lapse in publication since Vol. 1, No. 4 appeared in February, 1888, the *Central Pennsylvania Collegian* published the fifth number of its first (and only) volume in March, 1890. This was printed in the *Collegian* Printing House which had been erected partly by student labor and partly with funds raised by the sale of stock.

One of its most interesting articles tells of a YMCA district convention held at Williamsport, which was attended by representatives from State College, Bucknell College, Missionary Institute (now Susquehanna University), and Central Pennsylvania College. The convention was addressed by John R. Mott, who was then international college secretary. Another article reports a joint meeting of the two literary societies, which was a rare and auspicious event.

Professor Conser's influence is seen in an account of German universities. He also lectured at the college on various phases of German life. The "Personals" of this issue bestow praise impartially on Rev. A. M. Sampsel, a minority leader, and Rev. S. C. Breyfogel, a leading member of the majority party, both members of the East Pennsylvania Conference.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1.-</sup>See page 31 in Chapter I.

Number six of the *Collegian* was dated April, 1890, although it was published late because of difficulty in getting a printer to do the work. Its chief historical value lies in an article entitled 'Central Pennsylvania College Journalism.' It is a major source of information on the literary society papers and the "Chip Basket," which was a series of jokes presented at literary society meetings at the expense of various members of the student body and faculty. The latter feature was discontinued about 1882.

One more number of the *Collegian* appeared in June, 1890; a copy of it was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dobler of New Berlin.

#### The 1890 Commencement

The Daily Mail was the name of the daily newspaper put out during the 1890 commencement period, June 11-21. Two copies are in the college files.

A distinctive feature of the 1890 commencement was the awarding of the honorary degree of doctor of philosophy to Prof. H. N. Conser. So far as can be determined, this is the only honorary Ph.D. ever given by the institution.

One member of the 1890 class was Joel Calvin Oldt, who later became principal of Central Institute, Cleveland, Ohio. Oldt has been most generous in supplying the writers with historical materials from this period.

It was in 1890 that President Gobble was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of divinity by Lebanon Valley College. With characteristic modesty, he made no note of it in his diary, and the new degree does not appear in the catalog until the issue for 1892-1893.

Soon after commencement, Professor Kelly resigned his position, and Doctor Conser went to the Marine Laboratory at Woods Hole in Massachusetts, for the summer.

# Professor Wonder Begins His Career at Central Pennsylvania College

Prof. Alvin Marsena Wonder, A.M., was elected to Kelly's position as professor of mathematics and Latin. The *Collegian* for June, 1890, in reporting his election, said that he was a graduate of Heidelberg College, class of 1879. From 1885 to 1890 he had been principal of Freeburg Academy, in neighboring Snyder County, and had been an unsuccessful candidate for county superintendent of schools. He remained at Central Pennsylvania College until 1902, or as long as the institution remained at New Berlin. After 1902 he became a surveyor and engineer in the coal fields of Indiana and Clearfield Counties. For three years before his death he was Superintendent of Highways for Clearfield, Jefferson, and Indiana Counties. He died February 2, 1914, at the age of 58 years, and was buried at Carey, Ohio, his birthplace.<sup>1</sup>

Professor Wonder was a good teacher. He was especially famous for his lecture on Mary, Queen of Scots. Nevertheless, he could not please everybody. President Gobble noted in his diary for December 23, 1890, that he was visited by an indignation committee demanding satisfaction about an examination in trigonometry given by Professor Wonder. He noted wearily that it was the "same old story, but a new professor."

The class of 1891 included only four graduates, none of whom took the classical or scientific course. The enrollment in general had been taking a downward trend since 1887, as illustrated by the following figures:

> 1887-1888—113 1888-1889—107 1889-1890— 89 1890-1891— 82

The bulk of the enrollment was still in the elementary course and the preparatory courses.

On October 1, 1891, the differences within the Evangetical Association came to a climax when two separate General Conferences met, each claiming to represent the whole church. The majority group met at Indianapolis under the leadership of Bishops J. J. Esher and Thomas Bowman, and the minority convened in Philadelphia, presided over by Bishop Rudolf Dubs.

On October 23, 1891, President Gobble noted in his diary that the students were alarmed at some resolutions passed at the Indianapolis conference, and feared that Bishop Bowman might claim the college property and evict them, since nearly all were partisans of the minority group.

1.-See G. F. Dunkelberger, The Story of Snyder County, p. 741.

The next three years were filled with bitterness and animosity within the denomination at large, as point after point was decided in the courts. For Central Pennsylvania College there were many uncertain days ahead, and its very life was in jeopardy.

#### **Financial Situation**

The drop in enrollment was accompanied by a decline in finances. President Gobble said in the report of the faculty to the trustees for 1891, ". . . we can not meet all bills and salaries without borrowing some money till a better day comes. Some years ago we used to have enough money in the treasury to meet all accounts cash, but this, we are sorry to say, can not be done this year."

He gives two main reasons for the decline: a general financial stringency, and the preoccupation of the church with the strife now going on in its own ranks.

The financial report for 1889 shows that the following salaries were paid to the regular faculty members: Ida R. Bowen, \$300; I. H. Mauser, \$350; H. M. Kelly, \$464.97; A. E. Gobble, \$600.

Despite the poor financial situation, President Gobble reported in April of 1892 that the dormitories were overcrowded.

#### The 1892 Commencement

On June 14, 1892, the trustees and faculty were anxiously expecting the "Esherites," or representatives of the majority party in the church, to appear and press their claim for the college building and assets. Nobody appeared from this group, however, and everything remained quiet. The same fear was repeated at the 1893 commencement, and the results were the same.

The alumni day activities this year were attended by 34 Evangelical preachers from four conferences, which is an indication of the esteem in which the institution was held within the church.

The graduating class this year consisted of eleven students, two of whom received the A.B. degree, three the B.S., two became bachelors of elements, one received a diploma in theology (the first in many years), and four won diplomas in the commercial department. There were two others who received theological diplomas in 1895; they were the last to finish the course as outlined in 1880. Masters' degrees, as given at this time, were of two kinds: those given "in course," and honorary degrees. The former kind implied no real course work, but a period of study or teaching for three years after graduation. At this commencement, two degrees were given in course, and one honorary degree was awarded to Prof. C. A. Bowman of Lafayette Seminary. Professor Bowman was destined to play a large part in the history of Albright College at Myerstown.

The total number of students in the catalog of 1891-1892 showed an encouraging rise to 97 from the 82 of the previous year. The 1892-1893 catalog shows a further rise to 113. In the report of the faculty for 1893, Dr. Gobble recommended the purchase of three or four microscopes at \$27 to \$30 apiece.

#### Dr. Conser Resigns

Dr. Gobble noted in his diary on November 21, 1893, that Prof. H. N. Conser had presented his resignation, to take effect at the end of the term. This was a blow to the institution, and a deep personal loss to its president.

His resignation pointed up a good many of the troubles that plagued the institution at this time. When he left, the college owed him \$250 salary. He had suffered under this system for some years, and evidently he had lost hope in the future of the institution.

To add to his discomfiture, Dr. Gobble was rudely rebuffed when he invited a well-qualified man, a member of the Evangelical Association, to fill the position. Nevertheless, by January 4, 1894, he had found a new man in Prof. William Phillips Winter. Brofessor Winter remained on the faculty of Central Pennsylvania and Albright Colleges for many years. His name is last found in the catalog issued in May, 1911; thereafter he taught at Penn State. Dr. Conser took a position at Sunbury High School, and eventually became professor of biology at Tufts College.

# Finances Reach a New Low

The following excerpt from President Gobble's diary for February 9, 1894, speaks volumes: "Under the shadow of our church fight it is very difficult to manage the finances of the college. I am dunned for money every day, and sometimes driven almost to desperation. Our patrons are very slow in paying bills and other debtors are holding back, not knowing who will be the legal party to collect, till the court decides."

The litigation in the courts had by this time come to the place where the State Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was called upon to decide whether the majority (the "Esherites") or the minority (the "Dubsites") truly represented the Evangelical Association.

Doctor Gobble by this time found it necessary to augment his meager salary by operating a printing shop in the town. When faculty members came to him for money, after remaining unpaid for months, he gave them what he could, out of his own funds. Sometimes the installments were as small as fifty cents at a time!

#### The 1894 Commencement

The gloom of the situation was at least partially dispelled by the fact that the largest class in the history of the college was graduated June 13, 1894. There were thirteen members of this class, all of them graduating with degrees rather than diplomas. Eight were bachelors of elements, four were bachelors of science, and one was a bachelor of arts. One master's degree was given in course, and an honorary D.D. was also awarded.

The class of 1894 numbered among its members some who became prominent Evangelical ministers, including F. E. Hetrick of the Pittsburgh Conference, and L. M. Dice and A. D. Gramley of the Central Pennsylvania Conference. The last named, who was the coauthor with Rev. J. D. Shortess of the "History of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Church," has been helpful in supplying historical material; Mrs. Sarah Nagle Engel, another member of the class, was also of assistance in orienting the writers in this period.

The total enrollment for 1893-1894 was 96 which was encouraging under the circumstances.

# The President's Report for 1894

Doctor Gobble's report to the trustees on June 12, 1894, is a remarkable document. Written out in his own handwriting to the extent of 25 pages, it reveals his thoughts, feelings, and plans as the life of his college was threatened by two major developments. The first was the danger that the college property might be taken over by the majority party. The second was a recent decision by the attorney general of Pennsylvania that all college charters granted under the provisions of the act of general assembly approved April 29, 1874, were null and void as far as their powers to grant degrees were concerned. There had been, in the early nineties, a determined effort to set proper standards for institutions granting degrees, and this move was its latest development. Since Central Pennsylvania College's charter had been granted under the aforementioned act, this decision removed its right to grant degrees. Since no penalty was fixed for violation of this rule, Doctor Gobble recommended that the class be graduated with the usual degrees, and this was done. It was evident, however, that the college was in grave danger of being legislated out of existence. For instance, the diplomas of its graduates now received no recognition from the state department of education.

President Gobble recommended, therefore, that a special committee of the trustees be appointed to ascertain just what needed to be done to obtain a proper charter, with provision that the location of the college might be changed if that should be desirable.

With regard to the danger that the majority party might win the court decision, the president had a strategy worked out. In the first place, he was inclined to believe that his own group, the minority party, would lose the decision. In this he proved to be right. He hoped, nevertheless, that the debts on the college (now amounting to \$2,990), and the overwhelming pro-minority sentiment of faculty, students, community, and the Central Pennsylvania Conference would prevent their opponents from making any real effort to take over the college. In this he was also right.

Next, President Gobble insisted that this was the time to move the college to a better location, whether the decision went for or against them. The reasons had a familiar ring. New Berlin was too far from the railroad, and the building was obsolete and inadequate. "The stage coach was popular in 1794, but not in 1894." he said. "It is more irksome now to ride on the stage from Winfield, a distance of eight miles, over a fine road, than it was fifteen years ago from Northumberland, fourteen miles away and over the Blue Hill."

Concerning the building, he recounted the improvements that had been made in neighboring institutions, and said, "The people see this and leave us high and dry in our ancient house." He recommended that, before the smoke of battle had cleared away, attempts be made to find another community which would donate grounds and a building, worth at least \$50,000, and then make a concentrated drive in the church for an endowment of \$100,000. Even as small a college as Central Pennsylvania brought to its community an annual income of between \$7,000 and \$8,000, he said, or the equivalent of six per cent on an investment of \$125,000.

In fact, he said, whether it moved or not, the college must have an endowment. In answer to the ancient criticism that the college should be supported by student fees, he presented a table of statistics showing that this was not true of any one of eleven representative colleges. Even at Central Pennsylvania College it cost \$32.37 more per student per year than all receipts for tuition, room, board, and incidentals, he said.

An endowment would enable them to pay decent salaries to their faculty, and to hire enough faculty members to relieve the terrible burden of overwork under which they labored. It was hard, he said, to get professors for \$600 per year when some other places paid \$1,200.

At this point some bitterness crept into his tone, caused by 15 years of service under many unsatisfactory conditions, and augmented by the recent loss of his colleague, friend, and former student, Prof. H. N. Conser. We may say that at this time Doctor Gobble's mood varied between a justifiable pride at the work which had been accomplished, and a revulsion of soul prompted by the frustrations and the barriers that had hampered him in his efforts to live up to his own high academic ideals. Finally, he observed that the collegiate department of the institution had been growing while the preparatory and commercial departments had dwindled. As he put it, "Central Pennsylvania College is growing, but Union Seminary is disappearing faster than the college is growing, and we must make provision for the college, because the seminary is a thing of the past." In closing, he noted with some relief that there had been no boarding house run by the college during the year.

# The Court Decision

The long-awaited decision of the State Supreme Court was rendered October 1, 1894, and it was adverse to the minority party, as many had foreseen. The case involved arose from a dispute as to who was the rightful pastor of Immanuel Church of the Evangelical Association in Reading, in the East Pennsylvania Conference. Rev. Augustus Krecker, an adherent of the majority party (which, however, controlled a minority of the East Pennsylvania Conference), had been pastor of Immanuel Church, and the majority group reappointed him for the year 1891-1892, in February of the former year. The minority group appointed Rev. Jonas H. Shirey to the same church and a majority of the trustees accepted Rev. Mr. Shirey as their pastor, while disbarring Rev. Mr. Krecker from the pulpit.

The resulting suit, "Krecker et al. vs. Shirey et al., and Immanuel's Church of the Evangelical Association of Reading," was decided in favor of Rev. Mr. Shirey and the minority by Judge Gustav Endlich of the Berks County Court in 1893. This was appealed, and it was argued in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, March 2, 1894.

The decision then proceeded to reverse Judge Endlich by holding that the Indianapolis (majority) general conference of 1891 was the only valid one, and that Philadelphia (minority) general conference of 1891 was an unauthorized body. Thus, "the property which prior of 1891 belonged to the Evangelical Association, now belongs to those who still constitute that organization,"<sup>1</sup> in the words of the decision.

This meant that in congregations where even a few members adhered to the majority party, they were the legal owners of the church property. Congregations which had no members of the majority party were compelled to buy their churches back from that group. The educational institutions, as well as all other general church property, went to the majority party.

The decision was destined to have little effect on Central Pennsylvania College, as we shall see. In the case of Schuylkill Seminary at Fredericksburg, in the East Pennsylvania Conference, the results were spectacular. The building and grounds had to be turned over to a board of trustees representing the majority party, and nearly all the students and faculty withdrew to Myerstown, where they founded an institution eventually known as Albright Collegiate Institute, in January, 1895.

<sup>1.—</sup>Pennsylvania State Reports, Vol. CLXIII, "Cases Adjudged in the Supreme Court, of Pennsylvania," by James Monaghan, state reporter. Cases decided at July and October terms, 1894, 534 ff. New York and Albany, Banks and Bros, 1895.

## Formation of the United Evangelical Church, and Educational Plans

The Central Pennsylvania Conference met in special session October 16, 1894, and the next day organized itself as the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical Church, in deference to the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The minority party then organized itself officially under the name, "The United Evangelical Church" at Naperville, Illinois, November 29, 1894.

President Gobble was a prominent figure at the reorganization of his own conference. He did not go to Naperville, but he wrote a letter to the General Conference assembled there which produced a notable impression, and which was reprinted in the First General Conference Journal of the United Evangelical Church, p. 73, from which these words were taken: "I doubt the wisdom of each conference having its own little college or seminary. I sincerely beg your pardon for this strong assertion. These secondary grade schools do a good work in their way, but we ought to have a few good, wellendowed and well-located COLLEGES [capitals original], in my opinion, and concentrate upon them, and that will give us prestige, strength and progressive unity as a church."

#### College and Church Buy Back Their Properties

Definite arrangements were made December 26, 1894, to buy the college property from the Evangelical Association. For some reason, the deed did not come into the hands of the recorder until May 12, 1896. There is no record of the price paid for the property, but the indications are that it was not large. The church property at New Berlin was likewise purchased on April 9, 1895; since October, 1894, the congregation had been worshipping in the United Brethren Church.

# Financial Report (1895) and Moves Toward Increased Endowment

President Gobble's financial report for 1895 showed in the current fund receipts of \$2,222.67 and expenditures of \$3,216.01, leaving a deficit of \$993.34. The following amounts were due on salaries: A. E. Gobble, \$453.40; A. M. Wonder, \$156.03; W. P. Winter, \$318.15. A more cheerful entry in the same report was an endowment fund of \$3,575, most of it invested in notes and mortgages. The endowment fund had begun as early as 1883, when I. C. Yeakel, in soliciting funds for Union Seminary, found that some people would not contribute to the building fund, but would give toward an endowment. He collected at least \$1,200 in this way, and later contributions brought it to the figure reported above.

In his president's report for 1895 Dr. Gobble made an impassioned plea for an endowment of \$100,000, to be raised in the East Pennsylvania, Central Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, and Ohio Conferences of the United Evangelical Church, with a further view to consolidating the educational interests of the church in the East. His board of trustees supported him nobly by endorsing his plea for an endowment in the stipulated amount, and it recommended the appointment of a joint committee of the conferences to plan for the consolidation which he recommended. This set in motion the machinery which finally brought about the merger of Central Pennsylvania and Albright Colleges at Myerstown in 1902.

The graduating class of 1895 was composed of four men, two of whom received a diploma in theology. One of these two also won the degree of bachelor of elements. Of the two others, one received the B.A. and the other the B.S. One of the outstanding features of this commencement was the raising of \$2,000 by subscription from the alumni.

#### The Legislative Blow Falls

In his report for 1894, Dr. Gobble foresaw that his institution was in danger of being legislated out of existence. On June 26, 1895, the Pennsylvania Legislature passed an act which regulated the power of colleges, universities, and theological seminaries in the state to grant degrees. Among the stipulations was one which provided that any degree-granting institution must have property and invested funds amounting to at least \$100,000. Since Central Pennsylvania College could not even remotely qualify under this provision, the outlook was dark.

Fortunately, there was no penalty provided for violations of this statute, and the college went on granting degrees as usual, in the hope that it might eventually meet the requirements. In the meantime, its graduates received no recognition from the state department of education. It is pleasant to record here that this disability was removed in 1901, after a great deal of work on Dr. Gobble's part. However, it is the testimony of C. A. Mock that the students were "blissfully unaware" of the situation. He was a student at Central Pennsylvania College 1893-1898.

#### The 1896 Report—A Brighter Outlook

President Gobble's report to the trustees on June 16, 1896, was full of optimism. All questions concerning the ownership of the college building had been settled by the receipt of the deed. May 11, which was properly recorded the next day. This brought an upsurge of good feeling and an increase in support. Among other things, he recommended the appointment of John Adam Bartholomew, '92, as professor of chemistry, French, and German. Professor Bartholomew had been teaching during the year 1895-1896 in place of Prof. W. P. Winter, who had taken a year's leave of absence to do graduate work at Johns Hopkins University. Professor Bartholomew remained at Central Pennsylvania College only until the spring of 1897, although he made a good record as a teacher. In later life he became an examiner in the U.S. Patent Office in Washington, D.C. Since Professor Winter returned from his graduate work in the summer of 1896, Bartholomew's appointment added a much needed full-time faculty member.

The faculty report for 1896 made another important recommendation. Heretofore, chapel services had been held twice every school day, for two ten-minute periods beginning at 8:50 a.m. and 4:35 p.m. The faculty now suggested that there be only one chapel period per day, beginning at 8:45, with the bell ringing at 8:40, "so as to give more time for real devotion."

On June 18, a committee of representatives from the Ohio, Pittsburgh, Central Pennsylvania, and East Pennsylvania Conferences met in New Berlin to discuss the raising of an endowment fund and the consolidation of all college interests in the east. Dr. Gobble was elected president of the committee. The discussions were considerably hampered by the fact that the East Pennsylvania Conference had decided to buy the building abandoned by the Palatinate College at Myerstown, for \$10,000. The institution of that conference, now known as Albright Collegiate Institute, had occupied this building since January, 1895. At its session in February, 1896, the East Pennsylvania Conference had expressed general approval of the plan to raise \$100,000 for endowment and to consolidate the colleges, but it was not ready to accept the proposition outright. Accordingly the matter lay dormant for the time being.

Among the interesting items found in Dr. Gobble's diary for this period is the note that a telephone was installed in his office, October 9, 1896, and another on November 7 that books were received by the college from the library of Rev. Francis Hendricks, once principal of Union Seminary. On March 19, 1897, President Gobble attended a reception at Myerstown, in honor of Prof. C. A. Bowman, who had recently been elected president of Albright Collegiate Institute. On May 12, 1897, the Central Pennsylvania College baseball team was beaten by the Mifflinburg Baseball Club, 61 to 25.

#### **Student Disorder and Consequences**

The spring term in 1897 was marred by a number of outbreaks of disorder, for which several students were suspended or otherwise punished. Some of these students had a friend or two on the trustee board, and the result of the affair was that at the trustee meeting. June 15, charges of maladministration were brought against Professors Gobble, Wonder, and Winter. They were all cleared, but the fact that the president had been made to answer to the trustees for a matter of student discipline created a serious situation. Two years later, in his presidential report for 1899, Dr. Gobble felt that the disregard shown by some students for his authority was so serious that he offered to resign if the situation did not improve.

Other events of the 1897 commencement season were more pleasant. The graduating class wore caps and gowns for the first time. A new oratorical contest for juniors, with prizes donated by Rev. I. C. Yeakel, was won by C. A. Mock, who later became a minister in the Pittsburgh Conference. His services to the church included the presidency of Western Union (now Westmar) College, associate editorship of *The Evangelicet Messenger*, and finally, a professorship in the Evangelical School of Theology in Reading. Dr. Mock is therefore the third college president who attended the instituitions at New Berlin. C. W. Super and J. F. Crowell were the other two. Prof. J. A. Bartholomew resigned at this time in order to accept a position at a higher salary, and was replaced by Charles Anson Derr, '95, who remained on the faculty until 1900, as professor of mathematics and modern languages.

In his reports, Dr. Gobble had constant occasion to complain about the inadequacy of the buildings and the poor state of the institution's finances. It was sometimes necessary to turn students away because of lack of accommodations, and the faculty members were not yet paid in full at the end of the academic year. In his report for 1897 he said that the total capital of the college did not exceed \$25,000, while that of Susquehanna University was \$200,000, and of Bucknell University, \$800,000. These institutions were the closest neighbors of Central Pennsylvania College, and it was hard to compete with them under such conditions.

In the meantime, an action of the East Pennsylvania Conference at its session in 1897 put the movement for consolidation of the colleges in a new light. The conference announced itself in favor of "coalition," and recommended Myerstown as the site. It offered the grounds and buildings of Albright Collegiate Institute, and proposed to pay 55 per cent of the operating expenses of the new institution. The other three conferences might apportion the remaining 45 per cent as they saw fit, and the number of trustees from each conference or the board was to conform to the percentage of expenses paid by it.

President Gobble at first showed little enthusiasm for this plan. He would have preferred another location at which new buildings could be erected, and he had made overtures to some communities, but the lack of a sufficient endowment caused the failure of all such approaches. At the same time, Dr. Gobble was entertaining hopes for a new building at New Berlin.

# Endowment Campaign Gets Under Way

Definite plans for the raising of an endowment were finally made at the session of the Central Pennsylvania Conference on March 5, 1898. Rev. W. E. Detwiler, a former student and staunch friend of the institution, resigned his presiding eldership to become solicitor for the endowment fund. He started at the conference session itself, and received pledges for more than \$7,000. At the Pittsburgh Conference session nine days later, \$3,075 was subscribed, and the drive was off to a good start. Rev. Mr. Detwiler served in this capacity for three years, with good results.

The class of 1898 included Charles Adolphus Mock, whose career has already been described. Prof. C. A. Derr received a master's degree in course, but no honorary degrees of any kind were given this year because of what President Gobble called "the present insignificant financial power and standing of our college."

In his report for 1898, President Gobble recommended that Miss Ida R. Bowen, who had been receiving \$300 per year for some time, should have her salary raised to \$350 for the current year, and \$400 for the next year. He also advised the trustees to rent a house in New Berlin, close to his own, for Miss Bowen and the "lady students." Professor Derr was to receive \$500 for the coming year. Sad to say, there was still a balance of \$800 in salary due to the faculty members apart from Dr. Gobble.

The fall of 1898 was marked by a football game with Lewisburg High School, in which one Central Pennsylvania College student was injured. The increasing interest in football led President Gobble to include in the faculty report for 1899 a recommendation, unanimously supported by the faculty, that one or two students per year be admitted "with free tuition if they are of recognized athletic ability, so as to give prestige to the baseball and football clubs of our college."

Progress along another line was indicated by a YMCA missionary rally, November 20, 1898, at which the Student Volunteer Movement was presented.

The continued financial stringency at Central Pennsylvania College was reflected in an entry in Dr. Gobble's diary for December 5, 1898: "When will the day come when I can pay off all accounts of the college spot cash?" Much of the trouble was caused by students who were doing good academic work, but who were unable to meet their financial obligations. Dr. Gobble was quite reluctant to force a student out under such circumstances.

### The 1899 Commencement

The class of 1899 included a number of graduates who have made their marks in the world. Charles Henry Venus, who later became a prominent physician in York, was a photographer of note, and has lent the college a fine collection of pictures from this period.

Harry Ammon Kiess became a member of the faculty of Central Pennsylvania and Albright Colleges, and served in this capacity for many years. He was born at Warrensville, June 24, 1873. He graduated from Muncy and Lock Haven Normal Schools before coming to Central Pennsylvania College. After a year's graduate work at Johns Hopkins he joined the faculty of his alma mater as professor of mathematics and German in 1900. He went to Myerstown in the merger of 1902 and taught mathematics at Albright College until it moved from that place in 1929. Professor Kiess is especially noted for the part he played in the musical, athletic, and fraternal life of the college.

Professor Kiess's daughter, Miss Mary Deborah Kiess, who was president of the Albright College Alumni Association in 1949-1950, has recalled her father's college days in these words: "It seems that in spite of the lack of modern conveniences they had an awfully good time and took a great interest in studying. There was pride of achievement and a spirit of fellowship."

Abraham Albert Winter, born in 1871, was licensed to preach by the Central Pennsylvania Conference in 1896; he went to the Oregon Conference in 1899, the same year he graduated from Central Pennsylvania College. After serving several charges, he became president of Dallas College, and served in that capacity 1909-1911; he was acting president of the same institution 1911-1913. In 1916 he returned to Pennsylvania and became the first superintendent of the Evangelical Homes for the Aged and Orphans at Lewisburg, in which position he remained until his sudden death, October 27, 1938. He was the fourth college president from Union Seminary and Central Pennsylvania College.

Mrs. Anna Reber Horlacher, who possesses the only known copy of the 1856 catalog of Union Seminary, was also a member of this class.

The faculty report for 1899 recommended that the use of tobacco be forbidden in the building and on the grounds of the college, and that appropriate penalties be attached to any infractions of the rule. The report also asked the trustees to approve a post-graduate course for resident or non-resident students leading to a master's degree. In his presidential summary for the same year, Dr. Gobble called attention to the fact that this was his twentieth year in the institution's service. His morale was at a low ebb because of his difficulties in maintaining discipline since he was called before the board in 1897 to explain certain disciplinary actions. He said: "Since that we have had constantly to hear of being 'hauled up' before the Board whenever discipline was being administered." In fact, he offered to resign.

He also complained about the heavy burdens of work that he and the faculty bore. He had six hours daily of class work, besides the office and administrative work and the discipline of refractory students. Finally, he recommended salaries of \$660 and \$550 respectively for Professors Winter and Derr. Winter had just rented a more expensive house, he said, and deserved more money.

#### The Reports for 1900

Dr. Gobble was in far better mood in his reports for 1900. The discipline problems had passed, and the growing endowment was furnishing much-needed funds, without which the institution could not have continued.

Part of the burden of overwork had been lifted by the appointment in 1899 of George Hays Dosch, '96, as professor of Greek, in addition to the other members of the faculty. Dosch was a minister in the Pittsburgh Conference; he stayed on the faculty until 1902, when he returned to his conference. He seems to have been a competent teacher, although he was the butt of student pranks to an extraordinary degree.

Several members of this and other classes went brough the graduation exercises, but did not receive their diplomas until they had passed certain examinations.

In his report as president, Dr. Gobble said that Central Pennsylvania College was the oldest and academically the finest college in the United Evangelical Church, but also the most poorly housed. He invited the attention of the trustees once more to the problem of its future location and housing. He could see the time coming when, with an improved endowment, his college could apply for reinstatement by the state educational authorities.

The spectre of unpaid faculty salaries was not yet laid. The total now due these long-suffering people was no less than \$2,263. Professor Wonder headed the list, with \$700. His lot was somewhat alleviated by that fact that he was a bachelor, and had an interest in a local factory on the side. H. A. Kiess was elected in place of C. A. Derr as professor of mathematics and German.

During the academic year 1899-1900 Kiess had been attending Johns Hopkins University. It is a tribute to Doctor Gobble's foresight that he selected Kiess a year before he graduated, and made it possible for him to take this year of graduate work by loans from the trustee board to be applied against his future salary.

An amusing touch is added to the report by Dr. Gobble's note that, since the borough had passed legislation forbidding people to allow their livestock to run at large within its borders, the fence around the college campus might be taken down.

# New Legislation Validates Central Pennsylvania College Degrees

During the latter part of 1900 and the early months of 1901, Dr. Gobble was busily at work influencing various people to bring about legislation that would give the college the right to grant degrees recognized by the state department of education. With Rev. U. F. Swengel and F. C. Bowersox he visited state senator B. K. Focht at Lewisburg and the state superintendent of education, N. C. Schaeffer, at Harrisburg. Upon being advised to gain the good will of Dr. J. G. Holland, the author of the bill in 1895 which outlawed Central Pennsylvania College, Dr. Gobble visited him in Pittsburgh, and produced a good impression on him. Finally, President Gobble drew up the bill as he wished it to read, and it was presented to the State Legislature.

In the meantime, the Central Pennsylvania Conference at its meeting early in March, 1901, executed a bond for \$20,000, at 4 per cent interest, to bring the total assets of the college to the required \$100,000. The annual educational collections were sufficient to cover the interest on the bond. The same conference received a final report from Rev. W. E. Detwiler, to the effect that he had succeeded in raising an endowment of \$44,297.82 for the college.

Still another important action of the 1901 conference was the reactivation of the proposal to consolidate the eastern colleges of the United Evangelical Church. Rev. J. D. Woodring, the field agent for Albright College (Albright Collegiate Institute adopted this name in 1898) at Myerstown, visited the Central Pennsylvania Conference and urged it to appoint a committee of three to consult with similar committees from the East Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh Conferences, "to take definite steps toward consolidation of our educational interests."<sup>1</sup> This was done, and the matter was taken up at once with great seriousness.

The State Legislature passed the act on March 7, 1901, that gave Central Pennsylvania College the right to grant degrees on an equality with other colleges. It took the form of an amendment to the act of 1895, providing that any college heretofore incorporated might qualify under that act if, at the time the amendment passed, it had invested funds in buildings, property, endowment, etc., to the amount of at least \$100,000. A copy of this bill in Dr. Gobble's handwriting, the official printed copy, and a letter from Senator Focht are in the college files. Just after the bill had passed the Senate, as it faced another test in the house, Focht wrote to President Gobble: "If you have anything further, now is the time to use your friends, and I am proud to be one of them."

Albright College also benefited from the passage of this act; the East Pennsylvania Conference had found it necessary to execute a bond for \$40,000 in order that that institution could meet the requirements of the Act of March 7, 1901.

Dr. Gobble lost no time in sending in a certified statement that the assets of Central Pennsylvania Conference were more than \$100,000, and on March 26 he received a letter validating all the diplomas the college had issued since 1895.

In his presidential report for 1901, Dr. Gobble pointed out that the passage of this act was a clear vindication of the quality of work done at Central Pennsylvania College, because the institution had been investigated by noted educational leaders. Among the encouraging factors he cited the acceptance of Central Pennsylvania College alumni for graduate study without examination by Harvard, Johns Hopkins, and Columbia Universities.

#### The Consolidation of Central Pennsylvania and Albright Colleges

The committee on consolidation did its work with dispatch, and by the time the conferences met the basis for action was ready. It

<sup>1.—&</sup>quot;Central Pennsylvania Conference Journal for 1901," report of committee on education, p. 47.

was adopted with a few small changes by the East Pennsylvania Conference, and then it came up for consideration at the Central Pennsylvania Conference, meeting at Lock Haven, March 7, 1902.

According to the committee report, the colleges were to be merged, but the location of the new institution was left to the new trustee board, which was scheduled to meet March 25, in Myerstown. There was a strong suspicion in the Central Pennsylvania Conference that the decision would be to locate in Myerstown, at least temporarily. With that in mind, this conference issued the following instructions to its trustees: ". . . Myerstown as a place, and the buildings there are not what we deem the proper place and equipment for our consolidated college. If Myerstown be selected as the temporary location, it shall in no case be considered the permanent location, and that such temporary location means a period of not more than five years."<sup>1</sup>

The resolution passed March 8, and the Pittsburgh Conference duly added its consent. On March 25 the trustees met at Myerstown, as planned. There were 30 trustees, 15 from the East Pennsylvania, 11 from the Central Pennsylvania, and 4 from the Pittsburgh Conference. As was expected, they selected Myerstown as the location; it was specifically stated, however, on page 6 of the prospectus of Albright College issued for 1902-1903, that the location at Myerstown was temporary. Rev. W. E. Detwiler was elected president of the trustee board. When it came to electing a president of the new college, President Gobble of Central Pennsylvania College and President C. A. Bowman of Albright College were passed over in favor of Rev. J. D. Woodring, who had rendered conspicuous service as field agent for the latter institution.

On March 27, 1902, Dr. Gobble received notice of his election as professor of Latin in the merged college. He confided to his diary that this was not his choice of work, and he was undecided what to do. By the next day, however, he had received some letters from influential friends urging him to accept, and he did so.

The last term at Central Pennsylvania College began March 31, and the attitude of some of the students reflected the feeling that the incentive for doing good work was lost. As Dr. Gobble rendered his last report to the trustees, he pointed out that the work of the last

<sup>1.—&</sup>quot;Central Pennsylvania Conference Journal for 1902," report of committee on consolidation of colleges, pp. 55-63.

year began well, but had been hampered by certain factors. Professor Winter decided, late in the summer, to take another year's leave of absence for graduate work at Johns Hopkins. George I. Olewiler, 'oo, was engaged in his place, but he found difficulty in getting along with the students, and resigned in January, 1902. He was replaced by C. A. Derr, who at this time was teaching in Snyder County.

A more serious loss was caused by the resignation of Miss Ida R. Bowen, the preceptress, on January 6, 1902. She accepted a position at Kutztown State Normal School. Charles S. Kniss, '01, was engaged to teach some of her classes. Professors Winter and Kiess, with Dr. Gobble, joined the faculty of the newly-constituted Albright College at Myerstown, which was then a town of about 2,500 inhabitants located on main railroad and trolley routes, seven miles east of Lebanon. After a short stay at Kutztown, Miss Ida R. Bowen and her sisters, Miss Maude and Miss Verdi, established a private school at Yardley, Pennsylvania, near Trenton, New Jersey. Miss Ida Bowen died at Yardley, November 4, 1942.

The events of the commencement in 1902 drew great crowds, since it was to be the last for old Central Pennsylvania College. Two of the graduates of the 1902 class deserve special mention.

William Edwin Peffley, of Marysville, was born March 31, 1876. The Central Pennsylvania Conference licensed him to preach in 1899. He served several charges in the conference until 1913, when he was made editor of the *Keystone League of Christian Endeavor Journal*, the young people's paper of the church. He became assistant editor of the Sunday School and Christian Endeavor literature in 1915, and continued until 1922, when the United Evangelical Church was merged with the Evangelical Association to form the Evangelical Church. In the latter year he became editor of Sunday School publications for the new denomination, and continued in that capacity with distinction until his retirement, January 1, 1947. He died suddenly on January 6 of the same year.

Rev. Mr. Peffley married Joyce Marcella Hoch, of New Berlin in 1904; she had been a fellow student at Central Pennsylvania College. He received his B.D. degree from Temple University in 1912, and the honorary degree of doctor of divinity from Albright College at Reading in 1933. He was very active in the International Council of Religious Education, in the educational work of his own conference, and in his local church at Lemoyne. Raymond Chester Walker, who was born on a farm near the Mountain Chapel, several miles from New Berlin, graduated with the B.S. degree in 1902 at the age of 18. A. A. Winter, who had been his mother's Sunday School teacher at New Berlin, influenced him to go to school at Central Pennsylvania College. His mother had recently died, and he was working in a kitting factory at New Berlin. When the factory burned down, he decided to go to school. By his own testimony, he never would have been able to go through college if Doctor Gobble had not given him work as janitor. One of his duties was to sell coal to the students at seven cents per bucket.

Shortly before he graduated from college, it was Walker's ambition to teach science, but he soon decided for the ministry. He was licensed by the Central Pennsylvania Conference in 1902, and served several of its charges. In 1904 he received his A.B. degree from Albright College at Myerstown, after a year's work. From 1907 to 1911 he was an undergraduate and graduate student at Princeton Theological Seminary, which he entered without disadvantage on the strength of his Albright degree. Upon graduation he joined the Presbyterian Church. He was pastor of the Pottsville Presbyterian Church 1911-1929, and from 1929 to his death, January 18, 1951, he was pastor of the Market Square Presbyterian Church in Harrisburg. He held high office in his presbytery, and was in great demand as a public speaker.

Two honorary D.D.'s were given at the commencement of 1902. One went to Rev. C. Newton Dubs, a missionary to China, and son of Bishop Rudolf Dubs; the other was awarded Rev. James Daniel Woodring, the newly elected president of Albright College.

On June 26, which was commencement day, Dr. Gobble noted in his diary that there was a good deal of bad feeling in New Berlin about the removal of the college, and especially over the library of the Excelsior Literary Society. The local members of this society claimed that it was chartered for New Berlin and nowhere else. The college authorities took the position that these books were college property, and removed them from the building and the town in wagons in the dead of night. The present writers can testify that the bitterness in New Berlin caused by the abandonment of the college there had not wholly disappeared as late as 1947 and 1948. The rise and fall of the enrollment since 1894 may be observed from the following table:

1894-1895— 79 1895-1896— 82 1896-1897— 75 1897-1898—103 1898-1899—113 1899-1900—105 1900-1901—100 1901-1902— 95

# Student Life at Central Pennsylvania College Discipline

The ordinary run of student misdemeanors and pranks after 1887 did not vary much from the patterns set in the past. All sources agree that the students were unusually well-behaved, and that relations between them were harmonious. Nevertheless, there were enough exceptions to establish the rule. President Gobble mentions in his diary two serious cases of drunkenness between 1887 and 1902; and the famous episode of 1897, when the president had to answer to the trustees for a disciplinary case, also involved drunkenness.

On one occasion, the trial of a "courting pair" is mentioned, and on another, several young men were punished for being found in rooms of the girl students.

It was not uncommon for students to "tear up" each others' rooms, and the rooms of faculty members living in the dormitories were not exempt from this pastime. In the last year of the college's history there was a tremendous "racket" in the dorm, which resulted in suspension for twelve students.

The students were wont to petition the faculty on slight provocation. On one occasion they asked for a holiday on the day after Thanksgiving. When the president asked them to present their reasons, they unrolled a scroll two yards long! The petition was granted. Sometimes, when a petition was refused, the students would defy the authorities and cut class. Students today would appreciate the situation of those who petitioned for a holiday to catch up in their back work. It was granted.

Class and society rivalries sometimes broke out in overt acts. At

one senior reception, certain members of the lower classes broke in and stole the ice cream. Dr. Gobble noted, with some satisfaction that a new supply was procured, and the guests never knew what had happened.

One of the president's most peculiar disciplinary experiences was being aroused at 5 a.m. one day by a homesick student who wanted to leave immediately. He accomplished his purpose at 11 a.m.

# Social Life

The college calendar was full of opportunities to enjoy a wholesome social life. There were all kinds of entertainments, often for the purpose of raising money for some student organization. They ranged from a chicken and oyster supper to a scientific entertainment (admission 15 cents), a song recital, a magic lantern or phonograph exhibition, or one of Miss Bowen's "tea parties." Under the direction of Professor Wonder, a good many "dramas" were produced, among them the old classic, "Ten Nights in a Barroom." Sleigh-rides, nut cracking parties, picnics, trips to nearby fairs, and many other forms of entertainment were enjoyed.

# Student Organizations

Nearly every phase of college life was represented by a student organization. The YMCA actively nurtured the religious life on a purely voluntary basis. The literary societies continued in full force, sometimes cooperating, sometimes feuding. They were transferred to the Myerstown campus, and remained active as long as the college was located there. A chapter of the American Agassiz Association met every two weeks to further interest in science. The German students had their Goethe Gesellschaft, and the Greek students, not to be outdone, formed a kind of pseudo-secret organization known as the Platonic Knights. The purpose of the latter society, which lasted about 1888-1893, was mutual aid in the prevaration of Greek lessons, and general encouragement of the subject.

There were, at various times, a lecture club and a dramatics club, and an Audubon Club for bird-lovers. The music department had a glee club, a band, and an orchestra.

About 1895 there appeared on the campus a college women's organization known as the Enigma Society. It added greatly to the

social tone of the institution with well-conducted socials and entertainments. On June 10, 1896, it presented to the college seven chairs, a Bible, and a reading stand.

There is mention of an athletic association in Dr. Gobble's diary for September 8, 1900, when that organization conducted a festival on the campus. We know, from pictures, that there was a football team (of 12 men) in 1898, and there are two pictures of baseball teams from about 1900; one of these teams is neatly uniformed with Central Pennsylvania College across every chest, while the other is clothed in nondescript manner. A tennis court on the campus was much used by the students. The main athletic field was north of the building.

# Three Personal Witnesses

The writers were fortunate to have the testimony of three alumni to the general tone of life at Central Pennsylvania College.

Joel Calvin Oldt, '90, had been a student at the institution at various times since 1884. In the second semester of his junior year his report card showed grades in astronomy, calculus, geology, psychology, political economy, German, French, Greek, and Latin. Usually, he said, a student carried four to six daily studies. The class periods were 50 minutes in length. Saturday was an especially busy day because it was an opportunity to do back work.

Of the faculty, he said that they were qualified and conscientious teachers, "striving to increase the knowledge of the hearer, sometimes without success. Then a professor was widely efficient, not deeply."

The religious life of the institution was deep and tich. When the president called the roll at Monday morning chapel, most of the students reported having been at church three or four times the day before. About 80 per cent of the men, he said attended the YMCA meeting in the college chapel every Sunday evening at six. After the bell rang to end the study period at 10 p.m., about half the men gathered voluntarily for a kind of family worship. There were also midweek services.

Then, lest the impression get abroad that they were sanctimonious, Oldt says that the students often foraged the nearby fields for fruit, popcorn in the shock, or a melon, and that upsetting another student's room was supreme bliss. Oldt's own Sunday schedule included teaching in two Sunday Schools (Reformed and Evangelical), singing in the choirs of the same two churches, and attending the college YMCA.

Andrew Daniel Gramley, '94, was a teacher in a rural school in Clinton County in the year 1891-1892. He heard Doctor Gobble speak at a teacher's institute in Lock Haven, and was favorably impressed by him. Of his appearance and manner, Gramley said, "He wore a heavy black beard, and talked excitingly fast." At Dr. Gobble's invitation, Gramley became a student at Central Pennsylvania College, entering in the sophomore class.

It was the custom to require each senior to give an oration in chapel. When Gramley's turn came, he hit on the novel idea of avoiding student criticism by making his speech in German. Dr. Gobble, who was the only one in the audience who understood German, gave him a high mark "for merit and strategy."

There was one famous problem in calculus that stumped previous classes, and even the professor. One night, about midnight, after he had finished his translation in Greek, Latin, German, and Anglo-Saxon, Gramley and a friend of his tackled the unsolvable problem. By working back from the answer, they solved it, and the rejoicing was great the next day.

Raymond Chester Walker, '02, was a member of a 16-man football squad in 1899. The coach of the team was one of the players, a student named George Washington Spotts, who later became a minister in the Reformed Church at Telford.

Walker's reports showed that the grading system in his time was as follows: 100, perfect; 90, very good; 80, good; 60, passable; 50, indifferent; 30, poor; 10, very poor; 0, failure. For promotion or graduation an average of not less than 75 was necessary.

Among the undergraduates in Walker's day were H. E. Voss, who became a missionary of the United Evangelical Church to China, and C. W. Guinter, '05, who was the pioneer in the mission work of the same church in Africa.

# "Union Seminary" Once More<sup>1</sup>

The Central Pennsylvania College was sold in 1903 to Charles S. Kleckner, of Philadelphia, for \$1,500. From 1904 to 1911 it was

<sup>1.-</sup>G. F. Dunkelberger, The Story of Snyder County, pp. 755, 756.

used for school purposes once more, and was renamed "Union Seminary." The principals of the school were as follows:

> Rev. W. D. Marburger, 1904-1905 M. W. Witmer and E. A. Nace, 1905-1907 Herbert W. Firth, 1907-1911

A copy of the catalog of this institution for 1907-1908, lent by A. A. Miller of New Berlin, reveals a faculty of ten (some of them part-time) and a total student body of 117. There was still a strong religious atmosphere to the school, but it was not under denominational control, although many of its leaders were members of the Reformed Church. The Excelsior and Neocosmian literary societies were perpetuated here, although they had been transferred to Albright College at Myerstown. Students from the older days, who had toted many a bucket of coal up the steps to heat their own rooms, were pleased to learn that steam heat had been installed in the building.

From 1911 to 1919 the building stood idle. In the latter year Ferdinand Q. Hartman used it as a silk mill. In order to use the property, which was deeded for educational uses only, he called his business a "silk-throwing school." His company soon went bankrupt, and the building stood idle again. In 1943 the east wall collapsed, and the whole building was razed in September, 1944. The debris was cleared away the next year. The site was deeded eventually to the Western Area Joint School Board, and a new public school erected on it in 1954.

Many a family in New Berlin picked up a few bricks or other souvenirs from the old building.

The visitor to New Berlin today will also find that the building which once housed the Evangelical Church is now occupied by a garment factory. The congregation held its last services in 1928, and the property was sold in 1930. As late as 1948 some of the residents of New Berlin considered that the removal of the college was one of the principal reasons for the breakup of the congregation . In more recent years, however, the church has been revived in New Berlin. Under the sponsorship of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical United Brethren Church, regular services were resumed, with a charter membership of 23, on February 5, 1950. The new congregation is using the building which once housed the United Brethren Church.

# CHAPTER V The Genesis of Schuylkill Seminary

Schuylkill Seminary,<sup>1</sup> one of the family of schools later united to form Albright College at Reading, was the child of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association.

There is much available evidence which testifies that long before specific action was taken, the East Pennsylvania Conference had aspired to establish an educational institution of its own. This was true, of course, after the initial opposition to higher education had been overcome.

It will be remembered that the General Conference of 1847 had decided that the proposal to found a "Mental Nursery" would require a referendum of the members of the denomination. Despite a strong minority of educational enthusiasts in the east, the vote of the East Pennsylvania Conference at that time was not positive. The proposal of John Dreisbach to establish a school for higher learning on a denomination-wide basis was defeated in East Pennsylvania by a vote of 852 to  $501.^2$ 

With the passage of time and the continual propaganda of a vocal leadership, aided and abetted by the fact that America was constantly pressing in the direction of mass education, this negative attitude toward higher learning was gradually overcome.

Evidence of this changed viewpoint was already apparent in 1855. At the Annual Conference Session of the East Pennsylvania Conference held that year at Immanuel Church, Philadelphia, there was a favorable response to support the work already maugurated by the West Pennsylvania Conference, to found a seminary at New Berlin, Union County, Pennsylvania. The action of this conference read as follows: "Resolved, That we will unite in the project according to the constitution and offer presented, the seminary to be named "Union Seminary of the East and West Pennsylvania Conferences of the Evangelical Association of North America."<sup>3</sup> The vote favoring this proposal was 35 for and 9 against, so that approxi-

<sup>1.-</sup>For a brief period of time, this institution was called "Schuylkill Valley Sem-

<sup>inary" of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association.
2.—"Evangelical Landmarks," S. C. Breyfogel, 1888, p. 124.
3.—"The Conference Journal of the Sixteenth Annual Session of the East Pennsylvania Conference," 1855, Immanuel Church, Philadelphia.</sup> 

mately one quarter of the conference members were not yet favorably inclined to such action. It is quite possible that human nature asserted itself at this point in serving to make some members of the clergy, who had not had the advantage of formal learning, fearful of their status if the trend toward such education continued.

Ignoring the minority opinion, the East Pennsylvania Conference elected four ministerial and three lay trustees to the Union Seminary Board and appointed S. Neitz as agent for the seminary, giving him a year's leave of absence to solicit funds for the new educational institution.

It is quite obvious from the records, however, that with the exception of a single year's effort the financial support of Union Seminary by the East Pennsylvania Conference fell far below that of the West Pennsylvania Conference.<sup>1</sup> While this may have been partly due to conservative influences in Eastern Pennsylvania and a strong minority who still opposed "booklearning" as an enemy of piety, the reasons probably go far deeper.

Certainly it seems difficult to believe that the fund raising efforts of Solomon Neitz were not so zealous as those of his compatriot from West Pennsylvania. The history of the East Pennsylvania Conference indicates that the aforementioned leader was most competent and vigorous. His election to the position of presiding elder at the Annual Session of 1857 gives evidence that he was respected for his leadership and honored by his fellow ministers.

Rather, it would appear, there were other factors operating which served to make the support of Union Seminary less vigorous in the east than in the west. That such was true it is difficult to deny in the light of the evidence to be found in the conference records. By 1856, Solomon Neitz was no longer listed as a special agent to collect funds for Union Seminary. Instead, the conference records: "Resolved. That we will continue our union with the West Pennsylvania Conference as agreed at our session held in Philadelphia, and in case that conference appoint an agent we will receive him in a friendly spirit."2

Thus the records reveal, first, that the financial return for Union Seminary from East Pennsylvania was rather poor, and second, that

<sup>1.-</sup>The name of the West Pennsylvania Conference was changed to the Central Pennsylvania Conference at the General Conference of 1859. "Evangelical landmarks," p. 165. 2.—"East Pennsylvania Conference Journal, 17th Annual Session," Allentown, 1856.

the conference, while pledging continued support was already beginning to adopt the attitude of a junior partner in the venture. They promised only to receive in a "friendly manner" an agent of the West Pennsylvania Conference, provided said conference should appoint such an agent. Once again trustees were elected, both lay and ministerial, to serve the board of Union Seminary at New Berlin.

Conference action in 1857 is even more revealing in this respect. Apparently the trustees of Union Seminary had communicated with the East Pennsylvania leaders prior to the conference requesting better financial support for the infant institution. This was only natural since it was a "Union" venture, and also because the financial gifts of the church were obviously minimal. The trustees of the seminary had specifically urged that another effort be made to solicit funds for the institution in the supporting area of East Pennsylvania.

The response of the East Pennsylvania Conference at this point is interesting. The minutes of the session contain this resolution: "Resolved, That we do not consider it expedient that another effort be made to collect funds within the bounds of this conference for Union Seminary, and therefore pray the trustees of that institution to spare us in this respect, advising them, however, to appoint our three presiding elders agents upon their respective districts to collect the outstanding subscriptions and to give to the subscribers their certificate."<sup>1</sup>

The earlier portion of this history reveals the fact that the first fund-raising campaign in the church for Union Seminary was a poor financial venture, since the money collected was hardly to be considered in the nature of outright gifts. Rather, each contribution was a kind of advance purchase of a scholarship. Certificates were given to each subscriber to be used later as payment on tuition for a student at the seminary.

Thus the action of the East Pennsylvania Conference indicated that there was little effort being made within the eastern area of the church to provide strong financial support for Union Seminary and that the faith of the subscribers in the future of the institution was quite weak, since the money pledged (which was, after all, only a

<sup>1.—&</sup>quot;East Pennsylvania Conference Journal, 18th Annual Session," First Evangelical Church, New York City.

kind of business venture or insurance fund for future education) was not being paid by a good number of the subscribers.

The records of the East Pennsylvania Conference from this point on do not reveal a compelling concern for the welfare of Union Seminary. In 1859, a conference subscription list secured \$375 for the school and Reuben Deisher was elected agent for the seminary. Again in 1861 the East Pennsylvania Conference records mention an attempt to raise funds for the endowment of Union Seminary. A current depression caused the conference to add "as soon as the financial condition of the country will warrant it," which must have been small comfort to the struggling institution.

The fact that Bishop W. W. Orwig presided over the East Pennsylvania Conference Sessions of 1862 and 1863 may have been responsible for the sudden renewed interest in Union Seminary, since he had been the first president of that school and had continued to be concerned in its progress. In 1862 the East Pennsylvania Conference agreed to assist the agent of the school in "securing one hundred persons who are willing to pay \$50 each, and in gathering smaller sums for the benefit of the seminary."1 Again in 1863 Bishop Orwig presented the new plan to endow Union Seminary for \$15,600. to be raised in six years by subscription. Unfortunately, this plan still carried with it the fatal promise that for each \$10 contributed. the donor would be given a year's tuition at the seminary. Since the donors could transfer or sell their certificates, these contributions were a very bad risk for the college. A period of inflation would automatically elevate costs of education, while the certificates guaranteed tuition at a non-inflated price. It is equally true however, that any who contributed money for a college during war years, especially when the school was facing very serious problems in a valiant struggle merely to survive, were facing financial risks also. That the conference accepted such a plan in 1863 bear destimony, no doubt, to the influence of Bishop Orwig, long a champion of Union Seminary.

In 1865 a new development was seen in the East Pennsylvania Conference with respect to higher education. Union Seminary had closed its doors in 1863 because of the exigencies of war. Whether the school would reopen was a matter of conjecture. Now the East

<sup>1.—&</sup>quot;East Pennsylvania Conference Journal, Twenty-fourth Annual Session," Millersburg, Pennsylvania, 1863.

Pennsylvania Conference proposed the establishment of a new college in the eastern area of the church to be sponsored by the Central Pennsylvania, the Pittsburgh, the New York, the Canada and the East Pennsylvania Conferences. These united conferences were to raise \$150,000 for the endowment of the proposed school.

This proposition reflects an outburst of patriotic enthusiasm, as the Northern armies seemed on the verge of victory, and also indicated the great change in denominational opinion regarding the wisdom of fostering institutions for higher learning. The patriotic flavor of this resolution is to be seen in these provisions: "The following shall receive tuition free of charge, provided they reside within the bounds of any of the participating conferences: 1st. The orphans of soldiers who have fallen or will yet fall in the present Civil War; 2nd. The children of such soldiers, who in consequence of their services are entitled to draw pension from the United States government, the number of such children in attendance not to exceed fifty at any one time." Provision was also made for free tuition to the children of deceased preachers of the church, and "for children of our poor superannuated preachers, until they reach 21 years of age." The resolution also called for a "missionary department" in the new college 'as soon as possible."

The uncertainty regarding the status of Union Seminary at this time led the conference to add the resolution that in the event that Union Seminary did not reopen, those holding scholarships against that school should be entitled to an equal amount of instruction in the preparatory department of the newly proposed institution. That fatal financial proposition crept in again, however, as the resolution stated "that Brother J. Yeakel shall also be collector to secure our share of the endowment by means of scholarships, upon condition that such a course is warranted by the action of other conferences."<sup>2</sup>

This optimistic proposal had the strong support of a few leaders in the East Pennsylvania Conference. They were probably much influenced by the rapid development of educational enterprises of other Protestant denominations, especially the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, who were founding colleges in many parts of the United States. It is also quite evident that a profound change had been taking place in the attitudes of the supporting constituency of the de-

<sup>1.—&</sup>quot;Evangelical Landmarks," p. 196. 2.—"Evangelical Landmarks," p. 197.

nomination. No longer were there strong protests against higher education. Instead the obvious desire was for a creditable and wellestablished college of the church in the Eastern area. This desire was no doubt fed by the successful venture of the younger Evangelical churches in the west who had already outstripped the eastern area of the church in establishing a school at Naperville, Illinois.

Unfortunately, a college venture required more than resolutions. Neither the necessary funds nor the support of the other conferences were forthcoming. In consequence this proposal of the East Pennsylvania Conference never gained much headway. Perhaps the reopening of Union Seminary in 1865 was one factor which brought to a sudden halt the efforts of the conference to found and nurture an eastern college at this time. Another deterrent was, no doubt, the financial problems which followed in the wake of war.

As time went by, however, the support of Union Seminary by the East Pennsylvania Conference was more and more nominal. Occasionally the conference records include a resolution to "recommend the institution to our people." At length the Central Pennsylvania Conference adopted Union Seminary as her own, and the situation which had been obtaining for many years in terms of interest and support became a reality in name and fact.

To return to the first thesis of this chapter, it would appear that one reason for the lack of vital interest in Union Seminary in the Eastern Conferences of the church, was her desire to initiate an educational institution of her own.

In 1856 this was not evident, because there was considerable reaction in East Pennsylvania toward any venture in higher education; therefore those who were the pioneers in education, knowing themselves to be a minority in the eastern conference, were quite willing to give their allegiance wherever it would serve the achievement of an educational goal.

It is also true that in 1856 there were very close ties between the East and West Pennsylvania Conferences. In the early days of the Evangelical Church there had been only one conference. It was not until 1839 that a division was made into the Eastern and Western Conferences. The result was a feeling of close relationship between the two areas in 1856. In fact, only with the growth of the church and further limitations of boundaries necessitated by that growth, did the two groups begin to develop consciousness of their separation. Even as late as 1847 the Danville Circuit of the East Pennsylvania Conference reached close to New Berlin, the future home of Union Seminary. The General Conference of that year, through a realignment of boundaries, removed the East Pennsylvania Conference further from the location of the unborn school, but the ties were still strong, naturally, between the east and west.

Conference loyalties, however, have a way of developing through natural and regular association of the constituent church representatives. Especially in that period of history when strong denominational loyalties prevailed does it follow that lesser loyalties may develop among specific groups within the denomination.

We have evidence in the resolution of 1865 that the East Pennsylvania Conference was anxious to inaugurate an educational venture even though the fate of Union Seminary was still in the balance. Apparently the conference feeling was strong enough by this time to seek a place of leadership in the area of higher education. The first bias against education was to a large extent gone. The earlier sense of loyalty to former conference associates was considerably less. The support of Union Seminary had become nominal. Perhaps the leaders of the East Pennsylvania Conference felt that the evident lack of financial support for Union Seminary among their constituents testified to an apathy which might be remedied if they had an educational institution within the bounds of their own conference. It may also be true that the growing pains of little Union Seminary led the East Pennsylvania Conference leaders to suppose that an institution under their direct auspices might more quickly prosper. The fact that future history is to reveal that this was not in effect true does not negate the entertainment of such an idea.

A further support of this proposition rests in a kind of natural human pride which was no doubt present in the leaders of the East Pennsylvania Conference. They were, after all, the mother conference. It was in Eastern Pennsylvania that Jacob Albright had been born and where he had begun his labors. It was in the East Pennsylvania Conference that major decisions of policy had originated. The home missionary ventures, the publishing interests, the foreign missionary labors had their genesis among leaders from East Pennsylvania.

It must have been somewhat difficult for the East Pennsylvania Conference leadership to witness the younger conferences take the lead in educational endeavors. Albright Seminary had begun August 8, 1853, sponsored by the Pittsburgh Conference, at Berlin, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. The Pittsburgh Conference had just been born in 1852. Greensburg Seminary was begun in 1855 by the Ohio Conference, another newly born conference in the Evangelical Church. True, both of these ventures failed, but the efforts had been made, none-the-less, by the children of the East Pennsylvania Conference. Union Seminary, a venture that had not failed, was a joint venture of the East and West Conferences, but leadership had gone to the west by default and the location of the seminary was in that area of the church.

Thus, to recapitulate, many factors influenced the founding of an independent educational institution in the East Pennsylvania Conference, namely: I. The gradual change in attitude in the church from a negative to a positive view regarding education. 2. A growing disinterest in the support of Union Seminary as an institution of another conference. 3. The optimistic spirit following the Civil War which favored the expansion of educational endeavors in many denominations. 4. A natural cleavage between the East and West Pennsylvania Conferences (later the Central Pennsylvania Conference) which increased with the passage of time. 5. The factor of conference pride, strong in the East Pennsylvania area as the "mother conference" which favored a pioneer effort of its own in education. 6. A faint dissatisfaction with the relatively slow progress of Union Seminary and an optimistic faith that a better showing might be given in East Pennsylvania.

Perhaps two other contributions might be mentioned at this point which operated in favor of the development of a second educational institution in Pennsylvania, sponsored by the Evangelical Church. First: The General Conference of the Evangelical Association, after the defeat of its proposal in 1847 to found an educational institution in the church, took no further steps for many years to sponsor or even to regulate the development of colleges or seminaries in the denomination. If such action had been forthcoming from the general church, independent conference action might have been limited on the basis of location and better financial support provided for all the institutions of higher education within the church. Second: The old notion that the proper location for an institution dedicated to higher learning was in the wilderness, away from the temptations and allurements of a big city was yielding to the newer idea of wider cultural and financial horizons, and easier accessibility to students which a large center of population would afford. The founders of Schuylkill Seminary seemed to favor this point of view.

In the light of all these considerations it does not appear to be at all strange that at long last the East Pennsylvania Conference ventured upon an adventure in higher education all its own.

The first concrete action recorded in the annals of the East Pennsylvania Conference Journal toward the founding of a separate educational institution is to be found in the following resolution of 1881: "Whereas. The desire for an educational institution in our conference is daily becoming stronger; and Whereas, this desire is founded upon a manifest need which we can no longer afford to disregard; therefore be it Resolved. That this conference locate an educational institution in the city of Reading upon the following plan. viz: I. That this institution shall afford opportunities for such as desire an academic course, and also for lower grades of instruction. 2. That some competent man of our own church be chosen principal. 3. That a building affording the proper accommodations be secured. 4. That this institution be encouraged in a natural growth to a collegiate grade. 5. That an executive committee be appointed, consisting of seven ministers and two laymen, which shall have full power to execute the plan submitted in these resolutions.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to raise at least five cents per member for educational purposes, and that these contributions be gathered and sent to the treasurer, of the educational fund before August 1, 1881."<sup>1</sup>

At the same conference a committee on institutions of learning was appointed, including the following members: Bishop T. Bowman, I. E. Knerr, J. C. Hornberger, S. S. Chubb, A. M. Stirk, W. K. Wieand, S. C. Breyfogel, J. G. Mohn, and S. G. Boas.<sup>2</sup>

This brief conference resolution was no doubt the signal for the beginning of tremendous activity on the part of a few very resolute men. Unfortunately, they were unaware that they were makers of history, and in consequence the records of their problems and activities must be gleaned from the rather sparse records of the appointed

<sup>1.—&</sup>quot;East Pennsylvania Conference Journal," Millersburg, February 23, 1881. 2.—Ibid.

committee, the daily newspapers, church periodicals and conference journals.

According to an item in the Reading Daily Eagle,<sup>1</sup> the choice of a location for the school was discussed at some length from the conference floor. Bids had been presented by parties from various competing communities, none of them offering large sums of money. One of the better bids was from Pinegrove, Pennsylvania, which included three acres of land and \$500. When all parties had been heard it was decided that the city of Reading was the best place for the college because of the larger number of Evangelical Association members at that place and the "natural advantages offered by a large city."

When the decision was reached to establish a seminary in Reading, there were already several secondary schools operating in the city. The public high school had been established, though in 1881 it was facing a storm of abuse in the newspapers, one of which called it "a better grade primary school." It is also reported that there were 264 students in the high school in that year.<sup>2</sup>

The Carroll Institute, located at 3 N. Fourth St., prepared students for entrance to college or the university. Students were well prepared in classical or scientific (wissenschaftlich) subjects. This school, it is noted, had 53 students enrolled.<sup>3</sup>

A "Scientific Academy" under the direction of E. L. Horning, principal, located at 434 Penn St., taught the English branches, business courses and gave classical college preparation. A night school operated by this school was reported to be in a profitable condition.<sup>4</sup>

The Reading *News* also reported a school called the "Stewart Academy," which was housed in the Sevfert Mansion. 25 South Fifth St. In September of 1881 this school boasted an enrollment of 135 students.5

The Reading Times and Dispatch for September 20, 1881, notes that St. Mark's School, under the direction of the Misses Smith, opened for its 19th term, Wednesday, September 14, 1881. This was apparently an institution sponsored for young men and women by

<sup>1.-</sup>Reading Daily Eagle, March 3, 1881.

<sup>2.—</sup>The News, Reading, May 18, 1881. 3.—Reading Adler, Reading, August 9, 1881. 4.—The News, November 1, 1881.

<sup>5.-</sup>Ibid., September 18, 1881.

the Episcopal Church, since all inquiries were to be directed to Bishop Howe's residence at 726 Centre Ave.

Schuylkill Seminary, a child of the Evangelical Association, was begun in a city which already had a number of preparatory institutions. Perhaps for this very reason it seemed to be a good place to the church leaders, since higher education was proving to be popular at Reading.

The first obstacle was a serious one. Where should the institution be housed? The lack of available funds made it impossible for the group to consider the erection of a new building unless some benefactor would come forward to offer financial aid. It was not an uncommon experience in those days of educational enthusiasm and great civic pride for communities to bid against each other in an effort to attract a college into their town or city. Such a hope was no doubt present in the minds of the enthusiastic East Pennsylvania Conference leaders who had proposed founding the school in Reading.

The Reading Daily Eagle of February 26, 1881, carries a front page article with the heading "The Evangelical Church to Locate their Educational Institution in this City." The report continues with a statement of the conference resolution and a comment on the "commendable spirit" of the church conference leaders. Such a brief announcement was hardly sufficient to evince large support from the Reading citizenry. No doubt there was discreet activity behind the scenes on the part of committee members to contact potential benefactors. The Evangelical Church, however, which was the natural source from which to draw financial aid, was ever lacking in wealthy members. The prominent citizens of Reading who were financially capable of providing large support to an educational institution were probably not contacted nor did they volunteer to give financial backing to the proposed institution.

The "Committee on Institution of Learning," appointed by order of the East Pennsylvania Conference by Bishop J. J. Esher, was called together for its first session on May 9, 1881, in the Eighth St. Church, Reading.<sup>1</sup> The ministerial members present were Bishop T. Bowman and Revs. I. E. Knew, J. C. Hornberger, S. C. Brey-

<sup>1.—</sup>This was the Salem Evangelical Association Church at Eighth and Court Sts., later sold to the Kesher Zion Synagogue, then to the Greek Orthodox Church; the congregation relocated at Thirteenth and Chestnut Sts. as Park Evangelical Church.

fogel, W. K. Wieand, S. S. Chubb and A. M. Stirk. The lay committee members, J. G. Mohn and F. G. Boas, were also in attendance, a full committee, as originally appointed. Bishop Thomas Bowman was elected president of the committee and Rev. W. K. Wieand was elected secretary.

S. C. Breyfogel, later elected to the bishopric in the Evangelical Association, was a constant friend and diligent supporter of educational endeavor in the church. Born June 20, 1851, the son of an Evangelical minister, S. C. Breyfogel was licensed to preach by the East Pennsylvania Conference of 1873. In 1886 he was elected presiding elder by his conference and the General Conference elected him bishop in 1891, which position he kept until he voluntarily retired in 1930, whereupon he was elected bishop emeritus.

Himself a scholar, with unusual ability in the areas of history, literature, theology and jurisprudence, he gave himself untiringly to the task of laying foundations for higher education in the church he loved. First in Schuylkill Seminary, later in Albright College and the Evangelical School of Theology, Bishop Breyfogel was to be a continuing influence for positive growth. Bishop Breyfogel was the author of "Evangelical Landmarks," "The Digest of Evangelical Law" and other publications. A man of sound knowledge himself, S. C. Breyfogel was frequently far ahead of his time in the church he served in advocating measures for the richer development of educational programs, yet his patience and practical common sense made him a leader in the best sense.

Bishop Breyfogel presented the motion to establish Schuylkill Seminary and probably no one in the administration was more influential than he in determining its policies and moulding its type. He remained in close touch with the life and development of the school for more than half a century.

This education committee obviously was composed of a group of men who were enthusiastic in their concern for the establishment of a school and willing to labor whole-heartedly toward that end. History testifies to their zeal and single-minded devotion. At the same time it is quite evident that not a single committee member had benefited by any specialized training in the area of educational methods. In consequence, they had to learn through experience as they progressed, and sometimes through failure. The perseverance and success of the committee is a testimony to the fact that a group of determined men who are dedicated to a high ideal may truly accomplish wonders.

After organization, the first action of the "Committee on Institution of Learning" was to determine an opening date and to establish an annual schedule. It was decided that the seminary should be opened the 17th of August, 1881. There were to be three terms. The summer term was to be 8 weeks, the fall term 10 weeks and the spring term 12 weeks.

The optimism of this group of men is all the more amazing when we note that they were meeting in May, with no building yet available, no staff selected, no curricula determined, no publicity circulated and hence no student body in prospect, and they planned to begin school the middle of August, just about two months distant. Perhaps the very fact that these men had so little experience in educational matters caused them to ignore administrative problems which would have caused highly trained educators to tremble. At any event, school was to begin on August 17.

The peculiar arrangement of semesters, as presented in the minutes of the committee, requires explanation. In the first place, the secretary seems to have been in error, or some other committee member, in recording a three semester school year of thirty weeks. Later this is corrected in the first "Prospectus of Schuylkill Valley Seminary" to include a fourth term of ten weeks. If one examines a catalog of Union Seminary for this period it would appear that the committee in Reading did not select the dates for the beginning of the several school terms arbitrarily, but quite openly and normally followed the schedule of the sister institution at New Berlin.

It was at the first meeting of the committee, also, that, on motion of I. E. Knerr, it was resolved to elect a "Principal Instructor" for the school, and each committee member was requested to make inquiries respecting the qualifications and financial requirements of "such as may be available for the position." The candidates, as specified by the original conference resolution, had to be found within the church. This meant, of course, that the most logical source of supply would be among the graduates or professors of the other schools of the denomination. A special subcommittee was also appointed, including I. E. Knerr, S. S. Chubb, S. C. Breyfogel, J. G. Mohn and F. G. Boas, to look for a suitable location for the school and ascertain the terms, etc., and report at the next meeting. Since school was scheduled to begin in the fall, the logical choice was either to rent or purchase a building already erected, and as this was regarded as a temporary measure, the former seemed preferable.

A second meeting of the "Committee on Institution of Learning" was convened May 30, 1881, at the Salem Church, Reading. The minutes are brief, but indicate that the assignment of the committee members had been carried out with dispatch.

At this session S. S. Chubb was elected to the position of general manager of the school. On motion of S. C. Breyfogel it was resolved also that the name of the school be "Schuylkill Valley Seminary of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association." This name was later shortened to "Schuylkill Seminary," sometime between the printing of the first "Prospectus," for advertising purposes which used the earlier name, and the publishing of the first annual catalog, which used the shorter form. The minutes of the executive committee contain no motion to change the name first proposed by S. C. Breyfogel, but such action must have been taken prior to the application for a charter. It is interesting to speculate that the original name "Schuylkill Valley Seminary" might have been a conscious imitation of a neighbor institution, "Lebanon Valley College," which was located at Annville.

The use of the word "seminary" in the title is somewhat misleading. In our day it usually connotes a theological school. The Evangelical Association was ready in 1881 to promote higher education but as yet there was considerable opposition to the need for specialized "preacher factories." As the term was used in 1881, however, the word "seminary" was frequently regarded as a synonym for a preparatory school or junior college. Schuylkill Vailey Seminary was not to be a college, though it was the hope of its founders that it should grow to such status in time. Rather as the Reading Daily Eagle of Tuesday, August 16, 1881, states in an article for that day, the chief reason for its establishment was "to locate in the city of Reading an educational institution which would ... afford opportunities for such as desire an academic course, and also for lower grades of instruction." The aims of the school were "to prepare young men and women to enter any of our colleges and universities" and "to fit them for a large and worthy sphere in life, to ennoble their aspirations, to train their heart as well as their intellect, to aid in developing a noble and thoroughly Christian character, in brief, to educate in the fullest sense of the word ...<sup>''1</sup> Thus Schuylkill Valley Seminary was begun with the status of a preparatory school and not as an institution for theological study.

A "principal instructor" had also been located by the time of the second committee session. Upon proper motion W. E. Walz, A.B., was elected to that position at a salary of \$500 for the first year. The minutes of the committee place an A.B. after the name of the principal-elect. The first catalog of Schuylkill Seminary, however, indicates that Principal Walz, professor of ancient and modern languages, had earned an A.M. degree.

There is not a great deal of information available concerning the background and training of W. E. Walz. The Reading *Daily Eagle*, August 16, 1881, tells us that he had graduated with the A.B. degree from North Central College.

Correspondence with North Central College reveals that W. E. Walz was granted the master of arts degree from that institution, at some date after he had completed his bachelor's work there. Unfortunately, their records at this point do not give the year the degree was earned. They suspect that it was within a year or two after he had finished his undergraduate work.

It is also reported that Professor Walz had studied in Basel and Stuttgart. In all probability he was a capable linguist, although the newspaper comment that he was "conversant in Hebrew, French, English, German, Latin and Greek and also had some knowledge of Italian and Spanish," probably places a broader interpretation on the word "conversant" than is generally accepted today.

Walz remained in Reading as Principal only two years. The East Pennsylvania Conference Journal of 1883 has the following notation: "Prof. W. E. Walz, principal of Schuylkill Seminary, delivered an address after which the conference expressed its appreciation of the abilities which he had consecrated to that institution and congratulated the board of missions upon having secured his services as a missionary of the church to Vapan."<sup>2</sup>

Prof. W. E. Walz, according to many reports, served faithfully and well as a missionary to Japan. The Evangelical (an independ-

<sup>1.—</sup>See "Prospectus of Schuylkill Valley Seminary" 1881-1882, also, "Schuylkill Seminary in Reading, 1881-1886," by Paul Schach, alumnus and later instructor in German at Albright College. Article in *The Historical Review of Berks* County Vol. X, No. 4, July, 1945, 110 ff.

<sup>2.-</sup>Evangelical Landmarks, p. 337.

ently organized church paper of the minority group, which was strongly supported by that group prior to and after the church schism) has much to say about an unfortunate conflict which arose, centered about a so-called "secret agreement" W. E. Walz had unwittingly signed with a fellow missionary on the field. The tempest which arose about this event seems all out of proportion to its significance, but was characteristic of that stormy period of church history in America.

It would appear that as a direct result of the strife engendered by the document aforementioned (which, incidentally, came to light only after W. E. Walz, recognizing its possible significance, voluntarily repudiated it) caused this competent educator and missionary to leave the Evangelical Association in order to accept a professorship in the University of Japan. It is reported that in 1908 he returned to the United States to accept a professorship at the University of Maine.

No location had been found for the seminary by the 30th of May, 1881. The committee urged that the search be continued. Tuition rates were established, but these were to be changed before the school opened its doors. Probably the first suggested rates were based too much on those of other comparable schools and had to be adjusted when the financial picture was clarified.

Professor Walz was an advisory member when the third session of the notable "Committee on Institution of Learning" convened in Reading, June 20, 1881. In less than a month considerable progress had been made. Three rooms had been rented in the Reading *Times* building at the northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets for use of the school. This building is still standing and is now occupied by Beaumont, Heller and Sperling, Inc., an advertising concern. The rental for these quarters was fixed at \$20 per month

Three additional teachers had been engaged by a committee appointed for that purpose. W. C. Detweiler, M.D., had been secured to teach philosophy and chemistry, S. B. Herr to teach astronomy and W. A. Boas to teach music.

The committee had never forsoften its primary loyalty to the church. The proposed school was to be a Christian institution. There was no other reason for its existence as a child of the Evangelical Association. Having therefore completed the necessary business of the day, the committee members adopted the following resolutions unanimously.

"Whereas, The opening of Schuylkill Valley Seminary marks a new epoch in the history of education in our conference and Whereas our people need and want information on the subject of higher education; therefore be it Resolved, 1. That the seminary be opened with appropriate religious exercises and addresses by educational men on the subject of education. 2. Resolved that the executive committee be instructed to make the necessary arrangements for these special opening exercises."

The pressure of time must have given the committee members many uncomfortable moments before arrangements were finally completed for the opening of Schuvlkill Seminary. With the exception of the newly elected principal, who was merely an advisory member of the committee, all the members were employed full time in regular occupations. Rev. Mr. Chubb had been elected general manager of the school, it is true, but he was also the appointed minister of Salem Church, Reading, and the demands of his growing congregation must have left little time for him to concentrate on the special needs of the seminary. One indication of the pressure under which the committee labored to have all things ready in time is to be found in a very brief notation in the minute book for August 16. "Resolved that the executive committee be authorized to purchase a piano for the use of the seminary." This was a special meeting of the executive committee. It is humorous to note in retrospect, though probably it was not so to the committee, that both vocal and instrumental music classes had been prepared for, a professor of music secured opening exercises arranged, but the day before school began the committee remembered that a piano had not been provided for the music department. No record remains to tell us whether the plano was installed in time for the opening of the school, but it seems certain that if it did arrive a great deal of speed and decision was called for and no doubt a strain on the nerves and tempers of the responsible committee members was inevitable.

## Schuylkill Seminary Opens

It is a genuine tribute to the diligent labors of the appointed committee that Schuylkill Seminary was formally opened with appropriate religious exercises on the evening of August 16, one day prior to the beginning of classes.

The Keryx, a pioneer yearbook published by the senior class of Schuylkill Seminary in 1894, and The Evangelical Messenger and Der Christliche Botschafter<sup>1</sup> provide the details of the formal services which marked the opening of the school.

The dedication services, open to the public, were held Tuesday evening, August 16, in the Salem Evangelical Church, at the southwest corner of Eighth and Court Streets, Reading. Rev. S. S. Chubb, general manager of the school, served as master of ceremonies.

The first address of the evening was given in the German language by the Rev. Solomon Neitz. It will be remembered that Rev. Mr. Neitz had been appointed in 1856 as the first agent from the East Pennsylvania Conference to collect funds in the interests of Union Seminary at New Berlin. His interest in education, apparently, had never flagged, although he now served an institution begun by his own conference. In his address Rev. Mr. Neitz "called attention to former failures in the cause at hand and urged prudence, determination and perseverance to assure success." It would appear that Union Seminary at New Berlin was not regarded by the speaker as a successful venture at this time.

An English address by "Brother C. S. Haman of the Harrisburg district" followed, in which he emphasized "with considerable enthusiasm, the advantages of a good education."

The third speaker of the evening was Principal-elect Walz who claimed that "education and religion are twin sisters, the handmaids of God in elevating men to usefulness and honor."

Fourteen members of the clergy were present at these opening services, not an exemplary showing in terms of educational interest on the part of the ministers of the East Pennsylvania Conference. There was, however, a "considerable congregation" assembled for the services. Both Bishop Esher and Rev. Se C. Breyfogel were in attendance. Bishop Esher read the scripture and "gave appropriate remarks." Rev. Mr. Breyfogel led in praver.

Thus the work of Schuylkill Seminary was begun. That faith was behind this venture is certain, both faith in God's providence as well as that type of faith characteristic of the 19th and early 20th

<sup>1.—</sup>The Evangelical Messenger, August 30, 1881, p. 6. Der Christliche Botschafter, August 30, 1881, p. 128.

century, which believed in human progress. Had either kind of faith been absent, the attempt to found an institution of higher learning with such an obvious lack of resources would never have been made.

It must also be admitted that ignorance of the problems and demanding requirements of adequate higher education served the cause of establishing not only Schuylkill Seminary, but a host of other similar schools of the period, many of which, not so fortunate as Schuylkill Seminary, have passed into oblivion. Had the founders of Schuylkill Seminary been obsessed with theories of education, the careful planning of financial budgets on a long term basis, or the multitudinous concerns which plague the trustees and administrators of a church college in the present generation, the school might never have been born. The fact remains, however, that whatever the proportions of faith and ignorance behind the venture, faith triumphed. Schuylkill Seminary was begun and struggled through infancy, adolescent conflicts and all the growing pains of inadequate finances and limited resources until at length it arrived at purposeful maturity.

### The First Board of Trustees

The first catalog of Schuylkill Seminary, issued for the school year 1881-1882, lists the following trustees of the institution. Bishop T. Bowman, president, Allentown; Rev. I. E. Knerr, vice president, Reading; Rev. W. K. Wieand, secretary, Lehighton; Rev. J. C. Hornberger, Allentown; Rev. A. M. Stirk, Easton; Rev. S. S. Chubb, Reading; Rev. S. C. Breyfogel, Philadelphia; J. G. Mohn, Esq., Reading; F. G. Boas, Esq., Reading; D. Gensemer, Esq., Pine Grove; P. Kellmer, Esq., Hazleton. The executive committee included the four trustees who resided in Reading and the school principal, that is, Rev. I. E. Knerr, Rev. S. S. Chubb, J. G. Mohn, Esq., F. G. Boas, Esq., and Prof. W. E. Walz. The treasurer of the school was J. G. Mohn, Esq.

All the original board of trustees were members of the Evangelical Church. The clergy outnumbered the lay members seven to four. Bishop Bowman and Rev. S. C. Breyfogel were to be influential not only in the work of Schuylkill Seminary but throughout the entire denomination. All the ministerial members of the trustee board were outstanding leaders in the East Pennsylvania Conference, and their interest in the educational progress of the young people of the denomination merely reflects their progressive attitudes. The lay members of the board were prominent leaders in many respects, although they were hardly to be considered affluent. All of them were businessmen, who had a deep concern for their church, a better than average income and an abiding interest in the success of Schuylkill Seminary.

Frank G. Boas was a retail hatter. His place of business was on Fifth Street, two doors from Penn Street, in Reading. He lived on Fifth Street above Walnut Street in a lovely mansion noted for its white pillars. His daughter was married to Rev. S. C. Breyfogel (later Bishop Breyfogel). Boas was a member of the Immanuel Evangelical Church and served many years as Sunday School superintendent. Dr. J. Warren Klein, who supplied considerable information about Boas, officiated at the funerals of both Mr. and Mrs. Frank Boas.

Daniel Gensemer of Pine Grove was a member of a prominent family of that town. He was in the tannery business and was considered to be quite a successful businessman. He was active both in the local Evangelical Church as well as in the East Pennsylvania Conference. Gensemer had two children. His daughter, Savilla, was quite talented in both music and art and later was to join the faculty of Schuylkill Seminary at Fredericksburg. and still later joined the faculty of Albright College at Myerstown when that institution was established at the time of the church schism. A grandson of Daniel Gensemer, Joseph by name, graduated from Albright College at Myerstown, served for a time as a minister of the United Evangelical Church, from thence entering the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

Daniel Gensemer was considered to be in excellent financial condition for a small-town businessman when he was a trustee of Schuylkill Seminary, and it is reported that he was generous in his gifts to the institution.

Peter Kellmer of Hazleton was a photographer by trade and later organized the Kellmer Piano Factory which enjoyed moderate success. While not a very wealthy man in comparison to financial leaders of his generation, he was considered to be successful in his business enterprises, hence a valuable addition to the trustee board. One of his children, Ida Kellmer, was a classmate of Dr. E. E. Stauffer, as a part-time student, when Dr. Stauffer attended Schuylkill Seminary. J. G. Mohn was a hat manufacturer in the city of Reading. Of all original members of the trustee board, Jeremiah Mohn was the only one who might be regarded as "well-to-do" by Evangelical standards. His connection with Schuylkill Seminary, and later Albright College at Myerstown, was continuous until his death. He was a member of Salem Evangelical Church in Reading and was for many years the college treasurer. Mohn Hall, in Myerstown, was named in his honor, which building, a former house for aged ministers of the Reformed Church, was purchased by Mohn for \$7100 and added to the buildings of Albright College at Myerstown. Mohn's portrait was presented to the college and is at present located on the east wall of the conference room, on the main floor of the present Administration Building of the college at Reading.

These men, faithful trustees of Schuylkill Seminary at its inception in Reading, were diligent in the performance of their duties, as is attested to by the trustee board minutes, and deserve the appreciation of those who have benefited by the educational institution they helped to establish.

### The First Faculty

The conference records as well as the minutes of the trustee board are lacking in any detailed information concerning the original faculty of Schuylkill Seminary.

Principal W. E. Walz has already been presented. His teaching responsibilities included the languages, ancient and modern, and *whatever* other courses needed teaching. Those courses in the area of religion or ethics he also taught.

Washington C. Detweiler was professor of philosophy and chemistry. Professor Detweiler was a medical doctor who had his residence and office at 229 South Fifth Street, Reading. A native of Berks County, he had a "common school" education and the equivalent of three years of secondary education (high school). In those days that was sufficient training to enter medical college and the young man was accepted at Jefferson Medical College in 1874 and received his M.D. degree in 1877.

In 1881 the law required all medical doctors to register each year with the county prothonotary, stating place of birth, present residence and educational background. Dr. Detweiler's name is to be found in the Reading *News* for August 2, 1881, along with approxiProfessor Detweiler, with a better than average education, was wise in teaching the sciences. The "philosophy," he is also reported to have taught no doubt refers to the so-called "natural philosophy," which was another name for general science in that period.

Apparently, Dr. Detweiler did not take over his duties until the school had been in session for some time, as the Reading *News*, reporting the opening of the seminary notes that "the studies of philosophy and chemistry will not be pursued at the outset of the term, as the necessary instruments have not been purchased."

Henry Wellington Hangen was professor of instrumental music. The information about Professor Hangen was supplied through the kindness of his son, Paul Shaaber Hangen, now retired from the Reading branch of the New York Life Insurance Company.

H. W. Hangen had a very limited formal education. At the age of six years he had suffered an attack of scarlet fever, which resulted in a serious eye defect and progressive blindness. He finished grammar school and the remainder of his education was due to his own efforts. His remarkable memory and natural musical ability served him well. While employed as a clerk at Heizman's Piano and Jewelry store at the corner of Sixth and Penn Streets, he learned much about music and musical instruments.

Later Hangen went into business for himself and also taught piano and organ. His last place of business was at 47 South Sixth Street. It was while he was engaged in business that he also taught music at Schuylkill Seminary, although he was totally blind at that time. Prof. H. W. Hangen was a first cousin of the Rev. Mr. G. W. Hangen, a prominent clergyman of the East Pennsylvania Conference, whose children are alumni of Albright College. Perhaps Rev. Mr. Hangen was influential in securing the services of his cousin for the seminary. Serenus B. Herr, lecturer on astronomy, was general secretary of the Reading Young Men's Christian Association from 1880-1882. He was from New England and had secured his education there. He lectured only during the first year the seminary was in Reading.

Prof. E. J. E. Hoch, B.E., taught mathematics and vocal music. He was a native of Reading and was well known as a singer in the community. The Reading *News* of June 16, 1881, makes mention of the fact that Professor Hoch had participated in the program of the Philomathean Literary Society, which met in a hired hall at Ninth and Penn Streets. Later, when Schuylkill Seminary opened, Professor Hoch was quite active in the Philalethean Literary Society. Probably his experience with the Philomathean Society was of considerable value to the society organized at the seminary. Professor Hoch remained on the faculty for only one year, but his connection with the Philomathean Literary Society in the city continued for a number of years.

In 1882, Prof. Thomas S. Stein, A.M., joined the faculty as professor of mathematics. Professor Stein taught at the seminary for many years and contributed much to the school as an excellent scholar and teacher.

He was of Pennsylvania German stock, the son of a physician, born in Annville, Lebanon County, April 7, 1848, the fifth of nine children. He was educated in the common schools of Annville, then taught in the public schools of the county for two years. He next studied two years at Lebanon Valley College, and took two additional years of work at Franklin and Marshall College, from which institution he graduated with honors, having earned the A.M. degree.

Professor Stein taught at various schools in Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and New York. During the academic year 1883-1884, he accepted a call to teach at Flushing, New York. When Principal Crowell requested a leave of absence to continue his studies at Yale University, Professor Stein was recalled to serve as principal de facto of the seminary for the year 1885-1886. The fact that he was a member of the Reformed Church prevented his appointment as principal de jure. He served in the capacity of acting principal a second time for the 188, 1888 term. When the move was made to Myerstown, at the time of the church schism, Professor Stein went along to join the faculty of Albright Collegiate Institute at that place. Once again Professor Stein returned to Fredericksburg, to take over the principalship of Schuylkill Seminary there for the academic year 1896-1897.

In the opinion of both J. Warren Klein and E. E. Stauffer Thomas S. Stein was the most learned man and the best teacher at the Fredericksburg school. Though he began as a teacher of mathematics, his basic interest was in languages, and he taught English, Greek, German and French for many years. His life was dedicated to teaching. He lived to a ripe old age, leaving this life in his ninetieth year. His last years were spent at the Home for the Aged of the Reformed Church at Allentown.

Prof. Arthur Wittich was added to the seminary faculty in 1882 also. Through the courtesy of his son, Otto Wittich, Concertmaster and Assistant Conductor of the Reading Symphony Orchestra for 38 years, some details of his background were provided. Arthur Wittich was born in the city of Reading in 1860. Both his father and grandfather had taught music, so that his interest in the same field was quite normal. After an education in the common schools, he completed his training at the Philadelphia Music Academy. His field was instrumental music, including violin, piano, flute and clarinet but no brass instruments.

In 1881, Wittich's studio and home were at 335 Pine Street. For a number of years he was director of the Harmonie Maennerchor in the city. He was organist at St. James Lutheran Church for a period of 33 years, and organist at the First Presbyterian Church for 11 years.

Professor Wittich taught for some time at Schuylkill Seminary, meeting his pupils there. Later he taught music at Selwyn Hall, the Episcopal Diocesan School (present site of Albright College) until that school was terminated in 1893. The Wittich family has continued the musical tradition and Wittich's music store on Penn Street, Reading, is owned and managed by descendants of Arthur Wittich.

John Franklin Crowell, second principal of the seminary, came to Reading to take over his responsibilities in the academic year 1882-1883. His career was destined to be most illustrious, but the catalog for 1882-1883 twice prints his name different ways, neither of which was the spelling used by Crowell. The first notation, below the catalog listing of faculty members reads "Prof. W. E. Walz having been appointed to Japan by the Board of Missions, J. F. Crane, a graduate of Yale College, has been elected his successor." At the back of the catalog an "Erratum" notes that "J. F. Crane" should be "J. F. Craul."

Actually the family name was originally "Craul" and "John F. Crane" is listed as a student in the Theological Department of Union Seminary in the 1876-1877 catalog of that institution.

J. F. Crowell was a native of Hall, York County. When he left Union Seminary, he attended Dartmouth College, then Yale University, graduating at the latter school in 1883. He was called to the principalship of Schuylkill Seminary in 1883, and after a year's service was granted leave of absence to continue his studies at Yale in the fields of philosophy, history and social science. For original studies on the employment of child labor in American industries, which appeared in the Andover *Review*, he had been awarded the Larned scholarship at Yale, enabling him to continue his post graduate studies.<sup>1</sup>

One of Crowell's friends at Yale was a fellow boxing enthusiast named Horace H. Williams, once a professor of Greek at Trinity College, Trinity, North Carolina. The two frequently discussed Trinity College and its needs after a noon-day boxing match, and later when Williams returned south, he interested a wealthy industrialist of Durham, North Carolina, in the abilities of J. F. Crowell, who had returned to Schuylkill Seminary at Fredericksburg as its principal. In consequence, J. F. Crowell was called to be president of Trinity College in June of 1887, when he was only 29 years of age, and thus became the youngest college president in the south up to that time.

Crowell was energetic and competent, and it was due to his direct influence that Trinity College was moved to Durham, later to become Duke University. It was he who conferred with Washington Duke and secured from him the promise of \$\$5,000 provided that Col. Julian Carr would donate a 62-acre tract for the school. These gifts, secured by Crowell, were the first of many splendid contributions which have served to make Duke University one of the outstanding schools in the country.

After resigning the presidency of Trinity College, J. F. Crowell completed his Ph.D. work at Columbia University and had a long

<sup>1.—</sup>Durham Morning Herald, Duke University Centennial Issue, 1938, Section 3, Column 1.

and distinguished career as an economist. Among the positions he held were the headships of the departments of economics and sociology at Smith College, Massachusetts; expert with various government bureaus on industrial relations and economic statistics; secretary of the economics and social science section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and for many years Associate Editor of the *Wall Street Journal*. He was the author of a number of books and contributed quite frequently to learned journals.

Dr. Crowell never lost interest in the school where he had been principal, nor in the institution at New Berlin where he had received his first initiation into the realm of higher education. Later, when Schuylkill Seminary and Albright College were united as one institution at Reading, combining the educational enterprises of the eastern area of the church, Dr. Crowell visited the school to deliver a lecture series. When he died, J. F. Crowell willed the bulk of his estate to Albright College, now established as the Crowell Fund. The interest from this fund of approximately \$125,000 is used to give financial aid to needy students.

Another faculty member who was to attain prominence in later years joined the Schuylkill faculty in 1884. His name was Joseph Berg Esenwein, a native of Reading, who had been granted his B.S. degree by the seminary in the spring of 1884, and became a teacher in the school in the fall of the same year, while continuing his studies as a post-graduate.

Later J. B. Esenwein earned an A.M. degree at Lafayette College in 1894, and was awarded a Ph.D. degree from Richmond College. He served as president of Albright Collegiate Institute in the 1895-1896 school year, was professor of English at Pennsylvania Military College from 1899-1903, while serving as the literary adviser for the J. B. Lippincott Co.

J. B. Esenwein was a skilled writer himself, and became editor of *The Writers' Monthly* in 1915. He wrote numerous books on short story writing which were considered to be the best books in the field when they appeared. He compiled and edited six volumes of juvenile fiction in 1937. He wrote many hymns, both words and music.

These were the faculty members of the seminary during the early history in Reading, prior to its transferral to Fredericksburg. Though few in number, they were dedicated persons, and contributed their best services to the students in the name of Christian Education.

### **Courses of Instruction**

Schuylkill Seminary was established as a preparatory school. The objectives of the institution are clearly stated in the first prospectus of 1881 and the first catalog for the academic year 1881-1882 as follows: "To prepare young men and women to enter any of our colleges and universities. To fit them for a large and worthy sphere in life, to ennoble their aspirations, to train their heart as well as their intellect, to aid in developing a noble and thoroughly Christian character, in brief, to educate in the fullest sense of the word by educing still latent mental capacities and by leading them from possibility to reality, both intellectually, physically and spiritually."

Four major courses comprised the curricula in its first year. These are listed in the catalog of 1881-1882 as the "English Scientific Course," the "Latin Scientific Course," the "Greek Scientific Course" and the "Classical Course." The first three curricula required three years of study, while the "Classical" curriculum, including both Greek and Latin, was a four-year course.

It is evident that the classical course was regarded as superior to the others by the faculty and administration, but the students, with typical disregard of the opinions of their teachers, preferred the English scientific course if enrollment figures provide a satisfactory criterion for judgment. Thirty-three are listed in the first catalog as registered in the English scientific curriculum as compared to six in the classical, seven in the Latin scientific and none in the Greek scientific curriculum.

In addition to the regularly listed courses of instruction, it was possible for the students to elect such studies as they chose. The first catalog states "Students not desiring to pursue any of the above courses (the four major curricula), may select such studies as they prefer; provided they give satisfactory evidence that they are properly qualified to pursue the studies of their choice with profit." Admission to the school for any of the regular courses required "evidence of a good moral character" and an examination in the "Common English Branches." By examination it was also possible for candidates to achieve "advanced standing," and this practice was quite common in the early years, as the trustee board minutes reveal. The young men and women in 1881-1882 were somewhat typical in their hesitance to choose courses which required the study of foreign languages, especially Greek and Latin. The large enrollment in the English scientific course, which required neither Greek nor Latin and in which German and French were optional studies, indicates the student attitude.

There were a good number of students at Schuylkill Seminary in its early years who chose to take courses of a specialized nature. Twenty-five are listed in the first catalog in the department of vocal music, three in the area of instrumental music and four in the bookkeeping class. While some of these latter are also listed in regular curricula, many were apparently attending the seminary on a parttime basis to receive special training in selected subjects.

Recognizing the fact that many young people were not interested in further study beyond that provided by the seminary, the faculty and administration were anxious to give these the courses of instruction of greatest practical usefulness for their future careers. The first catalog specifically states: "The end aimed at (in the courses of instruction) is to give that information which is needed for the practical work of life, and to awaken a spirit of inquiry and a thirst for knowledge that will tend to develop a character both active and persevering in the pursuit of truth."

### **Tuition and Other Expenses**

The first catalog, enlarging on the tentative list of tuition charges presented in the prospectus of 1881, lists the following charges for instruction:

Tuition	First Term, 8 weeks	Second and Fourth Term, 10 weeks each	Third Term, 12 weeks
Common English Branches	\$4;@	, \$5.00	\$6.00
English Scientific Course		6.00	7.20
Latin Scientific Course	`4.80	6.00	7.20
Greek Scientific Course	4.80	6.00	7.20
Classical Course	5.60	7.00	8.40

Latin or Greek only	1.60	2.00	2.40
German or French only	1.50	1.90	2.30
Hebrew only	2.40	3.00	3.60
Bookkeeping	1.60	2.00	2.40
Instrumental Music	6.40	8.00	9.60
Vocal Music (gratis)			

According to this itemized list, a year's tuition in instrumental music cost \$32 (the most expensive course) while the average charge for one of the regular curricula ranged from \$20 to \$28 for a single year.

Furniture and room rent, light and fuel for the first and fourth terms cost  $25\phi$  per week. The second and third term expenses for the same items was  $30\phi$  per week; the slight increase was no doubt necessary during these periods since additional heat would be required from October to April. According to the testimony of several men who remember this early period, and the written record in the trustee reports, each room was heated separately by means of an individual coal stove.<sup>1</sup>

Shortly after the opening of the seminary in 1881 it became necessary to request the use of another room in the building. As more students came, rooms were also rented on the third floor of the building to accommodate some of the boarding men. The catalog of 1883-1884 notes that "a limited number of students can be accommodated in the seminary." These provisions were made for a few of the men. The remainder of the students during the first year were provided with board and room in private families, approved by the principal.

Boarding expenses during this period were kept at a minimum. The first catalog states that "Very good table-board in Christian families can be had for \$2.50 (per week) and upware. Arrangements have also been made that students desiring to club together can do so, thereby reducing their expenses to still lower rates." The latter references did not mean that students could rent their own apartments. This merely meant that two or more students sharing a room in the same approved house would have reduced rates.

Those students who lived at the seminary were supplied with bedsteads, washstands, wash bowls, chairs, tables, stoves and strawticks (for mattresses). They had to supply themselves with pillows,

<sup>1.-</sup>See catalog for 1881-1882, p. 15.

blankets, sheets, pillow-cases, towels, lamps, mirrors, etc., and of course were responsible for keeping their own rooms clean and in order.

Students living in private homes paid extra for washing and ironing. Those who lived at the seminary either mailed their clothing home or made private arrangements for their laundry.

The first catalog also states that a deduction of one-third on tuition would be granted to the children of itinerant ministers of any denomination. This provision was later amended by action of the trustee board to include "and also regularly licensed candidates for the ministry, if in needy circumstances and subject to the approval of the executive committee."

The total cost for a year's education, therefore, at Schuylkill Seminary during its first year was approximately \$125, plus incidental expenses and transportation.

### **Faculty Supervision and Discipline**

According to the personal testimony of the Rev. C. E. Hess, a retired minister of the Evangelical United Brethren Church presently living at Fleetwood, Pennsylvania, who is listed as a special student in the seminary catalog of 1883, the matter of student supervision was of great concern to the administration. This was, at times, somewhat difficult, since many students were enrolled on a part-time basis, and lived at home.

The official position of the school in this regard states, "Kindness with fairness is our motto. We presume that every student of Schuylkill Seminary is ready and willing to do his duty. Our rules are not unnecessarily strict, but intended to guard against temptation, to inculcate systematic habits of work and to aid in acquiring mental discipline which is far above mere book knowledge. The discipline is strict, but uniform, impartial and—last, not least—strictly evangelical."

In keeping with the spirit of the day, considerable care was exercised to keep the contacts between men and women students at a minimum. Of course they attended the same classes and were permitted to attend the literary society meetings on Friday evenings together, as well as Sunday church services. Beyond this, however, very few social opportunities were provided. Despite the careful watch of the school officials, the attempt to keep the men and women students segregated was not uniformly successful. They managed by various means to communicate and apparently a few came to know each other sufficiently well at the seminary to bring about a number of fine Christian marriages.

Attendance at daily chapel services was required of all students. They were also required to attend public worship at one of the Evangelical Association Churches in Reading once each Sunday, unless "otherwise agreed upon by parents and faculty." A mid-week prayer service was conducted at the school each week, and while attendance was not specifically required of all students, they were expected to attend, or as one source phrases it, attendance was "desirable."

It was probably impossible to regulate the study hours for students who lived some distance from the school, but the catalog specifies hours of study which were to be followed. From 8:45 a.m. to 12 m.; from 1:30 p.m. to 4 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. were regarded as study hours. All students were "required to be either in their study or recitation rooms during the hours of study." Since lights were supposed to be out at 10 p.m., there would have been very little time for anything save study if these rules were enforced with diligence.

Further stipulations in the college rules required that special permission be secured from the principal for a student to leave the seminary building (presumably a boarding student) during study hours. The boarding men could visit in each other's rooms between the hours of 4 and 7 p.m. Loud conversation was frowned upon and one humorous, though possibly necessary rule, forbade throwing anything out of the windows or carrying on conversations by shouting through them.

Lateness at chapel was regarded as an absence. Loitering in the halls or carrying on conversations in classrooms or hallways during study hours (which included, as noted before, most of the day and evening) were forbidden.

It is reported by those who were well acquainted with the institution in the years from 1881-1886, that the rules as written were taken seriously but not enforced with Pharisaic rigidity. Penalties were involved for breaking the regulations. Each single violation incurred a penalty of two demerits. Twenty-four demerits against a student's record meant that he would be called before the faculty. Thirty-six demerits were regarded as sufficient to warrant suspension or expulsion. So far as the records reveal, there were no suspensions or expulsions during the first five years of the school in Reading.

### **Physical Education**

During the five years that Schuylkill Seminary was located at Sixth and Walnut Streets there was no program of organized sports or athletics, despite the emphasis placed in this area by many other institutions. No doubt this was partly due to the lack of an available playing field and training facilities. The minutes of the trustee board and the executive committee displayed no concern about the matter. The trustees were busy men, concerned primarily with the task of developing an educational institution of merit. Not until the school had weathered the first difficult period was any attempt made to organize athletics or to enter into competitive sports.

The catalog of 1884-1885 does make reference to a physical training program in these words: "In order to preserve a sound mind, we must take care of the body. Frequently children's health fails from lack of exercise. In winter time is this especially apt to be the case. A scientific and systematic practice of gymnastics counteracts this evil. The 'gymnastic squad' will combine both pleasure and instruction with hygienic practice and physical development. Mens sana in corpore sano."

Further information concerning the nature and scope of the "scientific and systematic" activities of the gymnastic squad is not available. No one who remembers this period can recall any organized gymnastic squad.

### The Philalethean Literary Society

The basic extra-curricular activity provided for the students of the seminary was a literary society organized in 1881, shortly after the opening of the school. In practically every college and preparatory school in the country, such societies were established by students and flourished through the nineteenth and the early part of the twentieth centuries.

The purpose of these democratic organizations was to give students practice in public speaking and debating and to train them in parliamentary procedure. Meetings were open to students, faculty members and visitors. Active membership was limited to students or faculty members but provision was made to include others who desired to be affiliated as honorary members.

The literary society of Schuylkill Seminary was established through the direct influence of Principal Walz. In the first minute book of the organization no date is given above the record of the initial meeting of the founders, but the following statement is inscribed in the fine penmanship of Miss Maggie Hurst: "At a meeting called by Professor Walz in S. V. S. (the name Schuylkill Valley Seminary was apparently in use at this time), the students resolved to organize a literary society. A committee was appointed consisting of the following five persons, Miss M. Hurst, Professor Walz, G. A. Knerr, S. H. Chubb and E. W. Chubb to frame a constitution and by-laws and to present it to those who intended to become members for adoption."

Schuylkill Seminary had opened its doors on August 17, 1881. The meeting noted above must have occurred between that date and the first recorded date in the society minute book, namely, Friday, September 2, 1881. Beginning with exemplary forthrightness, the committee drew up a constitution and by-laws. The next morning they met to revise it and on September 9 the document was read and approved.

The newly formed literary society was named from the Greek words meaning "a friend of truth" or "lovers of truth." The "Philalethean Literary Society" chose as a trenchant motto "omnia vincit veritas" (truth conquers all things). Since the first copy of the constitution and by-laws is available for study, it is apparent that the student committee was not quite certain of the correct Latin word order. Several attempts were made to write a Latin motto and were crossed out until the final and correct version remained.

The first elected president of the Philalethean Literary Society was Prof. W. E. Walz. S. H. Chubb was chosen vice president; M. K. Hurst, secretary; E. W. Chubb, treasurer; J. F. Mohn, janitor; E. Loose, censor; M. K. Hurst, musician; chorister, Miss E. Von Neida (spelled Von Nieda in the first catalog).

Meetings were held each Friday evening at 7:15 p.m. in a classroom on the second floor designated as the "Society Hall." Dr. J. Warren Klein, president-emeritus of Albright College, attended these society meetings as a boy and reports that many visitors and friends came every Friday to hear the declamations and the heated debates.

Each meeting included devotional exercises, readings or recitations, musical entertainment of some kind and a declamation before the major event of the evening, the debate, was argued pro and con. The subjects set for debate were quite typical of the time, including such themes as:

"Resolved, that heat produces more discomfort than cold,"

- "Resolved, that intemperance is a greater evil than war,"
- "Resolved, the mind of man is superior to that of woman" (won by the affirmative),
- "Resolved, the Berks County Fair does more harm than good,"
- "Resolved, that it was right to execute Major Andre,"
- "Resolved, that the world is growing better,"
- "Resolved, that the presidential term should be lengthened to six years."

Obviously, such questions invited vigorous debate and discussion. It was not always required that a debate be awarded to the positive or negative side. Sometimes this was done, and at other times the question was thrown open for general discussion from the floor and no decision given.

Several times each year the Philalethean Literary Society presented public entertainments at a nominal charge, to raise funds for the library and to give friends of the institution an opportunity to donate books. These entertainments were well attended and many books were contributed to the seminary through this means.

The Reading *Daily Eagle* for December 22, 1881, carries an item titled "From Schuylkill Valley Seminary." The report noted that the literary entertainment previously announced by the Philalethian (sic) Society took place on the 20th of December in Salem Church, Reading. The audience was large and the audience very attentive."

The reporter was quite verbose in his praise of each participant. A "well prepared oration" was presented on Daniel Webster by J. B. Esenwein. G. A. Knerr, son of a Presiding Elder (I. E. Knerr) of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the church, held the audience "entranced" with a declamation entitled "The Bison Track."

The barbed debate for the evening dealt with the provocative theme "Resolved, that Luther has done more good for the Christian world than Wesley." In a community overwhelmingly Lutheran and Reformed, the subject was wisely worded, if not judiciously selected. S. H. Chubb argued for the affirmative and W. H. Zweizig the negative. On this occasion an open discussion followed, but no decision was given.

Musical selections and other recitations were presented. Especially appreciated was a "very humorous recitation" in Pennsylvania German on "S'Faura in der Tran," by W. H. Zweizig.

After the evening's entertainment a special appeal was made for books, and one-hundred forty-seven were contributed, "most of them new." Others promised to send books as soon as possible, since they had been unable to bring them along that evening. In all "a most successful evening," stated the reporter.

### The Budget

Mention is made in several records of a written "organ of the society" which was called *The Budget*. This is the first literary effort of the Philalethean Society. It was edited by E. W. Chubb, assisted by G. A. Knerr. No copies of *The Budget* were available to the writers but it would seem from all the evidence at hand, that this paper was similar to the *Literary Gem*, the first literary presentation of the Excelsior Literary Society of Union Seminary.

The Budget contained original essays and articles on various subjects. These were carefully selected, written out and bound in book form. On special occasions these materials were read publicly. One glowing admirer, reporting on a public reading of *The Budget* stated that it was "lofty in its aim, noble in tone, chaste in style, always cheerful and occasionally highly humorous," and further, "The Budget fully deserved the close attention it received."

The Philalethean Literary Society continued an active career for many years and provided not only opportunity for the expression of student opinion, but a wholesome channel for social life as well. E. E. Stauffer, a former student of Schuylkill, later a professor on the faculty of Albright College in Myerstown and a prominent minister in the church, suggested that students considered the society meetings as social gatherings where it was possible for the men to enjoy the company of the ladies, even though it might be that the latter could be seen only "at a distance."

### The Schuylkill Coeds

It must be assumed that the three young ladies who came to Reading in the year 1881 from out of town were provided for in private homes. Reference is made to the fact that Rev. S. S. Chubb, appointed general manager of the school in its first year, lodged and boarded "several young ladies" in his own home, under the careful supervision of Mrs. Chubb.

Late in the year 1882, arrangements were made to rent a house across the street from the seminary. While the men were lodged in the seminary building and private homes, the ladies were now able to room on the second and third stories of this newly rented building and two rooms on the first floor were used for dining room purposes for all boarding students or boarding faculty members. The catalog of 1883-1884 states: "The seminary boarding rooms, across the street from the seminary, are under the management of an excellent Christian family. Family worship is conducted every morning under the direction of one of the instructors. Substantial and plentiful tableboard is furnished here at \$2.50 a week."

There were only three young women in 1881 who did not board in their own homes, the next year only four. The catalog of 1883-1884 lists six boarding women who apparently were provided for in the seminary boarding house, since the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chubb was no longer used for such purposes.

The majority of young ladies who attended classes in the seminary were day students. The lady students elected a variety of curricula although the classes in music proved to be most attractive in terms of numbers. It was unusual for women to secure advanced education in those years and therefore by no means out of the ordinary that there were so few in attendance at Schuylkill Seminary.

Academically, the ladies did unusually well. The catalogs indicate that many of the young women earned honors in a variety of subjects. The major emphasis was in the area of studies. No special groups were organized for the coeds, though they did participate actively in the literary society. It was generally assumed that ladies needed careful supervision and protection from evil influences. The seminary officials made certain that such was the case.

### **Principal Walz's Administration**

All reports indicate that W. E. Walz was a competent administrator and a skilled teacher. He taught all language courses, ancient and modern, and during the first year gave some assistance in the natural sciences in addition to his administrative duties. He was a kindly disciplinarian. It is reported also that he had his eccentricities but such things are normal to every educational institution.

Principal Walz was on hand by June 20th of the year 1881, and was received as an advisory member of the trustee board at its third session. At this session he was entrusted with the responsibility of organizing courses, revising tuition rates and the preparation of a catalog. Two thousand copies of the catalog were to be printed. At the sixth session of the trustee board. Principal Walz was advised that he was to be a member of the executive committee of the board "by virtue of his office."

The academic work proceeded quite smoothly in the seminary under the leadership of W. E. Walz, who found time also to organize the literary society and act as its first president, to canvass the conference territory in quest of students, speak at Annual Conference sessions and to preach in various churches when called upon.

At the trustee board session, held in Christ Church, Philadelphia, February 27, 1883, Professor Walz presented his resignation through Bishop Thomas Bowman, the same to take effect at the close of the academic year. He had been appointed to the mission field in Japan by the General Church, and in that field was to prove quite competent. The East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Church, meeting on March 13 of the same year @expressed great appreciation for the splendid service of Principal Walz, and offered their prayers and blessings in the work to which he had been called.

Faculty Salaries The salaries of the teachers were guite modest. Principal Walz received \$500 for the first year, with the added stipulation that "if the average attendance for the year should be more than 35, he shall have an addition of I per cent for every student above such average." Since the number did exceed 35 by a slight margin, he received some additional recompense.

The general manager, S. S. Chubb, received \$37.20 "or the amount of tuition of his two sons for one year." Principal Crowell received \$750 for his first year as principal and Professor Stein received \$500 for his services when he first came to the school. The music teachers received a percentage of the profits they made, usually being paid the entire amount of tuition for a specified number of students, and then a percentage of the tuition for students in excess of that number.

No record remains of the salary paid S. B. Herr, who was the "lecturer in astronomy," but no doubt his remuneration was correspondingly modest.

### The First Commencement

The first commencement exercises of the seminary were held on Tuesday evening, June 13, 1882, in the Chestnut Street Evangelical Church. A large crowd was in attendance and the program was reported to have been "most inspiring" by the church papers. Rev. J. C. Hornberger of Allentown opened the program with scripture and Rev. S. B. Brown of Reading led in prayer. The salutatory address "Henry W. Longfellow," was delivered by I. B. Good. Miss Laura Brown recited "The Old Clock on the Stairs" and George A. Knerr spoke on the topic "God's Hand Over Our Nation." The glee club, composed of Maggie Gardner and Ella Savacall, sopranos; Ida Selah and Mary Hetherington, altos; S. H. Chubb and E. W. Chubb, tenors; and Albert Brown and George Knerr, bassos, then sang "The Watch on the Rhine."

An oration by William Hendel, "Natural Wonders of Our Country," an essay entitled, "We Learn Not for School but for Life," by Hettie Y. Landis, and a declamation "Damon and Pythias or True Friendship," by George Hunter, followed in that order.

Also included were other musical selections, a declamation on "The Wounded Soldier" by E. W. Chubb, an oration on "Bravery" by Elinor E. Stauffer, a talk on "Procrastination" by J. B. Esenwein and the valedictory address by the one graduate of the year, S. H. Chubb. Following these exercises, Principal Walz conferred the diploma.

### The Seminary Grows

Schuylkill Seminary in its first years at Reading faced many problems, chief of which was the lack of financial resources. It had small beginnings but was rooted in a great deal of faith. The champions of the institution were convinced of the values of and necessity for higher education and believed it to be a Christian duty to contribute toward this goal.

Trustee members and faculty alike were willing to make personal sacrifices in the name of Christian education. In consequence the school grew, and increased in influence each year. As time passed, it became apparent that the school could not remain where it was. Room for growth and development was imperative, and no longer was it deemed either practical or necessary to have the school remain in rented quarters. The success of the institution, while not monumental, was sufficient to warrant the taking of steps toward the securing of a permanent house. This soon became the major goal of those who were concerned with the destiny of the seminary.

Albright college Ginglich Library

### CHAPTER VI

## Removal to Fredericksburg

The factors leading to the transfer of Schuylkill Seminary to Fredericksburg are not entirely clear, although the splendid offer of Col. John H. Lick to provide very adequate financial help if the school was transferred to his native town played a major part in the decision.

According to the address presented by Principal John F. Crowell at the opening exercises of the newly located school at Fredericksburg, the Reading institution was in a thriving condition prior to the move. He reported a gradual increase in financial support from the East Pennsylvania Conference, a continuing interest on the part of the citizens of Reading, and a growing student body. "During the past year, at Reading," Principal Crowell declared, "there were 56 students in attendance, 29 of them special students, the other 27 pursuing regular courses of study."1

The usual argument of that period which favored locating a Christian school away from the temptations of city life played its part in the move. The Evangelical Messenger presents in lyric phrases this theme. "At last, after five years of city life, Schuylkill Seminary breathes the pure, healthful air of the open fields. At last, after five years of narrow and somewhat dingy quarters, our school has found a home worthy of its character and destiny."<sup>2</sup>

A third reason, seen in the above statement, was the conviction that a location in a rural section was advantageous in terms of student health. Coupled with this was the belief that the quiet of the country aided study and research.

The practical needs of a permanent building and adequate grounds for expansion and growth belonging to the institution were very important motivating factors leading to relocation. The school had begun at Sixth and Walnut Streets, Reading, in rented quarters, of necessity. That such was a temporary measure was understood by the founders of the institution Despite Principal Crowell's assertion of increased support from the citizenry of Reading, there is no

<sup>1.—</sup>The Evangelical Messenger, October 12, 1886, pp. 641-2. 2.—The Evangelical Messenger, September 14, 1886, p. 585.

indication that any offer of strong financial backing to keep the school in the city of its birth was made at the time when the East Pennsylvania Conference was considering transfer to another site. The Reading newspapers merely remarked that the school was to be relocated at Fredericksburg after all details have been concluded. Not a single word of protest appeared anywhere in the local news.

It is necessary to observe that the lack of enthusiastic support for Schuylkill Seminary in Reading was quite understandable. As an Evangelical institution the natural source of support should have come from that denomination. The Evangelical Church, however, was a minority group in Reading, for the city was predominantly a Lutheran and Reformed Church center. These denominations sponsored schools of their own which needed help, and in consequence the first loyalty of the influential members of these churches was to their own schools.

The Evangelical churches in Reading did respond quite nobly to the needs of Schuylkill Seminary in proportion to their ability so to do. Bishop Thomas Bowman in *The Evangelical Messenger* of 1882<sup>1</sup> praises the Evangelical people of Reading for their fine support of the school but deplored the lack of comparable enthusiasm in other areas of the East Pennsylvania Conference.

The Evangelical Church members of Reading, however, were people of modest means. They did supply the seminary with a good number of students, but there were no wealthy benefactors to provide the necessary funds for a building project, nor were there enough Evangelicals in the city to assume the responsibility for raising the amount of money needed to buy land and erect a school building.

In addition to these problems, the Evangelical Association in the East was not yet fully convinced of the value of higher education. Strong voices were now being raised in the denomination advocating the establishment of their own church colleges and the virtues of a good education, but these were like prophetic voices in a wilderness so far as many areas of the East Pennsylvania Conference were concerned.

Thus many factors combined to make it appear impractical to the trustees for Schuylkill Seminary to remain in the city of Reading. In consequence, toward the end of the year 1882, inquiries were

1.-The Evangelical Messenger, August 22, 1882, p. 1.

being made throughout the conference area, to determine whether any city or town, desirous of having a school in its locale, would provide land and funds to help establish such an institution. It was a tempting offer, for the school was already organized and in operation.

This procedure was comparable to the earlier venture of the church fathers when they accepted the offer of the citizens of New Berlin to locate Union Seminary at that site when strong financial support was promised and provided by that group.

### The Annual Conference of 1883

The proceedings of the forty-fourth annual session of the East Pennsylvania Conference, meeting at Philadelphia, February 28 to March 6, 1883, give some interesting details of the competition for Schuylkill Seminary. In December of 1882 the first suggestion that the school should be moved to another location was made by the trustees. By conference time in 1883 several bids by interested communities had been submitted. Two of these bids were quite specific and two others merely tentative proposals. One of the latter was from interested laymen in Harrisburg, but since no definite financial commitment could be made, the offer never reached the conference floor. Another attempt by Pine Grove to attract the college to that place had been made quite unofficially by two representatives of that community but was not considered seriously.

Representatives from Millersburg and Fredericksburg, Pennsylvania, came to Philadelphia with very definite proposals in written form, each presented from the conference floor quite vigorously by protagonists from the respective towns.

The first definite bid was presented by H. A. Neitz of Millersburg, who made a "most eloquent" appeal to locate Schuylkill Seminary at that place. The citizens of Millersburg promised a cash donation of \$12,000 and the necessary land. Neitz then "moved that the school be located there forthwith."

Before any action was taken on the motion of Neitz, Rev. J. K. Knerr, pastor of the Chestnut Street Evangelical Church at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, read "a proposal from a friend" to locate the school at Fredericksburg, a few miles distant from Lebanon. This offer included a cash donation of \$25,000 and four acres of land. No action was taken by the conference session at this time regarding the relocation of the school. Instead the "several proposals" were referred to the Committee on Education for consideration.

The report of the Committee on Education later accepted by the conference included this statement: "Whereas: the permanent location for our Schuylkill Seminary has not been finally determined, and we are not fully prepared to do so at this session of conference and whereas, the citizens of several localities have submitted liberal financial offers and urgent invitations for the location of said seminary in their midst; therefore, resolved: that we highly appreciate the generous offers and invitations of our friends of education and that the trustees of Schuylkill Seminary are hereby directed to visit the several proposed localities and such others as may be brought to their notice during the year, to determine the advantages and disadvantages thereof, and report to this conference at its next session."

### **Further Negotiations**

A special trustee board meeting was called for on June 12, 1883 at Reading. The vice president, S. E. Knerr, called the meeting and presided since Bishop Bowman could not be present. Attention was called to the directive of the conference and the motion accepted that the board convene at Lebanon on Monday evening, June 16, 1883, for the express purpose of examining the proposals for relocation. This proviso was added: "Resolved: that in case the president (Bishop Bowman) should find it impossible to attend at the aforementioned date, the appointment of a convenient time shall be referred to the Executive Committee of the Board."

Apparently the time was not convenient, for it was not until Monday evening, September 10, 1883, that the complete board met at the Chestnut Street Evangelical Church at Lebanon, to discuss routine business and also the conference directive. The evening's session included the motion to "adjourn to meet tomorrow morning at seven o'clock and proceed in a body to Fredericksburg and Millersburg pursuant to instructions given by the Annual Conference at its last session." A telegraphic message was sent to the Rev. D. A. Medlar, Millersburg, notifying him of the coming of the trustees the next day. Since no similar message was sent to Fredericksburg, it is assumed that the interested parties at that place were aware of the delegation's plans. Promptly at 7 a.m. on the morning of September 11 the full trustee board, two interested clergymen and Principal Crowell met at the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad depot in Lebanon and proceeded in a body to Fredericksburg, Lebanon County. The group traveled by carriage, since Fredericksburg could not be reached by train, the station merely providing a convenient meeting place.

The proposed location for the school at Fredericksburg was carefully inspected. Now, for the first time, the minutes reveal that the generous patron of the seminary was a Col. J. H. Lick, a native of the town, although at the time he had his residence on Eighth Street in Lebanon, not far distant from the home of the Rev. J. K. Knerr, who had presented the Fredericksburg offer at the conference session.

Colonel Lick was not present at this meeting but again, his friend, Rev. Mr. Knerr read the following offer made by Colonel Lick provided the seminary would locate there:

1. Eight acres, more or less, of ground favorably situated.

2. A cash donation of 20,000 towards the erection of buildings to cost not less than 25,000 when completed, upon the condition that for each 1,000 contributed by the trustees he agrees to furnish 4,000 as the buildings proceed; and should the cost of said buildings exceed 25,000 he obligates himself to pay one-half of the excess, if the excess is not more than 5,000.

3. A cash donation of \$3,000 towards the purchasing of furniture and school appliances for the buildings, providing the trustees furnish \$2,000 additional for the same purpose, both parties to furnish the money proportionately as needed.

4. A cash donation of \$1,000 for beautifying the grounds, which money shall be applied exclusively to this purpose.

5. Legal security binding his estate to this offer as soon as the offer is accepted by the trustees.

6. Conditions: First, no encumbrance shall ever rest upon the property. Second, in the event that the school should ever be abandoned, the property shall remain in the possession of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangencal Association, provided the property be converted into an Orphans' Home.

The Board of Trustees was most pleased with the proposal as presented. The minutes wax rhetorical at this point. "The site se-

lected by Mr. J. H. Lick" the record states. "is a commanding eminence outside the town of Fredericksburg and is in every way fitted for such a purpose. Several never-failing springs of water, one of which is within two hundred yards of the ground, are available and can be readily utilized for school purposes. A large brickmaking place affording convenient and cheap building material [sic]. The village of Fredericksburg contains about 700 inhabitants. It is centrally located in the conference, being nine miles distant from Lebanon and nine miles from Pine Grove, surrounded by a number of small villages and nestling in the heart of a thickly settled agricultural district. The place enjoys stage communications twice a day with Jonestown, the nearest railway station, three miles distant and also one daily mail. The moral tone of the community is of good repute. Four churches in which worship five different denominations honour the village. One of these churches, owned by a congregation of our own church is a substantial and attractive brick building free of debt. There are three hotels in the village but no liquor saloon. The social status of the town is ordinary, the citizens, however, displaying a wishing [sic] disposition towards such a school. The public school advantages of the community consist of one graded school in four departments, open during five months of the year. There is a disposition to patronize select schools. Palatinate College at Myerstown is 10 miles distant; Lebanon Valley College at Annville 10 miles. The country is of a decidedly healthful and picturesque nature."

Having expounded on the virtues of Fredericksburg, the trustees expressed thanks to their host, Rev. M. R. Deischer, pastor of the Evangelical Church in the community, and to the citizens at Fredericksburg for "the hospitable entertainment afforded us during our stay." Then the meeting was adjourned and the group prepared to reconvene at Millersburg the same evening.

The Millersburg citizens proved to be, if anything, even more cordial hosts to the seminary trustees. A citizens' meeting was held with the trustees present, early in the evening. Here the Millersburg contingent "set forth the advantages of their town for the location of the school in an enthusiastic mannee"

A written declaration was also presented, as follows: "To the committee appointed by the Evangelical Association of the East Pennsylvania Conference for the selection of a site for the college. We the undersigned committee appointed by the citizens of the Borough of Millersburg, beg leave to present the following reasons for the location of the college at this place.

First: That there is no college located within a radius of fifty miles and thus affording a large territory upon which to draw for the pupilage [sic] of the college.

Second: That there are numerous eligible and romantic sites surrounding the borough upon which the college buildings can be erected.

Third: That the railroad facilities for reaching this point are excellent and convenient. There are eleven passenger trains that stop here every twenty-four hours.

Fourth: The health of the borough is good and no disease epidemic to this section of the country is known to exist, that any site eligible would be at least 100 feet above low water mark on the Susquehanna. Objections are made on account of the prevalence of malaria, but this objection has no force for the reason that very few cases of malarial disease prevail and those that do exist are as likely to be found anywhere else, and that we are now in the midst of the malarial season and there are scarcely any cases reported in the town. The river location is not objectionable for the reason that institutions of learning are located on the same stream at Lewisburg, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Bloom (Bloomsburg), Kingston and other places, and some of the most noted institutions of the country are located on rivers, and near rivers and lake scenery, as for example the colleges on the Hudson, Ohio, Delaware and Lehigh Rivers.

Fifth: That the town and surrounding country is situated on an eminence and thus affording a natural drainage far superior to any artificial.

Sixth: That the church facilities are ample, and the moral tone of the community elevating, and the resorts for dissipation and temptation of the young, are few.

Seventh: That we are surrounded with a rich agricultural community and thus supplying cheap living, and being a large lumber mart, the material for the erection of college buildings could be purchased at reasonable prices.

Eighth: The church of the proposed college has the largest membership in the town and its influence extends throughout the county and adjoining counties. Ninth: There is a strong and healthful sentiment among the citizens for the location of the college at this place, and the people would manifest a deep interest in its successful development. That its literary exercises would be liberally patronized, numerously attended and highly appreciated, and its location here would be a source of pride to our people and a stimulus to labor for the advancement of the interests of the institution."

This eloquent presentation was signed by G. W. Brubaker, John R. Graybill, F. R. Gilbert, A. Douden, J. S. Gilbert, Rev. D. A. Medlar, Simon S. Bowman, H. A. Neitz, Rev. R. Kershner, all members of the citizens' committee.

No sum of money nor offer of land was included in this report, but *The Evangelical Messenger* later stated that "the sum of \$12,000 and all the necessary land" was promised by the citizens of Millersburg.

The trustees of the seminary again acknowledged the fine spirit of the Millersburg representatives, and thanked them for the cordial hospitality afforded to the board. No further action was taken.

The tentative offers of Pine Grove and Harrisburg apparently did not materialize at this time, as no mention is made of any concrete proposals from these localities in any records. Thus the decision had to be between Millersburg and Fredericksburg if the school was to be relocated. The city of Reading made no attempt to keep the school at that place.

While there was considerable sentiment in favor of Millersburg, chiefly because it was a strong Evangelical center, practical considerations favored Fredericksburg. Col. J. H. Lick was a wealthy man and could provide the necessary security for the promised gifts. The funds promised by Millersburg were considerably less and had yet to be raised. The matter of malarial fever, treated rather casually in the report of the Millersburg representatives, was not so lightly regarded by Evangelicals outside that locale, who were not convinced that Millersburg was as healthful a location for a school as Fredericksburg.

The trustee board convened again on February 5 and 6, 1884, at Salem Church, Reading. After considerable discussion it became apparent that the choice of Fredericksburg as the place for Schuylkill Seminary was unanimous. In consequence a series of resolutions were drawn up for conference action for the purpose of raising the funds necessary to meet the offer of Col. J. H. Lick.

The resolutions note that since it was necessary to raise \$7,000 to meet the offer of Colonel Lick, and an additional \$1,500 was required to meet a deficit for the current school year, making a total of \$8,500, therefore "Resolved: 1. That we expect the citizens of Fredericksburg to furnish \$2,000 of this amount; 2. That we most cordially urge the ministers of the East Pennsylvania Conference to raise as their personal contributions a sum of \$2,000 or more; 3. That the balance of \$4,500 be secured as an apportionment made upon the different charges of the East Pennsylvania Conference by a committee appointed by the conference; 4. That the presiding elder and preacher in charge be held jointly responsible for the apportionment: 5. That the preacher in charge be requested to remit to the treasurer of the board of trustees, whatever apportionment he has on hand on or before the following dates; viz., June I, October I and January I, the balance to be paid at the next session of the Annual Conference, and that the personal subscriptions of the ministers be paid upon the same plan of installments."

### **Conference Action of 1884**

When the Annual Conference convened again from February 27 to March 4, 1884, at the Chestnut Street Church in Lebanon, the conference members were sufficiently close to afford a visit to the proposed site for seminary relocation at Fredericksburg. The education committee made its report, presenting only the offer of Colonel Lick and recommending its acceptance. The conference thereupon ratified the report of the committee and formally accepted the Lick proposal. It was also agreed to accept the recommended proposals for raising the additional funds required from the citizens of Fredericksburg, the conference ministers and the local churches.

# Col. John H. Lick

It is essential to present an introduction to the Lick family, of Lebanon County, in order to give due honor to John H. Lick, the early benefactor of Schuylkill Seminary.

William Lük, a German immigrant from the Palatinate, arrived in this country several years before the American Revolution and settled in Norristown, Pennsylvania.<sup>1</sup> William Lük served five years in the American Revolution and was a soldier under General Washington at Valley Forge. On September 15, 1765, a son, John, was born to William Lük and his wife, and when John was a young man he moved to Stumpstown (now Fredericksburg) and changed his name to Lick.

John Lick was a skilled carpenter and cabinet maker and taught his trade to James Lick, and this son, who was to become a very wealthy, though eccentric philanthropist, was the father of the John H. Lick who contributed so liberally to Schuylkill Seminary.

James Lick was even more skilled as an artisan than his father. His mother died in 1812, when James was only 16 years of age, which was a staggering loss to the impressionable boy.

Upon reaching manhood, James fell in love with a local miller's daughter and requested her hand in marriage. The miller refused to agree to this honorable request on the grounds that James Lick was a "poverty-stricken wood-joiner" and unworthy of his daughter. It was this rebuff which sent James beyond the bounds of Lebanon County to seek his fortune, which he did indeed. A much more immediate result of the frustrated love affair was the birth of an illegitimate son, named John H. Lick, who was later acknowledged by James Lick and to whom he left a fortune of more than \$500,000.

James Lick left Stumpstown in 1819 with one dollar in his pocket. At Hanover, Pennsylvania, he found work with Aldt, the organmaker. Later he went south to Alexandria, Virginia, and was employed there in a furniture factory. The young journeyman went on to Baltimore, finding employment with the famous piano maker, Joseph Hiskey. From Baltimore he traveled to New York City, continuing his skilled trade there.<sup>2</sup>

In New York City, Lick discovered that a great deal of furniture was shipped to Buenos Aires, South America. He reasoned that if there was such demand for good furniture in South America, there must be a place for a master craftsman there. With his tools in hand, and two helpers, Lick secured bassage to Buenos Aires by building a piano for the ship's cabin.

William H. Worrilow, LL.D., "James Lick (1796-1876)," a dissertation presented to the Newcomen Society and read at the New York World's Fair on August 5, 1939, published in 1949 by the Princeton University Press.
 Quarterly of the Society of California Pioneers, Henry L. Byrne, editor, Vol. I,

No. 2, 16 ff.

After twelve years of prosperous work in South America, Lick shipped home with \$40,000 worth of hides and nutria, purchased as an investment out of the funds he had made. He returned to Stumpstown a wealthy man, to claim his first love and his son, only to find the lady married to another man, his son being reared as the eldest child of that family. He tried to find his son and could not, both mother and son being hidden in the house of a relative in the countryside.

After further adventures in South America and Europe and the accumulation of more money, James Lick arrived at San Francisco in November, 1847, with \$30,000 ready to invest. Seventeen days after his arrival James Marshall found gold at Coloma and soon thereafter the Gold Rush was on. But gold in the earth did not interest Lick. He systematically tramped over San Francisco choosing choice waterfront lots, which he purchased quite cheaply. In 1848 his total investment in property cost him only \$6,762. By the fall of 1849, his holdings had made him the richest man in California.

James Lick never married, and in many respects was an eccentric until his death. He lived most simply, despite his enormous wealth. He built himself a house, with only a grand piano in the living room for furniture. He placed a mat on top of the piano and used it for his bed.

He also built one of the most elaborate and beautiful grist mills on the Guadalupe River, using only the finest polished woods. The interior was furnished with Spanish Cedar and mahogany and every beam was fitted and polished with great care. When the mill was finished, Lick had it photographed, and sent the pictures to the miller's daughter, whose father had sent the young James away because he had no mill nor money.

In 1855, James Lick decided to send for his son John H. Lick. He wrote to Fredericksburg (no longer named Stumpstown) asking John to join him in California. John replied that he had his business to tend to. "If you can't sell the store, give it away. Come at once. I have enough for both of us," wrote James Lick. In consequence his son John arrived during the autumn of 1855.

Somehow, father and son did not get on very well together. The father wanted his son to travel, to spend money, to enjoy the wealth he had acquired. John was not the spendthrift type, however, and gave his father no cause to roar at his extravagance. James did argue the young man into making a trip to England and the Continent. Then John returned to the mill where he read countless novels but spent very little money.

Finally, John H. Lick left his father and returned to Fredericksburg. The parting was not pleasant because the personalities of father and son were in constant clash. Before James Lick died he decided to dispose of all his wealth by making a careful will, deeding most of it to charities. At first he determined to leave his son only \$3000. His attorneys agreed that this was unfair and could well be contested. After frequent heated arguments and the changing of attorneys, James made his son one of the administrators of the estate and willed to him \$150,000. Later John contested this amount and the other administrators were glad to reach a compromise which left John the amount of \$535,000.

James Lick left many bequests of various kinds. The Lick Observatory on Mt. Hamilton (under the trusteeship of the University of California) was his gift and also his burial place. His tomb was made beneath the dome, in the piers of the great telescope.

In addition, James Lick bequested money to several Protestant orphanages, public baths, memorials, including family monuments at Fredericksburg, and educational institutions. When he died, all his vast wealth had been allocated to the purposes he had determined in life.

John Henry Lick, meanwhile, had established the Lickdale Iron Company and the Ellendale Forge near his home town in Pennsylvania. He was a good business man and made a considerable fortune of his own. He never married, but was active in civic affairs and took a great interest in the town of Fredericksburg. It was he who courted Schuylkill Seminary through his friend Rev. Mr. Knerr, offering to give very liberal financial aid to the school if it would locate in the town of his birth. It was he also who supervised the erection of the family monuments, financed through the will of his father James, which may be seen in the lovely cemetery at Fredericksburg.

John H. Lick continued to take in interest in Schuylkill Seminary after it had been established in the town of Fredericksburg. Frequent mention is made after 1886 of various items he presented to the museum and library of the school. The trustee board minutes record other beneficences he gave to the school from time to time. It was suggested upon several occasions that it might be appropriate to name the school in his honor, and such may have been done had he lived longer. John Lick died on October 21, 1891, in his seventysixth year, just five years after the school he had benefited so liberally, was transferred to his birthplace.

When the remains of John H. Lick were brought to Fredericksburg from Lebanon, students and faculty joined the funeral cortege and marched to the little cemetery to do honor to the memory of a gracious benefactor. In his will, Lick had remembered the seminary, specifying that after all his affairs had been cleared up, a percentage of the estate was to be given as an endowment fund to the school. Although the college trustees sought for many years to secure these funds, the legal entanglements involved and the failure of the Lickdale Iron Company and Ellendale Forge after Lick's death made it impossible for the seminary to secure any of the intended endowment.

Dr. E. E. Stauffer, actively connected with Schuylkill Seminary and Albright College for many years, and as a trustee of the school and conference superintendent, reports that Col. J. H. Lick had willed the Fredericksburg institution \$25,000 outright, for the erection of a library building, which was to be located near the entrance to the school grounds. After other bequests were made, the school was to receive, in addition, approximately one-half the residue of the estate. Since the estate had been appraised at \$400,000, the amount the school was to have received according to Colonel Lick's intention, involved a considerable amount of money. The will also specified, however, that the executor was to be allowed fifteen years in which to settle the estate. During these years, the large steel mill at Lickdale was liquidated, and the funds invested, which investments later proved to be worthless, so that by the time the executor's grace period was up, there were no funds remaining for the seminary.

It should be mentioned that according to all records available, the title "Colonel" applied to the name John Henry Lick was not a military title, since there is no indication that he had ever served actively in the armed forces of the nation. Furthermore, none of the historical documents concerning his life use this title before his name. During the years of the Civil War he was with his father in California (from 1855 to 1871 he was in California, returning at that time to establish himself in business at Fredericksburg). The natural conclusion is that the title "Colonel" was an appellation of respect, similar to the "Kentucky Colonel" south of the Mason-Dixon line.

It may also be interesting to note that the \$535,000 willed to John H. Lick by his father had to be shared with "collateral heirs," and since there were six of these, the original bequest was reduced considerably. Thus the funds he gave to Schuylkill Seminary indicate that he was a genuine philanthropist concerned with the needs of youth.

### The Beginnings at Fredericksburg

When the issue of the site for the relocated school was settled by the annual conference in the choice of Fredericksburg, a period of feverish activity followed.

On March 1, 1884, at an adjourned meeting of the college trustees, Chairman Bowman appointed a committee of three, viz. S. S. Chubb, I. E. Knerr and J. G. Mohn, to "visit buildings of colleges and other institutions of learning in order to inform themselves of a proper plan of building." They were also to engage the services of an architect and report the same to the board.

The board met again on March 10, with Principal Crowell in attendance. I. E. Knerr, C. S. Haman, A. M. Stirk, S. C. Breyfogel and J. G. Mohn were appointed to procure the legal help necessary to "secure the offer of Co. J. H. Lick"; to select a proper site for the buildings from the tract of ground set apart for the school, and to secure permanent water rights to the springs situated "upon the adjacent lands."

S. C. Breyfogel, the secretary of the board, was instructed to visit Colonel Lick at Lebanon and to arrange complete negotiations with him and to engage the services of an attorney.

By June 11 the "visiting committee" reported having fulfilled their assignments. They had been to several colleges on tours of inspection. They had engaged the services of  $\mathcal{D}$ . F. Durang of Philadelphia, as architect and plans of the proposed building were submitted.

Durang, of Crosscup and West Engineering Company, was employed with the understanding that he personally supervise the erection of the building, that he receive 5 per cent of the total cost of building, of which he had promised to donate 30 per cent to the school. Reporting for the committee on "deed and water rights," I. E. Knerr stated that all the legal steps had been taken and that the deed and financial offer of Colonel Lick had been secured and the same deposited with the County Recorder's Office at Lebanon. The committee had also secured water rights to the springs in the adjacent land for the use of the seminary only, and this measure also had been legally recorded. J. G. Funk, Esq., had been employed as attorney for the board.

A building committee was now appointed including I. E. Knerr, A. M. Stirk, D. B. Long, J. G. Mohn and H. M. Capp. The board was to reconvene at the call of the chairman as soon as bids had been received from various contractors.

When the trustees met at Lebanon on July 15, 1884, to examine the various bids submitted for the erection of the seminary building, Col. J. H. Lick was present for the first and only time at a trustee board meeting. Colonel Lick was introduced and cordially received, and then the various bids were opened and read. Seven contractors had submitted bids ranging from \$49,955 to \$36,180. The lowest offer was made by Elias Gingrich of Lebanon and the highest by D. and W. C. Kutz of Reading. Even the lowest bid involved far more money than the trustees were authorized to spend. After considerable discussion Bishop Bowman offered the following resolution which was adopted by the board: "Whereas the proposals received for the building of the seminary buildings, according to the proposed plan and specifications furnished by our architect are greatly beyond the amount to which we were limited by the instructions of the Annual Conference and the offer of Colonel Lick; therefore that we instruct the building committee to take out one story, also twentytwo feet from the length of the wing, and to have the specifications so changed that the pressed brick for the facing of the walls be stricken out and also to make inquiries of competent builders whether other changes, as for instance the galvanized iron work and in the plumbing and also a different kind of stone for the base could not be used so as to reduce the entire expense of the building to \$25,000 and have our architect supplement the plans and specifications in accordance with these changes. It is wrthermore the sense of this board that the building should be under roof by December 1, 1884."

The building committee was also empowered to draw upon the treasury for necessary funds and urged to act with dispatch.

Despite the instructions of the board, the new building was not "under roof" by December 1, 1884, but the building committee under the tireless direction of I. E. Knerr, did a remarkably efficient piece of work.

Several changes were made in the plans of the building. As finally completed, it was a four-storied structure, consisting of a main building 75 feet by 50 feet and an eastern wing 78 feet by 40 feet. The engineer's drawing, printed in all the school literature, shows both an eastern and western wing, though the latter was never built. The literature of the college notes frequently that the western wing was to be added at a later date.

The basement of the building was built of hard mountain stone, the second and third stories of first-class brick, while the fourth story was comprised of mansard construction, sheathed with pine, covered with felt and roofed with slate.

The architectural styles were mixed but "approached the Romanesque nearer than any other." For its day, the building was quite modern. The building was steam-heated. Hot and cold water was supplied to each floor. The dormitory rooms were 10 by 14 feet with large closets and adequate shelving. In the main building was a large chapel, a reception-room, recitation rooms and a library. A large room had been set aside as a society hall, which doubled as a recitation room when needed. A fine dining room was also provided as well as "scientific laboratories."

The exterior of the buildings and grounds was quite attractive. The original offer of Colonel Lick to provide four acres of ground to the seminary had been doubled. Furthermore, he had set aside special funds to be used only for the "beautification of the grounds." This was done with care and shrubbery and shade trees were provided, walks laid and "croquet plats" laid out.

This building still stands where it was effected, and may be seen from Pennsylvania highway Route No. 22, standing on a prominent hill just west of Fredericksburg, with the mountains in the distance and surrounded by lovely countryside. Unfortunately, as later history will reveal, the building was vacated in 1902 when the school removed to Reading. It is now used by the "College Hill Poultry Farm," and where once students roamed, countless chickens are being prepared for American housewives.

### The Building Costs

The treasurer's report presented by J. G. Mohn for February 22,1887, included a summary of receipts and expenditures for the building of the Fredericksburg institution, which is fairly complete, although additional sums for improvements were added with the passage of time. The report follows:

### Receipts From Col. J. H. Lick for building \$ 22,500.00 From Col. J. H. Lick for furniture 1,000.00 From clergymen of the East Pennsylvania Conference ..... 2,212.50 2,652.89 From laity of the East Pennsylvania Conference From citizens of Fredericksburg 935.95 From Children's Day collections 1,681.48 From grass and material sold ..... 71.59 From basket collection at dedication ..... 49.48 From Penn National Bank 5,000.00

Total\$ 3	36,103.89
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### Expenditures

Contract for building\$	26,996.94
Extra work	126.90
Steam heating apparatus	3,405.00
Total for water works	1,239.83
Drainage and outbuildings	346.33
Superintendent's salary	455.00
Legal services	50.00
Furniture	×1,832.48
Miscellaneous expenses	342.72
Architect	850.00
Discounts Penn National Bank	122.26
Balance in hands of treasurer to date	336.43
Total\$	36,103.89

The above \$5,000 was a debt owed by the seminary to the Penn National Bank, Reading, and was secured by notes that were due the following March. Since all the funds promised by the citizens of Fredericksburg and the church people had not yet been received, this was a safe and necessary financial expediency. The "water works" consisted of an hydraulic ram, housed in a stone structure, used to pump water from the springs to the seminary. This building still stands, and the ram continues to provide water to the building, although it is now powered by electricity, instead of gasoline, which was used when the pump was first installed.

The item marked "Superintendent's salary" was paid to Rev. W. F. Heil, elected to the building committee on March 2, 1885, and appointed at the same session to supervise the college buildings in process of erection. Rev. Mr. Heil had been sent to Fredericksburg by the Annual Conference of 1885 at the special request of the seminary trustees. They had petitioned the Bishop to "locate a mission at Fredericksburg, Pennsylvania, with the understanding that the missionary appointed there shall also be a member of the College Building Committee."

When the conference acquiesced and sent Rev. Mr. Heil to Fredericksburg, he was immediately elected to the building committee and as superintendent of construction gave a great deal of time and labor to the work.

As may be seen from this partial report, the building costs exceeded the original estimate of the conference, as did other expenses. Such seems to be inevitable in the history of similar ventures.

### The Dedication Service

Since the new building was to be officially dedicated on September 1, 1886, the trustees convened on August 31 and early in the morning of dedication day, to make certain that all was in readiness for the great occasion, and to complete last-minute business. These items of business included a resolution to present a complete financial statement at the services and to solicit contributions from "the friends of Schuylkill Seminary in attendance." The matter of entertaining guests was also broached, and it was decided to charge visitors (not patrons!) 20 cents for breakfast or supper and 25 cents for dinner. If necessary, a day's boarding and a night's lodging would cost 75 cents. Thus the price of a bed for the night, provided the visitor was present for all three meals as well, was a mere 10 cents.

The bishops were thanked in advance for their addresses and requested to submit the same for publication in the church papers. A ringing resolution of appreciation was tendered to the building committee, and especially to Rev. W. F. Heil, for their splendid work "in the face of so many difficulties and discouragements—in the erection of this superb edifice."

A report to *The Evangelical Messenger*<sup>1</sup> gives a glowing account of the day of dedication. The writer was apparently a teacher, for he states: "At last, after five years of narrow and somewhat dingy quarters, our school has found a home worthy of its character and destiny. Students who denied themselves by enduring the inconveniences and discomforts of the old building and who have gone with us, no doubt experience something of the sensation of having been suddenly translated into an educational Beulah land."

It was a clear, bright day, the report states, and great throngs of people were about the grounds of the school. "All of Fredericksburg was in holiday attire." The size of the crowd must have been considerable, for the clergy alone was represented by three bishops and fifty ministers.

The academic procession began at 10 a.m., marching from the front campus, through the building to the chapel, the bishops first, followed by the members of the clergy, the faculty, the alumni and the students, in that order. After an invocation, the Rev. J. Yeakel of Philadelphia read the first chapter of St. John's Gospel and Rev. H. Gülich of the Atlantic Conference offered a prayer.

Bishop Esher, senior bishop of the Evangelical Association, presented the first address of the occasion on "The Province of Higher Educational Institutions in Our Church." His praise of an educated ministry was a far cry from the opinion once held by the church fathers. He spoke in German and the address was summarized in the *Botschafter*.

Principal Crowell, on leave of absence to pursue further education at Yale University, was the next speaker, and turned his remarks to the "History and Aim of the Institution." In the course of his presentation he remarked that "During the five years in Reading, fourteen students were graduated, nine as bachelor of elements in the English scientific course and two as bachelor of arts from the classical course. Seven of these continued their studies in one sphere or another. Three of the graduates were women and eleven men, and it is no discredit to the latter to say that the former for faithful scholarship were hard to be excelled."

1.-The Evangelical Messenger, September 14, 1886, p. 585.

After this fine tribute to the ladies, Principal Crowell noted that the school's aim was to present a distinctly Christian training. "The public today . . . is calling for an education with Christ in it." The morning session was concluded by the benediction offered by Rev. J. M. Saylor.

Bishop Thomas Bowman was the presiding officer for the day, although his busy schedule had made it impossible for him to attend the meetings of the trustee board.

At 2 p.m. an afternoon service was held which featured an address by Bishop Rudolph Dubs on "The Relation of Intellectual Culture to the Promotion of Christian Religion," which address was highly praised by the reporter, and later was printed in its entirety in *The Evangelical Messenger*.<sup>1</sup>

The formal presentation of the building was made by Rev. I. E. Knerr, president of the building committee. Bishop Thomas Bowman responded to the remarks of Rev. Mr. Knerr and then proceeded with the formal dedication services, acknowledging the sacrificial giving and self-effacing service of all who had made the institution a reality. He dedicated the building "to the greater glory of God and the service of youth."

A visitor to the school on dedication day presented his impressions of the building which provide some interesting details. He noted that on the ground floor were the kitchen, dining room, cellars for the storage of fuel and provisions, steam heating apparatus and a number of extra rooms. The second floor had several approaches "in the form of wide sand-stone steps." The main entrance was on the south side and opened into a wide hall on opposite sides of which were the reception room and parlor. On this floor, also, was a large classroom, two recitation rooms and a number of cormitory rooms (for ladies). On the third floor was the chapel, the principal's office, the library, a recitation room, and dormitory rooms for men. The fourth floor contained a laboratory, the museum, the music room and more dormitory rooms for men.

Thus the day of dedication at Fredericksburg proved to be an eventful occasion for Schuylkill Seminary, attended by a host of interested clergymen and laymen. Only one source notes that Col. J. H. Lick, although present in the audience, refused to have any part

<sup>1.-</sup>The Evangelical Messenger, September 14, 1886, p. 577.

in the program, and modestly insisted that no public statement be made concerning his presence or his gifts. Thus the only mention made concerning him was in Principal Crowell's historical comments and the treasurer's report. The first term of the academic year 1886-1887 began the next day for the 39 students who were present.

### The First Faculty at Fredericksburg

The first principal of Schuylkill Seminary at Fredericksburg was John F. Crowell, who was on leave of absence to continue his studies at Yale University. He did not return to take up his active responsibilities, but submitted his formal resignation "to take effect on July 10, 1887." During the period of leave, however, Principal Crowell did attend trustee board meetings whenever possible, prepared catalog materials, and helped to organize curricula. Principal Crowell had been highly respected for his teaching and administrative ability at Reading, and never lost his interest in the school as subsequent history will reveal.

Thomas S. Stein taught classics and natural science. He also was principal de facto during the absence of Professor Crowell. He had begun his work at Reading and continued at Fredericksburg. He was an excellent teacher and very exacting in his methods.

Miss Rose Meck, who had been preceptress at the Reading school following the resignation of Mrs. W. K. Wieand, also taught mathematics, English and German at Fredericksburg and continued her responsibilities as preceptress.

Joseph Berg Esenwein, who had also taught music and painting at Reading while continuing post-graduate studies there, transferred to the new location as a teacher for the first term, tendering his resignation on October 19, 1886, to take effect on October 26.

A newcomer to the faculty was Miss Sevilla K. Gensemer, of Pine Grove, daughter of the Daniel Gensemer who is listed as a member of the first trustee board of Schuylkill Seminary. She was recognized as a very competent and accomplished teacher. Her public school training was completed in Pine Grove. Thereafter she continued her studies at Lebanon Valley College in the fields of music and art. After her college work was finished Miss Gensemer took graduate courses at the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston. After leaving the New England Conservatory she accepted the position of teacher of music and art at Fredericksburg. She resigned her position in 1890, and in the same year was married to the Rev. C. A. Bowman, who was later to be called to the presidency of Albright Collegiate Institute at Myerstown.

Following her marriage, Mrs. Sevilla Gensemer Bowman accompanied her husband to La Fayette, Oregon, where they filled the offices of principal and preceptress, respectively, of La Fayette Seminary, another young educational institution of the Evangelical Association. In 1895 Dr. and Mrs. Bowman returned to their native state, and the former accepted the professorship of philosophy, economics and history at Albright Collegiate Institute, where he later was appointed to the presidency.

After an illness of many months, Mrs. Bowman died at the age of 33 years, survived by her husband and two children, Pearl and Miriam. As a teacher, she was highly respected for her abilities and her mild but effective discipline at Schuylkill Seminary.

Another addition to the faculty was A. Eugene Heinbach, who had had experience as a public school teacher, and was placed in charge of the Normal Department. This department was organized for the first time in the 1886-1887 school year, and was designed to meet the needs of teachers already employed in the common schools, who desired to improve their methods and to complete their studies, as well as for those who wished to prepare for public school teaching.

# Student Life at Fredericksburg

Some insight into the student life at the seminary in Fredericksburg was given the writers in an interview with Dr. E. E. Stautter, who had first been interested in the school through the influence of Professor Crowell, and who later attended school there.

A certain amount of social life was permitted the students, though not encouraged to any great degree. Once a week both sexes were allowed to associate, under the careful supervision of faculty members, at the meetings of the Philalethean Literary Society which convened in the society hall on the third floor of the building. It was at these meetings that the *Budget*, the hand written publication, begun in Reading, was read to the group during the course of the evening's program. This paper permitted a certain amount of pent-up steam to be expressed by the students, for it dealt with practically every topic of interest to the students, including certain revelations of campus life and activity which, as Dr. Stauffer recalls, "caused many a young man and young woman to blush, not unseen." On the nights when this paper was read, the society hall was crowded, for every student was anxious to keep abreast of the latest gossip and "behind-the-door news" of the student body.

There were also occasional lectures in the college chapel which were regarded as social events by the students. For these evenings every student, male and female, put on his or her best "bib and tucker" to share in the festivities. Sometimes there were elocutionary readings presented, or musical programs. A favorite lecturer was Lee Grumbine, Esq., a talented lawyer from the city of Lebanon, who was skilled in elocutionary readings and in the art of public speaking.

Chapel services were held each morning and attendance was compulsory. The student YMCA conducted a service each Sunday afternoon. These services were well attended, but on a voluntary basis.

Once each Sunday, the students were required to attend church in the village, unless special dispensation was granted by the administration at the request of parents, though such request must have been rare since not a single record remains of a student having been excused from regular church attendance through special appeal from home.

Many students also attended evening church services, for although the young ladies were rigidly chaperoned on such evenings, occasional opportunities were given for a young man to "squire" a young lady back to the seminary building after evening church services.

The characteristic attitude of those responsible for student discipline tended in the direction of repression. In consequence, it is not strange that students occasionally sought to elude the authorities and sometimes gave vent to their emotions in various ways.

Where students of both sexes lived in the same building, it was practically impossible to keep them completely apart. By various subterfuges, couples did contrive to spend afternoons together on hikes or in the town, without the knowledge of the authorities. Of course, the penalty for such escapades was the accumulation of "demerits." Dr. Stauffer recalls an occasion when he leaned out of a window and shouted a friendly "hello" to a young lady who was engaged in the same innocent activity on the floor below. Unfortunately the principal happened to see them both, and each received five demerits.

But youth will find a way, and the students at Fredericksburg discovered a game that eluded the watchful care of the administration. In each room was a flue for ventilation purposes (proudly advertised in all the school catalogs) which opened into a large duct that led from the first floor directly upward, connecting with the rooms above on the second and third floors. Through a system of developed signals, the students would get the attention of girls rooming in the lower floor. A vocal rendezvous would be arranged by a male student who would request the young lady contacted to bring to her room the "object of his attentions." Usually, the young lady would comply, and conveniently exchange rooms with the party requested, thus affording opportunity for long and interesting conversations. Sometimes these conversations continued for an hour or more, and apparently the authorities never discovered the breach of the law, or perhaps could not find a means to prevent it.

The male students at times rebelled against the strictness of seminary discipline in a characteristic way. They gave vent to their animal spirits in an organized "racket."

On such occasions, directly after "lights out," the fun would begin. All kinds of weird noises would resound through the men's dormitories, increasing in volume as the spirit caught on. Objects would be hurled out of the doors into the hallway, striking the walls with considerable force. Unique inventive skills were applied in the manufacture of noise-making apparatus until the din had all the residents of the building wide awake.

Sometimes one of the braver teachers who roomed in the building ventured into the dark hallway to investigate the matter, only to be met by a barrage of objects prepared for such an event. Then retreat was the most expedient decision a wise professor could make.

These organized outbreaks of animal energy were rare, and not in the least bit malicious in intent, but provided emotional outlet and conversation material for years after the event. One memorable "racket," dear to the hearts of Fredericksburg alumni, took place in the spring of 1890. Practically every male student was involved in it in one way or another. Zero hour was midnight. Before that time, however, the doors of the teachers, the kitchen help, and all other representatives of officialdom who roomed in the building had been silently but efficiently tied shut with heavy rope.

At midnight there was a "racket" to end all rackets! The noises and confusing screams and shouts must have terrified the imprisoned faculty members and kitchen crew, for the ingenuity of the students was amazing in devising noise making equipment. When at length the students brought the demonstration to an end through sheer exhaustion, the prisoners managed to get out of their rooms to find all the men quietly at rest in their beds.

This "racket" called for a thorough investigation by the administration. The next day the seniors were individually called before the principal and questioned at great length. Despite hours of private conference and public appeals made at chapel, the veil of silence was never pierced, and in consequence no punishment could be given for the "racket of 1890." In consequence, it became a choice item of discussion for the "old grads," probably embroidered as the years passed with apocryphal materials to make the story more interesting.

Other student escapades were of the typical undergraduate sort, involving techniques for arranging to get out of the building for dates in the town, or getting at "Uncle Ben's" larder and similar adventures to break the monotony of study and the rather rigid discipline.

None of this is to imply either a student dissatisfaction with administration or poor moral tone among students. In fact, the students were generally fine, serious and highly moral young people. Any really scandalous conduct was as vigorously opposed by students as by the authorities, and when an occasional expulsion was necessitated because of incorrigibility on the part of some young man, who was completely out of harmony with the Christian ideals of the institution, student and faculty opinion were united.

# Acting Principal Stein's Administration

Thomas S. Stein, A.M., was an excellent teacher and a careful administrator. He acted as principal of the school on several occasions, not only while Principal Crowell was on leave of absence, but also to "bridge over" those times when other principals had resigned until a new administrator had been elected to the principalship. He was a member of the Reformed Church and for that reason, no doubt, was never officially granted the principalship outright, since the original directive of the conference had specified that such position had to be held by a member of the Evangelical Association.

He was traditionally forgetful, according to his students, but an excellent drillmaster, especially in Greek. Gifted with a dry humor, he won the attention and respect of his students. He was a graduate of Franklin & Marshall College, and a number of young men went to that institution after completing their work at Schuylkill Seminary, probably through the influence of Professor Stein.

During the two years that Professor Stein managed the school after its establishment at Fredericksburg, the student body increased quite appreciably in numbers. The school started with 39 students in 1886. The official figures show a registration of 51 in the second term, 54 in the third and 82 in the fourth term of the same school year.

The curriculum remained fundamentally the same as in Reading, excepting the addition of the Normal Department. The latter course was introduced for the purpose of attracting teachers of the "Common Schools," many of whom had had little formal education, since it was possible to teach in the grammar schools then by securing a certificate through the county superintendent. The requirements for such certification varied widely, depending usually on the judgment of the local superintendent regarding an individual's ability to teach and to maintain discipline in the classroom. Unfortunately, in some instances, the latter requirement took precedence over the former. Conscientious teachers, however, were anxious to improve their skills, and many of these came to Schuylkill Seminaty to take courses.

The Normal Course curriculum was not fixed. It included physiology and theory of teaching as required courses, but beyond that point the student could select studies he thought would be of most benefit to him.

During this period a series of special lectures, nine in number, were provided in the seminary chapel during the winter and spring terms. A nominal charge was required of those attending to defray expenses. The response to this cultural program was excellent and the lectures covered a wide range of interests, from "Geology," presented by Rev. Ammon Stapleton, of York, to "Elocutionary Reading" by the aforementioned Lee Grumbine, Esq., of Lebanon. The lecture series was to become an annual feature.

Improvements to the property and grounds continued. Walks were laid, trees planted, furnishings purchased and an appeal was presented to the Annual Conference to permit the erection of a single or double dwelling house for the use of the principal and one other teacher.

Until his resignation on June 21, 1887, to take effect on July 10 of the same year, Principal Crowell spent his weekends at Fredericksburg, and whatever other time he could spare. This made it possible for him to attend the literary society meetings, present his reports to the trustees and in general to give his direction and advice in the management of the school.

### Death of Isaiah E. Knerr

The trustee board minutes of February 22, 1887, include a memorial honoring the sacrificial service of I. E. Knerr to Schuylkill Seminary. He had died very suddenly on November 12, 1886, in his home at Lebanon, when only 47 years of age.

Isaiah E. Knerr was a living witness of a genuine zeal for Christian education. Born in Clarion County, he had pursued a common school training and was ordained as a Christian minister of the Evangelical Association by Bishop Long at the age of 23. He rose rapidly in the ranks and was elected to prominent positions in his conference and served as delegate to General Conference on several occasions.

While stationed at a church in New York City in 1869-1870, he attended Union Theological Seminary, demonstrating his interest in a learned clergy.

Having been denied the benefits of a thorough schooling, he determined to do all in his power to make it possible for the young people of his denomination to prepare themselves for richer service. Knerr helped to organize Schuylkill Seminary in Reading. As vice president of the Board of Trustees the helped to guide its destiny toward Fredericksburg. At that time he was appointed chairman of both the Executive Committee of the trustee board and the building committee. He labored tirelessly in the face of many disappointments to bring his dream to reality and lived to see the new school at Fredericksburg completed and to share in the dedication services. Two months later he died with tragic suddenness. Thus his fellow trustee board members were moved to write into the minutes of their next session:

"Whereas it has pleased God, the Great Head of the Church, in His all wise providence, to call from our midst, in the very zenith of his usefulness, our beloved brother I. E. Knerr, therefore *Resolved* that we, the Board of Trustees of Schuylkill Seminary deeply regret the loss of him who was so intensely interested and so indefatigable in his labors for the success of our school enterprise, but know that our loss is his eternal gain."

### **Educational Costs at Fredericksburg**

The cost to the student for his education at Fredericksburg increased considerably over the rates at Reading. The total cost for a year's education at the seminary in Reading, for a boarding student, ranged from \$125 to \$150. The catalog for 1886-1887 at Fredericksburg, with deductions, lists the following expenses for a year, not including "incidentals."

Classical Course	\$171.00
Latin or Greek-Scientific Course	167.00
English Scientific Course	163.00
Common School Branches	159.00

The rates for day students, listed in the same catalog, are approximately two-thirds higher than they were in Reading.

A breakdown of expenses for the Common School Studies on a weekly basis shows that board cost \$2.50 per week, washing (12 pieces)  $35\phi$ , lodging \$1.15 and tuition  $70\phi$ . A deduction of  $50\phi$  a week was made to all those who "patronized the seminary in all items of expense." Tuition expenses were higher in the Classical, English Scientific and Latin or Greek-Scientific Courses.

Special expenses were incurred when a student elected a course in addition to those required in the curriculum. Tuition in Latin or Greek cost  $30\phi$  per week. Bookkeeping, German or French instruction cost the same. Two piano or organ lessons a week could be had for \$1.00. Painting instruction was  $50\phi$  per lesson, drawing,  $25\phi$  and voice culture,  $35\phi$  per lesson. The use of the piano or organ for practice cost  $10\phi$  per hour.

Each student was required to deposit \$2 each term as a "guarantee against the loss of keys or the destruction of property." This was refunded at the end of each year, provided no loss or damage charge was made.

Two students shared each room in the dormitory, unless a special request was made by a student to have his own room. The charge for a room under these circumstances was \$2.25 per week.

Day students or visitors could have breakfast or supper at 20¢ per meal and dinner cost 25¢.

Each room was furnished with two single beds, a mattress, bolster and counterpane. Two chairs, a study table, lamp and mirror were also furnished to each room. Students had to provide their own bedding and any other items of furniture they desired, including a carpet for the room, if they wished to have one.

The increase in educational rates was justified at Fredericksburg, as the student had been provided an education at Reading for considerably less money than would have been possible in similar institutions elsewhere. In fact, comparative figures in 1887 from other schools indicate that Schuylkill Seminary provided a very inexpensive education, which is precisely what they advertised in their publicity materials.

### The Grading System

The grading system begun at Reading was not continued at Fredericksburg. Instead, a ten point grade scale was used. To pass any subject, a student had to maintain an average of 7. An average of 2 or under signified failure; 2 to 4 grade meant the student was "indifferent"; any grade below 7 was deficient, 7 was passable, 8 fair, 9 good and 10 excellent.

The Literary Society Two days after the dedication services at Fredericksburg, the Philalethean Literary Society held its first meeting in the new building. With typical speed they proposed new society members, voted to revise the constitution, and pieced all those members who had belonged to the society at Reading, but who had not come to Fredericksburg, on the list of honorary rather than active members "provided that they are all square on the books."

A slight parliamentary problem arose when the society elected W. H. Rummel president, to discover afterward that he was only an honorary member. The election was declared null and void, and Rummel requested that his status be changed from that of honorary to active membership. The election proceeded and this time Rummel became the legal president of the organization.

New life and vigor was evident in the society program at Fredericksburg. In Reading, numerous competing interests claimed student loyalty. At Fredericksburg, the Friday evening society meeting was the most important event in town.

The society assumed responsibility for furnishing its own quarters, located on the third floor of the building. The members raised funds by contribution and social affairs of various kinds. One of the pianos used in the building was purchased by the Philalethean Society.

The changed constitution, accepted only after very lengthy discussion and revision, provided for three kinds of membership, active, inactive and honorary. Too frequent absence would result rather soon in having one's status changed by vote. At times discussions waxed warm and tempers flared. One gentleman presented his resignation in such a heated moment but by vote the group flatly refused to accept it. At the next meeting calm had been restored and the gentleman who had wanted "out" the Friday evening before was a major participant in the program.

The Philalethean *Budget*, mentioned before as the hand-written school publication read before the society at various times, assumed new importance at Fredericksburg. There were no vacant seats when this lively, gossipy paper was presented. Perhaps the interest in the news as given by the editors of the *Budget* resulted in an interesting procedure. The society officers decided that one half of the paper be read during the early part of the program and the other half near the end of the evening meeting.

The debates were quite typical. Now, however, every debate was awarded by vote either to the negative or affirmative. Not only did the assigned judges register an opinion, but every member present cast a vote. For the latter purpose, a ballot box and black and white marbles were provided, black signifying the negative and white the positive. Each member selected a marble and dropped it in the hole of the ballot box, thus registering his opinion. At one society meeting the complaint was raised that the marbles were "getting low," and so the motion was approved to purchase more.

Fines were levied against tardiness and other infractions of the rules, but in general the group was quite well-behaved and took the programs seriously. There is no record of the kind of vigorous competition and spirit of battle such as was true in the literary societies at New Berlin some years before this time.

## The Seminary Christian Society

The Seminary Christian Society was organized in April of 1887. It convened in the chapel each Sunday afternoon. All students were invited to attend but active membership was limited to those who were willing to accept the Christian commitments prescribed by the society. Though attendance was voluntary, there was very fine student response to this organization. Many young men, through the influence of this group, were led into the Christian ministry.

The Seminary Christian Society cooperated with the pastors of the local churches in providing special talent for young people's programs, church services and in many instances furnishing Sunday School teachers for churches not only in Fredericksburg, but also in surrounding communities. The positive activities of this organization won many friends for the seminary among the church people of the area.

### The Athletic Association

Organized in October, 1886, the seminary Athletic Association assumed responsibility for the arrangement of intra-mural sports as well as for occasional contests with other schools or athletic clubs. There was no athletic coach appointed by the authorities, nor was there an established schedule of games. In fact, some of the contests were strongly disapproved by the administration and trustees, who eventually took action prohibiting that any games be played without approval of the school authorities. It was also required that any student who participated in competitive sports had to have written approval from home.

This group assumed responsibility for the purchase of athletic equipment and the "management of field sports in general." The Athletic Association also founded the "Seminary Guards," a "company organized for practice in military drill," which enjoyed quite an active career. Pictures of this military group are in the possession of the college today. It would appear that practically all the eligible male students at the seminary were active in the Seminary Guards. On Decoration Day the members of this organization donned the "appropriate uniforms," used only on special occasions, and presented military drills on campus and in the town.

### Commencement Week—1887

There were no graduates at Schuylkill Seminary in Reading in June of 1886. Instead, closing exercises were held from Sunday evening, June 20, to Wednesday evening, June 23, of that year. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. W. K. Wieand, in the Salem Evangelical Church on Sunday evening. Monday and Tuesday were examination days. Tuesday evening the annual program of the Philalethean Literary Society was held in the Ebenezer Evangelical Church on North Ninth Street, with Rev. J. E. Woodring of Terre Hill as guest speaker. The closing exercises of the seminary in Reading were held on Wednesday evening in Immanuel Evangelical Church, with a rather elaborate program.

The catalogs list three persons, Charles R. Haman, Jacob C. Kneas and Elmer H. Werner, as graduates of the class of 1885. Actually they received their degrees as bachelors of elements at a later date, made retroactive to the year 1885.

The first commencement week at Fredericksburg took place June 17-22, 1887. It was a gala affair, with a large number of guests in attendance, although there was but one graduate. The Saturday evening of June 18 featured the celebration of the sixth anniversary of the Philalethean Literary Society, at 8 p.m., in the chapel. A program of recitations, musical selections and orations was well received. H. C. Grumbine, editor of the Philalethean *Budget*, had prepared a special edition of the paper for the amusement of the "capacity audience." The president of the society for the term, F. K. Sechrist, presented a valedictory address, "The Triumph of Truth."

On Sunday, June 19, at 10 a.m. the Baccalaureate Service was held and Rev. A. Krecker of Allentown, presented the annual sermon. Again visitors from churches as far distant as Philadelphia helped to swell the crowd, so that some persons found it necessary to stand during the entire program. Commencement day dawned bright and clear, and the formal exercises began on June 22 at 10 a.m. The undergraduate orations were given first by Harry C. Mohn of Adamstown, Warren I. Bowman of Fisherville, and Harvey C. Grumbine of Fredericksburg. The latter was the editor of the *Budget*, and he elected to speak on the subject "Vox Populi." The program was interspersed with musical selections.

The senior oration "with valedictory" was presented by the lone candidate for graduation, Reuben C. Hollenbaugh of Blair, Pennsylvania. His chosen subject was "The Rock Whence We Are Hewn." Principal John F. Crowell presented Hollenbaugh his diploma, and then addressed the audience on "The Power of a Christian Education."

### The \$25,000 Endowment Fund

Both Principal Crowell and Acting-Principal Stein had urged the necessity of building up an endowment fund for the seminary. Accordingly, on February 22, 1888, at the trustee board session held at Norristown, S. C. Breyfogel offered the following resolution, which was adopted: "That we recommend to Conference: 1. That an endowment of \$25,000 be raised for Schuylkill Seminary. 2. That a committee be appointed to solicit contributions to said seminary during the ensuing year, which committee is to district the conference territory for this purpose. 3. That subscriptions shall not be binding if the entire amount is not secured. 4. That when the \$25,000 has been secured, an installment of 10 per cent be paid on each subscription, and the balance in six annual payments thereafter. 5. That when the \$25,000 has been secured, each subscriber who does not pay his subscription in cash shall give a promissory note bearing interest at 6 per cent from the time the whole amount is secured. 6. That an effort be made at this Annual Conference session to secure the largest possible sum among the preachers of the conference."

When this resolution was presented to conference in 1888, two additional items were added. One pledged the ministers in active service to pay, for a period of seven years, 2 per cent of their annual salaries toward the endowment fund for the seminary. The second recommended that the first payment be made in February, 1889.

This report was adopted by the conference in 1888, but apparently some objections arose during the year, for the action was repealed in 1889 that bound the ministers to begin payment in that year of 2 per cent of their salaries for seven years. The conference instead adopted the revised resolution that bound the ministers to pay 2 per cent of their salaries toward the endowment fund of the seminary "the first payment to be made at the first Annual Conference session after such a time as the whole amount has been secured." In other words, the ministers promised to begin payment only after the entire \$25,000 had been pledged. Instead of the 2 per cent payment over a seven-year period, as stated in the original resolution, the ministers pledged themselves to pay \$7,500 of the \$25,000 needed, if the laity would respond with the rest.

It was in the year 1889, however, that the first outbreak of the trouble within the denomination took place, which was later to lead to a serious division in the church. The special resolutions of the Annual Conference session of East Pennsylvania for 1889 give some details of the charges and counter-charges which preceded the actual outbreak of hostilities. The proposed \$25,000 endowment fund for Schuylkill Seminary thus died shortly after birth, for no further mention is made of the matter in later conference records.

The Executive Committee record does reveal that they were very anxious indeed to secure a proper endowment for the institution. By special resolution of that group, S. C. Breyfogel and W. F. Heil were appointed a special committee to visit Col. J. H. Lick in order to make a plea for endowment funds. Colonel Lick, however, was "not in a position to make commitments" at that time.

# The Proposed Lick Library and Laboratory

The trustee board minutes for June 17, 1890, include an interesting record. It is therein stated that Rev. A. M. Stirk had received a "confidential proposition" from Col. J. H. Lick in which he offered to erect a building "to be devoted to a library and labratory [sic] for the use of the seminary."

The secretary, B. J. Smoyer, was therefore requested to send a note of appreciation from the board and to inform him that a committee had been authorized to conter with him regarding his plans at any time and place he cared to designate. The executive committee of the board was also authorized to confer with Colonel Lick about the proposed new building, to lend him all possible aid, and to call a special meeting of the entire board, if such was thought to be expedient.

Colonel Lick was not well at this time, and he died in October, 1891. It was reported that his will included the necessary funds for the erection of the building, which was to be named in his honor. The funds never came to the institution, however, and no further mention was made of this incident in the trustee board minutes.

### Teachers' Salaries 1886-1888

The faculty and administrative salaries at Schuylkill Seminary were modest, in comparison to those paid to teachers of more affluent schools, yet they compared well with the salaries paid to the itinerant ministers of the East Pennsylvania Conference. Principal Crowell had originally been employed at \$750 a year (1883). This was increased to \$950 in 1886, which was only \$100 short of the highest salary paid a minister in the conference. In 1886, Prof. T. S. Stein received \$687 for his services. Later, while holding the position of acting principal, T. S. Stein's salary was increased to \$900, but this was again reduced to \$750 per year, when a new principal was elected.

Other salaries ranged from a high of \$550 to \$360, which was the lowest salary paid at the time to any regular member of the teaching staff. Occasionally a student was given the responsibility of teaching a few hours a week in exchange for board, room and tuition. A number of very capable young men were in this manner given an educational opportunity they would have been unable to afford otherwise.

Living expenses in 1886-1887 were relatively low, and while the salaries paid at Fredericksburg were by no means munificent, they were quite sufficient to provide a livelihood.

# The Financial Status of the School

According to the careful financial reports of J. G. Mohn, treasurer, the school was in a satisfactory position, excepting the \$5,000 debt owed to the Penn National Bank of Reading. This loan was made necessary because the conference receipts were slow in coming, and the building costs of the seminary had exceeded expectations. This debt, however, was not a serious problem at all, as it was reduced each month as the various churches forwarded their pledged amounts to the treasurer.

Of more serious concern was the fact that although the school was solvent, there were no funds available for any kind of unusual expenditures which might be needed in a crisis. Furthermore, a careful study of the receipts and expenditures, made by S. C. Breyfogel, secretary of the board of trustees, proved to be quite revealing. These figures for 1886-1887 note that in the area of tuition costs, there was a net loss of \$849.62. There were other areas of miscellaneous expenditure not covered by receipts. The two profitable ventures which made it possible for the school to balance its books were the boarding and washing departments and the Philalethean Literary Society. The former made a profit of \$1080.90, when the year's books were balanced and the latter had accumulated a treasury of \$2270.10 through contributions and socials.

It is certainly not possible to keep a school running on the expected profits of its boarding department and literary society. Nothing was more obvious to Rev. Mr. Breyfogel than the need for a backlog of funds to carry the seminary through periods of financial difficulty. While it was true that each year the East Pennsylvania Conference was raising at least \$1500 as an outright gift to the school, this sum merely served to meet the expenses occasioned by the purchase of new equipment, repairs to property, costs for necessary expansion and other such incidentals or unavoidable financial demands. For this reason, S. C. Breyfogel sought to raise an endowment fund sufficiently large to insure a solid backlog for the future and to establish the school on a sound financial basis. Unfortunately this attempt was made at an inopportune moment in the church's history.

# Seminary Register

The first printed periodical of the school at Fredericksburg appeared in March of the year 1887. In was a four-page monthly, printed at a local press, supported almost entirely by advertisements. This paper had a short life, the last issue having been issued in June of 1888 (Vol. II, No. 4) so far as it is possible to determine from the records. Only one copy of this publication, the *Seminary Register* is in the college files, Vol. II, No. 3.

The Seminary Register was printed in two columns on an 8" x

11" page. Almost all of two pages of the four-page paper was used for advertisements, most of the latter space having been purchased by businessmen in Fredericksburg and Lebanon. The editors for the year 1888 were Adam A. Barr and F. K. Sechrist. The subscription price for a year was 25 cents. Vol. II, No. 3, issued for the month of May, 1888, includes a front page article on "English and American Literature Compared," seeking to prove through the questionable technique of sales statistics, that American literature in recent years had not only caught up with English literature but had succeeded in outdistancing its rival from across the seas.

The second page is devoted to items of personal interest to students and alumni, including the mention of improvements made to the Philalethean Literary Society Hall through the purchase of new window blinds and curtains. Page three gives the details of two baseball games played by the "Athletics," which was the name given the seminary team, against the Stonecutters and Lebanon Valley College. The "Athletics" emerged victorious in both instances, defeating the Stonecutters of Lebanon 17 to 11, and turning back Lebanon Valley College decidedly to the tune of 28 to 5. The home team pitcher, M. L. Miller, received credit for the victories.

The Seminary Register failed to appear again after June of 1888. The most logical reason for its demise seems to have been the usual one, insufficient funds.

### The Seminary Library

The resources of the seminary library, located on the third floor of the building, were severely limited. After the books had been transported from Reading and a "public reception" of new books, the records indicate that in the year 1887-1888 there were but 400 "serviceable volumes" available. In addition, a number of periodicals came regularly to the seminary and could be had in the "Reading Room," which room was "open during the intervals between studyhours for the use of the ladies and for the gentlemen." Among the periodicals available were the *Philadelphia Record*, the *Reading Eagle*, the *Reading Herald*, the *Lebanon Times*, *The Evangelical Messenger*, the *Evangelical*, *Der Christliche Botschafter*, *Das Evangelische Magazin*, the *Educational News*, the *Illustrated Christian Weekly* and the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*; the last named publication was sent to the seminary through the courtesy of Col. J. H. Lick.

Constant appeals were made for contributions of new or used books. Frequent mention is made in the records of books sent by individuals, by church and young people's groups, all of which were graciously acknowledged.

There was no regularly employed librarian for the seminary. Instead, the Philalethean Literary Society elected two persons each semester as official librarians, to tend to the library records. The school principal assumed the responsibility of acting as general overseer.

In addition to the seminary library books, there was another source of supply of reading materials, made available to the students through the literary society, which had its own library. In fact, the number of volumes in the possession of the Philalethean Literary Society was more than double the number in the seminary library. This latter fact was no doubt due to special occasions set aside by the society for the reception of books, usually after a program to which the public had been invited. On one such occasion, friends of the society had brought along one hundred forty-seven volumes "most of them new and all of them appropriate," and the reporter added "still, there's more to follow."

### **Two New Faculty Members**

It was during the period that Thomas S. Stein was acting principal that E. W. Chubb, A.B. and C. A. Bowman, M.E. were added to the school faculty. The former was employed to teach Latin and natural science and the latter taught arithmetic, United States history and bookkeeping.

E. W. Chubb was the son of Rev. Samuel S. Chubb, who had been general manager of the seminary when it was first established in Reading. Howard Chubb, a brother of Edwin, was the first graduate of Schuylkill Seminary in Reading in the class of 1882, and Edward W. received his A.B. degree with the class of 1884. He continued his studies at Lafayette College, being granted an A.B. degree there in 1887. He earned an A.M. degree in 1890, studied in Berlin 1893-1894, was granted a Litt.D. degree in 1906 and in 1927 was awarded an LL.D. by his alma mater, Albright College. He was to become the first president of Albright Collegiate Institute at Myerstown, and still later to be elected dean and for two terms acting president of Ohio University, Athens, Ohio. Now retired from active service and living in Delaware, he is one of the oldest living alumni of Schuylkill Seminary.

According to the personal testimony of Dr. E. E. Stauffer, E. W. Chubb was an excellent teacher. He roomed in the college, on the third floor, and was in charge of the boys there. His easy-going disposition fitted him admirably for the latter role. A number of graduates of Schuylkill Seminary went to Lafayette College for further study through the direct influence of Chubb, who had received a part of his training at that institution.

C. A. Bowman, a minister of the Evangelical Association, was destined to become a future president of Albright Collegiate Institute, the second in succession after E. W. Chubb. It was at Fredericksburg that he became acquainted with Miss Sevilla K. Gensemer, who later was to become his wife.

The addition of these two men to the staff strengthened the school considerably. The standards of scholarship were raised and those students who graduated from the seminary during this period and went to other institutions for advanced work report uniformly that they had been very well prepared at Fredericksburg.

### The Rassweiler Incident

T. S. Stein was never regarded as principal de jure during his years of service at Fredericksburg. He failed to qualify for the position because he was not a member of the Evangelical Association. Thus the trustees were seeking continuously for a principal to succeed J. F. Crowell after his resignation and appointed T. S. Stein as principal de facto, then acting principal, until such a person could be found.

Meeting on June 19, 1888, at the seminary, the trustees sent the following telegraphic message to Prof. H. H. Rassweiler, of Naperville: "At what salary will you accept the principalship of Schuylkill Seminary? Board in session, answer immediately." The following day Professor Rassweiler replied by telegram, "I cannot make any proposition now, will explain by letter." Despite this telegraphic message, the motion was made that "Prof. H. H. Rassweiler be elected principal of the seminary at a salary of \$1100 per annum." Only after reconsideration was this proposal defeated and the motion was then made to elect Prof. G. Holzapfel of New Berlin, to the principalship at \$750 per annum, which motion prevailed.

This sudden attempt of the seminary trustees to secure the services of Professor Rassweiler requires some explanation. Rev. Heinrich H. Rassweiler, A.M., was professor of natural science (Naturwissenschaft) and political economy, and acting president of North-Western College, according to the catalog of 1884 from that institution. In 1885 he was elected to the presidency of that school. North-Western College was originally brought into existence through the united efforts of four annual conferences of the Evangelical Association, the Illinois, the Wisconsin, the Indiana and the Iowa Conferences, each entitled to equal rights and representation. The name North-Western was later to be changed to North Central College.

Some time after founding of the school, the original conferences in the compact concluded that it would prove profitable to enlarge its outreach by appealing to other annual conferences to join in the venture. Accordingly, contacts were made and in due time the New York, Canada, Michigan, Ohio, South Indiana, Des Moines and Kansas Conferences accepted the propositions made them and entered the union. The conditions offered these conferences included the granting of equal rights with the four original conferences in ownership and management, each annual conference being entitled to representation on the trustee board.

This plan worked so well for the college in terms of financial support and student enrollment (the college reported a total of 550 students in 1884) that the Union Biblical Institute (now the Evangelical Theological Seminary), located on the same campus and sponsored by the same original conferences, determined to follow the college plan and enlarge its compact also. To facilitate this program, the matter was given into the hands of Judge Cody, of Naperville, counsel for the college and institute, to have the institute charter changed to agree with the proposed teorganization. In the course of his investigations, Judge Cody discovered a state law requiring that two-thirds of the members of the trustee board of an educational institution located in the State of Illinois must be residents of that state. Thus the college plan, already adopted, was not legal. This presented a dilemma. The newly won conferences in the compact had been promised equal representation. The state law made this impossible. The trustee board, consequently, took unanimous action to appeal to the state legislature to have this law changed, so that the original plan of the enlarged compact might be made possible. This action was later confirmed by the General Conference of 1883, meeting in Buffalo.

Meanwhile, the internal stress which had already begun to appear within the denomination, produced some unfortunate results. For some reason, some Illinois Conference members determined to struggle against this proposal, thus insuring themselves control of the college by having greater representation on the trustee board according to state law.

President H. H. Rassweiler had been appointed chairman of the committee to seek to have the state law changed, thus permitting the conference compact to stand. A petition was consequently drawn up and submitted to the legislature, but the legislature adjourned without considering the bill. Thereupon the Illinois Conference group became quite active in their efforts to defeat the plan and Professor Rassweiler proposed to occupy a position of neutrality.

The conflicting views regarding the appeal for a change in the Illinois law came to a head in the spring of 1888. The board of trustees demanded that the college president should be in full accord with the General Conference action and the desire of the trustees, and requested Professor Rassweiler to define his position. After a two-day wait, President Rassweiler reaffirmed his position of neutrality. The result was that President Rassweiler was deposed from his position and Bishop Bowman, at that time in Minnesota, was appointed president of the college. In the ensuing legislative struggle, two factions of the Evangelical Association sought the ear of the senators and representatives from Illinois, one pleading for a change in the law, another to keep it unchanged. Finally the law was changed, making the eleven-conference compact legal as proposed, but the college did not completely recover from the internal dissension for many years.

It was during the period when Professor Rassweiler had been deposed from the presidency of North-Western College that the Schuylkill Seminary trustees telegraphed him an invitation to accept the principalship at Fredericksburg, and tentatively elected him to that office at a good salary, despite his refusal, dropping him later, however, after reconsideration.

This incident serves to illustrate the fact that there were undercurrents of dissension within the East Pennsylvania Conference at this time, which were expressed in the action of the seminary trustees, for Bishop Bowman, who had been appointed to take Professor Rassweiler's place, had also been president of the seminary trustee board until C. S. Haman had been elected to replace him in June of 1887. Actually, therefore, in seeking the services of Professor Rassweiler, the seminary board was not only engaged in questionable professional ethics, but also acting in a manner which cast reflection upon Bishop Bowman. This was one of the minor skirmishes which preceded the actual outbreak of hostilities in 1891.

### Principal Holzapfel's Administration 1888-1894

Rev. Gottlieb Holzapfel was elected principal of Schuylkill Seminary on June 20, 1888. He was a native of Northumberland County, and was twenty-seven years of age when called to Fredericksburg. After a public school training he matriculated at Union Seminary in 1881, thence entering the junior class of Pennsylvania College (now Gettysburg College), graduating from that institution with honors and winning the German Oration Award, in the year 1887. Later he was awarded an A.M. degree from the same school.

He taught Latin and mathematics for a year at Central Pennsylvania College, during which he had been "courted" by the trustees of Schuylkill Seminary to teach at Fredericksburg, but did not accept. When he was requested to come to the latter place as principal in 1888, he decided to accept.

Although listed as a minister, he never served a parish. He did not attain a rank beyond that of a "local preacher on trial," being so listed in the East Pennsylvania Conference seconds up to the year 1894.

Those who knew Principal Holzapfel report that he was an excellent teacher though not very strong as an administrator. At one session of the East Pennsylvania Conference a public reprimand was hurled at Principal Holzapfel's administrative failures, but in this period of church history, emotions flared quite readily, whether based on fact or not.

The seminary students were agreed, however, on one point. Principal Holzapfel was a stern disciplinarian, who at times was most liberal in handing out demerit slips to those who broke the rules. This tendency toward severity may well have been the result of the necessary self-discipline Principal Holzapfel had practiced in his early years. He had found it necessary to finance his own education by selling books, and used every spare moment for self-improvement.

While serving as principal of the seminary, Professor Holzapfel also engaged in a private book-selling venture, for which he was to be reprimanded by the trustee board, and told to desist. Upon leaving the seminary, however, he established a publishing business in Cleona, Pennsylvania, issuing a monthly minister's magazine and engaging in job printing.

His life was visited with many hardships, chief among which was the fact that his eldest daughter was smitten with infantile paralysis. Despite his evident abilities as a teacher, he did not again enter the teaching field after leaving Schuylkill Seminary.

### **Campus Additions**

In 1888, prior to the election of Holzapfel as principal, the trustee board had petitioned Annual Conference for permission to erect a single or double dwelling house on the seminary grounds, for use by faculty members. This request was granted at the conference session of 1889. The proposed dwelling was to be located at the eastern end of the campus, the front line of the building to be parallel with the main building. It was to be constructed of brick and was not to exceed \$3,000 in cost. A. M. Stirk, B. J. Smoyer and W. F. Heil were appointed to the building committee.

The double house was duly constructed, largely through the direction of W. F. Heil, who not only supervised the construction, but contributed his own labor to the task, thus saving the seminary a considerable sum. The trustees, in recognition of W. F. Heil's salutary service, voted him an honorarium of \$50 and tendered him a sincere vote of thanks. The trustees directed that the one dwelling be used by Principal Holzapfel and the other they assigned to Professor Stein. This double house was first used in 1891.

Negotiations were begun in 1889 by the trustees to purchase or lease the field southeast of the seminary building from Col. J. H. Lick, provided this could be done at a reasonable figure. The suggestion was first made that the area be "turned into a pond," but later it was proposed that it be used as a playing field. The "reasonable figure" proposed to purchase the field was \$100 or less.

It would appear that the parties concerned were not in agreement as to what constituted a reasonable figure, for the land was never purchased. Instead, it was leased for some time at \$50 per year, which figure was later reduced to \$25 at the request of the seminary trustees.

Frequent references are made in the Executive Committee reports of improvements to the buildings and grounds. A "summer house" was also constructed behind the double dwelling, by their authorization.

When the Fredericksburg Water Company requested permission to extend a pipe across the seminary grounds, the trustees immediately conferred with Colonel Lick about the matter. A grant was subsequently executed and delivered to the water company granting right of way and "access" to that company provided the original rights of the seminary would remain unimpaired, and also that the seminary be granted the right to tap the water main with a  $\frac{3}{4}$ " pipe to convey water to a fountain to be built by the seminary on seminary grounds. The water company was to be permitted the right to turn off the water to the fountain at any time a water shortage occurred. This agreement was accepted by the water company, but so far as the records reveal, the fountain was never built.

### **Faculty Changes**

In the spring of 1891, Prof. I. P. Bowman was called to the seminary to teach arithmetic, United States history and bookkeeping. He was born on a farm in Dauphin County and was educated in the common schools of that county. He began teaching in public schools at the age of nineteen, earning sufficient money to attend Berrysburg Seminary during the summer sessions and was graduated from that school. He continued to teach public school, and took additional courses in business subjects and practical surveying, until he was called to Fredericksburg to teach commercial subjects. He also pursued studies at Schuylkill Seminary, and at first received very little remuneration, teaching in exchange for his tuition and board. Each year his salary was increased until he earned his bachelor of science degree in 1894. When the seminary students and faculty moved to Myerstown, I. P. Bowman entered the study of law.

Bowman was a handsome young man, with curly hair and a flowing moustache, much admired by the fair sex of the seminary.

Frank K. Sechrist, of Easton, Pennsylvania, joined the faculty of the seminary in the year 1888, as an assistant in the English branches. He taught six classes a day and received his education and board in exchange. He is listed with the class of 1889, although he was not awarded a degree at that time. He continued his studies at Lafayette College and earned a B.E. degree. Later he was called to teach English at the State Normal School, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania.

The year 1890 is marked by a number of additions to the faculty, necessitated by an increased enrollment and the loss of two teachers.

Miss Rose Meck, L.E.L., who had done excellent work as preceptress and teacher, tendered her resignation in 1889. Miss Meck was a real shepherdess to the flock of girls she had under her charge. She was striking in appearance and a motherly sort of person, who took a deep personal interest in the girls. She was well spoken of as a teacher and was most tactful in handling all sorts of difficult situations. There was universal sorrow among students and faculty members when she left the school.

The trustees accepted her resignation with sincere regrets, commending her at the same time for her exemplary and sacrificial service. Her desire to leave the teaching field was no doubt occasioned by her contemplated marriage to Rev. W. K. Wieand, of Allentown. Rev. Mr. Wieand had been sent on several occasions as a member of the conference visiting committee to Schuylkill Seminary. Apparently his visits had been rewarding in more than one sense, and his glowing reports to the conference on the wonderful state of affairs in Fredericksburg may have been colored in part by the lovely presence of Miss Meck.

Miss S. Ellen Haines was elected to replace Miss Meck. Born in Indiana, educated in the public schools of Michigan, Miss Haines then continued her studies at North Western College, Naperville, graduating with the L.E.L. degree in 1888.

Miss Haines continued with private instruction in elocution and

music until she was called to Fredericksburg in 1890, to teach English literature, history and natural science and to take over the responsibilities of preceptress.

The students were most favorably impressed by Miss Haines for her intellectual qualities and teaching skill. She was also respected by the girls as a preceptress, and it is reported that upon occasion she interpreted seminary regulations somewhat more broadly than the administration, even permitting a young man to escort a young lady back to the seminary after a Sunday evening church service, provided that said gentleman enjoyed an excellent reputation.

Another faculty addition to the school in 1890 was J. S. Overholzer, an ordained elder of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association, who was called to teach voice culture and piano. Born in 1858 at Terre Hill, Lancaster County, he completed his public school training there, then taught in the public schools for three years. He later stated that he left public school teaching because he was given an "ungovernable school" to manage, and thus left in disgust. Perhaps his extreme youthfulness at that time made student discipline difficult for him.

His interest in music from a very early age led him to further study at the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston. He discontinued his music training when he felt a call to the Christian ministry, taking further academic work instead at Millersville State Normal School and later at Muhlenberg College. After ten years in the active pastorate, he came to teach at Fredericksburg.

Miss Maggie A. Barto, who had graduated from the seminary in 1889 with the bachelor of elements degree and remained to earn the degree of bachelor of elements in music in 1890, also assisted as a teacher of music under the tutelage of Professor Overholzer for that year and the next.

Elmer S. Noll, of Lancaster, who had earned the M.E. degree at Franklin and Marshall College there, joined the faculty in 1890, to teach the "common branches" and Latin. He remained only one year, later becoming a minister in the Reformed Church. He also married Miss Maggie A. Barto in 1892, thus concluding her teaching career at Fredericksburg. This marriage and the others aforementioned may explain in part why certain calumniators in the conference referred to the seminary as a "match factory." Miss Valerie Maurer taught music and painting from 1890 to 1892. She was a native of Shamokin, and had earned the B.M. and M.E.L. degrees at the Bordentown Female College, Bordentown, New Jersey. The catalog of 1890 states that she had received her training "in the foremost schools of the country," which statement permits wide interpretation.

Harry C. Mohn, who had graduated from the seminary with the bachelor of elements degree in 1888, and then taught for a year in the public schools at Reading, was recalled to the seminary in 1890 to teach the English branches and typewriting. He remained until the spring of 1893. Mohn also met his future wife at Schuylkill Seminary, the lovely Miss Luella Dreibelbis, a graduate of the seminary in 1889. Miss Dreibelbis took further study, returned to teach at Fredericksburg and later married H. C. Mohn. Both he and his wife became members of the Albright College faculty at Myerstown at a later date.

E. E. Stauffer is listed with the faculty for the year 1890-1891 as a tutor in Latin. He graduated in 1891 with an A.B. degree but remained another year as instructor in Latin and mathematics, while taking further study, and then went on to Lafayette College. In later years, E. E. Stauffer was called to the faculty of Albright College, as subsequent history will reveal.

Preston S. Krecker, A.B., is listed among the faculty members in the 1891-1892 catalog, with the notation that his duties would begin August 31, 1892. The trustees were in correspondence with him over a period of months, but could not come to an agreement with him with respect to salary. At length he came to Fredericksburg to teach for a period of one year.

Professor Krecker was born in Cressona, Pennsylvania, and spent his childhood in Japan with his missionary parents, who were the first Evangelical Association missionaries to that country. Preston Krecker returned to the United States in 1885, graduated from Schuylkill Seminary in 1889, spent one year at Lafayette College, and graduated cum laude in 1892. He then taught Latin and other academic subjects at Schuylkill for one year. In 1893 he joined the staff of the *Daily Report*, Lebanon, and later became editor of that paper (since merged with the Lebanon *News*). In 1897 he joined the Philadelphia *Press* and in 1901 resigned this position to join the New York *Times* staff. He also was on the staff of the New York *Herald*, before its merger with the New York *Tribune*. In 1923 he joined the staff of the New York *Sun*, where he has since remained as a financial editor.

In the same catalog Prof. I. P. Bowman is listed as the principal of the Commercial Department, that department having been broadened in scope, with Harry C. Mohn and Professor Bowman offering more courses in the field.

Miss Valerie Maurer resigned as teacher of music and painting in the spring of 1892 and her place was taken for one year by Miss Mary Clare Sherwood. Miss Sherwood had not earned a degree in either subject but had studied under private tutors and was particularly skilled in natural talent as an artist.

Theodore C. Hesson, A.B., Luella E. Dreibelbis, B.E., B.E.M., E. H. Gerhart, B.E., and I. W. Eshelman were added to the faculty in the academic year 1893-1894. Professor Hesson was engaged to take the place not accepted by Preston S. Krecker. Miss Dreibelbis replaced Miss Sherwood and E. H. Gerhart took over a part of the work previously done by Harry C. Mohn, who had resigned in the spring of 1893.

Prof. Theodore Hesson was a native of Littlestown, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools and at the age of fifteen began to study Latin and Greek under a private teacher. He attended the Edgehill Family School, Littlestown, to complete his college preparatory work and entered the sophomore class of Franklin and Marshall College in 1889, graduating with honors in 1893. The same year he accepted the position as professor of Latin at Schuylkill Seminary. His picture, printed in the catalog of 1893-1894, cannot hide his youthfulness, despite the moustache he probably grey, with that purpose in mind.

Miss Luella Dreibelbis was born in Reading in the year 1871. She began her education at eight years of age at the Friedensburg Academy and after six years' study there she matriculated at Schuylkill Seminary, graduating in the English Scientific Curriculum in 1889 and in the music course the following year. She had studied music from her early youth and her continued interest in this field led her to take further study in the New England Conservatory of Music.

Miss Dreibelbis accepted the call to teach at Fredericksburg in April, 1894. She was a most proficient and talented instructor and

her personal charm and attractiveness added to her influence. As mentioned before, she later married Harry C. Mohn, but her natural love of music and the academic work eventually brought her back to the teaching field as professor of music at Albright College.

Prof. Edwin Henry Gerhart was 23 years of age when he began his teaching career at Schuylkill Seminary. His picture shows him to have been a fine looking person, the only man on the faculty in 1894 who was clean shaven, sporting neither moustache nor beard. He was born in Lincoln village in northern Lancaster County. After a public school training he began to teach in the public schools at the age of eighteen. He attended summer sessions at Millersville State Normal School, graduating with a B.E. degree the summer of 1892. He taught and was appointed principal of the Northwestern School in the West Hempfield School District, Lancaster County, until he was called to teach the English branches at Fredericksburg.

Isaac W. Eshelman was also a native of Lancaster County, having been born near Elizabethtown, January 28, 1867. He finished public school at Mount Joy, Pennsylvania, and took additional schooling at the Millersville State Normal School and at Palmer's National Business College, Philadelphia, being awarded a diploma from the latter institution. He came to Fredericksburg in 1893, teaching English in the Normal Department, and also taking over some of the business courses formerly taught by Professor Mohn.

This completes the faculty changes made during the administration of Principal Holzapfel, who was to resign his position in 1894. He was succeeded by Edwin W. Chubb, who completed the brief period at Fredericksburg prior to the establishment of Albright Collegiate Institute at Myerstown, and then became first principal of that institution.

# The Academic Work 1888-1894 📈

Despite the frequent changes in the staff, the seminary enjoyed an increasingly good academic reputation during Principal Holzapfel's administration. The team of Holzapfel, Chubb, Stein, Meck and Haines contributed much to this development. Undergirded by the rather rigid discipline of the principal, the students concentrated on studies, since there were very few extra-curricular activities approved by the administration.

There is much evidence, also, that those teachers who remained with the school over a period of years, were dedicated persons, anxious to give a thorough training to those under their care, giving much time and personal attention to the attainment of this objective. Despite the social limitations, the community was more like a large family, and the results of close association in such an atmosphere were rewarding.

The curricula remained fundamentally the same as they had been at Reading, although more elective studies were added each year. Furthermore, the organization of course offerings was greatly improved and regularized. A complete four-year course in music was established in 1888, including a preparatory, first, second and third years. The same year a carefully diagrammed schedule of required courses in each curriculum appeared in the catalog.

The normal department flourished, and there, too, the rather haphazard schedule of previous years was replaced by a more orderly teachers' training program. The business course under the direction of I. P. Bowman, principal of the commercial department, first appears as a complete curriculum in the catalog of 1890-1891, with fourteen students enrolled in that department.

The facilities of the seminary improved also during this period. Each year, through purchase and contribution, the library was enlarged, the scientific laboratory was better equipped, musical instruments were secured and necessary equipment for the commercial department provided.

The graduates of Schuylkill Seminary discovered that their preparation in Fredericksburg made it possible for them to enter such schools as Lafayette, Yale, Princeton, Gettysburg, the University of Pennsylvania and many other four-year colleges, with advanced standing, and uniformly these Schuylkill graduates did excellent 2 Gingfich work in these institutions.

# General Expenses

During these six years, despite the fact that the maintenance costs were rising, the tuition and boarding rates for students did not change at all. Certain specific fees were added from time to time, such as a \$5 diploma fee for graduates and a "breakage fee" for all students, but it was still possible to get a complete education in the most expensive curriculum, including board, room, tuition and washing, for \$172.70 a year.

Undoubtedly there was a most careful and economical management to make this possible, and much credit should go to Principal Holzapfel and J. G. Mohn, who kept a watchful eye on all expenditures. Perhaps equal credit should be given Benjamin D. Keyser, the genial steward, and his wife, affectionately called "Uncle Ben" and "Aunt Sue" by the students, who provided ample food which pleased the students, yet each year earned a commendable profit in their department for the seminary, which helped to balance the ledgers.

Uncle Ben and Aunt Sue exhibited a loyalty to the seminary which was quite characteristic of many who were at Fredericksburg. When the move to Myerstown was made necessary for those who had left the Evangelical Association, the Keysers joined the great migration.

### **Statistical Information**

Some interesting figures are available in the trustee board records, which give a rather clear picture of the financial situation and attendance figures from 1886 to 1894. A summary of the yearly attendance record follows:

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Year	Principal	Total Enrollment	Average No. Boarders	Average No. Day Student	Total Average for Year
1886-1887	Crowell	97	34	23	57
1887-1888	Stein	81	30	22	52
1888-1889	Holzapfel	98	35	19 🌾	54
1889-1890	Holzapfel	104	46	.IA	60
1890-1891	Holzapfel	101	41	JI5	55
1891-1892	Holzapfel	68	35 (	S II	46
1892-1893	Holzapfel	72	32 0	12	44
1893-1894	Holzapfel	93	350110	13	48

These figures need some interpretation. It will be noted that the year 1889-1890 shows the best attendance record to that date, the culmination of a slow and steady growth. A slight decrease was evident in 1890-1891, and thereafter there was a sharp decline. This decline was no doubt a reflection within the school of the church

conflict, which flared into open warfare in the year 1891. Thereafter, neutrality became a myth, and we may be certain that those churches loyal to the Bishop Esher faction hesitated to send their children to a school friendly toward Bishop Dubs. On the other hand, a more damaging loss in scholars was no doubt prevented by the heightened loyalty of those who sought to keep the school in hands of the East Pennsylvania Conference majority party (the followers of Bishop Dubs) and exerted every effort to insure the continued prosperity of the school.

The financial picture is not so easily analyzed from available records. Total income was highest in the year 1889-1890, passing the \$12,000 mark, yet for some reason the highest treasury balance was for the year 1891-1892, when income from all sources was notably less. The only possible conclusion seems to be that the purse strings were pulled tighter and expenses cut down all along the line in that year.

The figures reveal that until his death, Col. J. H. Lick made an annual contribution to the seminary. The amounts for each year were as follows: 1886-1887-\$500; 1887-1888-\$200; 1888-1889-\$200; 1889-1890-\$150; 1890-1891-\$550. The last payment in 1890-1891 was Colonel Lick's donation toward the new double house that had been built on campus.

The seminary operated during this period with a relatively limited budget, yet each year the school enjoyed a treasury balance, ranging from a low of \$717.57 in 1886-1887 to a high of \$2753.02 in 1891-1892. The church struggle is clearly reflected in the incomes reported through the Seminary Day collections from the churches and the conference opposition. The figures tell their own story.

	Seminary Day	Conference
	collections for	apportionments to
	Schuylkill Seminary	Schuylkill Seminary
1886-1887—Crowell	\$938.84	\$1478.91
1887-1888—Stein	944.73	1465.55
1888-1889-Holzapfel	880.00	1520.34
1889-1890—Holzapfel	730.00	1348.70
1890-1891—Holzapfel	750.00	1102.60
1891-1892—Holzapfel	463.00	902.10
1892-1893—Holzapfel	291.46	926.52
1893-1894—Holzapfel		1016.00

#### The Post Graduate Course

There was agitation for a full four-year course to be given at the seminary, from students as well as from members of the conference constituency, with the hope eventually to carry out the desire expressed when the school was first established, of attaining a fouryear college status. Since the seminary had been transferred to Fredericksburg, the catalogs had included under the printed name "Schuylkill Seminary," the additional words "A Collegiate Institute." This was a visible expression of advanced academic aspirations and foreshadowed the next step, that of applying for a college charter.

This step was never taken at Fredericksburg for at least two reasons: first, the failure to procure the \$25,000 endowment fund; and second, the dark clouds which boded ill for the future which resulted from the internecine warfare of the church. To appease those who desired to advance the academic work of the school, however, the trustees in 1892 requested that Principal Holzapfel draw up a schedule of courses to provide for a year's post-graduate study. The catalog of 1893-1894 introduces the "Post Graduate Year" with these words: "The desire of the founders of Schuylkill Seminary was gradually to raise the course of studies. In order to accommodate students desirous of continuing their classical studies at Schuylkill Seminary, the following year of work has been added to the classical course." The course offerings were as follows:

# First Term (8 Weeks)

Mathematics, spherical trigonometry and surveying Latin, Cicero De Amicitia, and Latin prose composition Greek, Lysias English, Hill's Science of Rhetoric, and Trench's Study of Words German, elective

# Second Term (8 Weeks)

Mathematics, navigation, Wentworth Latin, Cicero De Oratore, and Latin prose composition Greek, Lysias English, Hill's Science of Rhetoric, and Trench's Study of Words German, elective

## Third Term (12 Weeks)

Mathematics, conic sections and analytical geometry Latin, Cicero De Natura Deorum and Latin prose composition Greek, Plato and Acts of the Apostles English, Anglo Saxon German, elective

# Fourth Term (12 Weeks)

Mathematics, analytical geometry Latin, Plautus and sight reading Greek, Plato and Acts of the Apostles English, Chaucer's Canterbury Tales German, elective

#### A Compus Crisis in 1892

Prior to the fall of 1892, the social activities for students were not only limited, but in many instances regarded with suspicion. Principal Holzapfel was in the habit of lecturing the student body on "calf-love" whenever he observed young people displaying an interest in the opposite sex. At such times when permission was granted to the Christian Association to have a "sociable" in order to raise funds, the list of regulations which accompanied that permission was formidable, and the stipulation usually followed that "such action of the administration in granting this privilege does not imply that it is to become a regular practice."

This undue strictness led to considerable student reaction in January of 1892, in some instances bordering on open rebellion. Principal Holzapfel discovered that he was having great difficulty in maintaining campus discipline. Word reached the trustees about the matter and stern measures were taken. The crisis almost led to the dismissal of the principal, for Bishop Haman was instructed to communicate once more with Prof. H. H. Rassweiler to "ascertain whether he can be secured and at what terms, in case a vacancy should occur in the principalship of the institution." This trustee board action was taken on February 20, 1892. When the board met again on May 6 of the same year, the communication with Professor Rassweiler was not noted in the minutes. The board, however, proceeded to reappoint each teacher, then the steward, before dealing with the matter of the reelection of the principal. (In previous records, the first appointment had always been the principal.) At length, Prof. G. Holzapfel was reelected to the principalship, subject to a number of conditions. It would not be profitable to state all the stipulations, though two of them are quite revealing. One was "that the discipline be not less rigidly enforced, but in a manner less objectionable." A second included the statement "that sociable gatherings be arranged for, these sociables to be held at least once a term in the interests of the students."

In fairness to Principal Holzapfel, there was no question about his sincere concern for student welfare. His interpretation of the best manner by which to attain this end was what engendered the conflict. Having received the directive from the trustees, however, he carried it out to the letter and with characteristic honesty. There were four "sociables" each year, one in each school term, during the remainder of his administration.

#### **Student Social Life**

While conditions improved with respect to campus social life after 1892, the major emphasis remained in the area of academics and not in extra-curricular activities. However, the rules relaxed sufficiently to permit Sunday afternoon walks to the Fredericksburg cemetery, properly chaperoned, of course, and even an occasional sleighing party.

The literary society continued to flourish and offered opportunity for the ladies and gentlemen to participate in this semi-social event each Friday evening. According to Dr. E. E. Stauffer, however, the young ladies always sat on one side of the hall and the young men on the other. A picture in the 1893-1894 catalog presents a splendid view of the Philalethean Literary Society Hall, located on the third floor of the building. The room seated approximately sixtyfour persons, thirty-two on either side of a central aisle. A raised platform at the front of the hall was furnished with three pulpit chairs, a central lectern and two flat-topped tables to either side of the platform, each directly in front of one of the pulpit chairs. The tables were apparently used for secretarial work and perhaps for debates. To one side of each table was a potted plant. The room was lighted by an elaborate central chandelier holding four kerosene lamps, and two separate hanging lamps provided light for the platform.

Another lamp stood atop the upright piano which was placed against one wall in the area between the audience and the platform. White lace curtains adorned the windows, a bust stood opposite the piano where it could be easily viewed by the audience, and pictures were hung on the walls. The floor was completely carpeted, and a white runner was placed in the central aisle, probably to protect the carpet from wear.

This very presentable room was the scene of many student programs and the arena for a great number of vigorous debating contests.

In 1887 the Seminary Christian Society was replaced by two separate organizations, the YWCA for the ladies and the YMCA for the men. The men met at 3 p.m. each Sunday afternoon. The YWCA met at different times, though later they met at the same time as the YMCA, though in a separate room. The young women also met separately for a prayer-meeting each week.

The Seminary Glee Club was a men's organization. This group provided several concerts each year for the entire school. The lecture series continued as before and provided opportunity for social evenings in the college chapel. On these occasions, the ladies and gentlemen did not remain segregated.

Opportunities for outdoor sport were limited but included walks in the country or about the campus, and baseball for the gentlemen on the rented field south of the campus. Two 'croquet plats' were available, one for the gentlemen and one for the ladies. In 1893, lawn tennis was provided for those who sought more vigorous exercise. Winter activities included an occasional sleighing party, carefully chaperoned, and the catalogs record that "in the winter the seminary driveway furnished an excellent coasting ground."

One day each fall of the year was declared a holiday for all students and faculty members. It was set aside for gathering chestnuts in the woods, some distance from the school. Uncle Ben and Aunt Sue would provide food for the day and the entire school would spend the holiday out of doors. This was regarded as a gala occasion, and faculty and students alike looked forward to this opportunity to forget all about classes and studies, and carefree camaraderie was the rule. This was the one occasion when the faculty members gave evidence to the students that they were normal human beings who enjoyed the healthful pleasures of life.

#### **Student Religious Life**

The majority of young people at the seminary were from Evangelical backgrounds, and were committed Christians. As had been true in Reading, all students were required to attend Sunday services at the Evangelical Association Church in Fredericksburg, unless other mutually satisfactory arrangements were agreed upon by the parents and faculty. Each student had to report to the principal each Monday morning his church attendance record for the preceding day. Many students attended the morning service, the YMCA or YWCA meeting on campus, the Christian Endeavor service in town and also the evening church service.

Chapel services were held each morning in the seminary building. Daily family worship, conducted by some member of the faculty, was held each morning before breakfast. In addition, all students were required to attend Sunday School, and two weekly prayer meetings, conducted by students, were held each week.

Certainly it may safely be said that the religious life of the students at Fredericksburg was not neglected. On any Sunday, if family worship was included, it was possible for a student to participate in six services, and Dr. E. E. Stauffer reports that this was true for quite a number of the young people.

This is not to suggest that students in those days were saints. Some who had come from deeply religious backgrounds were quite glad to attend all services of Christian worship and devotion. Others participated only in the required programs. Still others grumbled at the requirements and tried, however unsuccessfully, to evade them whenever possible. The trustee board records indicate that many demerits were piled up because students had failed to attend the requisite number of church services.

# Educational Philosophy

The fundamental aim of the faculty and administration was to provide a broad liberal arts training to all students, in a Christian environment. Every student, whether pursuing the classical, scientific, elective, music, normal or business curriculum, was encouraged to include as many broadly cultural subjects as possible in his education.

The technique followed by the faculty included careful drill-

ing in essentials. Since small classes were the rule, much personal attention could be given each student. A great deal of written work was required and class recitations were considered very important. The catalogs also state that the "Socratic method" was followed in all classes, indicating that students participated in classroom discussions regularly.

There were not many academic failures in the school because the curricula were sufficiently flexible to permit students who were unable to qualify for recognition in the more advanced classes, to elect subjects they could master. These students would be granted a diploma from the school rather than a formal degree.

The objectives of the school were, therefore, pupil centered, rather than program-centered, and the results were excellent in terms of educational development.

Above all, the school sought to develop men and women of character. To the present generation, the methods used to bring about this end seemed restrictive. It should be remembered, however, that it was in perfect keeping with the spirit of the times, for it was in this same period that the *Ladies' Home Journal* reported the statement of a teacher at Vassar to the effect that "No lady would ever be seen in public without gloves reaching at least to the elbows." The rules and codes at Schuylkill Seminary merely reflected the attitudes of the day.

With respect to the granting of degrees and diplomas, the following statement of policy is directly from the catalog of 1893-1894:

"The seminary will confer degrees and grant diplomas to those who finish any of the regular courses of study, on the following conditions:

- 1.—The candidate must have sustained a satisfactory examination in all the studies of the course.
- 2.—His graduating thesis must have been approved by the faculty.
- 3.—He must have paid all fees to the seminary including a graduating fee of \$5.
- 4.---He must be of good moral character.

A special certificate may be issued by the faculty to any candidate who shall have sustained a satisfactory examination in the full course of studies through the junior year." The last notation must have been intended for those students who, for some reason beyond their control, could not complete the full course of studies.

#### **Rules and Regulations**

Much has been said with respect to the rigid discipline which prevailed at the school. A glance at some of the specific rules and regulations may serve to illustrate the fact. The complete list is to be found in the catalogs after 1890-1891. A few interesting regulations follow.

Boarding students were not permitted to open charge accounts in Fredericksburg or Lebanon. No student was permitted to board off campus without approval of the executive committee of the board. The executive committee minutes record that E. E. Stauffer requested such permission the year he was a post-graduate student and a teacher as well. The permission was summarily refused.

Gentlemen and lady students were required to be in their rooms and day students at their desks during study hours. This was an iron-bound rule.

Students could leave the grounds only at stated times or with the specific approval of the principal.

The ladies were not permitted to attend evening church services in Fredericksburg unless accompanied by the preceptress.

All lights were to be out and quiet maintained after the ringing of the ten o'clock bell.

The use of tobacco was strictly forbidden in the building and on the campus.

No student was permitted to leave the campus after 7 p.m. without the approval of the principal.

These regulations and others were carefully laid down and approved by the administration and trustees. Obviously, every legal effort was made to insure the proper conduct of the students. One rule, in particular, reflects the attitude of the period regarding the correct relationship between the sexes: "Ladies and gentlemen," the record states, "are expected to treat each other with proper courtesy and respect at all times. All undue familiarity is persistently discountenanced."

#### Infractions of the Rules

The testimony of Dr. E. E. Stauffer, corroborated by trustee board minutes, indicates that rules are not always sufficient to insure obedience. There were students at Fredericksburg who took exception to practically every written regulation.

One gentleman was finally expelled for consistently breaking almost every rule. Many were reprimanded for such things as visiting the rooms of lady students, leaving the campus without permission, boisterous conduct, smoking, drinking hard cider, being seen in the company of a "disreputable lady," attending an unchaperoned sleighing party (returning to the campus at 4 a.m.) and other violations.

Some students broke the rules and managed to escape detection. Certain of the men discovered ways to leave the building at night and to return quietly, with the aid of fellow conspirators. There were those who managed to chew tobacco quite inconspicuously, and to hide the evidence. The unwritten rule that students do not reveal such matters to faculty members, served these culprits well.

One practice prevailed which all the students regarded as great fun: to raid the pantry occasionally when Uncle Ben and Aunt Sue were safely asleep. This involved the forcing of two locked doors, but the ingenuity of students is universal. For some reason the raiders were never caught, although locks were quite frequently changed, according to the trustee board minutes.

That rules were broken in various ways was normal. In general, however, the majority of the students accepted the regulations and sought to live by them.

#### The Alumni Association

The first mention of the Alumni Association appears in the seminary catalog of 1883-1884, where the statement is made that "The Alumni Association, consisting of the classes of 1882, 1883, and 1884, dissolved its organization at the last annual meeting and reorganized."

The combined number of graduates at that time totalled eleven. The group no doubt met on June 12, 1884, for it was the practice thereafter for the alumni to meet in the afternoon of commencement day. Since there were only a very few graduates present at the meeting of 1884, it was decided that all present and past members of the faculty be elected to permanent membership, and that the trustee board be elected to ex-officio membership in the association. It was further decided that the officers of the Alumni Association should be the officers of the seminary board of trustees. Thus the first president of the association was Bishop Thomas Bowman, and the other original officers were the Rev. Isaiah E. Knerr, vice president, Rev. Sylvanus C. Breyfogel, secretary, and Jeremiah G. Mohn, treasurer.

The inference that there had been a previous organization which had been "dissolved" in the spring of 1884, seems to have no basis in fact. There is a notation to the effect that the alumni members met informally after the commencement of 1883, but no mention is made of any attempt to organize. There would have been very little reason for a formal organization prior to 1884, because the total number of graduates up to that time was five.

It was not until the spring of 1889 that officers were formally elected to the Alumni Association. After this time the trustee board officers no longer doubled as officers of the alumni group.

Prof. E. W. Chubb, '84 was elected president; Harvey C. Grumbine, '88, a teacher in Lebanon, was chosen vice president, and Carrie D. (Miller) Esenwein, '84, wife of Rev. J. B. Esenwein (who was stationed at Millersville, Pennsylvania, that year), was elected secretary. An executive committee was chosen also, including S. H. Chubb, the sole graduate of 1882, then teaching at Lehighton, Rev. Mr. Esenwein, '84, and Jacob C. Kneas, '85, a clerk in the city of Norristown.

The officers remained the same until 1890, when Rev. H. W. Behney, '89 was elected vice president to replace Harvey C. Grumbine and J. C. Kneas was elected the treasurer of the association. The next year a completely new set of officers was elected, which remained unchanged until the move was made to Myerstown. The president was Preston S. Krecker, '80, who is listed in the catalog as "professor at Schuylkill Seminary." The vice president was Prof. H. C. Mohn, '88; the secretary Lulu W. Shober, '90, a teacher at Terre Hill; the treasurer, Adam A. Barr, '89, "editor and proprietor of the Mt. Carmel *Ledger,*" who shortly thereafter married Miss Shober.

The activities of the Alumni Association were quite limited during these years. They convened for business each commencement day and elected officers at that time for the coming year. They were loyal to the school and did all they could to advance the interests of the institution, but as a small group their resources were limited. To a large extent their influence was in the area of moral support and they acted as "representatives at large," to advertise the school and to influence young men and women to attend their alma mater.

#### The First Seminary Year Book

A very interesting item in the collection of historical materials from Schuylkill Seminary is a lone copy of the *Keryx* (Greek for "the Herald"), the one and only student yearbook ever issued at Fredericksburg. Prepared by the class of 1894, it serves to give some very interesting insights into the student life and attitudes in the institution during the last decade of the 19th century.

The copy in the possession of Albright College once belonged to Prof. Thomas S. Stein. It is especially valuable for this reason, for with characteristic professional thoroughness, Professor Stein had checked the copy for errors, and with pencil corrected each one, in some instances rephrasing an entire paragraph which he thought was poorly written.

The editor in chief of the Keryx was C. Wesley Marquardt, and he was ably assisted by H. E. Bertolet and Prof. I. P. Bowman. The advertising committee included D. A. Roth, D. P. Longsdorf, S. Bertolet and J. W. Raker. Raker and Longsdorf took charge of the lithographic work and the publishing committee was composed of H. E. Bertolet, Sevilla I. Bressler and Roth. The Keryx was printed at the Ledger Printing House at Mt. Carmel, the establishment of Adam A. Barr, '89, the treasurer of the Alumni Association.

The yearbook was quite a thorough volume, 179 pages in all, and must have involved a great deal of work. It is a treasure house of information, including pictures of the complete faculty and brief biographies of each, pictures of the senior class, the junior class, the Society Hall, the chapel and the seminary orchestra, descriptive articles, poetry, historical materials and typical college humor.

In the Keryx, Professor Stein wrote a descriptive article in lyrical prose, entitled "Seminary Scenery." He gives a detailed word picture of the landscape as it appeared from the top floor of the school in springtime. "To the north," he wrote, "What a scene presents itself to view ! . . . Below us, on the green sward of the campus, a hen and her brood of chicks are 'in clover,' while chickens and turkeys wandering about testify to Uncle Ben's forethought for the welfare of the executive committee, no less than for the students. Outside the campus, down in a dell, stands the aermoter or windpump, which supplies the reservoir with pure well-water, its massive white wheel conveniently serving the purpose of a vane. Farther on are . . . farm houses and barns . . . apple trees in bloom . . . About two miles distant is the Little Mountain . . . Thither the seminary boys and girls wend their way to gather chestnuts. Beyond are the Blue Mountains, while here and there we catch glimpses of the First Mountain . . . "

Professor Stein then describes the western view, including the Fredericksburg Water Company Reservoir, the Blue Mountains, the Swatara and Indiantown Gaps and the South Mountain. He continues with a description of the view to the south, noting the various trees on the campus, the birdlife and luxurious farms. He mentions the Grove estate "where the seminary boys go to enjoy a refreshing bath in the dam," the Cornwall and Lebanon furnaces in the distance. He concludes with a careful description of the eastern vista, including the "cozy cottage where reside the principal and another one of the professors" (the other professor was the writer), the baseball diamond, the town of Fredericksburg with its four church spires and the cemetery on the hill beyond with the "massive Lick Mausoleum and the artistic Lick Monument."

According to the *Keryx* the school colors of the seminary were red and purple, and the school yell "Ru! Rah! Rill!; Rill! Ruh! Rah!; Rill! Rill! Rill!; Schuyl-Kill!"

A brief history of the seminary, up to the year 1894, follows with typical student disregard for accuracy at some points. The lithographed illustrations from the pens of  $J_{\rm e}W$ . Raker and D. P. Longsdorf were amateurish but quite humorous.

The somewhat severe dress worn by the professors and seniors would have made it easy to confuse some of the latter with the former if the names were not clearly printed below, although it should be said that only two senior men sported moustaches, while only one of the male faculty members was clean shaven. The rest had grown moustaches and two had full beards. The Keryx reports the officers and members of the various classes, their chosen "colors" and mottoes, and the "yells" of each group, each of the latter the sole property of the class which claimed it for its own, as is obvious in the "yell" of the class of 1895, viz: "Hoopla! Koax! Tiger-Tee! Hullabaloo! Schuylkill! XCV!"

A rather good poem, titled "The Gong," declaims the duties of the school bell, used to rouse lazy students, to sound the hour for retirement at night and to call the community to worship and prayer. It is obviously an original poem but no name is signed. Typical student humor is revealed in a featured column for each class, noting besides each student's name "Why they came," "Favorite Pastime" and "Intended Vocation." The administration probably winced over some choice items in these columns, or at least they must have wondered how much truth there was in such a stated 'favorite pastime' as "defiling his associates with tobacco smoke," or the "intended vocation" of another, which was listed as "To run a 'speak-easy'."

A complete record of the Philalethean (printed "Philalethian" in error) Literary Society officers from its beginning to the year 1894, with a carefully prepared historical review of that group, adds to the value of the *Keryx* of 1894.

The seminary orchestra members, clad in black suits and white ties, and with very grave expressions on their faces, appear in a full page picture. Only seven of the eight-member orchestra were present for the picture, but the yearbook records on the opposite page that S. E. Bertolet and P. Willard Brown (the absentee when the picture was taken) played first violin; C. H. Newcomer and F. A. Rummel, second violin; H. D. Rummel, bass viol; E. H. Hartenstine, first cornet; C. A. Wanner, second cornet; G. W. Marquardt, trombone, and S. E. Bertolet doubled as musical director.

If the humorous poem entitled "The Ventilator" is to be taken at face value, the long-honored system of communication between the ladies and gentlemen had been brought to an end. The first verse tells the story:

> "Do our former students know All the ventilator's woe Do they know that they have wronged it Making it their calf-love's conduit? Do they know it speaks no more, Closed up tight on ev'ry floor?"

The Keryx also included a satire on "The Dining Room and Its Patrons," describing the mad rush to the "trough," with typical student disregard of the possible administrative embarrassment. The writer sees all and tells all, and no doubt exaggerates ruthlessly.

Since the college was situated in Fredricksburg, and drew from a German and Pennsylvania German clientele, it is not surprising to find reflections of the "dutch" dialect in a publication by students. A classic example is revealed in a poem by a preparatory student including the lines:

"And when his venison was all

He went and made a fat buck fall."

Of considerable interest is the page devoted to the "Base Ball Club" where C. S. Kelchner, (better known as "Pop" Kelchner to the alumni of Albright College and in whose honor Kelchner Field is named) is listed as manager and captain, although he was only a junior in the seminary at the time. His team included Hilbish, pitcher, Walmer, pitcher, P. Strauss, short stop; Marquardt, 1st base; W. Strauss, 2nd base; Gehrhart, 3rd base; Buzzard, left-field; Longsdorf, center-field; Sheetz, right-field and Manager Kelchner was also catcher.

Thus the student annual issued in the year 1894 serves to give an intimate picture of campus life and extra-curricular activities which other sources could not possibly supply.

#### The Seminary Museum

From the very first years of seminary history, the plea was regularly made for friends of the school to send items to aid the development of a good museum. Anything that was "rare, curious, old, of scientific value, or useful in imparting information" was welcome. Directions were given in a number of catalogs on the proper way to direct such specimens to the school.

As time passed, a great number of specimens were sent to Schuylkill Seminary which were of great value in studying botany, geology, chemistry, biology and other sciences. Each gift was graciously acknowledged in the ensuing catalog and proper thanks expressed. Col. J. H. Lick was a regular contributor, sending valuable mineralogical specimens from California, and botanical and zoological collections. Rev. A. Stapleton, a prominent Evangelical minister in the Central Pennsylvania Conference, and author of a volume dealing with the early history of the Evangelical Association, sent many valuable and useful items, as did other ministers and numerous friends of the school.

Certain curious items were received at Fredericksburg which must have defied scientific classification and others which required very special treatment. Someone sent along a "bust" for phrenological study and a great deal of Confederate money found its way to the seminary, also a shoemaker's tool "made from a rib of James Lick's horse." Two live alligators were shipped to the school from Florida by a minister friend of the institution.

One puzzling item is the one listed as "Mountain Lion" or "Catamount," which had been properly mounted and was sent to the school in 1888-1889. The donor was "unknown." Since a "mountain lion" had also been sent to New Berlin for its collection, the unsettled question remains, whether the mounted specimen now in the possession of the college came originally from Fredericksburg or New Berlin.

### Items From The Evangelical

When Rev. H. B. Hartzler, formerly the editor of *The Evan*gelical Messenger, was removed from that position by action of General Conference in 1887, those who opposed such action supported the publishing of a rival paper, called *The Evangelical*. It was advertised as "A Religious Family Paper." The editor was Rev. H. B. Hartzler, and Rev. S. S. Chubb, the first general manager of Schuylkill Seminary, was publisher. It was printed at Harrisburg.

Inasmuch as the large proportion of those connected with Schuylkill Seminary favored the Hartzler cause, it is not at all strange to discover that the seminary at Fredericksburg was given a great deal of recognition in *The Evangelical*, far more, in fact, than it was accorded by *The Evangelical Messenger*.

A few items are reported in *The Evangelical* concerning Schuylkill Seminary which are not to be found anywhere else. In 1888, *The Evangelical* reported that<sup>1</sup> at the district teachers' institute Schuylkill Seminary was represented by Professor Bowman (who addressed the group on "Mental Arithmetic"), Principal Holzapfel and Professor Chubb. Principal Holzapfel discussed "Pronunciation" and Professor Chubb spoke on "Spelling Reform."

Each month of the school year an article was submitted to The

1.-The Evangelical Harrisburg, Vol. 1, No. 5, p. 41.

*Evangelical* from Schuylkill Seminary and duly printed. In March of 1888 a lengthy discussion appeared<sup>1</sup> regarding the appropriateness of the name "Schuylkill Seminary." The writer argued that the name no longer fitted the facts, since the school was no longer in the Schuylkill Valley. Neither was the school ever in Schuylkill County. In fact, "there is simply nothing at all 'Schuylkill' about it," the writer complained. Principal Stein had suggested that the name be changed to "Lick Institute" or "Lick College," to honor the great benefactor of the school, but nothing had been done about it. A 'correspondent' named Carleton, from Reading, regretted the fact that the school had been moved from the city of its birth, but was confident that it would be renamed "Lick College, since its success is insured through the beneficence of a truly good and noble man."

A very lengthy and complete report of his first year at Schuylkill Seminary was presented by Principal Holzapfel in *The Evangelical* for March 20, 1889. He complains mildly that the church people are as yet not convinced about the values of higher education. The need for a gymnasium was "immediate"—since the boys used the halls and rooms for such purposes and "I cannot blame them," wrote the principal.

One item in *The Evangelical* for July 1, 1891, which is not to be found elsewhere, is an "Ode to Schuylkill Seminary," composed by E. E. Stauffer, and sung to the tune of "America."

As the only remaining school song from Fredericksburg, the first two of the five stanzas are printed below :

"Schuylkill! To thee we raise Our notes in joyful lays, Noble Schuylkill!
Thou art our joy and pride
With thee our hearts abide, Glorious Schuylkill!
On yonder grassy height
A grand and noble sight
Seen are thy walls;
There wisdom's torch doth shine
In rays serene, divine,
There wreaths of glory twine
'Round hallowed halls.''

<sup>1.-</sup>Ibid., March 29, 1888, Vol. 1, No. 14, p. 112.

#### The Church Schism

The rumblings of discord within the Evangelical Association broke out into open warfare in 1891. The details of the strife, its origin and the repercussions therefrom, are not at all edifying, and are exceedingly complex. Since no two authorities seem to be completely in agreement regarding all the factors involved, the present writers will spare the readers much of the conflicting testimony and present only those objective facts essential to an understanding of the school problem.

The church papers reveal the fact that dissension prevailed among the church leaders long before the General Conference of 1887. It was that conference, however, which set in motion those open acts of opposition which led eventually to a schism. The conference had convened at Buffalo, and at its conclusion, no invitations were at hand for the next General Conference session, which was scheduled to be held in 1891. The selection of such a meeting place, therefore, was left to the board of publications, which included all the bishops and eight other representatives, one from each district of the church. No protest was made against this ruling at the time. In consequence, the board of publications selected the city of Indianapolis for the conference of 1891.

When the East Pennsylvania Conference convened in February of 1891, at Allentown, they declared the action of General Conference illegal, claiming that as the "Mother Conference," they were entitled by the discipline to set the place for the General Conference session. This they proceeded to do, choosing Philadelphia for the place of meeting. Thus when the time came, two "General Conferences" met, one at Indianapolis, the other at Philadelphia

The General Conference at Indianapolis (later declared to be the legal conference by the courts) included eighteen individual conference delegations out of the twenty-five. Five conferences divided, sending partial representations to each place. Two annual conferences (the East Pennsylvania and Central Pennsylvania) sent their full quota to the conference at Philadelphia.

The Indianapolis Conference undoubtedly had not only a quorum present, but also a decided majority of all the delegates to which the Annual Conference was entitled. Nevertheless, each of the two groups acted as though it was the only legally constituted body. The "minority party," accepting the leadership of Bishop Rudolph Dubs (hence called the "Dubsites") opposed the "majority party" of Bishop J. J. Esher (The "Esherites").

The dissenting General Conference, although representing a minority of the total church, was accepted by the great majority of those churches constituting the East and Central Pennsylvania Churches. For this reason, both the futures of Central Pennsylvania College and Schuylkill Seminary were involved, since they were under the direct control of representatives of the dissenting group.

There followed a series of charges and counter-charges. All the bishops were brought to trial, the "Esherites" deposing Bishop Dubs and the "Dubsites" suspending Bishops Esher and Bowman. The situation deteriorated further when rival factions in the separate Annual Conferences began to struggle for the control of church properties. It was this struggle for possession of the churches which necessitated court action, and which finally brought the outward conflict to an end, but not before the denomination was split in two.

The issue which brought matters to a head in the East Pennsylvania Conference in February of 1891 follows. The conference, scheduled to meet on the 26th of that month at Ebenezer Church, Allentown, refused to permit Bishop Bowman to enter the church or to preside at that session. The result was the organization of a "rival" conference, each claiming to be the legal Annual Conference of East Pennsylvania. Further trouble arose when each of these two groups appointed a minister to Immanuel Church, Reading. Augustus Krecker, who had been pastor of Immanuel Church, the preceding year, was reappointed by the "Esherites." The "Dubsites" appointed J. H. Shirey to the same charge. The majority of the trustees kept Krecker out of the pulpit, but the case went to court.

The story of the litigation in 1891 and 1894 which eventually awarded all the property of the Evangelical Association to the majority party has been told elsewhere.

Therefore, the property which belonged to the Evangelical Association prior to 1891, still belonged to and had to be controlled by that organization. Even though the adherents of the dissenting group were in the majority in Pennsylvania, the property, none-the-less, belonged to the Evangelical Association as legally represented in the General Conference of Indianapolis, and had to revert to that body. This decision had immediate repercussions. The group in control of Schuylkill Seminary had to vacate the property. Almost the entire student body and faculty, therefore, removed to new quarters at Myerstown, during the Christmas holidays of 1894, so that the school, at first merely called "The Seminary," was formally opened on January 2, 1895, in the buildings which shortly before had belonged to Palatinate College of the Reformed Church.

The dissenting group organized as "The United Evangelical Church" at a conference called for that purpose in 1894. The school at Myerstown was named "Albright Collegiate Institute," while the Fredericksburg school, in the possession of the Evangelical Association, kept the name "Schuylkill Seminary," and that group had to reorganize a faculty, staff and student body.

The property of Central Pennsylvania College also reverted to the Evangelical Association, although its constituency was in complete accord with the United Evangelical Church. Fortunately, the problem was settled at New Berlin when the building and grounds were purchased by the United Evangelical group for a nominal sum.

#### Schuylkill Seminary and the Church Schism

The trustees of Schuylkill Seminary, at the time when the first rumors of church discord began, gave no indication through the recorded minutes of the direction toward which their sympathies gravitated. Gradually, however, it became clear that they were more and more accepting the minority viewpoint in keeping with the general attitude in the East Pennsylvania Conference. To keep the picture clear, it must be remembered that the "minority group" of the denomination was actually a "majority group" within the confines of the annual conference in East Pennsylvania.

Students, faculty and trustees first began to declare themselves openly when the North Western College case developed. The students at the seminary then vigorously protested the dismissal of President Rassweiler. As has already been noted, the seminary trustees at the same time went so fac as to offer ex-president Rassweiler the principalship of Schuylkin.

As time passed and the situation grew more critical, the seminary trustees who favored the Esherites were not reelected by the annual conference. Bishop Bowman was dropped as a trustee in 1887. S. C. Breyfogel was the only Esherite remaining on the board by 1890, when he failed to be reelected. His last appearance at a regular board meeting was on June 17, 1891.

On February 26, 1891, the 52nd annual session of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association was scheduled to meet in Ebenezer Church, Allentown. Bishop Bowman was scheduled to preside, but was refused admission to the conference. S. C. Breyfogel attempted to change the minds of the conference members, but the large majority of those present were adamant. In consequence the minority group met on the sidewalk outside Ebenezer Church, were called to order by the bishop, then upon proper motion proceeded to another Association church in Allentown and there convened, while the larger group of conference representatives held a conference session at the church originally chosen for that purpose. Thus two annual conference groups were holding sessions at the same time, each claiming to be the legal representative body.

Serious complications arose when both majority and minority groups elected trustees to Schuylkill Seminary and assigned ministers to various charges. The latter action provoked the aforementioned Krecker vs. Shirey lawsuit, two ministers with opposing loyalties having been assigned to Immanuel Church, Reading.

This open declaration of warfare led inevitably to repercussions at Fredericksburg. The students and faculty clearly sided with the Dubs faction. The handful of students who were "Esherite" in their sympathies were forced to maintain a discreet silence, unless they were willing to face unpopularity and even ostracism.

The problem grew worse when on the morning of June 22, 1892, a group of representatives from the "Esherite" faction appeared at the seminary to hold a trustee board meeting. These were the representatives elected by the East Pennsylvania minority conference at Allentown, at the 1891 and 1892 sessions. At the time, the school was in the hands of the majority faction and had continued to operate under the direct control of the trustees elected by that group. Since the latter trustees believed their cause to be just, because of the lower court ruling in the Krecker vs. Shirey case, the minority trustees were not permitted entrance to the building. There are two sets of trustee minutes for this period. The first was entered by the Dubsite group, and the second written into the minute book by the Esherite trustees after the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania reversed the decision of the lower courts and required that all property and records be given into the hands of the latter body.

In the Esherite minutes the details of the incident of June 22, 1892, are described in these words: "Pursuant to an agreement among a number of the trustees of Schuylkill Seminary, and after due notice to all . . . the following brethren and trustees of said seminary, viz. Bishops Thos. Bowman and S. C. Breyfogel, Rev'ds. W. K. Wieand, A. Krecker, W. A. Leopold, and Messrs. Lesher H. Yeager, Augustus Lanz and Wesley W. Bowman met in annual session at the Seminary at Fredericksburg, Lebanon County, June 22, 1892 at 10:30 a.m.

"On the steps of the seminary building we were met by the principal, Rev. G. Holzapfel, who informed us that the doors were locked and that he would not admit us to the building. He said that he was acting under instructions not to admit us. The board was then and there organized by the election of Bishop Thomas Bowman, pres., and Augustus Krecker, sec., after which we adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

"Almost immediately thereafter the president called a meeting of the board under a cherry tree on the seminary campus and near the seminary building. Here the board was permanently organized."

A lighter note may be inserted here to indicate that despite the tensions of the time, some events in retrospect appear to be humorous. C. S. Kelchner was a student at the seminary at this time. He was loyal to the Dubsite group, and when he learned of the proposed meeting of the Esherites under the cherry tree, he got there first, and climbed the tree, hoping to eavesdrop on some of the conversation. His intention was not realized, for he was spotted by a trustee and told to come down, which he did, but not before an exchange of caustic remarks.

Despite the fact that the Esherite board was barred from the seminary building, they continued their business later at the "Strause House" in Fredericksburg. They took action demanding the seminary books and property. Any diplomas granted by the "Seceders" were declared to be null and void. In addition they proceeded to elect a complete faculty for the school. Prof. Paul E. Lauer of Cleveland, Ohio, and Prof. Wilson A. Deily of Bethlehem were nominated for the principalship of the seminary. In the election which followed, Professor Lauer was chosen as principal. Prof. W. H. Kindt of Annville and Prof. Thomas Stein of Fredericksburg were elected as teachers. The names of Prof. W. A. Deily and Rev. H. H. Romig were referred to the executive committee for favorable action if additional instructors would be needed, and the same committee was to arrange for the selection of a preceptress.

Principal Holzapfel had received a special invitation to meet with the Esherite board but refused to do so.

All this action was taken by the group of trustees not in actual possession of the property, while the rival board continued to meet regularly for business and ignored the Esherite board completely. Word had also come to both the Esherite and Dubsite Annual Conferences that the will of Col. J. H. Lick had included a sizeable bequest for Schuylkill Seminary, and the two conferences instructed the elected trustees to take immediate action in this matter.

Prof. Paul E. Lauer, the principal elected by the trustees of the seminary who were not in actual possession of the school, did not live to take over the position. He was the youngest son of the Rev. Martin Lauer, senior agent of the publishing house of the Evangelical Association, Cleveland. He was born in Buffalo, New York, April 18, 1862. His public school education had been completed in that city and in Cleveland. In 1885 Paul Lauer graduated from Adelbert College in Cleveland after which he served as principal of Green Springs Academy, Green Springs, Ohio. He took post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, completing a four-year course in three years and winning a \$500 scholarship prize. He was also awarded a Ph.D. degree from that institution. It was at this time that he was called to the principalship of Schuylkill Seminary by the minority conference in East Pennsylvania, but since the school was at that time in the hands of the majority group of that conference, he was unable to assume his duties. Suddenly, he was stricken with typhoid fever, which brought about his death in Cleveland on February 20, 1893. He was 30 years of age when he died. Undoubtedly he would have been very well prepared by education and experience to do the work.

Meanwhile, the trustees in actual possession of the property continued to operate the school with excellent success. When it became apparent to them that their status was questionable, they hired counsel to protect their interests. At least two months before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania rendered its final decision in the Krecker vs. Shirey case, it became apparent to the Dubs faction, that although they were a majority in Pennsylvania, the courts would have to base their conclusions on the written discipline of the general church, and the Dubsites were a definite minority in the denomination as a whole. These trustees, therefore, began to seek another location for the school, for even though they might be forced to vacate the Fredericksburg property, students, faculty and trustees were of a single opinion. They proposed to maintain the organization at some other place.

At length, on October 1, 1894, the Supreme Court ruling was given. The General Conference at Indianapolis was recognized as the only legal conference. In consequence all church properties held by the Evangelical Association as represented by that body, had to be turned over to them. The Dubsites were by this action regarded as a seceding body, with no property rights excepting those few cases where by specific charter the property was held by local church trustees. Schuylkill Seminary was by charter the property of the Evangelical Association; hence those in actual possession, being members of the seceding group, were forced to surrender the building, grounds and books to the Association. The "seceders" immediately reorganized as a separate denomination, taking the name, "The United Evangelical Church." In keeping with the court ruling, the Dubsite trustees prepared to surrender the property. There was a considerable amount of ill will between the two factions, which is quite understandable. Since the United Evangelical Church represented so large a majority in East Pennsylvania, it appeared to them to be a grave injustice to lose their properties. This was doubly true at Fredericksburg, where practically every student, faculty member and trustee was loyal to the Dubsites.

Meanwhile, the Association trustees had prepared for the day of victory. Each year they had come to the seminary, found themselves locked out, and met by the famous cherry tree. When the goal appeared to be in sight, they sent stern notices to the possessors of the school that they expected to receive all the property and records intact, and would hold the "seceders" responsible for any damages or loss.

Approximately three weeks after the courts had awarded the property to the Evangelical Association, the seminary trustees met at Ebenezer Church, Allentown, to discuss the next steps to be taken to "wrest the seminary out of the hands of those who are now in unlawful possession of the same." Anticipating trouble which actually did not develop, E. B. Esher was hired as legal consultant and the executive committee was authorized to "demand of and to receive from any person or persons now, or heretofore claiming to be president, secretary, treasurer, principal or any other person (other than the lawful officers of this corporation) all books of record, papers, deeds, funds, notes and other evidences of indebtedness belonging to or in any way connected with this incorporation or said Schuylkill Seminary . . . and in case any person or persons refuse to surrender such books, etc. . . . the necessary legal steps shall be taken."

No further legal steps were required, however, for by November 21 Bishop Breyfogel reported that Jonas H. Shirey had surrendered the secretary's records of the trustee board, J. G. Mohn had turned over all the notes and records of the treasurer and S. S. Chubb had done the same with the minutes of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees.

Thus the struggle for the possession of the Fredericksburg property was at an end. The minority party of the East Pennsylvania Conference prepared to reopen the school under their supervision, as the legally recognized representatives of the Evangelical Association. Meanwhile the newly organized United Evangelical Church made arrangements to take faculty and students to another location, building the framework of a new institution on the human foundation stones transferred from Schuylkill Seminary. The site selected for the new school was the former campus and buildings of Palatinate College, Myerstown, Pennsylvania. Palatinate College had been a Reformed Church college, which was being abandoned for financial reasons. The United Evangelical Church purchased the school and transferred their ready-made student body to that location after the Christmas holidays of the year 1804. At first this new institution was merely called "The East Penn. Seminary," until the name "Albright Collegiate Institute" was chosen and approved.

# Schuylkill Seminary 1895-1896

The decision to take over the Schuylkill Seminary property was made by the Esherite supporters long before the event took place. Their intentions included the desire to protect by law what belonged to the Evangelical Association by charter right. A second intent was to keep for the church a flourishing educational institution, hence their appointment of a staff before they actually were in possession of the school. There were many who also hoped that when the so-called "seceders" found the loss of the property inevitable, there might be a change of heart, thus making possible a return to the fold. This hope was not to be realized.

It was a very difficult matter for the Evangelical Association forces to take over and run the abandoned seminary. A great many factors operated against them. Chief among these was the overwhelming pro-Dubs sentiment which prevailed in Fredericksburg. This was quite a natural reaction, for to the citizens of Fredericksburg, the United Evangelical Church represented the group that had established and developed a prosperous school in their town. Strong ties had been established between town and gown, but then those ties were suddenly broken when students and staff migrated to Myerstown. To the citizens of Fredericksburg, the Evangelical Association represented an usurping force toward which they were hostile.

Equally difficult was the task of running a seminary without students and without experienced personnel. Only two of the students listed in the last catalog put out by the seminary under the previous regime are also found listed in the 1894-1895 catalog of the seminary under the auspices of the Evangelical Association. So complete had been the exodus, that Uncle Ben Keyser, the genial steward, and Snow, the campus dog, had gone with the group to Myerstown. It takes years of experience to learn how to manage campus life, to organize classroom work effectively, to develop a rapport between faculty and students, and to win the interest and support of a large and influential body of friends. When the seminary changed hands in 1894-1895, the new managers found themselves lacking in all these areas. The ties with the past were gone. It was like the start of a new educational venture.

Financial problems were also serious for the school at Fredericksburg. The school had been able to meet its financial needs quite satisfactorily when supported by the entire area of East Pennsylvania, and operated under the careful financial management of the principal and executive committee. Now, however, the entire burden had been placed on the shoulders of the minority group in the conference. The Myerstown group was aided by the psychological stimulus of wounded pride and the desire to prove that they could get along without the Evangelical Association. The same did not seem to be true with the victorious Evangelical Association group at Schuylkill Seminary.

The first few years after the church division, Schuylkill Seminary managed to survive, but only with great difficulty. There were those who seriously considered closing its doors and writing the school off the books as an unprofitable venture. Fortunately, time and the determined leadership of certain dedicated educators brought the school safely through these years of crisis, although it necessitated another migration to accomplish a real measure of security for Schuylkill Seminary. After the denominational schism, the seminary never again achieved the strength it had enjoyed during Principal Holzapfel's administration while it remained at Fredericksburg. Not until it was relocated in Reading did Schuylkill Seminary reach and surpass the best years of its youth.

#### Principal Deily's Administration—January, 1895-February, 1896

When the Esherite trustees learned of the death of Principalelect Lauer, they immediately sent a resolution of sympathy to the church papers and to the family of the deceased. It became necessary then to take some action to find a replacement for the principal who died before he was able to take over his active duties.

When Principal Lauer had been elected, an alternate candidate suggested by the board was Prof. Wilson A. Deily. On June 16, 1893, Professor Deily was elected by the association trustees on the first ballot. He accepted the position, but was unable to assume his duties until the school had been vacated by the "seceders." He began his work in January, 1895.

Wilson A. Deily was a native of Zion Hill Pennsylvania. He had secured his common school training there and then entered Muhlenberg College for two years of study. He completed his college training at Lafayette in 1890. After graduation, Deily taught in several high schools and business colleges, until he was called to the principalship of Schuylkill Seminary. When he left Fredericksburg in 1896, Professor Deily accepted a teaching position at Union College in Philadelphia, and later took examinations for civil service. In October, 1906, he assumed a position as assistant examiner with the civil service commission of Philadelphia and later was elected to be chief examiner.

Deily continued to do private teaching until his death, both in the field of business training and also in the liberal arts. He made possible the college training of a number of young men by tutoring them for college entrance. For a brief time he taught at Temple University Business College.

Professor Deily was for many years actively engaged in youth work in the Evangelical Association. He served a number of terms as president of the Young People's Alliance of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association. His wife was of Lutheran background, though she later joined the Evangelical Church. Prior to her death, Mrs. Deily made available to the writers many facts about her husband's background, and also details of the year they spent together at Fredericksburg.

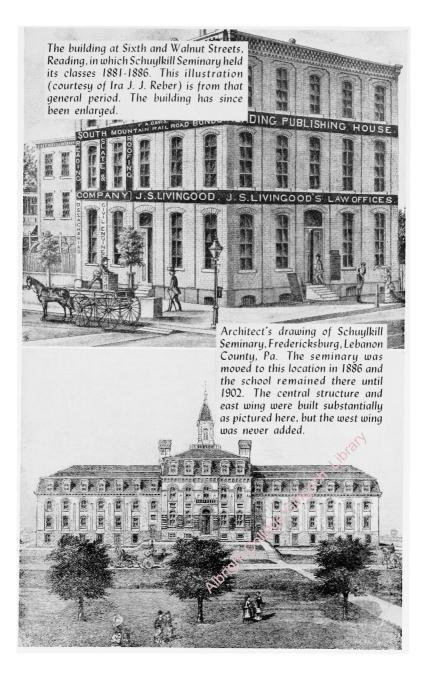
When Professor Deily was elected principal in 1893, conditions were very unsettled in Fredericksburg. Those in possession of the school had promised to vacate and had turned over the trustee board records. Bishop Breyfogel and Professor Deily were made responsible both to speed up the process of taking possession of the buildings and to make certain that all property remained where it belonged. That the latter precaution was necessary but not completely successful is testified to by C. S. Kelchner, who drove a wagonload of materials from Fredericksburg to Myerstown. He maintains that considerable "contraband" was hidden beneath the luggage examined by the Association representatives. This was considered legitimate by the students who had helped to raise the funds for the purchase of the furnishings and books of the Philalethean Literary Society, and other items as well.

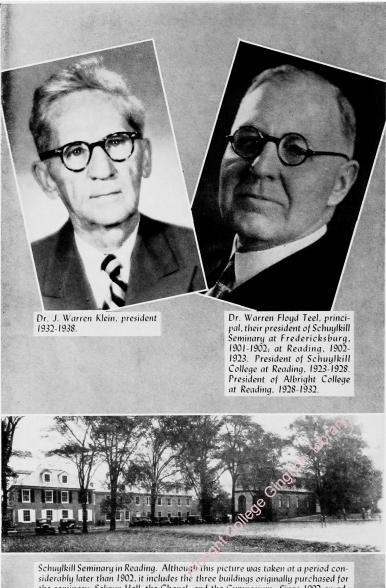
At the time of Principal Deily's election, Prof. Thomas Stein and W. H. Kindt were also elected to the faculty. Since Professor Stein was not a member of the denomination, he was not involved in the church conflict, and hence had difficulty in deciding what course to pursue. At length he refused the offer of the Association trustees, and joined the faculty at Myerstown. W. H. Kindt did not accept a teaching position either: thus Professor Deily was without a faculty. The executive committee was given the task, therefore, of providing teachers "when the need arises," as economically as possible. A final attempt was made to court the students preparing to leave for Myerstown. Rev. W. A. Leopold and Professor Deily were instructed by the trustees in November, 1894, to send personal letters to all the "present students" at the seminary, cordially inviting them to remain at Fredericksburg. The only response to this appeal was the publication in the *Philalethean* of a poem ridiculing Professor Deily. Professor Deily's name was not quoted directly, but the implication was quite clear since the last line in each verse of the poem concluded with, "and my name, Oh it rhymes with Reily."

The principal's salary was fixed at \$50 per month for ten months, house rent and moving expenses. When on December 20, 1894, Professor Deily, Mrs. Deily and their infant son arrived in Fredericksburg, the former seminary residents were preparing to move. The Deilys were to have several rooms on the first floor of the seminary building, but until such arrangements could be made, Mrs. Deily and the child lived at a hotel in the town.

Difficulties began for the new principal when he sought to obey the edict of the trustee board by checking carefully on what the former residents of the school took with them. Uncle Ben Keyser, the steward, strongly loyal to the United Evangelical Church group, attempted to remove the furniture from the "guest parlor" and was prevented from so doing by Professor Deily, who used the simple tactic of sitting on whatever chair or sofa the steward sought to remove. Uncle Ben became so enraged that he struck Principal Deily, but he was quickly restrained by calmer heads and the opposition forces made due apologies to the new principal.

With the beginning of the new year, the Deilys moved into the main building, with only a handful of students and Mr and Mrs. John Klein, the new steward and cook. For almost a full month Principal Deily taught all courses until help was procured for him by the Executive Committee. Mrs. Deily, for the same period, acted as preceptress in addition to caring for her infant son and helping to prepare meals and keep the seminary building clean. These latter duties were not expected of Mrs. Deily by the trustees, but Klein's health was very poor and additional help was absolutely necessary. The principal, in addition to so heavy a teaching load, was expected to do all the purchasing of materials, keep all financial records, revise the curricula, advertise the school and maintain discipline. It is small wonder that by April 1896 Principal Deily's





schugklin seminary in redaing. Autocognetins picture was taken at a period considerably later than 1902, it includes the three buildings originally purchased for the seminary: Selwyn Hall, the Chapel, and the Gymnasium. Since 1902 an addition had been built to Selwyn Hall at the east and a second story was built on the original one-story gymnasium. nerves were so overwrought that he found it necessary to resign from his position.

#### The Student Body

John C. Hilbish of Fredericksburg and Frederick G. Danzer of South Bethlehem, son of a prominent Evangelical Association family there, were the two students who remained at Fredericksburg when the rest of the students left for Myerstown. That other students soon came to join the ranks is evident, although it is not easy to determine the exact number of students in attendance the first year after the Association forces took over. The United Evangelical records would make it appear that practically no students were at the Fredericksburg school, and the Association records unquestionably include names of students in the 1804-1805 catalog who by their own testimony were not present that year on the campus. The Association records reveal how this was done. When graduation time came in June of 1895, there were no candidates for degrees. Prestige. however, was at stake. Therefore, the trustees by vote changed the regulations requiring a year's residence at the school before a degree could be granted, and imported a group of students, some of whom had once attended Schuylkill Seminary, and had taken further study elsewhere, and awarded these degrees. Subsequently, the names of the "graduates" were placed among the list of students for the year 1894-1895.

There were approximately 24 students in attendance at the seminary by June of 1895, although the catalog lists 34. Rev. Lewis H. Yergey, who began his studies at Fredericksburg in January, 1895, reported to the writers that the seminary seemed quite deserted when he came. Certainly no more than 17 students, and probably fewer, were present for the opening of school under Professor Deily. The Philalethean Society was perpetuated there, as well as at Myerstown.

The students organized a baseball team, including "ringers" from the town. Among the teams they played that year was that of Albright Collegiate Institute, and Schuylkill Seminary won the game.

The only Evangelical Church in town was that which had been purchased by the United Evangelical group, who actually had to "buy back" the property they had erected from the Evangelical Association because the courts had ruled that they were seceders from that body. A few of the seminary students, nevertheless, attended the United Evangelical Church, and after an initial period of resentment had passed, found that most of the congregation accepted them, despite that church's fundamental disapproval of the Evangelical Association. Most of the faculty members and students attended the services conducted each Sunday in the campus chapel.

#### **Addition of Faculty Assistants**

When Principal Deily was first employed it was with the understanding that he assume the duties of "chief steward" in exchange for his board at the seminary. That such an arrangement was impossible soon became apparent to the principal, who made it clear that his responsibilities were already too heavy before the new school term began. It was for this reason that the executive committee appointed John Klein as steward.

Several persons requested to teach at the seminary refused the offer, and the pressure on Deily demanded that some action be taken. Through the suggestion of Bishop Breyfogel, Rev. Omer Butler of the Kansas Conference of the Evangelical Church, was elected teacher of music, voice, culture, piano, organ and violin, in exchange for his board, tuition, room rent and incidentals. Rev. Mr. Butler's wife was to receive the same benefits, provided the two would matriculate as students, and with the understanding that Mrs. Butler would help as much as possible in the kitchen and in the laundry. Until the Butlers were able to leave their assigned pastorate in Kansas and move to Fredericksburg, it was suggested that some temporary measures be taken to provide instruction in music. The Butlers did not arrive until the end of February.

Late in the month of January, Milton S. Freeman, a graduate of the Allentown High School and the American Business College, came to teach the "commercial branches," having been appointed to that position on December 27 by the Executive Committee. He was to receive a salary of \$10 per month, heard, room and tuition at the seminary in exchange for his services.

It soon became apparent, after school sessions had begun, that Mrs. Deily could not take adequate care of her child, help in the kitchen and serve as preceptress as well. At first, some relief was given by finding additional kitchen help, and by requesting Mrs. Omer Butler to act as preceptress. In June of 1895, Mrs. W. K. Wieand, wife of Rev. Mr. Wieand, a member of the Executive Committee was appointed preceptress and teacher of English literature and natural science. Mrs. Wieand had taken some college work at Bucknell University.

At some time during the first semester of Principal Deily's administration two other appointments were made. Rev. Thomas Matterness of Lebanon was employed to teach in the English branches and Rev. James E. Beam of Bowmansville was employed to teach stenography and typewriting. Both of these men were also students in the seminary and received board, room and tuition in exchange for their work.

It is apparent that difficulties would arise in the presentation of an adequate course of studies, when only one faculty member, Principal Deily, had earned degrees from a liberal arts college. Even though Mrs. Wieand had studied at Bucknell University, she was not employed until the first semester was almost completed. The remainder of the teaching staff was composed of students who taught part-time. No one had as yet been found to teach Latin, Greek or German. Despite all these problems, the seminary struggled on.

#### The Graduating Class of 1895

When commencement time arrived in June, 1895, there were no candidates for graduation from the student body according to the recognized regulations of the seminary. The seminary trustees, however, were determined that some way be found to make possible the regular graduation exercises. This was the time of year when a host of visitors from the conference came to the seminary to share in the program and to rejoice in its success. A very poor impression of the school was inevitable unless the visitors could witness the conferring of degrees to a respectable group of students.

A heated discussion took place on June 25, 1895, when a possible solution of the problem was presented to the trustees by the Executive Committee. Six persons were named and presented as candidates for graduation. Not one of these persons was eligible according to the established rules of the school. After considerable debate it was decided to rescind the regulations of the seminary in order to permit the granting of degrees to these persons. In consequence, J. Warren Klein was proposed for a degree and it was granted to him by trustee board action. Klein had not been at the seminary that year, for he was taking advanced work at Lafayette College. His degree was granted without question for he had once been a student at Schuylkill and had completed more than enough studies to warrant an A.B. degree.

Gertrude Leopold, Milton Freeman and John Hilbish were not eligible for degrees because they had attended Schuylkill Seminary for only two terms. After heated discussion the rules were suspended in their favor and they were voted degrees on the basis of "satisfactory examinations."

Herbert P. Leopold and William F. Klein had never attended the school but were nevertheless voted bachelor of arts degrees on the basis of "successful examinations."

Later in the day a seventh name was submitted for consideration, that of Rev. E. C. Krapf, who had attended the school briefly in 1892. He too was voted a degree of bachelor of elements by trustee board action.

Thus was the graduating class provided in time for the annual commencement of 1895. By scouring the "highways and hedges," the trustees concluded that they had "saved face," for a graduating class was on hand when the commencement day dawned June 26. On the same day, fourteen students graduated at Albright Collegiate Institute in Myerstown.

#### The Atlantic Conference Pact

One obvious means of improving the chances for the survival of Schuylkill Seminary was to find support from a larger area of the church. The burden was already proving to be too heavy for the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association. Recognizing this fact, the seminary trustees made overtures to the Atlantic Conference. After inviting delegates from that conference to attend a trustee board meeting, a cordial invitation was extended to the Atlantic Conference to join in the support of Schuylkill Seminary, offering them representation on the trustee board.

The Atlantic Conference delegates promised to present the offer at their next Annual Session and when that time came, the trustees of the seminary sent representatives to plead the cause. Meanwhile, every cordiality was extended to the visitors who came to the school from the Atlantic Conference and Rev. J. F. Grob of Baltimore, an Atlantic Conference minister, was invited to preach the annual sermon at commencement time.

The Atlantic Conference session of 1895 was held as scheduled and the case of Schuylkill Seminary was discussed favorably. The resolution was passed by the conference delegates to give every support to the school at Fredericksburg. It was also decided that the Atlantic Conference would join the Schuylkill Seminary compact provided that German would be included in the curriculum. Since the Atlantic Conference was composed of churches in which classical German was preached almost exclusively, the provision they included was quite normal. The only reason German was not being taught at that time in Fredericksburg was that no teacher had as yet been found for the post.

The seminary trustees were exceedingly gratified with the response of their Atlantic Conference brethren, and assured them that they would prove themselves worthy of this vote of good will. The next step required a revision of the charter so that the Atlantic Conference could have legal representation on the trustee board. The proposed charter revisions were presented to the trustee board for action at its next session. After considerable discussion, however, the decision was made not to present the revised charter to the East Pennsylvania Conference for ratification at its next session. Thus the matter was tabled until further action would be taken. The charter revision, which was so worded that not only could the Atlantic Conference be represented on the board, but also any other conference desiring to join the compact, was never submitted for approval while the seminary remained at Fredericksburg.

The Atlantic Conference did support the school by sending students and also money for its needs. In 1899 they were invited to elect two advisory members to the trustee board, which they proceeded to do each year. Why the actual charter revision was not made to include legal representation on the trustee board of Schuylkill Seminary by Atlantic Conference representatives is open to speculation. Perhaps a clue is to be seen in the wording of the proposed charter revision which is heavily weighted in favor of the East Pennsylvania Conference. The proposed charter called for seven ministerial and four lay members as trustees from the East Pennsylvania Conference, but only two ministerial and one lay member from any other annual conference which might join the compact.

Thus the cause of Schuylkill Seminary was furthered by the gracious help of the Atlantic Conference, but the pact was a verbal one, and was not advanced to include legal representation on the board of trustees.

#### **Other Difficulties Arise**

Principal Deily's task as administrator and teacher proved to be an almost impossible one. He had been called to bridge the gap between a well-managed and established institution and a make-shift remnant of a school struggling to find direction and new roots. With a skeleton staff, untrained teachers, insufficient funds and far too many responsibilities, conditions at the seminary grew worse instead of better.

There was a constant turnover of cooks and kitchen help. The townspeople were uncooperative. The trustee board reprimanded Deily for severity on one hand and failure to maintain discipline on the other. There was little student rapport, and Mrs. Wieand, the preceptress, was probably appointed to correct a situation that had developed because the young ladies at the seminary had no real supervision.

The financial picture was also poor, despite the additional funds granted by the East Pennsylvania and Atlantic conferences. Money had been borrowed to the amount of \$2,000 to meet current expenses, and no immediate relief was in sight.

It is also reported in the trustee records that the property and buildings were not being properly cared for by the steward and his assistants. The meals were poor, and the janitorial work was neglected.

At length the situation proved to be so wearing on Principal Deily that his health began to suffer. He had been reelected in 1895 at a salary of \$700 per year plus the use of one of the professor's houses, plus \$10 for each student above a yearly average of 35. Despite that fact he found it necessary to resign from his position in October, 1895. He remained at the school until a successor had been elected, leaving Fredericksburg on February 5, 1896.

The satirical poem printed by the students of the opposition party at Myerstown about Professor Deily is most unkind and certainly is biased. One verse, however, is a kind of humorous description of the very factors which brought about Principal Deily's resignation:

> I teach ten sciences and twenty-one arts, I cut the pie into eighteen parts; I bake the bread and keep up the steam— I'm a full brass band and a four horse team. "And my name?" Oh! it rhymes with Reily.<sup>1</sup>

#### Principal Stein's Administration February 10, 1896-March 23, 1897

Thomas S. Stein, who had in the past served the seminary at Fredericksburg most competently, had joined the faculty of Albright Collegiate Institute when that school was established by the United Evangelical Church at Myerstown. The record reveals that his sympathies were divided at the time when a decision was necessary, for he kept the Association trustees waiting for his answer after they had elected him to their faculty in December of 1894. Finally, however, he joined his colleagues and went along with the great migration. As a member of the Reformed Church, Professor Stein was not involved in the church conflict; thus he could give his time to the teaching of Greek, German and botany at Myerstown and view with considerable objectivity the two factions of a once united church.

When a crisis arose at Fredericksburg, however, and after Principal Deily had presented his resignation, the Association trustees again made overtures to Professor Stein to accept the principalship of Schuylkill Seminary. Apparently this was not a desperate grasping at straws on the part of the Association trustees. There is evidence that Professor Stein was not very happy in his new location, and he may have maintained contact with the Association representatives for that reason. This possibility is substantiated by the trustee board records, for the offer made to Professor Stein was not very promising. The Schuylkill trustees elected Professor Stein principal de facto, rather than de jure, because he was not a member of the Evangelical Association, and his position was offered only for the completion of the school term, as a replacement for Deily. The fact that Thomas Stein accepted such an offer indicates that he was prepared to leave Albright Collegiate Institute.

1.-The Philalethean, Vol. I., No. 2, March, 1895, p. 2.

Thomas S. Stein began his duties as principal of Schuylkill on February 10, 1896. With characteristic vigor, he revised the curriculum and brought some measure of order out of the chaos. His past experience gave him a measure of authority among the students, and his knowledge of administrative details gained through previous terms of service restored confidence to the trustees, the students and seminary personnel.

#### The Teaching Staff

Principal Stein taught Latin, Greek, German and geometry. Mrs. Wieand served as preceptress, taught algebra, English literature, and natural science. W. Omer Butler, in addition to his responsibilities in the field of music, added the teaching of phonography and typewriting, since Rev. James Beam had left the school. No provision had been made in 1895 for the normal department. This was corrected when Principal Stein began his work in 1896. At his request a public school teacher, Prof. H. D. Bordner, was elected to the faculty to take charge of the courses for teachers.

George W. Doerr was added to the faculty as a kind of student assistant, in exchange for tuition, board and room. Rev. Mr. Matterness continued to assist in the teaching of English and also accepted the responsibility of steward.

#### Student Response

The administrative ability of Principal Stein yielded commendable results among the students. The Philalethean Literary Society began to function with some of its former vigor. The student body increased in numbers each term bringing the average to 52 for the year. The normal department enjoyed the largest enrollment, music was a close second and the academic courses were not far behind.

There was no senior class at the school Guring this year. In fact, there were to be no graduates from Schuylkill Seminary until the year 1899. This meant that many on the students were quite young, and therefore the participation in extra-curricular programs was limited and lacking in finesse.

A student orchestra of twelve members named the "Mendelssohn Orchestra" was organized and received favorable comment in the church papers. Circumstances had forced some relaxation of the rigid rules at the school. When Mrs. Butler had first come to Fredericksburg, she served as preceptress for a short period. Her duties were so demanding, in addition to her studies, that she found it impossible to accompany those girls who went to the village for evening church services or for other purposes. By special action of the trustee board permission was granted to permit the young ladies to leave the campus for legitimate purposes if accompanied by a trusted upperclass lady student. It was also made possible for students to meet socially in the day students' room, but the careful segregation of the sexes was maintained as before.

In general, the student morale during this administration was much improved over what had prevailed during the hectic period of readjustment which followed the struggle for possession of the property. One evidence of this fact was an example of student initiative, for with the special permission of the trustees, the Philalethean Literary Society pooled its resources to hire a teacher of elocution on a part-time basis.

#### The Death of W. K. Wieand

Rev. W. K. Wieand, who had served the trustee board of the seminary from its inception, and had been a member of the Education Commission which brought the school into existence, died at the seminary August 5, 1896 of Bright's disease. He and his wife had given up their own home to live in the seminary building when the school was in dire need of a preceptress and Rev. Mr. Wieand had been most helpful in supervising the boys' dormitory and giving aid in the management of the business affairs of the school. His death was a severe blow to the trustees and it occurred at a most inopportune time, for the days ahead were to prove to be more dangerous for Schuylkill Seminary than any other period in its history.

#### Faculty Salarie

The remuneration to the teachers of the school was most inadequate in 1895-1896. Principal Stein received \$50 per month and his home. Mrs. Wieand was paid \$25 a month, room and board. The remainder of the faculty received board, room and tuition plus "incidentals," with the exception of Professor Bordner, teacher in the normal department, who was paid on the basis of the number of students he taught. He received the full tuition of the first fifteen students in his department and three-quarters of the tuition of all normal department students beyond the first fifteen.

Thomas Matterness was paid a salary of \$120, board, room and tuition because he acted as steward in addition to his teaching responsibilities. Professor Butler was granted a salary of \$150 plus board, room and tuition after he had completed his first year of service.

Despite the very limited budget, financial problems continued to plague the institution. A business recession made it difficult for students to pay their bills. The conference income also declined and the school suffered in consequence of this fact. Another attempt was made to raise an endowment fund but these efforts were unsuccessful principally because the status of the school was in doubt. The Atlantic Conference, though generous in its contributions, sent several letters to the trustees requesting explicit information about the condition of the buildings, the educational program and the outlook for the future. Every attempt was made to economize, including the boarding up of the top floor, which was not in use, in order to save on heating costs, but the debt continued to mount. Only the determined effort of concerned trustees managed to keep the institution from financial collapse.

#### Principal Stein and Mrs. Wieand Resign

On June 23, 1896, Principal Stein and all the faculty members were reelected for the coming year. Apparently the teachers and staff members excepting Thomas Stein and Mrs. Wieand, accepted reappointment. When the new term began in September, however, the principal and preceptress remained at their posts.

When the executive committee convened in February, 1897, however, a letter was read from Prof. Thomas Stein tendering his resignation, to take effect March 23, 1897. At the same session, Professor Butler requested permission to accept a ministerial appointment near the school to supplement his income. The latter question was placed under advisement, but the plan of Professor Butler miscarried, hence his status remained unchanged. Another blow came to the trustees when Mrs. Wieand requested to be relieved of her duties as preceptress on June 8. This was a serious matter indeed, following so closely in the wake of Principal Stein's resignation. The reason for Mrs. Wieand's request was obvious. The future had looked so dark when Professor Stein decided to leave, that a number of students deserted the seminary. To save funds, the trustees requested that, "in view of the stringent financial circumstances in which we are placed for the time being ... we urge the steward, cook and help to place their resignations in our hands." This resulted in additional work for Mrs. Wieand, who had to help in the kitchen, supervise the purchases and general housekeeping, and carry on her regular duties as well.

The trustees prevailed on Mrs. Wieand to remain at her job until a replacement could be found. She was eventually relieved of her duties on December 6. Her reason for leaving was given as "failing health," which was no doubt the case.

#### Principal W. H. Kindt—July, 1897-July, 1898

When the Executive Committee of the trustee board met on March 29, 1897, the situation was desperate. Professor Stein was technically no longer a member of the faculty as of March 23. He had remained at Fredericksburg in an advisory capacity until his successor could take over, but no successor had been appointed. Such a relationship could not continue for long.

Bishop Breyfogel proposed the appoinment of Rev. William Haines Kindt, the son of Rev. A. Kindt, a pastor in the East Pennsylvania Conference. W. H. Kindt had been granted his deacon's orders by the Methodist Episcopal Church. Prior to his being considered for the principalship of Schuylkill, he had served as a school supervisor in Salt Lake City, Utah. Through the influence of Bishop Breyfogel, he had applied for a ministerial appointment in the East Pennsylvania Conference at the conference session of 1897.

The resolution which was passed by the Executive Committee was to "accept Bishop Breyfogel's appointment of Prof. W. H. Kindt as preacher in charge of the Fredericksburg and Lickdale Circuit with the implied condition that he also serve as principal de facto of Schuylkill Seminary, at a salary of \$300, of which amount the East Pennsylvania Conference Missionary Society is to pay \$150 and the circuit of which he is pastor, as much of the balance as it can raise, and the trustees of the seminary the remainder."

The advertisement of Schuylkill Seminary in the East Pennsylvania Conference Journal of 1898 indicates that W. H. Kindt had earned an A.M. degree. No record remains of the source of this degree. It may have been earned through correspondence courses, which was quite possible during this period. His activities prior to his acceptance of the principalship seem to have permitted no opportunity for the pursuit of the necessary college training which would have been required to earn a master's degree in residence.

W. I. Miller was of the opinion that he was largely selfeducated, having procured some formal education at a number of schools.

Actually, Bishop Breyfogel had made arrangements for this solution to the seminary problem before the Executive Committee met. The Annual Conference had convened in February, at which time W. H. Kindt was assigned to the Fredericksburg-Lickdale Circuit. His acceptance as principal by the committee was a confirmation of Bishop Breyfogel's necessarily hasty action in conjuring up a successor for Professor Stein.

That W. H. Kindt was a brave and idealistic person is evident in the very fact that he agreed to accept the position. Conditions were bad, morale was low and in addition to his duties as principal, Professor Kindt was assigned a two-point circuit. His work at the seminary was performed almost gratis, for the churches he served and the conference missionary society paid practically all of his salary.

Shortly after the official appointment of Principal Kindt on July 8, 1897, Prof. Omer Butler resigned from the faculty to return to the preaching ministry. At the same time, Mrs. Wieand again declared her intention to resign, although the trustees persuaded her to remain until they could find someone to take her place. On the credit side of the ledger, Miss Ada G. Phillips, a music teacher at Lickdale, was elected to the faculty.

Rev. Wilson I. Miller, for many years a teacher and registrar at Schuylkill and later at Albright College in Reading, was acquainted with W. H. Kindt. Prior to Professor Miller's death, he had informed the writers that Principal Kindt was a vigorous person and genuinely sincere. He worked very hard and proposed many innovations. He had a tendency in his enthusiasm to be very blunt and outspoken, and for this reason aroused antagonism in many quarters.

During his administration and until the year 1901, no catalogs were issued by the seminary; thus it is not possible to discover much about student enrollment or courses offered. Instruction in German had ceased when Professor Stein left, and Principal Kindt urged that it be restored. His suggestion was heartily endorsed by the Atlantic Conference. Whether this was done is not known. According to the church papers there were 36 students at the school this year, which was a considerable loss in numbers.

Two positive developments took place in this school year. The first was the organization of a Schuylkill Seminary Ladies' Auxiliary, whose chief purpose was to raise funds among "the sisters of the East Pennsylvania Conference," in order to beautify and improve the buildings and grounds. This organization was heartily endorsed and approved by the seminary trustees, and proved to be of very valuable aid to the school.

The second development was the organization of a "Summer School of Christian Culture and Christian Development," to be held each year in July at the seminary for the ministry and laity of the conference. Its major purpose was to provide Bible study and courses of training for the development of the Christian life. Bishop Breyfogel was selected as the first director of this conference, held the week "directly after July 6, 1898." A committee was appointed to work with the bishop and the planning began with great enthusiasm. This program was to be continued for many years, and served as a valuable avenue for the advertising of the seminary among the church members of the conference.

Prof. W. H. Kindt had been appointed as principal de facto, and was never elected to a de jure relationship. At the 1898 session of the East Pennsylvania Conference, he was granted his elder's orders. Sometime before July of the same year, he resigned from the principalship, for when the trustees met on July 11, they recommended that "the action of the Executive Committee in accepting Professor Kindt's resignation be ratified." Unfortunately, no such recommendation is recorded in the minutes of the Executive Committee. Nevertheless, Professor Kindt left the school in July and in the conference journal of 1899 his address is given as Port Jervis, New York. This was a preaching charge included within the domain of the East Pennsylvania Conference and W. H. Kindt was sent there as the pastor of that church. For many years he continued to serve as a minister of the East Pennsylvania Conference. He died July 14, 1919 at 51 years of age.

#### Principal C. W. Hensel-July, 1898-June, 1900

C. W. Hensel, A.B., B.D., the son of an Evangelical minister in the Ohio Conference, was elected principal of Schuylkill Seminary July 11, 1898 at a salary of \$350 plus board. It was during this period that the school reached its lowest ebb and some members of the conference were of the opinion that it should cease operations. Mrs. Sallie Fenstermacher of Ocean Grove, New Jersey, a student at the school during this period reported to the writers that for the first six months of Professor Hensel's administration she and Harvey Kline from Easton were the only students in attendance. After that the group increased until it numbered about 30 for the spring term of 1899. She was the only music student under Miss Ada Phillips.

According to the testimony of Prof. W. I. Miller, C. W. Hensel was an excellent teacher but lacked in administrative ability.

The disorganized state of affairs at Fredericksburg is reflected in the trustee and Executive Committee minutes. In August of 1898 the specific motion was made that the Executive Committee meet each month. The record shows that they convened only five times in thirty months. A constant worry was to keep the school running somehow. When Mrs. Wieand finally retired as preceptress in December, 1898, Rev. T. L. Wentz and Mrs. Wentz were appointed to succeed her, the former to take her place as instructor and the latter as preceptress. This arrangement did not prove satisfactory and in 1899, Mrs. Hensel was appointed preceptress.

The only two bright spots in the picture were the financial aid of L. D. Krause of Allentown, who had been elected to the trustee board and was of great help in keeping the bills paid, and the success of another Summer School of Christian Culture under the supervision of Bishop Bowman.

The teaching staff was quite unstable. Miss Phillips remained as teacher of music for another year, and Rev. F. M. Gingrich came to the aid of Principal Hensel in April of 1900. Wilson I. Miller, a first-year student at the seminary, taught some of the elementary subjects to earn part of his board and tuition. Rev. T. L. Wentz aided in the teaching of English for a period of three months. Miss Edith Payne came to teach commercial subjects shortly before Principal Hensel resigned.

Despite the deplorable state of affairs, the trustees of the seminary refused to concede defeat. Certain of their actions during this time are humorous in retrospect, yet reflect an undaunted optimism. For instance, the trustees voted in July of 1899 that a theological department be organized, and the Executive Committee was instructed to prepare a prospectus for the same. The prospectus was not printed, but when the Atlantic Conference heard of the possibility, they sent a delegation to the next meeting of the Executive Committee, and stated that "they were under instruction to say that if the seminary authorities organize a theological department affording instruction in German as well as in English, they can count on the support and patronage of the Atlantic Conference."

Several attempts to procure teachers for the school proved to be dismal failures, but the trustees merely listed the rejections and continued their search.

The failure of the trustees to meet regularly and the obvious lack of routine in the recorded proceedings was no doubt due to the fact that the strong guiding hand of Bishop Breyfogel was missing, as he was in Europe at the time engaged in his episcopal duties as presiding officer of the conference sessions in Germany.

The students who were in attendance at Fredericksburg were not concerened with the problems of administration. They behaved as students normally do. They soon discovered that Principal Hensel was not a disciplinarian, and took advantage of the fact. This was the day of water battles, for the men rooming on the third floor found that there was considerable diversion in throwing water from the upper story windows on unsuspecting classmates below. Since the authorities were so few, and these so busy, there was little danger of detection.

As usual, the imperishable Philaletheans continued to meet, and to debate the weighty subjects of the day.

Under the pressure of too many duties and inadequate assistance, Principal Hensel found it impossible to continue. He presented his resignation to the board of trustees in June, 1900, to take effect after the conclusion of the school term.

#### Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, Principal de Jure

There are no trustee board minutes recorded from July 31, 1899 until February 28, 1901. The Executive Committee minutes indicate that they did not convene from May 21, 1900 (when they decided to rent the "west-side" cottage for \$6 per month) until September 13 of the same year.

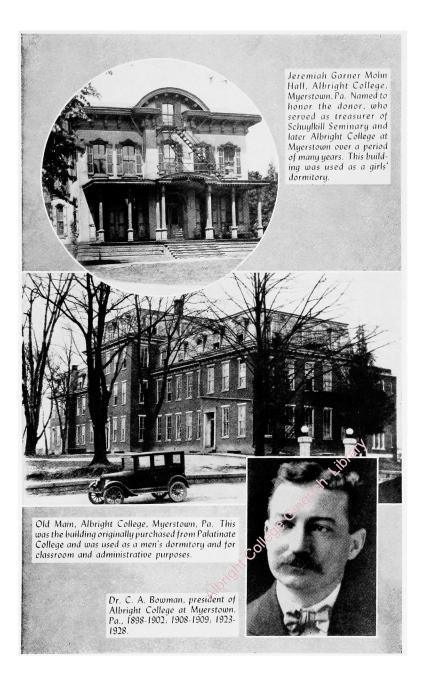
The latter date was the time when Bishop Breyfogel returned from Europe to Reading. He was greeted at the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Depot by three disturbed members of the Schuylkill Seminary Executive Committee, Revs. W. A. Leopold and T. L. Wentz, and I. S. Spatz. They no doubt informed him of the unfortunate conditions which prevailed at Fredericksburg, and a meeting was called on the spot. The committee immediately elected Bishop Breyfogel principal de jure, which position he kept until the committee convened again on November 5.

Instructions were given to W. A. Leopold to visit the seminary, to make all necessary arrangements and preparations for the opening of the new school term, and to purchase all needed supplies. The business completed, the meeting adjourned and presumably the good bishop could then return to his home.

#### Principal F. M. Gingrich—November, 1900 to March, 1901

Rev. Felix M. Gingrich was appointed principal of Schuylkill Seminary by action of the Executive Committee on November 5, 1900. He and Dr. J. Warren Klein enjoy the distinction today of sharing honors as the only two living former heads of Albright College or its predecessors. His son, Dr. Felix Wilbur Gingrich, is co-author of this volume.

Rev. F. M. Gingrich, a native of South Annville Township, Pennsylvania, after his preliminary education, entered Lebanon Valley College. He transferred to North Western College in 1897 and was granted his A.B. degree in 1898. He then returned to the East Pennsylvania Conference where he was assigned the Annville-Lickdale Circuit as his pastorate, at the Annual Conference session of 1899. He was married the next year. It was while he was serving this charge that the seminary trustees called on Rev. Mr. Gingrich to assist Principal Hensel in the work at Fredericksburg. He assisted in the teaching of Latin and Greek and other subjects from April until the completion of the school term in June, 1900.





Actually the seminary had no principal during the summer months of 1900, since Principal Hensel had resigned. Immediately upon the return of Bishop Breyfogel from Europe, he was elected to that position until at the next meeting of the Executive Committee Rev. Mr. Gingrich was elected to replace him.

F. M. Gingrich and his wife moved to the seminary building in September of 1900, rooming on the first floor. There were only three teachers at the school during his administration. Miss Bessie Dubs, who had graduated with the class of 1900 (June), remained as teacher of music. Miss Edith E. Payne continued as teacher of commercial subjects. Professor Gingrich taught beginners Greek and Latin, algebra, astronomy and all other subjects that needed to be taught. In addition, of course, he had the full responsibilities of his assignment as the pastor of the Annville-Lickdale circuit.

There is some disagreement about the number of students at the seminary during this period. Reports sent to the church paper after this time state that there were only seven students at the school when W. F. Teel was elected principal in 1901. By actual count this was not the case, for those who were in attendance can account for sixteen persons in November of 1900, which number was increased in the early months of 1901 when day students from the vicinity enrolled.

Principal Gingrich was paid a salary of \$575, plus board and room. During his term of office the Philalethean Literary Society was quite active. His duties were legion, for in addition to his pastoral duties and the classes he taught, he had full administrative responsibility for the institution, was purchasing agent, dean, registrar and general factotum.

One of F. M. Gingrich's special projects during his term of office was the building of a bridge across the spream of water at the foot of the campus. For this purpose he solicited funds in the community. The students did the work when they had leisure to do so.

The student group, while small was quite normal in measure of animal spirit. Mrs. Gingrich recalls how some of the male students occasionally gave vent to their over abundance of energy by running full tilt through the first floor corridors pushing a lawn mower. Principal Gingrich was at times confronted with advisory problems by students who had strange concepts of higher education. One young man matriculated who planned to stay only two terms because of financial limitations. He had mapped out his schedule, for the first semester, therefore, by including one freshman, one sophomore, one junior and one senior course. Finally he was persuaded to see how such a program was impossible, and he accepted the schedule as prescribed in a regular curriculum, and remained at the school until he graduated.

Principal Gingrich desired to return to full-time work in the pastorate and presented his resignation to the trustee board to take effect at the time of the Annual Conference session, February, 1901.

#### The Annual Conference of 1901

When the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association convened beginning February 28, 1901, at Norristown, Pennsylvania, perhaps the only person with genuine faith in the future of Schuylkill Seminary was Bishop S. C. Breyfogel. He saw the need for a good school in the east, and somehow believed that with more real Christian faith and with adequate support and leadership, the school could develop into a worthy center of Christian culture. He believed in an educated ministry, and it was in part through his influence that the conference in 1900 adopted a resolution stating "that no young preacher shall be received into the itinerancy of this conference unless he has passed a two years' course for preachers in Schuylkill Seminary or its equivalent elsewhere."

The first day of the Annual Conference session, the trustees of the seminary held a special meeting at the home of a Mr. Stritzinger. Bishops Breyfogel and Bowman, Revs. W. A. Leopold, I. F. Heisler and T. L. Wentz, Messrs. L. H. Yeager and W. W. Bowman were present. Principal Gingrich's resignation was accepted with regrets. A committee was immediately appointed, consisting of Bishop Breyfogel, Rev. T. L. Wentz and Rev. W. A. Leopold whose duty was "to find a principal." The committee was to report back to the trustee board, scheduled to reconvene at 4 p.m. of the next day.

Obviously, the designated committee was expected to find some candidate at the conference session, or to secure a lead through some conference member. One of the men contacted on that memorable morning was Rev. J. Warren Klein, then minister of the conference church at Norristown. He was asked, as a former student of Schuylkill, whether he would be interested in accepting the principalship. Rev. Mr. Klein declined the invitation, pleading lack of experience and necessary training. He, and others at the conference, were much impressed by another young minister of the conference, Warren Floyd Teel by name, who had recently returned to take a church in the East Pennsylvania Conference upon the completion of his college education. He had been appointed to his first charge at Pen Argyl, where his eight-month ministry indicated that he was a person of unusual talent and gave promise of a most successful future.

The special committee, on the basis of such strong recommendation, approached Rev. Mr. Teel and offered him the principalship. He was not at all convinced that he was able to take so responsible a position. After strong persuasion, however, he did agree to accept a teaching position at Fredericksburg, provided that Rev. C. B. Bowman, a personal friend of his and another promising young conference minister, would also teach at the school.

When the trustees reconvened at 4 p.m., March 1, Revs. W. F. Teel and C. B. Bowman were duly elected to the teaching staff of Schuylkill Seminary.

A principal was needed, and the committee assigned the task of finding one continued to urge W. F. Teel to accept the position. It was apparent that he would not take the assignment lightly, and this attitude no doubt served an excellent purpose in convincing the trustees that it was indeed a serious business. When the committee pledged their complete support to the school and promised to make it a matter of major concern in the conference, Rev. Mr. Teel finally accepted the nomination.

On March 4, the fifth day of the Annual Conference session, in 1901, Warren Floyd Teel was elected principal of Schuylkill Seminary at a salary of \$400 per year, plus room and board. The same day, the name of Prof. Thomas Stein again appears in the minutes, for the executive committee was instructed to engage him once again as a teacher. Professor Stein was approached but declined the offer.

Meeting again on March 5, the trustees elected Rev. C. B. Bowman principal of the theological department (not yet organized) at the same salary as that promised to W. F. Teel. That this action of the trustee board in 1901 was to mark the beginning of a new era for Schuylkill Seminary is a matter of record, although the trustees and conference members were not aware of this fact at once. It was to take years of consecrated service on the part of Principal Teel, and many personal sacrifices of time, energy and money, to weld the school into an institution worthy of its founders and of rich promise for the future.

#### Principal Warren Floyd Teel—1901-1932

Warren Floyd Teel was born April 11, 1868, at Martin's Creek, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, the son of Amos and Anna (McFall) Teel. After completing his elementary education in the community of his birth, he learned the milling trade and was successfully engaged in that business for nine years.

He was converted to the Christian faith in the Ackermanville Evangelical Church. For him that meant the committal of his whole life unreservedly to God. Thereafter his major aim in life was to discover God's will for his life.

Through the influence of Rev. Mr. H. C. Lilly, his pastor, and after much personal prayer and meditation, Warren Teel was assured that he had been called to the Christian ministry. Despite the promise of a successful business career, he began his preparation immediately for the work to which he felt he had been called. Entering North Western College, Naperville, earning his board and tuition through all sorts of labor, he graduated with a Ph.B. degree in 1900. The same year he began his ministry at Pen Argyl. He faced the difficult decision, after only eight months of a very successful ministry, of choosing between an assured success in the pastorate, or a dubious future in a church school which was almost defunct. Through faith and prayer he chose the more difficult task. History indicates that Warren Floyd Teel's faith, like Abraham's, was justified.

Throwing all his energies into the work, Principal Teel gradually won the support of a reluctant conference. He won friends for the school, solicited funds, secured students, improved the faculty, revised the curriculum, and raised the academic standards of the institution. Through his influence, the school was moved again to the city of Reading. New buildings were constructed, the original campus enlarged, more adequate facilities were provided. Eventually the institution was raised to college grade with an enrollment of close to 500 students and received recognition as a fully accredited school under the influence of Warren Teel, the president of Schuylkill College, later president of the merged Albright College.

In spite of these heavy responsibilities, Warren Teel found time for self-improvement. He did graduate work at Cornell University, Harvard University and at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1914 he was awarded the master of arts degree by the University of Pennsylvania and the degree of doctor of divinity by Franklin and Marshall College. The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by Lebanon Valley College in June, 1931. In 1927 and again in 1931 he travelled abroad, the latter time as the Reading delegate to the Rotary Convention in Vienna.

He held important civic posts and became a prominent leader in church affairs, holding chairmanships of various general church committees. The city of Reading honored him as one of its most valued citizens, calling upon him whenever important tasks needed to be performed.

On August 5, 1906, he married Bessie J. Dubs, of Rebersburg, the daughter of Charles and Ellen (Mallory) Dubs. She had formerly been an instructor in music at Schuylkill Seminary, Fredericksburg. Together, they reared a fine family.

The pressure of manifold responsibilities eventually sapped the strength of this dedicated servant of Christian education, and he died quite suddenly on July 12, 1932, at 64 years of age. His life had been given unreservedly to the institution he had guided to new life and vigor through 31 years of struggle. The alumni of Albright College and the church owe this consecrated Christian educator a debt they can never fully repay.

## The Last Year at Fredericksburg

The first year of Principal Teel's administration was destined to be the last year for the school at Fredericksburg.

When the young administrator arrived at the school in March of 1901, conditions were at low ebb. After the resignation of F. M. Gingrich it was believed by many that the school would be abandoned and only a few students were in residence. Finding many rooms in poor condition, the new principal took broom in hand and swept them clean. This was an omen of things to come, for with the same kind of genius for doing what needed to be done, W. F. Teel set about the task of breathing new life into the school.

Possessed of an undaunted optimism himself, the principal projected this spirit to his colaborers. The faculty consisted of Rev. Charles B. Bowman, principal of the theological department and professor of classics and theology, Rev. Wilson I. Miller, a student at the time, who also taught history, Miss Edith E. Payne, principal of the commercial department, and Miss Bessie J. Dubs, B.M., a graduate of Schuylkill, class of 1900. Floyd Treslar and Walton S. Kamble, both students, earned their way as the stewards for the school.

Professor Bowman had earned both A.M. and B.D. degrees at Drew Theological Seminary. Later he was to teach sociology at North Western College and still later he was elected head of the department of sociology at Muhlenberg College, which position he held until retirement.

There was no preceptress for the year 1901, and none was needed, for the only girls in attendance were day students from Fredericksburg.

Immediate steps were taken to set up revised curricula. Wisely, the course offerings were simplified and the curricula reduced. A classical course (Latin-scientific), an English scientific course and a course in music comprised the program of regular seminary students in the collegiate department. For ministerial students, a two-year theological course was organized. A few classes in commercial subjects were offered, but not a complete curriculum.

This curtailment of subjects made it possible for the faculty to concentrate in the areas of their specialties, and gave them sufficient time to prepare their work.

A catalog was issued for the year 1901-1902, after a lapse in publication of several years. This catalog reveals the first major changes in the school program since the institution began.

The school year was now divided into three terms, the first began on September 11 and closed December 17, 1901, the second term started January 1, 1902 and concluded March 25, the third term opened March 27 and continued to June 15, when the annual examinations were given.

Course offerings listed in the catalog of 1901-1902 appear to be quite similar to what might be found in many high schools of today. No longer are specific texts mentioned and the subjects are presented in simpler terminology. The three-year classical course is outlined as follows:

#### Freshman Class

#### First Term

1 list 1 cilli	
Latin	inductive method
Mathematics	higher arithmetic
History	
	grammar and composition
Science	
	one hour a week

#### Second Term-the same as above

Third Term-the same as above excepting the substitution of physiology for geography.

#### Sophomore Class

#### First Term

Latin	Cicero's Orations and Latin composition
Greek	inductive method
Mathematics	complete algebra
History	
English	rhetoric
	one hour a week

	Second Term—the same as above
Third Term—the same as above excepting	
English	rhetoric, composition and declamation

# Junior Class

Latin	<u>io</u>	Virgil's Aeneid
Latin	Memorabilia or Greek	New Testament
Mathematics	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	geometry, plane
History		church history
Bible		•

#### Second Term

Latin	Virgil
GreekXenephon's [sic] Memorabilia or Greek New Te	
Mathematics	ry, solid
Sciencenatural ph	ilosophy
Bibleone hour	a week

#### Third Term

Latin	
Greek	
Mathem	naticsgeometry, solid
Science	
Bible	

#### Senior Class

#### First Term

Latin	Horace's Odes
Greek	Homer's Iliad
Philosophy	
Mathematics	
English	literature
Bible	one hour a week

#### Second Term

Latin	Livy, Selections
Greek	Sophocles' Antigone
Philosophy	
	orations and essay
Bible	one bour a week
Dhilosophy	Third Term
Uhilogophy	anterstand and a second s

#### Third Term

Philosophy	logic, deductive and inductive
Greek	Demosthenes, Selections
	The Study of Society
	ethics
	one hour a week
	Unit nous a week

There were changes made also in the board and tuition rates during this year. All costs were reduced considerably. The total expenses for a year in the classical course totaled \$149.50 as compared to \$173.70 in previous years. The Latin scientific course was

lowered from \$169.70 to \$146.60; English scientific from \$165.70 to \$142.80; common school branches from \$161.70 to \$139. Special charges for the use of piano or organ for practice and for studies not included in the regular curriculum remained approximately the same. Visitors could still find boarding rates quite inexpensive at the seminary. Breakfast or supper was  $15\phi$  and dinner  $20\phi$ ; a day's boarding and a nights lodging could be had for  $60\phi$ .

Rules and regulations remained strict, especially with respect to the segregation of the sexes, but no longer were they stated in such lengthy detail as in previous years and one may detect a measure of relaxation from the rigid standards of the past. The statement that "no lady student is allowed to leave the town limits without special permission," is a far cry from the days when no lady student could step off the campus unchaperoned.

The average attendance for the year 1901-1902 was 37, according to the catalog. This was not a large student enrollment but was definitely an improvement. Each year hereafter attendances increased.

#### The Theological Department

The theological department under Prof. C. B. Bowman was well supplied with students, aided, no doubt, by the new conference ruling requiring two years of theological training for all "young ministers" before they could qualify for itinerancy. Twenty-four of the thirty-seven students at the school were enrolled in this department. The requirements in this curriculum were flexible, permitting the substitution of other subjects "equivalent to those prescribed in the theological course."

Conditions for admission to the theological department were also flexible. The catalog states "a seminary course should precede the theological but as circumstances may render that impossible, applicants will be admitted to this department after passing a satisfactory examination in the following studies: arithmetic, geography, grammar, United States history, general history, and rhetoric. This department is open to all who believe themselves called of God to the office of the Christian ministry."

Another benefit of this course of instruction was that tuition was free, excepting a charge of \$8.50 per term for incidentals. Room and board rates were identical with those of the collegiate department. It was in 1899 that the first resolution was passed to establish a theological curriculum at the seminary, but the first year such arrangements were made and carried out was in 1901-1902 under Prof. C. B. Bowman.

Free tuition in the theological department was provided in imitation of many other schools where such was the rule. A large proportion of the clergy came from homes of modest or very low incomes and the future salaries of ministers rarely made it possible for them to repay large debts. The church now wanted an educated clergy, and thus had to give aid toward this end.

The East Pennsylvania Conference had established a fund for the education of theological students at the annual conference of 1899. Miss Esther C. Breyfogel was responsible for the inauguration of the program. She sent a letter to the conference which read: "On behalf of the young people of our conference who are practically interested in this work, I venture to lay upon your table for acceptance the sum of one hundred dollars as the beginning of a Schuylkill Seminary Fund for the Education of Candidates for the Ministry, the money to be employed in a manner agreeable to your superior wisdom. If this act of ours meets with your approval, there will be more to follow." This fund continued to grow, and made it possible for the seminary to give aid to many candidates for the Christian ministry.

#### Summer School of Christian Culture

The Summer School of Christian Culture, begun in July, 1898, had continued with considerable success during the darkest days at Fredericksburg. It was a ten-day conference held early in July on the campus of the school. All the school facilities were available for the conferees. The 1901-1902 catalog states that "Anyone desiring to combine Christian culture with recreation will find these ten days devoted to Bible study, lectures and sermons by able men, to be of inestimable value. No place is more congenial to the pleasureseeker. The young people, especially of the East Pennsylvania Conference, will find this a most delightful summer resort."

Pictures from this period indicate that large crowds of people, ministers and laymen, young and old, came to share this summer assembly program. It served a double purpose, providing Christian education for many who had little opportunity to hear lectures or share in careful Bible study, and keeping the members of the conference area conscious of the existence of their educational institution.

#### **Degrees** Awarded

The record of the alumni in the catalogs from 1901 to 1907 indicates a five-year lapse of graduates, from 1895 to 1900. Later catalogs correct this by noting that H. E. Hildt had been awarded a B.S. degree in 1899. Actually, Hildt did not share in graduation exercises that year, since none were held, but the trustee board minutes indicate that he had finished his work in June of that year, and they therefore voted him a diploma as of July 31, 1899.

Regular commencement programs began once more when Principal Teel took over. There were five graduates in the class of 1900, including Bessie J. Dubs, who remained at the seminary as director of music. Two men were awarded diplomas in the class of 1901.

Principal Teel took over the reins of Schuylkill Seminary immediately after the annual conference of 1901. Rev. F. M. Gingrich remained on hand to render whatever aid he could until the program was running smoothly. The school began to revive, and when another school year began, the renewed interest of the conference combined with the full-time service of two young men of considerable ability, yielded results. Since Principal Teel and Prof. C. B. Bowman could devote the entire summer to the recruiting of students and the improvement of the school property, the fall term of 1901 began with restored hope and confidence.

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### CHAPTER VII Schuylkill Seminary and College, 1902-1929

#### Schuylkill Seminary Returns to Reading

Although the seminary at Fredericksburg began to show signs of rejuvenation under the leadership of Warren F. Teel, there were many East Pennsylvania Conference Association leaders, Principal Teel included, who sincerely doubted that the school would grow to a position of prominence at that location.

Their reasons were several and sound. One of the most basic causes of dissatisfaction with Fredericksburg was its isolation. It is true that earlier this was considered to be an advantage, but the idea of a peaceful rural setting away from the sinful city no longer carried so much weight in the light of experience. A large city provided cultural advantages small communities could not afford. Furthermore, transportation facilities were always available. When Schuylkill Seminary had removed to Fredericksburg, one reason was that it would have direct railroad connections to large centers of population. The Boston and Blue Mountain Railroad had printed an elaborate map illustrating the proposed route, which began at Boston, came directly south of the Blue Mountain through Fredericksburg and reached the Susquehanna a few miles above Harrisburg. The right of way had been secured and the road-bed graded through Fredericksburg in 1881. This venture, however, never was completed. The competitive struggle for control of railroads caused the abandonment of the Boston and Blue Mountain Railroad before ties and rails were laid, and Fredericksburg remained without rail connections.

Another factor in the abandonment of the Fredericksburg site was the lack of interest in the school on the part of the townspeople. In the days of Col. J. H. Lick, enthusiasm was high. After the school division, the natural sympathies of the citizens favored the school at Myerstown. In a large city, the loss of some support is not too damaging. The reverse is true, in a small homogeneous community.

This last mentioned factor was probably the most important one. Principal Teel and his supporters saw that if the school were to grow rapidly it would require the interest and support of a large number of people. The Evangelical Association by itself had never been in a position to supply the amounts of money needed for the development of a thriving institution. No large endowment funds had yet been gathered. The gifts from the church people had barely served to meet the current running expenses. A large city, however, in which civic pride could be developed, would provide financial resources eventually far beyond what could be expected in a small community.

According to the testimony of Dr. J. Warren Klein, these aforementioned opinions were expressed at the Annual Conference session at Norristown in February of 1901, when Warren F. Teel was elected to the principalship. The result of these considerations led a number of the conference leaders to speculate about another location for the school. It was quite natural for them to turn their eyes toward the city of Reading, the former location of the seminary, one of the largest cities in Pennsylvania, a strong Evangelical center and a wealthy industrial area.

#### Selwyn Hall

A fortunate combination of circumstances led to the eventual purchase of a property in the northeast section of the city of Reading as the new location for Schuylkill Seminary. Following the annual conference of 1901, J. Warren Klein had been sent to Reading as the pastor of Immanuel Church. W. A. Boas, a former Schuylkill Seminary trustee, was a member of his congregation and superintendent of the Sunday school. Bishop Breyfogel was Boas' sonin-law.

An unknown friend had advised Boas that Selwyn Hall, formerly an Episcopal Diocesan School, abandoned in 1895, could be purchased at a very reasonable price. Both W. F. Teel and J. Warren Klein were of the opinion that the city of Reading was the most logical place for the seminary. When Rev. Mr. Klein heard of the property at the northeast extremity of the city, he advised his friend, Principal Teel, and one afternoon in 1902 J. W. Klein, W. A. Boas, W. F. Teel and C. B. Bowman went to examine the site. The main building was overgrown with weeds and the windows boarded. A window was broken through and the unofficial committee entered the building. Despite the dust and the flutter of disturbed bats, the group was impressed with the possibilities. The buildings were solidly constructed of brick and the property included about four acres of land. One of the party went to the nearest telephone and summoned Bishop Breyfogel to give his opinion. He too was favorably disposed toward the location and thought it advisable to make inquiries regarding the possible purchase of the property for Schuylkill Seminary.

Jarvis and Eliza J. Mason had purchased the property at a sheriff's foreclosure as a land investment and had shown no interest in the preservation of the buildings. The condition of Selwyn Hall reflected the lack of care. When Rev. I. F. Heisler visited the place with some fellow trustees he fell into a pit in the Selwyn Hall basement and broke his left leg. Rev. Mr. Heisler was short of stature and quite heavy and very obviously bow-legged. In later years he used to remark with typical humor that Schuylkill Seminary had "straightened him out" on the left side and had given him a course in physical therapy.

The conference session of 1902 was over when Bishop Breyfogel and the original four visitors to the Selwyn Hall property came to a mutual agreement that this was an excellent location for the seminary. They feared that others might purchase the place before the next Annual Conference. As a matter of fact, another potential buyer was interested in securing it for a beer garden for it was beautifully located at the edge of town, nestled at the foot of Mt. Penn, with very lovely shade trees all about.

Bishop Breyfogel acted quickly. First, an option on the property was secured, then the Bishop called a special conference session at Reading on July 1, 1902. A majority of the ministers of the conference came to Reading, visited the proposed site and ratified its purchase. Immediate steps were taken to borrow the necessary funds and the buildings and land were secured for \$7500. A trustee board meeting was held at Selwyn Hall, August 29, 1902, where the following action was recorded: "Whereas a majority of the voting members of the East Pennsylvania Conference have, to the extent of their authority in the premises (sic), advised, instructed and ordered that a school be opened this fall in the buildings formerly known as Selwyn Hall in the city of Reading, therefore, *Resolved*, that we as trustees open a school on the 15th of September, 1902, at the place mentioned above, the 17th of September to be the day of the formal opening." This action could have been questioned by the conference members, for it was most irregular, and involved a financial investment not ratified by Annual Conference. At the Annual Conference session of 1903, however, the necessity for speed in this matter was recognized and the transfer of Schuylkill Seminary to the new site was duly approved.

#### A Brief History of the New School Property

The original mansion (now called Selwyn Hall) was built by Jonathan Deininger in the summer of 1836 and was named Linden Hall. Deininger had married Mary Elizabeth Muhlenberg, greatgranddaughter of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, the patriarch of the Lutheran Church in America. This socially prominent marriage took place on June 4, 1834, and the young couple spent two years abroad on a wedding trip, spending most of that time in Dresden, Saxony. When they returned in the early part of the summer, 1836, they occupied a home on Penn Street above Second, while Linden Hall was being built. They moved into their new home in the fall of 1836. It was a lovely home built in the colonial style of the American Georgian period. The present building has been modified considerably, but the main characteristics of the original structure remain. The oldest extant pictures of the mansion show a front porch with white pillars supporting a portico, white shutters at every window, and two large fireplace chimneys extending above the roof of the main parlor.

E. Jonathan Deininger, a grand-nephew of Jonathan, sent the information given above to Dr. J. Warren Klein when the latter was president of Albright College. Unfortunately Mary Elizabeth Muhlenberg did not live long after the birth of her son, having died on February 21, 1838, when only thirty-two years of age.

Linden Hall, called the "Deininger Mansion" by the citizenry of Reading, must have been tenantless some time prior to 1875,<sup>1</sup> for a feature article in the Reading *Eagle* for July 3, 1910, reports that "previous to the purchase of the Deininger Mansion at the base of Mt. Penn in the North East suburb of Reading in 1874 for the Episcopal Diocesan School, the place had been leased by David P. Lash, who conducted it as a public resort, which became quite pop-

<sup>1.—</sup>See A. S. Jones, Scrap Book No. 15, Historical Society of Berks County, Article "Deininger Mansion and Park," Reading Eagle, July 3, 1910.

ular." The article remarks that many citizens of Reading enjoyed the shade trees, used the "horizontal bars, dumb bells and Indian clubs" and had picnics on the property. It was a favorite resort for Fourth of July celebrations. Lash, of course, profited by the sale of various beverages.

Rev. Fred C. Wolf, Jr., an Episcopal clergyman and alumnus of Albright College, made a careful study of the next phase in the history of the Deininger estate.<sup>1</sup> In September of 1875 (contrary to the previous quotation from the Reading *Eagle*) the Episcopal Diocese of Central Pennsylvania purchased the Deininger Mansion at a cost of \$14,860, of which \$5,000 was pledged by the vestry of Christ Church, Reading, for use as a boys' school. The leading spirit in this venture was the Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, first Bishop of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania and a resident of Reading. At 11 o'clock on Thursday, October 7, 1875, the Episcopal Diocesan School for Boys was formally opened, with Bishop Howe officiating, in former Linden Hall.

The name "Selwyn Hall," first used as the official designation of the diocesan school in an advertisement in 1883, was selected by Bishop Howe. It was chosen to honor George Augustus Selwyn, first bishop of New Zealand and bishop of Lichfield, who preached the sermon at the convention at which the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania was organized and at which Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe was first elected bishop of that diocese. Bishop Howe and Bishop Selwyn had become close friends.

Selwyn Hall was comparable to a preparatory school, or academy. The costs were high; thus the student body was small and rather "exclusive." A picture of this period in the office of Miss Marie Kleppinger, secretary of Dr. H. V. Masters, portrays a group of Selwyn Hall cadets standing in formation before the Hall. The picture dates back to the year 1880.

The first changes made to the Deininger Mansion were those necessitated in the interior to make it usable as a school. In 1881 a playroom was outfitted in the basement. During the year 1881-1882, a dining room, dormitory and reading room were added in the rear of Selwyn Hall. During the summer of 1886, the building was fitted with steam pipes. A gas machine and fixtures were installed in 1887

<sup>1.-</sup>Fred C. Wolf, Jr., "Selwyn Hall School for Boys 1875-1895," The Historical Review of Berks County, Vol. XIV, No. 2, January, 1949.

so that halls and rooms might be lighted without the risk of fire which was always a hazard while oil lamps were being used.

The building now called the White Chapel Hall was completed in 1882 and served as a gymnasium and armory. The present second floor was not a part of the building as originally constructed. The addition of the second story was made in 1888. The original plan was to have a chapel on the second floor of this building, but the plans were changed. When completed in 1888 the first floor contained the headmaster's office on the left side of the vestibule and his recitation room on the right. The central part was a large school room, and two 15' by 15' school rooms were at the rear of the first floor. On the second floor, reached by two staircases, running from each side of the vestibule, was a dormitory for "36 fellows," together with two bathrooms in the rear and two large rooms for masters in the front. The building was named Howe Hall in honor of Bishop Howe. The same year, a chapel, a memorial to Rev. Joseph Turner, a former headmaster, was outfitted in the main building of Selwyn Hall. It was paid for by loyal alumni.

The final building which was added to the campus of Selwyn Hall was a gymnasium, since converted into the Albright Alumni Memorial Library. This was erected in the spring of 1892 and was equipped and ready for use in September of that year. It was a onestory brick structure and was connected with Howe Hall by a corridor.

The property was planted with beautiful trees when the Deiningers first built Linden Hall and some of the elm trees had been standing long before they purchased the land. Other trees were added during the Selwyn Hall period, a gift of the State of New York, and were probably planted about the year 1887.

Selwyn Hall closed its doors on February 14, 1895. The reasons for its failure were complex, but the major cause was lack of adequate funds. During its brief span of years it provided an excellent education for boys and produced some very worthy alumni. Among the distinguished graduates of Selwyn Hall are Admiral E. C. Kalbfus, U. S. Navy, Retired, and M. A. DeWolfe Howe, wellknown author.

From the period of 1895 until its purchase by Schuylkill Seminary, Selwyn Hall lay untenanted save for the time it was leased for use as a recreational center and beer garden. A deed in the office of the recorder of deeds of Berks County shows that Schuylkill Seminary bought the buildings of Selwyn Hall and somewhat more than four acres of land at Thirteenth and Exeter Streets, Reading, on June 23, 1902. The property was acquired from Jarvis and Eliza J. Mason for \$7,500. They had bought it at sheriff's sale for a mortgage of like amount which they held on the property.

#### Sale of the Fredericksburg Property

The property at Fredericksburg presented a problem. It had been abandoned by the seminary but remained the responsibility of either the seminary trustees or the East Pennsylvania Conference. The former took the initiative and made arrangements for a caretaker, Mr. Schaeffer of Fredericksburg, to live in the seminary building for \$6 per month. The cottages on the campus were rented to private parties, making it possible to realize a little income from the property. The trustees also maintained insurance on the Fredericksburg institution, although the coverage was reduced.

Each year the seminary property at Fredericksburg required the expenditure of funds for insurance, maintenance and the services of a caretaker. The rents from the former professors' homes did not even cover the insurance fees, and since the buildings were no longer used for school purposes, there were annual taxes to pay. It became increasingly clear that it was not wise for the trustees to bear the burden of the Fredericksburg property.

In 1906 an inquiry must have been made by an interested party who apparently was considering the possibility of using the buildings and campus at Fredericksburg for school purposes. The trustees authorized Principal Teel to sell it for \$7000 or to rent it at \$25 per month for the first two years, the rental to be increased after that to \$40 per month. At any time during the rental period the lessee was to be given the option to purchase the property at the specified selling price. This proposition never materialized.

At the executive committee meeting of August 13, 1907, M. C. Bressler of Freeland, Pa., was present at the request of Principal Teel, and offered to purchase the Fredericksburg property for \$3500. It was finally agreed to sell said property for that amount. Bressler was to pay \$500 down and the balance by April I, 1908. Until October 1, 1907, the cottage rentals were to be paid to Schuylkill Seminary, a 5% interest on the \$3000 was to be charged from September 1, 1907 to April 1, 1908, and the purchaser was also required to pay the real-estate commission to John Shirk of Fredericksburg, who was the agent responsible for the sale. The executive committee agreed to relieve Bressler of any expense incurred in securing a clear title to the Fredericksburg property. He used the building for a cigar factory.

This sale marked the end of an era, for the checkered career of Schuylkill Seminary at Fredericksburg was now past history indeed. Many of the alumni of Albright College were to recall those years in Lebanon County with mingled emotions of joy and regret, for it is always difficult to abandon an institution so filled with memories of educational adventure.

Few voices were raised in protest when the institution was moved from Fredericksburg to Reading. The townspeople seemed to be quite undisturbed in general. At the June commencement of 1902, however, one visiting alumnus predicted dire results if the school should be moved to "that sinkhole of sin and iniquity, the city of Reading." It was his opinion that Mt. Penn would one day "erupt like Vesuvius and consume that wicked city." Despite this prophecy, the seminary trustees acted with dispatch when they discovered Selwyn Hall, and thus far Mt. Penn has behaved quite decently.

#### Schuylkill Seminary at Selwyn Hall

The trustee board agreed in August of 1902 that the seminary was to be opened at Selwyn Hall on September 15, and that a formal dedicatory program should be held on September 17. According to the catalog of 1902-1903, the school actually began on September 16. The date of dedication was also changed. This was postponed until the week of February 26, 1903, when the annual East Pennsylvania Conference session convened in the city of Reading. It was considered expedient to dedicate Selwyn Hall when it was possible for all the conference members to attend the services. Bishop Thomas Bowman presided at this simple program held on Saturday evening of the conference session. Representatives from the city were in attendance and Bishop Breyfogel prepared the dedicatory liturgy.

Principal W. F. Teel had stated that \$12,500 would be needed to purchase and make the necessary repairs to Selwyn Hall, and to have it ready for use. After the purchase was made, he and two colaborers, J. Warren Klein and C. B. Bowman canvassed the city of Reading for contributions, and by September, most of the money had already been secured.

Trustees and faculty gave valuable aid to the cause. They did some of the manual labor themselves. The trustees had agreed to install electric lighting, and Professors McHose and C. B. Bowman wired the buildings during the summer, for which labor the executive committee later awarded them \$5 each as "honoraria" for their devotion to the cause. This type of free-will labor continued, for on one occasion a date was set for the trustee board to cement the cellars of Selwyn Hall and the chapel. Professor Bowman secured the cement, the sand was donated by a loyal Evangelical, and the trustees and professors appeared in working clothes and completed the assignment.

The first years after the return to Reading were marked by constant attempts to improve the property and to build up the student enrollment. Both were accomplished through a new spirit of dedication and the gifts of many friends of the institution. The enrollment figures for the early years at Selwyn Hall tell a story of steady growth. In 1902 there were 64 students in attendance; 1903-80; 1904-84; 1905-86; 1906-108; 1907-115; 1908-161; 1909-159; 1910-161. Thus in a few years Schuylkill Seminary in Reading had surpassed by far the best years it had enjoyed at Fredericksburg.

#### The Faculty of 1902-1903

When the first term began in 1902 fifteen staff members were on hand to begin their work. Rev. Warren F. Teel was principal and professor of mental and moral philosophy. Rev. Charles B. Bowman served as principal of the theological department and professor of classics and theology. Rev. Edwin D. McHose was professor of physical and biological science and higher mathematics. Rev. Wilson I. Miller, a student, also taught in the preparatory department. Miss Eleanor V. Watkins taught elocution and English literature. Elmer W. Deck, a student, gave instruction in stenography and typewriting. The director of the school of music was Miss Urania Matz, and Miss Viola Johnson was professor of vocal music. Charles O. Heidler was physical instructor. Raymond K. Bowman, a student, taught mandolin and guitar and another student, Irwin Bretz, gave instruction in the violin. The librarian's duties were assumed by Harvey Harner, who was also a student. Prof. E. D. McHose acted as curator of the museum and Mrs. F. W. Solver served as matron. The duties of the preceptress were assumed by Mrs. Lucretia G. Bowman, wife of Professor C. B. Bowman. One A. G. Shuman was principal of the commercial department.

The majority of these faculty members did not remain at the school for very long. Two who served the seminary for many years were the Revs. Edwin D. McHose and Wilson I. Miller.

Professor Miller had gone to the Fredericksburg school as a student in 1900. His home was at Easton, Pa., where he had received his preliminary training. From his first year at Schuylkill until his graduation with an A.B. degree in 1904, he earned most of his expenses by assisting with the teaching. He had been received into the itinerancy of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association in 1900 and entered the active ministry after his graduation from Schuylkill Seminary. In 1908 he received an A.B. degree from Lafayette College, having continued part-time studies there while serving as a pastor. He returned to Schuylkill Seminary as professor of mathematics and registrar in 1920, earned an A.M. degree at Columbia University Teachers College in 1924 and was elected dean of Schuylkill College and professor of education in 1926. As an exchange professor of education, he served one year on the staff of Albright College in Myerstown in 1928 to act as a liaison officer prior to the college merger. He finished his educational career as professor of education and registrar at Albright College, Reading. He died on January 26, 1947.

Professor Miller was a dedicated person and a committed Christian. In all particulars he was faithful to his calling and served quietly but meticulously the cause of Christian higher education.

Edwin D. McHose was a native of Barnesville, Pa. When he was quite young, both of his parents died and he was sent to the Evangelical Orphanage at Flat Rock, Ohio, and completed his elementary education there. Subsequently, he took courses at the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago. Later he entered North Western College, where he graduated as valedictorian of his class in 1901. He took additional courses at Cornell University in 1903 and at Harvard University in 1904. Professor McHose joined the faculty at Schuylkill Seminary at Reading in 1902 and taught sciences there for ten years, serving also as vice principal of the school. In 1912 he resigned to accept a position as teacher in biology and physics at the Reading High School.

Professor McHose was a man of great energy and an excellent teacher. In the early years of the school at Reading he was as handy with the tools of manual labor as he was with a piece of chalk in the classroom. He and C. B. Bowman spent many hours, especially during the summer months, making repairs, doing electrical work and engineering the many improvements made to the buildings and grounds. For a number of years Professor McHose planted and cared for a "truck garden," in the plot of ground south of the gymnasium. The produce from this farming venture was canned during the summer for use in the dining hall during the school year. For this service he was paid a nominal fee by the seminary trustees. Usually E. D. McHose was at the forefront when new organizations were begun on the campus. He contributed frequently to The Narrator, the student publication begun in 1903 at the seminary. When he left the school the students and faculty conducted a farewell service in his honor and presented him with a Schofield Bible.

#### Student Life in Reading

Practically all the seminary students in 1902-1903 were boarding students, but the next year the picture changed when more than half of the student body was composed of day students from Reading. This large influx of young men and women who were at the school only a portion of the time raised some problems which were new to Schuylkill Seminary.

The participation in extra-curricular activities was no longer so inclusive as it had been in Fredericksburg. The Philalethean Literary Society continued to meet regularly but its decline was quite marked. Its members lamented the fact again and again, that so few of the students participated in the programs. The seminary librarian was still being elected from the members of this organization. After the first year in Reading, no mention is made again of the *Budget*, the literary production of the Philaletheans once regarded so highly by the group.

The Athletic Association, organized in 1886, continued active, and provided a program of intramural sports. They sponsored occasional contests in baseball and basketball with local teams. Some time was to pass, however, before the athletic program at Schuylkill was to achieve wide recognition on campus and in the city of Reading.

Each year a seminary glee club was organized and the members sang not only on campus, but in various churches. At first, these engagements were local but with the improvement of the organization, the glee club came to be a valuable means of advertising the school throughout the churches of the East Pennsylvania Conference, and later in many other areas as well.

The separate classes at the seminary began to organize in 1903, and thereafter became a valuable asset in developing school spirit. Competition between classes became quite keen. The freshmen had to struggle against all the upper classmen but came to expect a certain amount of "hazing" as an integral part of school life.

Each class chose its own motto and colors, elected officers, and held meetings. With the growth of an increased "class" consciousness, it was the habit for each group to have its own school song, usually written by a class member. Some of these songs were very well written and quite noble in sentiment, while others were rather juvenile.

A field day was held annually, the Wednesday of commencement week. A gala occasion, held out of doors on the campus, it provided a great deal of friendly competition in track and field sports. Faculty members frequently participated in these games, much to the pleasure of the students. Upon occasion, the serving of a picnic lunch outof-doors added to the good spirit of the program.

Students attended chapel each morning at 10 a.m., but it was no longer possible to require all the students to attend the same church on Sundays. The catalog stated: "Students must regularly attend the church and sabbath-school selected by their parents or by themselves. We greatly prize the high standard of morality maintained at Schuylkill Seminary." Since the student body now included many who were not members of the Evangelical Association, this course was inevitable. The size of the city and the wide possible choice in church preference made it impracticable to keep any kind of Sunday attendance record. Most of the students, however, attended church and Sunday School and many attended the mid-week prayer services as well, which were held on campus.

The girls roomed in Selwyn Hall, and the boys on the second floor of the chapel. Each group was supervised by a resident professor, or in the case of the girls, a preceptress and matron. Intoxicating beverages and tobacco were frowned upon. The former only rarely created a problem, but if the student publications are correct, the use of tobacco by the men was never successfully combatted. Some of the young men from the farms had learned to chew, and while smoke could be detected rather readily, it was a far greater problem to check up on a surreptitious "chaw."

Day students were away from the jurisdiction of the school when classes were over. It was practically impossible to apply rigid rules and regulations for their conduct when they were not on the campus. There were infrequent occasions when the conduct of a day student caused the administration some embarrassment.

The student body was small and the wonderful Christian attitude of Principal Teel and his staff tended to build strong ties of loyalty and affection in the school. This loyalty grew, and the institution became a community in the best sense, each member having a real measure of pride in its continued growth and improvement. It was again a "large family," with each member developing a sense of responsibility for the other. Above all, the Christian emphasis was primary, and teachers as well as students were aware of this fact.

#### The Narrator

Sometime in the year 1903, a student publication was begun which was named *The Narrator*. Copies of the first issues were not available to the writers, but according to the anniversary number of *The Narrator* published in February, 1911, the first editor was the Rev. Wilson I. Miller, '04, and the business manager was William H. Schneller, later a prominent lawyer in Catasauqua.

The Narrator was issued the fifteenth day of each month during the school year. It was printed in pamphlet form  $7'' \ge 10\frac{1}{2}''$ , and averaged 16 pages. It was typical of many college and high school publications of the period, and was paid for through advertisements and subscription. At first the subscription price was fifty cents a year, but later this was advanced to a dollar.

Included in the paper were stories, written by students or faculty members, poetry, school news, athletic news, exchanges, organizational and class reports and typical student humor. Occasionally a professor would send a descriptive letter from a distant place where he was visiting which would be faithfully printed. Dr. Robert J. Lau, one of the finest scholars ever to serve the school, sent in a series of articles concerning the Babylonian Tablets he had translated while at Columbia University.

Frequent laments were voiced by the editors who complained that students were not interested in "literary attainment." Then, as now, evidently, the contributors were few. Several of the editors of *The Narrator* were destined to become illustrious alumni. Two of these are Dr. Raymond Albright, later professor of church history at the Evangelical School of Theology, and now professor of church history at the Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass.; a second is Dr. Fred D. Wentzel, author and prominent leader in the Reformed Church. Dr. Wentzel also served for a time as a teacher at Schuylkill Seminary.

The Narrator was a valuable addition to school life, and recorded many facts in the history of the seminary which are not available from any other source.

One article in *The Narrator* tells of a custom which developed at Schuylkill which, fortunately, no longer exists. This was the selection each Spring of a "May King," chosen by the men from among the seniors. Usually the person selected had made himself unpopular, or rather, "popular in a peculiar way," and in consequence was chosen for the role. Until the evening set for the affair, the victim was kept unaware of his fate; then at the proper time he was captured, placed on a crude throne and paraded through the town (proper permission having been secured from the city authorities.) In the course of the trip the May King was showered with both abuse and garbage, then brought back to Sylvan Lake, at that time a shallow pond immediately behind Selwyn Hall, and thrown in. Thereafter all the participants jumped in too and a royal water battle ensued, while the ladies cheered the men on from the windows of their dormitory.

The townspeople did not always appreciate the occasions of the "Crowning of the May King," for their garbage buckets suffered considerable damage as a consequence. They carned to keep their garbage receptacles off the streets when the fateful day arrived.

The Narrator records mingled feelings on campus when World War I began. Some students were pointedly opposed to war, and others, especially after the time when former students were enlisted in the army, were of the opposite opinion. One long article excoriates the "German barbarians" and then declares that the German language should no longer be taught in American schools. While the former opinion was shared by many, the latter view was not very popular.

The only Schuylkill alumnus known to have died in action in this war was Corporal Charles E. Dorang, '17, of Pottstown, who was killed September 15, 1918, at Norroy, France. Dorang was an exceptionally fine young man, who exerted a strong Christian influence on the campus. The large magnolia tree beside the White Chapel was planted in his memory.

#### **Expansion of Course Offerings**

As has been mentioned, there were four basic curricula at the seminary in 1902. By 1903, additional courses were being offered. In that year there was a collegiate department which embraced the classical, Latin-scientific and English-scientific curricula. A department of music offered a three-year course in instrumental or vocal music, which included liberal arts subjects. The department of elocution and physical culture was advertised in the catalog, but no teacher had been secured as yet for the former and the latter was in charge of Charles Heidler, a student. The physical culture course was said to "embrace the most approved methods of educational and esthetical gymnastics, formulated from the three great systems of German, Swedish and French, or Delsarte." In later years all students were required to take physical culture classes, and were charged a small fee for the use of the gymnasium and instruction (\$1.00 at first, raised eventually to \$2.50 per term).

A commercial department was begun once more in 1903, to prepare young men and women for business. Shorthand and typing, then later (1904) bookkeeping was added. This curriculum developed gradually to include a wide variety of commercial subjects.

In the 1904-1905 catalog a course in fencing is listed for the first time. The cost was \$3 for twelve lessons. This course was to continue for many years, the charge eventually being raised to \$4. For some reason this course is always listed under the department of oratory and elocution. Perhaps the suggestion in the 1907-1908 catalog that "there is no other exercise like fencing . . . it gives firm step, full chest, strong arm and curck eye," may give a clue to its inclusion in that department.

For the first time the catalog of 1906-1907 lists not only curricula, but a description of the various courses offered in the collegiate department. Each year thereafter this procedure was followed until at length a description of all seminary course offerings appeared in the catalogs of the school.

In 1906-1907 the music course was expanded to include a fourth year of study. The 1907-1908 catalog calls this a "post-graduate course." The music department operated on a somewhat different basis than did the other departments. Graduation in this curriculum required two consecutive years of study at the school, a special examination in harmony, a one year's course in sight singing, a year's attendance in the "Ensemble and Symphony Classes," and participation in the "Graduates' Concert." Costs of tuition in this department were carefully listed and were dependent on the subjects studied each year. Most of the teaching required private lessons, although a few courses permitted two in a class. Two subjects, sight singing and "theory and history," were taught to larger groups.

### **Development of the Theological Department**

As the earlier portions of this history have indicated, theological schools in the Evangelical Church were forbidden when Union Seminary began its educational adventure in 1856, although the wide circulations of periodicals and books among the clergy was encouraged.

The General Conference of 1867 repealed this church law and voted to "recommend to each of our existing high schools to establish a Biblical or Mission Institute as soon as practicable."<sup>1</sup> The experience of the church in its missionary work was a major factor in necessitating this move, for it was discovered that the work on the mission field suffered from a lack of careful theological training.

Rev. J. W. Bentz, at Union Seminary, was the first appointed "Professor of Theology," but it was not until 1880, when Union Seminary was incorporated under a new charter, that a "Department of Theology" was established there.

In the year 1895, another venture to sponsor theological training began in the church when the General Conference of the Evangelical Association named a special committee to prepare reading courses for ministers and laymen who desired such education. A commission was organized to direct this program, consisting of the bishops of the church and seven others, including a representative of each insti-

<sup>1.-</sup>Journal of the General Conference of the Evangelical Association, 1867, p. 78.

tution of learning, viz. North Western College, Union Biblical Institute and Schuylkill Seminary. This commission was empowered:

"I. To prepare non-resident and correspondence courses of study and reading for preachers, supplementary to the regular course of study for junior preachers, these courses to be also specifically adapted to the needs of preachers of our church; one course to be in German and another in English.

"2. To prepare a course of reading in both German and English in the various departments of knowledge, adapted more especially to the young people of our church, said course to cover a period of four years: the principal aims of this course to be the building up of our young people in such knowledge as tends to the glory of God, the formation of true character, and an enlarged usefulness in the church and in the world.

"3. To appoint a faculty of instructors in the various departments of these courses at a nominal compensation, such instructors to be members of our church.

"4. To grant diplomas or certificates of graduation to all such persons as satisfactorily complete either of these courses. The conferring of degrees shall not be allowed.

"5. To defray the costs involved from fees to be collected from the students."

This marked the beginning of the "Evangelical Correspondence College," which began its work in 1896. As time passed, this work expanded to provide not only the theological preparation of the ministry, but also regular reading programs for the laity and special training for Bible school workers. Later a collegiate department was included and named "The Evangelical College by Correspondence," whereby an arrangement was made with the trustees and faculties of Schuylkill Seminary and the Evangelical Theological Seminary (formerly known as Union Biblical Institute) to grant a B.D. degree to those who had satisfactorily completed their studies. The work of this correspondence college was gradually curtailed, and finally disappeared, when the established institutions of the church absorbed more and more of the work formerly done through correspondence. Many ministers and lay people, however, benefitted through these correspondence courses and a good number persevered until they had earned the B.D. degree.

As has already been stated, Schuylkill Seminary established a

theological department in 1901 at Fredericksburg, under the direction of Principal Charles B. Bowman, through the direct authority of the East Pennsylvania Conference. This was a two-year curriculum of three terms each year.

When Schuylkill Seminary moved to Reading, the work continued. The faculty of this department included Principal Bowman, Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, D.D., resident lecturer, and Rev. W. F. Teel, Ph.M., professor of sacred oratory. The work of this department was quite elementary and was considered by many to be inadequate in terms of ministerial preparation. In consequence the year 1905 marked a change in curriculum and procedure for theological students at Schuylkill Seminary. For the first time in that year, the department of theology was set up on the basis of a graduate school. A full four-year course was now required in pre-theological study to achieve the Ph.B. degree and an additional year of work in theological studies was required for the B.D. degree. It was possible under this arrangement to earn the two degrees in five years, provided two full years of theological training were taken in the department of theology, the first year of theological training being substituted for the fourth year of pre-theological studies. The first graduates of the enlarged theological curriculum with degree were B. W. Luckenbill and James L. Tonkin, who were granted their B.D. degrees in 1907.1

The department of theology at Schuylkill Seminary continued to grow. In 1906-1907, Rev. J. A. Wiegand, S.T.D., became a new faculty member as professor of theology in the German language, and a number of special lecturers in special areas of study offered courses in other fields. Among those who taught from 1906 to 1908 were: Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, D.D., Rev. A. Krecker, Rev. H. C. Lilly, Rev. C. H. Bohner, A.B., Ph.B., and the Rev. Dr. W. C. Pearce. In 1908 Dr. J. A. Wiegand left the staff and returned again in the year 1910-1911 as professor of hermeneutics and English Bible.

Through all these years, Bishop S. C. Breyfogel was the moving spirit behind Schuylkill Seminary and the theological department of that school. He was primarily concerned in preparing young men for the Christian ministry and on the basis of that appeal had saved the seminary from abandonment in 1901

In the catalog of Schuylkill Seminary for the year 1910-1911, the theological department faculty are for the first time listed sepa-

<sup>1.—</sup>Heck, History of the Evangelical Theological Seminary, p. 17.

rately, which was the first step toward the independence of the theological work from the collegiate department. Bishop S. C. Breyfogel is listed in this catalog as principal and professor of systematic theology and the name of Rev. Benjamin H. Krick, A.B., B.D., appears as professor of Hebrew, Greek Exegesis and assistant in systematic theology.

Upon the death of Professor Krick in 1914, Rev. Robert J. Lau, A.M., Ph.D., perhaps the most erudite linguist ever to serve in this department of Schuylkill Seminary, was named to succeed him. In 1917 the three-term school year was superseded by the two-semester year.

In the school year 1918-1919, Rev. J. Warren Klein, D.D., became professor of church history and the name "School of Theology" was used for the first time instead of "Department of Theology." Rev. A. Roger Kratz, B.A., B.D., joined the faculty in 1920 to succeed Rev. Augustus Krecker, who had died the same year.

In the year 1920, the two-year curriculum was expanded to include a third year for those students who were serving appointments.

By trustee board action on June 13, 1922, the resolution was passed that the teachers in the theological department should devote full time to the theological curriculum exclusively.

When Schuylkill Seminary succeeded in achieving recognition as a four-year college in 1923, re-named by charter "Schuylkill College," a petition to the state department of education gave Schuylkill College the right to grant the Bachelor of Divinity degree to those students who had completed a full college course and subsequently the regular curriculum in the theological school.

The merger of the Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church in 1922 spurred the work of the theological school in Reading. In the fall of 1923, Rev. J. Arthur Heck, A.M., B.D., was elected to the faculty and upon the death of Dr. Lau, Rev. Michael E. Ritzman, A.M., B.D., was chosen as professor of New Testament and missions. Rev. Raymond W. Albright, A.M., B.D., began service as professor of Church history and religious education in September of 1926.

In the year 1924, the first catalog of the Evangelical School of Theology was issued separately from the catalog of Schuylkill College. The first issue of the quarterly *Bulletin* of the Evangelical School of Theology appeared in November, 1926, and was issued regularly until the recent merger of that school with Bonebrake Theological Seminary in 1954, to form the present United Theological Seminary of the Evangelical United Brethren Church at Dayton, Ohio.

The office of Dean of the School of Theology was created by board action on February 18, 1926. Prof. Roger A. Kratz was elected to this position. Subsequently J. A. Heck was elected registrar and M. E. Ritzman, librarian.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Schuylkill College in 1927, the Evangelical School of Theology was for the first time given its own president, distinct from the president of the college, and Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, D.D., LL.D., was elected to that position.

A full three-year theological curriculum was inaugurated at the School of Theology, but until the fall of 1929 it was possible to earn a college and seminary degree in six years, substituting the first year of theological studies for the fourth year of college. After that time a four-year college course was required for a college degree and three more years of study had to be completed to earn the B.D. degree.

With the passage of years the Evangelical School of Theology became more and more independent of the college. It was granted a separate treasurer, George W. Bollman, of Adamstown, Pa., in 1928. One year prior to this time one-fifth of the Schuylkill College endowment fund (which totalled \$125,000 at the time) was transferred to the Evangelical School of Theology for its exclusive use. By the time of the merger of Schuylkill and Albright Colleges at Reading in 1928, the Evangelical School of Theology was to all intents and purposes completely independent of the college, excepting the legal corporate relationship by which the school was regarded as "a separate department of Albright College of the Evangelical Church." Thereafter it functioned independently as a graduate professional school having its own funds, administrative staff, faculty and physical properties.

When the theological department of Schuylkill Seminary began its work in Reading, all classes were heid in Selwyn Hall. Upon the completion of the Administration Building of the seminary in 1921, by action of the trustees on June 14 of that year, the entire south end of the second floor of that building, consisting of six rooms, was set aside for the exclusive use of the School of Theology. This remained the location of the school until 1929, when it took possession of a new building at the southeast corner of the campus, which had been built for its use at a cost of more than \$106,000.

Warren F. Teel served as the presiding officer of the theological department of Schuylkill Seminary from 1901 to 1927. Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, in addition to his episcopal duties, was acting president of the Evangelical School of Theology from 1927 to 1934. In 1935 Bishop John S. Stamm took the place of Bishop Breyfogel, who had died on November 24, 1934. Bishop Stamm retained the presidency until the year 1941.

Dr. J. Arthur Heck, to whom the authors are indebted for much of the detailed information concerning the Evangelical School of Theology, was elected the first resident president of that school in 1941, and remained in that position until the merger of the Evangelical School of Theology with the Bonebrake Theological Seminary. At present he is vice president of United Theological Seminary at Dayton, Ohio.

### The Trustee Board from 1902 to 1923

When the decision was made in 1902 to move Schuylkill Seminary to Reading, a new period of activity was begun for the seminary trustees. The minutes of the board from this time on are voluminous, for practically every decision concerning the seminary was reviewed before this group, and the executive committee had to approve every expenditure, sometimes taking action on bills which involved a sum of less than a dollar. Only the major decisions of the trustees, therefore, can be summarized in this account.

The trustees in 1902 were Rev. A. Krecker of Norristown; Rev. I. F. Heisler, Pottstown; Isaac Spatz, Mohnsville, Bishop T. Bowman, Chicago; Rev. O. L. Saylor, Bethlehem; Rev. T. L. Wentz, Allentown; L. H. Yeager, Allentown; W. W. Bowman, Slatington; Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, Reading; Rev. W. A. Leopold, Philadelphia; L. D. Krause, Allentown. The most influential member of the board was undoubtedly Bishop Breyfogel, who gave himself untiringly for the good of the school he had literally "snatched from the burning."

The executive committee of the board included the Reverends Leopold, Wentz, Heisler and Teel (ex-officio) and the lay members were W. W. Bowman and Isaac Spatz. Usually Principal Teel and C. B. Bowman were present at the meetings of both groups in an advisory capacity. In 1902 the board arranged that the buildings be "wired for electricity," and reviewed all details for the moving of the school and the proper care of the Fredericksburg property. All teachers and staff members were approved by the board, and salaries fixed.

In 1903 a committee was appointed, consisting of Bishop Breyfogel, T. L. Wentz and Isaac Spatz, to prepare a careful statement for the annual conference, explaining in detail the reasons for opening the seminary at Selwyn Hall. A "contingent fund" was also established to meet the extraordinary financial needs of the institution, and Bishop Breyfogel was made custodian of these funds. Principal Teel spent much time in raising money for this fund, and received a 5% commission on all he raised. Approximately \$1150 was collected in 1903 and again in 1904.

Overtures were also made in 1903 to invite the Pittsburgh and Atlantic Conferences to cooperate with the East Pennsylvania Conference in promoting the welfare of the school.

A special "course for preachers, leading to the degree of Ph.B. and B.D." was adopted in 1905. This year a specific invitation was sent to the Atlantic and Pittsburgh Conferences urging each of these groups to elect two representatives to act as advisory members of the trustee board, their expenses to be paid out of the seminary treasury.

The year 1906 was an important one financially, for L. D. Krause offered to give \$20,000, provided that \$30,000 more would be raised in the conference for the education of student ministers. L. H. Yeager also offered to donate \$5,000 if five other persons would each give \$1,000 to the seminary. A special committee was also appointed to rent the "Muhlenberg House" near the seminary to accommodate students or "some other suitable building downtown." The promised gifts of L. D. Krause and L. H. Yeager were the beginning of an endowment fund. Krause was elected treasurer of the fund. A plan was set up also to raise the needed funds to insure the gifts of Messrs. Krause and Yeager. Bishop Breyfogel, W. W. Bowman and W. A. Boas each offered to give \$1,000 to start the program, which was to be completed in four years' time. It was further resolved that "the money secured for the endowment find of Schuylkill Seminary or any other school which the Evangelical Association may establish to succeed or take the place of the said Schuylkill Seminary shall remain as a permanent endowment fund and that only the interest accruing from this fund shall be used, the principal remaining intact."

It was in 1906, also, that the resolution was adopted to erect a double three-story dwelling with mansard roof for dormitories. Later this same year it was specified that the "twin cottages" were to be erected for the use of professors. By August of this year it was reported that \$47,700 had already been raised of the \$50,000 goal for endowment. The proposition was also accepted that "Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller" be contacted in the interests of the school.

It was decided in August of 1906 to provide additional dormitory space for boys by adding another story to the gymnasium, "with two classrooms and a bath-room, the cost not to exceed \$2,000 without the plumbing and heating."

In 1908 L. D. Krause promised another gift of \$5,000, provided that the church would raise \$10,000 additional for the endowment fund. By this time, the \$50,000 goal had been achieved.

A committee was appointed to investigate the possibility of purchasing additional land for the school, and a "Founders' Day" program was approved to be held each year as a day for Evangelicals "to pilgrimage to this 'Mecca of Learning!" Other improvements to buildings and grounds were approved. The boys' dormitory was ready for use this year.

A resolution was passed in 1909 that "no degrees be granted except to students who complete the courses in the academic and theological departments."

On February 17, 1910, Prof. C. B. Bowman was offered an increase of \$100 provided he remain on the teaching staff. Apparently he had not yet fully decided to resign at the time, but subsequent to this meeting he did so.

By board action the "elective course," which had permitted students to choose what subjects they desired to study (not leading to a degree) was abandoned in 1911. This was a remnant of Fredericksburg days. A regular annual appropriation of \$100 to purchase library books was established in this year. Professor Teel reported gifts totaling \$2,400 for campus improvements, and a special "Campus Improvement Fund" was begun on this foundation.

The year 1913 ushered in basic changes in trustee board representation. Five "prominent businessmen" were to be elected as advisory members to the board and the charter was amended to enlarge the board from 11 to 15 members, 7 to be lay representatives and 8 ministerial. The professors' cottages had been completed at a cost of \$8,500 and were properly insured. Principal Teel occupied one dwelling and Professor Niederhauser the other.

The trustees expressed appreciation to the Class of 1915 for their class gift, which was a cement walk from the school to 11th Street. The materials for this cement walk, built on the north side of Exeter Street, from the school to the 11th Street car line, were contributed by businessmen of Reading. The students were given two weeks' vacation, and together with a few faculty members, did all the work.

Principal Teel's title was changed to that of "President" upon motion by Bishop Bowman in February of 1916. A financial campaign was begun on February 16 to raise \$110,000. The purpose of the campaign was to erect an administration building, to add to the endowment fund and to purchase additional land. The May issue of *The Narrator* for the year 1914 had announced a gift of \$50,000 for the seminary from L. D. Krause, on the condition that an additional sum of \$50,000 be raised by the school from the church and the city of Reading. The 1916 campaign was begun in order for the school to qualify for Krause's gift, for the minutes state that the \$110,000 goal included "the offer of \$50,000 from Mr. Krause." In this year Bishop Breyfogel was president of the trustee board (which position he had held since 1902) and L. D. Krause was president of the executive committee of the board, having been elected to that position on February 20, 1908.

The trustees reported that the Reading Chamber of Commerce, on March 15, 1916, had decided to support the Schuylkill Seminary campaign to raise \$50,000, provided they could be assured that Reading was to remain the permanent home of the school. Such assurances were immediately prepared and forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce. H. C. Lilly was appointed treasurer of the "Campaign Fund."

By June of 1916, Dr. Teel reported to the board that \$52,000 was subscribed to the campaign fund and an additional \$3,000 was expected. W. S. Dickinson, assistant treasurer and secretary of the Berks County Trust Company, was present at this board meeting and stated that his bank "would cheerfully collect and receive the campaign fund money without charge except for postage and stationery." This offer was accepted, and at the same meeting L. D. Krause was named the treasurer and investor of the building endowment and real-estate committee. J. W. Klein was elected treasurer of the campaign fund in place of H. C. Lilly, who had resigned. He was also elected to the executive committee of the board.

It was also in June of 1916 that W. F. Teel, W. S. Niederhauser, J. W. Klein and H. S. Dengler were appointed as a committee to consider, first, the construction of an athletic field and second, the disposal of the spring house on the campus. The committee eventually did lay plans for an athletic field, but fortunately did not dispose of the spring house. The second floor of this stone structure has since been made into lovely Sylvan Chapel, used for small groups for worship, and open all day to students and faculty members for private devotional purposes.

The assigned committee reported on February 15, 1917, that the additional  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres had been purchased from the Muhlenbergs and added to the campus of Schuylkill Seminary by properly drawn deeds. Bishop Breyfogel was named chairman of the athletic field committee. On June 19 of the same year it was resolved to transfer \$30,000 from the "Reading Campaign Fund" to the endowment fund, thereby increasing it from \$60,000 to \$90,000 and making available an additional gift of \$10,000 from L. D. Krause. Since it was Krause who presented the motion, there is no evidence of financial trickery. Krause proposed that an additional \$40,000 be raised for the building fund, which proposal was accepted,

On May 28, 1918, the trustees agreed to the introduction of student government on campus. The formal regulations for such had already been drawn up by the students and approved by the faculty.

In *The Narrator* for January of 1918, a student had written a scathing article against the "German barbarians" and demanded that German be dropped from the curricula of American high schools and colleges. This opinion was shared by many Americans at that time. The trustees could not drop German completely, the church having so strong a Germanic heritage. On May 28, 1918, however, they did take action which made German an elective study," and no longer a required subject.

The election of trustee board officers in 1918 resulted in the following choices: Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, president; L. D. Krause, vice president; T. L. Wentz, secretary, and J. W. Klein, treasurer. L. D. Krause remained the treasurer of the endowment and building fund.

By the year 1919, the Atlantic and Pittsburgh Conferences were sending "associate trustees" to the regular meetings of the board of trustees. The minutes now speak of the school as a "Junior College"; actually Schuylkill was so named in 1915. Specific recommendations were adopted this year to separate the administrative activities of the "School of Theology," from the "Junior College." A future division of endowment funds was recommended; a separate library and librarian, and completely separate records were advised as essential to the growth of the School of Theology.

The committee on the athletic field, composed of Bishop Breyfogel, L. D. Krause, George Horst, Charles Leippe, W. F. Teel and J. W. Klein were advised to continue the work of "grading the street and preparation of the athletic field," and were granted a sum "not to exceed \$15,000" from the campaign fund for this purpose. The amount of \$10,000 had already been invested in this program, and an additional sum of \$6,000 from the 1916 campaign was set aside to complete the work on the athletic field.

Another campaign was begun at this meeting to raise the amount of money necessary for the erection of the proposed administration building.

In the year 1919, Messrs. Homer Addams and F. H. Howard were appointed additional members of the committee on the athletic field.

It was on February 25, 1920, that the following important resolution was made: "The board having carefully examined the sketch and floor plans for a new building as submitted in person by Mr. Charles Muhlenberg of Muhlenberg Brothers, Architects, Reading, expressed its satisfaction with the general plan of the proposed building and, *Resolved*—that the building committee be instructed to proceed with the work of completing working plans and submit the same together with contractors bids in such form as they may deem wise to a subsequent meeting of the board."

At the same meeting, the rates for boarding students were raised to \$460 per year and for non-resident students to \$137 per year.

At a special trustee board meeting held at 10:30, May 26, 1920, a building committee was appointed for the administration building, including: Messrs. George D. Horst, L. D. Krause, H. C. Lilly, F. H. Howard, W. F. Teel, J. Warren Klein and John Werner. They were empowered to proceed immediately to "erect, construct, equip and furnish the proposed Administration Building . . . according to specifications . . . the cost not to exceed the sum of \$150,000."

At the same meeting, the building committee was instructed to collect \$75,000 to be added to the permanent endowment fund.

Two important items from the executive committee records, later ratified by the full trustee board, should be mentioned. In June of 1915 the trustee board accepted an executive committee proposal to authorize a committee of five to arrange "two years' additional work to embrace the freshman and sophomore years of a college course." This was done, and the catalog for 1916-1917 replaces the phrase "Schuylkill Seminary, a Collegiate Institute," which had appeared on the catalogs up to this time, with "Schuylkill Seminary, Reading's Junior College."

The second proposal of the executive committee of the board, adopted by all the trustees in February, 1923, was to advance the institution to the status of a four-year college. In pursuance of this plan, application for a college charter was made to the Court of Berks County on April 11, 1923. This application was approved on May 31, 1923, by the State Council of Education and the County Court; thus Schuylkill College began its first academic year on September 17, 1923, with the legal right to grant Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Arts degrees.

### The Literary Society

The details of literary society activities at Schuylkill Seminary in Reading are obscure. It is doubtful whether any permanent records were kept after the year 1901 at Fredericksburg. None remain in the college files.

Each catalog up to the year 1911 faithfully records the statement: "The Philalethean Literary Socies", which began with the opening of the seminary at Reading, has a history of great usefulness. Its programs consist mainly of select readings, essays, orations, debates and music."

In actuality, the organization languished for many years because of poor student support. The meeting time in those years was supposed to be alternate Friday evenings, but this was changed a number of times to other evenings in an effort to revive interest. The Narrator frequently bewails the lackadaisical attitude of students toward the "literary society." Actually the name "Philalethean" never appears in any of the copies of *The Narrator* which are in the college files, but the title "The Literary Society" is used frequently.

An editorial written for *The Narrator* in the issue of January, 1911, states: "The Winter term, which is the best session of our Literary Society, is at hand, and every student should give his or her attention and help to lift it out of the slough in which it has been for some time. The programs of our Literary [sic], for some years, have been of a most deplorably poor condition [sic]. They really were not literary programs, but some kind of amateur vodeville [sic] productions. The amusement numbers have always been predominating and if the Society's pace in this trend is not suddenly halted, it will no doubt degenerate into a Nickelette Phantasmagoria a Senior's appellation of moving pictures."

The article continues with a denunciation of the students who refused either to participate in or attend the meetings of the society, many of which were not held at the specified times because no one was present.

Of course, this trend was the case not only at Schuykill Seminary. The vigorous days of the literary societies on college campuses were past history in many areas after 1910. Some persevered into the late twenties, but these were unusual. The increased extra-curricular activities, the addition of a host of other organizations, and the inclusion of some of the former functions of literary societies in regular class instruction, departmental music programs, printed school papers, etc., all detracted from the interest in literary society meetings.

Despite the lack of support, the Philalethean Literary Society continued to hold meetings, elect officers and plan programs at the beginning of each school year, but after a few months' time, student apathy reappeared.

The catalog for 1912-1913 contains a statement about the literary society which is rather confusing. It speaks of the "Cliosophic Literary Society which began with the opening of the seminary at Reading." This is obviously a misstatement, for the only literary society up to this year at Schuylkill was the Philalethean. It is apparent from other records that a new name had been adopted with the hope of reviving interest. The statement is also made in the same catalog that "Each academic student is required to render at least two exercises in this society during the school year."

This attempt to rescue the literary society by changing its name and requiring participation, was a failure. The Cliosophic Literary Society soon began to suffer the fate of its predecessor. An article in *The Narrator* for March, 1913, states that the literary society "exists on paper" but was actually defunct so far as real student participation was concerned.

The Cliosophic Literary Society enjoyed a brief Indian summer from 1917 to 1922, when some of the campus leaders injected new life into the organization. The administration gave support to the program during these years by requiring all students to be present at the Cliosophic Society meetings every other Friday evening, and attendance was carefully checked. Faculty members also helped the literary society by making assignments and giving supervision to the regular programs. Up to the end of the year 1922, the Cliosophic Society was promoted through the influence of the seminary faculty and administration. Thereafter, it declined once more, and the last reference to the existence of the Cliosophic Society appears in the college catalog of 1924-1925.

# **Development of Buildings and Grounds**

The original campus and buildings of Schuylkill Seminary at Reading were approximately identical with the campus and grounds which once had belonged to Selwyn Hall Academy.

A carefully prepared architects' blueprint, prepared for the college by William H. Dechant and Sons, Reading, reveals some interesting facts about the acquisition of land by the seminary and the college. The original tract, recorded in the Deed Book of Berks County on June 28, 1902,<sup>1</sup> was purchased from Jarvis Mason and wife. It was a peculiarly shaped piece of land including about  $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The eastern extreme reached to 14th Street (vacated by the city at the request of the seminary). The northern property line was 184 feet  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches beyond Exeter Street. It did not extend directly to the eastern property line, for a diagonal line cut across from the northern property line to a point directly behind the chapel building, excluding a triangular plot on which the present Spring House is located. The western extreme was 178 feet 8 inches from 13th Street

<sup>1.-</sup>Deed Book of Berks County, Vol. 280, p. 605.

at its northern end. The line extended south by west to about the midpoint of where Exeter Street would be if extended through the school property, then the line turned south east to meet the Linden Street line, whereupon it proceeded due south to Union Street. The southern property line was Union Street.

A second tract of land was conveyed to Schuylkill Seminary by Emma C. Rick, executrix for John Rick, on May 15, 1903 (Deed Book, Vol. 285, p. 608). This piece of property was about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres. It adjoined the previous campus area on the east and northeast, and extended to Union Street on the south, 13th Street on the west, north to Exeter Street, then a line due east from 13th Street extended to the former seminary property line.

The next acquisition of land, which involved an area of 32,266 square feet, approximately square in shape, straightened out the seminary property at its northwest corner by extending the eastern property line all the way to 13th Street. This made the campus almost square in shape, bounded by Union Street, 13th Street, the northern property line, approximately 184 feet beyond the Exeter Street line, and the 14th Street line. This property was conveyed by Kate S. Muhlenberg, widow, on July 2, 1908 (Deed Book, Vol. 343, p. 384).

The small triangular tract of ground of only 6,144 square feet, on which the Spring House was located, was conveyed to the seminary by Frederick H. Muhlenberg and wife on July 13, 1916 (Deed Book, Vol. 453, p. 512). This acquisition "squared" the campus at its northeastern corner.

The ground on which Teel Hall and the Merner-Pfeiffer Hall of Science are now located was conveyed to the seminary on July 13, 1916, by the Muhlenberg Estate (Deed Book, Vol. 453, p. 509). This was a rectangular plot of more than 4 acres, bounded by Union Street, Palm Street and the northern and eastern property lines of the school at that time.

The tract of land which added more than 6 acres to the property of Schuylkill College at its north, extending the campus north to the Bern Street line, was conveyed by George D. Horst and Wife on October 23, 1924 (Deed Book, Vol. 602, p. 185).

Subsequent property holdings acquired by Albright College at Reading will be presented later in this history.

The campus buildings in 1902 included Selwyn Hall, the chapel and gymnasium. The second floors of the chapel and Selwyn Hall were used for dormitories, the girls living in the latter building, and the boys in the former. Classes were held on the first floor of Selwyn Hall, and in two rooms of the second floor. A chemistry laboratory was equipped on the third floor of the same building.

In the chapel building, those rooms which had been used for classroom purposes by Selwyn Hall Academy, to the front and rear of the first floor, were also used by the seminary. The central part of the main floor, where an open fireplace is still located, was the room used for chapel purposes.

The third year that the seminary was in Reading the northwest section of the basement of the chapel was equipped and used as a physics laboratory. The college library was first located in Selwyn Hall, where the present Dean of Women has her office. An outdoor lavatory for day students' use was located where the present archway connects Selwyn Hall with Selwyn Hall Annex.

In the area directly north of the present Administration Building, there were tennis courts and a "croquet plot" for student use.

All the changes made in the buildings of the seminary and in the beautification of the campus cannot be mentioned, but the major improvements need recognition.

A second story was added to the gymnasium in 1908, and was occupied the fall of that year. According to the trustee board minutes, this was originally intended to house theological students and to include a classroom for the use of the theological department. This plan was not carried through. It was used as a men's dormitory and the classroom was used by the commercial department.

A "Shower Bath Annex" was constructed in the fall of 1912, between the gymnasium and the chapel building. It was a single story structure, connected by doorways to both buildings. The catalogs of this period state that the "Shower Bath Annex faces Mt. Penn, and is equipped with shower baths and private lockers of the most approved type. It includes a stationary washstand and toilets." This building was for the use of the college men, being convenient both to the men's dormitory and the gymnasium.

The first athletic field was located in the area directly in front of the present Administration Building. It was used for both baseball and football. When the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acre plot was purchased from the Muhlenberg Estate in 1916 (the area now including Teel Hall and the Science Building) this was made the new athletic field. This area served for football and baseball, and a cinder track circled the field.

The catalog of 1920-1921 states that in 1919 the dining hall was enlarged and "beautified with new hardwood floors, and will now seat 175 persons comfortably." This move necessitated a small addition to Selwyn Hall, and the new dining room was named the "Lizzie Shreiner Dining Hall," to honor the benefactress, Mrs. Lizzie Shreiner of Lancaster.

In the catalog of 1921-1922, the new Administration Building, so long awaited, is pictured. Previous illustrations of the proposed building were inaccurate, but the architect's drawing in this catalog shows the building as it was finally erected.

The basement of the new Administration Building housed the "physical, chemical, biological and domestic science laboratories." The first floor was used for classrooms and offices, the second floor for classrooms and a library, the latter located at the northwest corner. The third floor was used as a "boys' dormitory." This new building now made it possible to transform the former physics laboratory into a college bookstore. Later the bookstore was transferred to the first floor of the Administration Building, still later to the basement, where the present Psychological Service Center has its quarters.

After some time, it was discovered that the "new athletic field" was not adequate for competitive baseball and football. The present football field had belonged to the Reading Baseball Club of the Tri-State League for many years. Dr. Teel disapproved of the fact that baseball games were held on Sundays by the Tri-State League, directly in front of the seminary campus. He had persuaded George D. Horst to purchase the ball park in order to put an end to Sunday baseball. When the Tri-State League failed because of poor support, Horst permitted the seminary to use the field for football and baseball and some of the football games were played at Lauer's Park. On June 1, 1923, the seminary purchased the field from Horst.

This new athletic field had been built by William Witman and was called the "Circus Maximus." It oncluded 6 acres of ground, a full city block, and was surrounded by a stone wall. Wooden bleachers had been erected at the western and southern sides of the field. For some years the field was called the "Circus Maximus" after it had become the property of the college. The wooden grandstands were removed and by 1925 a concrete grandstand had been erected at the western side of the field capable of seating 3,000 persons. A quarter-mile cinder track was also laid out, in addition to a football field and baseball diamond.

The land on which Sherman Cottage is located was acquired with the purchase of the 6-acre tract in 1924 from George D. Horst and his wife. The caretaker's cottage, now occupied by James Spatz, also came with this purchase. Sherman Cottage had been the residence of a Mr. Gollub. It was a farmhouse, and Mr. Gollub had leased both it and the land on the other side of Bern Street. He had used the land for farming for a number of years. For a brief time he was also janitor for the seminary. A barn, which also belonged to the original property, stood on the tract now named Kelchner Field. Sherman Cottage was purchased and reconditioned by Samuel Sherman, a building contractor in Reading, and presented to the college by him.

The present caretaker's cottage had been used by a Mr. Fox and his family as a summer home.

Sherman Cottage was transformed into a dormitory and has been used through the years, first as a men's residence, later a girls' dormitory, and now a home management headquarters for home economics students.

In the year 1924, the first floor of the chapel was renovated and improved. The classrooms were removed from the front and rear to permit the accommodation of more students. The single large room was equipped with "opera chairs," stained glass windows were installed and a new platform erected at the eastern end. The new chapel room was properly dedicated when school began in September of 1924.

A number of improvements to the campus came as gifts of graduating classes. The money for these gifts was raised through student contributions, entertainments and fairs, and in some cases contributions of townsfolk aided the cause. When it was possible to do so, depending on the nature of the class presentation, the students were always ready to contribute their labor and time without charge.

Some of these class gifts included the Exeter Street gateway, from the class of 1907. The fountain in front of Selwyn Hall was given by the Class of 1910. Originally this included the figure of a cupid poised atop the central pedestal. A new cast-iron, threetiered decorative ornament was given by the Class of 1919 to replace the original fountain figurine.

In The Narrator for May, 1914, recognition is given to the Class of 1914 for its presentation to the seminary. The editor wrote that "the graduating class have decided to install a fine clock in the tower of the school Chapel building. The clock is ordered from the Howard Clock Co., of New York, one of the best in the country. It will have three dials four feet in diameter, and will weigh about 1800 pounds complete. . . . It will not vary more than 39 seconds a month, that being the guarantee of the manufacturers. There will be a 500 pound bell attached, made by the Meneeley Bell Co., of Troy, N. Y., guaranteed free from defect for fifteen years."

This clock and bell were removed from the chapel tower in 1933, and an electric clock was installed instead. The tower had been weakened by a fire and was no longer considered safe enough to house the exceedingly heavy timepiece.

The original five-sided Sylvan Lake (pictured in catalog of 1920-1921, p. 41) was a gift of the Class of 1909. It used the water from the Spring House, and was located directly behind Selwyn Hall, north of the chapel.

The Class of 1913 erected a "spring," which was a round concrete-based drinking fountain, protected by a small pavilion with a shingled roof, similar to those frequently used to cover a well. This "Spring" was constructed close to the southwest corner of Selwyn Lake, and the water from the Spring House was piped through it. It was clear, cool and fresh, and the waiters in the dining hall used to fill their water pitchers there. It was in continual service until at length the water became contaminated. (See catalog of 1915-1916, p. 33.)

Presented to the seminary through the years were many other class gifts which have contributed much to the beautification of the buildings and campus.

# Seminary Caretakers

There were a number of men who served Schuylkill Seminary as custodians in its early years at Reading. Two of these need special mention because through the years they have become a part of the tradition of the school.

Charles Paff was officially hired by the seminary trustees in 1909, although he had been brought to the school some time earlier by Principal Teel to do janitorial work. He was not well educated and had many faults, but he developed a personal loyalty to Dr. Teel and to the school which was almost fanatical in its zeal. He performed many tasks about the school and became a kind of student mascot through the years. His language was far from elegant, and when aroused he could make the air blue with his remarks. On occasion he used the bottle too freely and had to face the stern disapproval of the principal. Despite these frailties he did his work faithfully and he gave away much of his earnings in order to help needy students. A number of young men were able to stay at Schuylkill Seminary because of the help of Charles Paff. The school was his home, and although he became quite feeble in later years, he was permitted to remain at the school until his death. Charles Gordon, present treasurer of the college, took a personal interest in "Paffy" in his last days, and saw to it that he was given proper burial.

The second school custodian who deserves mention is James Spatz, who was brought to the college in 1932 through the influence of Dr. J. Warren Klein. "Jim" Spatz has served and continues to serve the college diligently. He came to the school equipped with many mechanical abilities and was soon tackling all kinds of manual and skilled labor. He has laid concrete walks and steps, done carpentering, cared for lawns and trees, painted, and in general has performed tasks about the campus of every imaginable kind. During the depression years he was in charge of a staff of student help, who were so employed in order that they might earn a part of their tuition and board. Together, "Jim" Spatz and his crew worked long hours to improve the campus buildings and grounds. The present beauty of the college campus is in no small measure due to the devoted labor of James Spatz.

## Faculty Changes to the Year 1928

With the rapid growth and development of the school after 1902, it was inevitable that the faculty should increase in size, and thus it is not possible to present detailed backgrounds of all the staff members who served the seminary and college. It is necessary, therefore, to give only a brief resume of faculty additions, save for those individuals who remained with the school for many years. In addition to those persons already mentioned who were on the original faculty of the seminary in 1902, Miss Urania Matz deserves consideration. She was a graduate of the Leefson-Hille Conservatory of Music, and was employed to teach instrumental music and theory and to act as the director of the school of music. She remained with the seminary until the year 1907.

The academic year 1903-1904 brought Miss Ella Schneller to the campus to head the commercial department.

Miss Ida L. Hatz, who had earned a Ph.B. degree at North Western College, joined the faculty in 1904 as professor of history and English literature. She was also appointed preceptress the same year, to replace Mrs. Lucretia G. Bowman. Miss Hatz gave very acceptable service in her several responsibilities for a number of years.

Miss Schneller's place as principal of the commercial department was taken by Prof. W. Philip Steinhaeuser, a graduate of the American Business College, in 1904. He was very well received by students and faculty alike, and finally left the school when serious illness in his family made it necessary.

John Fred Bohler was engaged in 1904 to take the responsibility of directing physical education at the seminary. Four Bohler brothers. J. Fred. George, Roy and Bert, were prominent in sports at Schuylkill and three of these gave considerable time to the direction of sports and the work of the physical education program. John F. Bohler left Schuylkill Seminary in 1907 to become the physical director at Pullman State College, Washington. He was succeeded by his brother George, who developed a basketball team which had a perfect season. George graduated in 1910 and became physical director of the Brunswick School in Connecticut. Roy Bohler took his brother George's place at Schuylkill, and while he directed the athletic program, the fourth brother, Bert Bohler, was star center of the basketball team. It was customary for many coaches in those years to play on the teams they trained, and thus Roy and Bert were teammates. All the Bohlers were exceptionally good athletes and men of strong character. They contributed much to the success of the athletic teams they coached and on which they played.

Rev. Harvey Harner, a student, assisted in the teaching of English and history in 1905. The same year, Prof. H. L. Witman, of Reading, gave instruction in violin and Miss Araminta V. Schoch, a graduate of the Cumnock School of Oratory, became professor of oratory.

The year 1906 brought two faculty changes. Prof. Herbert Morgan Rublee, a graduate of the Jamestown Business College, was appointed to head the commercial department, and Prof. Frank S. Breyfogel, A.B., a recent graduate of Haverford College, came to teach Latin and history.

Miss Amy May Young, a graduate of the Philadelphia Academy of Music, became head of the music department in 1907, and was to remain for three years. She was reported to have been "efficient and amiable" in *The Narrator* of October, 1910, which supplied the additional information that she had left to "take further studies in Germany."

Miss Lillian May Loewen, of the Class of 1905, had taken further work at the Byron W. King School of Oratory. She returned to teach elocution at her alma mater in 1907.

In 1909, Miss Priscilla Bock, who had earned her B.A. degree at Mt. Holyoke College, came to teach English and to be preceptress at Schuylkill. The duties of preceptress were not heavy in these years, for most of the lady students came from Reading, and few lived in the dormitory. Miss Bock was rather rigid in her discipline of the girls, but was considered to be a good teacher. She served the seminary commendably up to the year 1919.

The same year that Miss Bock came to the school, R. C. Scholtz, who had studied at the Troy Business College, became professor in the commercial department, and Otto Wittich, mentioned in an earlier chapter of this history, taught violin at the seminary on a part-time basis.

Four changes were made in the faculty of 1010-1911. Rev. Benjamin Krick, A.B., B.D., who had studied at the Drew Theological Seminary, was added to the faculty of the college and the department of theology. In the catalog for this year, the theological department faculty is for the first time listed separately. Rev. Mr. Krick taught Greek and Hebrew in the collegiate and theological departments and systematic theology in the latter department. His service was cut short by death in 1914, and the students expressed much sorrow over his departure. Two poems printed in *The Narrator* reveal the high esteem in which Professor Krick was held by his students. Dr. Winfield P. Biery came to take Miss Young's post as director of music in 1910. *The Narrator* for October, 1910, states that "he is one of the three best repertoire players in the state of Pennsylvania." Dr. Biery had taught for 17 years at the Philadelphia Conservatory of Music, and was a highly respected musician in the city of Reading. His specialty was piano. There seems to be no doubt about the fact that Schuylkill Seminary enjoyed its best years in the field of music under the direction of Dr. Biery, who taught on a full-time basis at the school for many years.

William N. Kline, a native of Hamburg, Pennsylvania, and a graduate with the Class of 1907, continued his studies at Franklin and Marshall College, earning his B.A. degree there. He returned to teach Latin and history at Schuylkill in 1910.

The theological department faculty for 1910-1911 included: S. C. Breyfogel, D.D., LL.D., principal and professor of systematic theology; B. H. Krick; Rev. W. F. Teel, Ph.M., professor of Christian sociology and church history; Rev. Augustus Krecker, professor of practical theology; Rev. J. A. Wiegand, S.T.D., professor of hermeneutics; Rev. H. C. Lilly and Rev. Charles A. Bohner, lecturers.

The duties of librarian were assumed by students up to the year 1910, when Professor Krick was given this responsibility. Thereafter students assisted in this work but either faculty members or full-time staff librarians were appointed.

Irvin E. Merriman, a native of Huntington, Indiana, who had graduated from the Huntington Commercial School in his home town, came to replace Prof. R. C. Scholtz in 1912.

Miss Grace Faust succeeded Miss Schoch in the year 1912. She had graduated from Schuylkill in 1906, taught elocution in Reading for three years, then took further study at the New York School of Expression, New York City, where she graduated first in her class. Miss Faust did most of her teaching on a private basis at her own home in Reading. She came to teach at the seminary at scheduled hours during the school week.

A notable addition to the seminary faculty came in the person of Prof. Samuel W. Niederhauser, who succeeded Prof. Edwin D. McHose as professor of science and higher mathematics in 1913. Many of his former students testify that Professor Niederhauser was an excellent teacher. He received his A.B. degree from Oberlin College. His first position was head of the department of mathematics at North Western College, where he taught for ten years. During this time, he took special studies at the University of Chicago where he earned his M.A. degree. After his resignation from North Western he took special study for one semester in the field of history at the University of Pennsylvania. He was called to teach mathematics at Penn State College (now University) after he had completed the half year of work at the University of Pennsylvania, and remained at State College for a period of five years. He accepted the position at Schuylkill Seminary because he preferred teaching in a small school.

Prof. Niederhauser was active in school affairs and also as a member of Immanuel Evangelical Church in Reading, serving for a time as lay delegate to the East Pennsylvania Conference. He endeared himself to the students because he was a "character" in his own right, with the idiosyncrasies always expected of at least one member of a college faculty. He was characteristically absentminded about everything but his subject, which he taught with great skill. Professor Niederhauser was noted as a chalk-thrower, for occasionally when he had completed a very difficult problem on the blackboard, he would turn and joyfully fling the piece of chalk out the nearest window. He had a ready wit, and made class attendance a pleasure for his students. His sincerity and personal interest in young people made him the counsellor to whom students naturally gravitated. He resigned his position in June, 1920.

The year 1913 marked the end of an era, for Roy Bohler, the last of the Bohler brothers, resigned in that year and was succeeded by Robert Pawling.

The Rev. Dr. Robert J. Lau, Ph.D., was added to the faculty of the collegiate and theological departments in the academic year 1914-1915. He was needed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Professor Krick. Dr. Lau was undoubtedly one of the finest scholars on the seminary faculty in its history. His field in the seminary was Hebrew and Greek.

He had been born in Thorn, Brussia, where he received his elementary education. He then studied for a year in England before emigrating to the United States. After a regular course he graduated from Central Pennsylvania College. He had been converted in an Evangelical Church of the Atlantic Conference and was assigned preaching appointments by that conference after his ordination into the Christian ministry.

Professor Lau had pursued postgraduate work at Columbia University, earning the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from that institution. From 1904 to 1906 Dr. Lau taught Hebrew, Arabic, Assyrian and Old Babylonian at Columbia University, and he returned in 1911-1912 to teach Arabic and Syriac at the same school. He was a recognized Semiticist in the scholarly world and was a real authority in the Babylonian cuneiform languages.

Dr. Lau earned distinction as a translator. He published several books on "Old Babylonian Temple Records" and related subjects. He assisted Dr. Langdon, a noted Assyriologist, later a professor at Oxford, in translating the "Annals of Ashurbanipal" from the original clay tablets. Together with Professor Prince of Columbia University, he translated the record of Nabunaid (Nabonidus). He continued to translate difficult records sent to him during his years at Schuylkill.

When Dr. Lau first came to the seminary he was still serving a charge at Union Hill, N. J., and thus could spend only one day at the school (Thursday) each week, when he came to teach six classes. Later, when he was relieved of his ministerial responsibilities he came to live in Reading and taught full time.

Undoubtedly Dr. Lau's knowledge and abilities were far beyond the range of the average undergraduate. Poor students in the languages, therefore, found him difficult, but the superior student in the field soon discovered that Dr. Lau was indeed a great scholar and benefitted greatly through his teaching. Dr. Lau remained at Schuylkill Seminary until his death on December 7, 1925.

It was in 1914, also, that Rev. Paul Taylor, son of Rev. H. M. Taylor, an Evangelical minister of the East Pennsylvania Conference, joined the faculty as professor of Latin and history. He had received his A.B. at Muhlenberg College, and was taking courses for the M.A. degree in education at the University of Pennsylvania when he came to Schuylkill. Later he joined the Reformed Church and served as an educational missionary in China for many years.

Miss Florence Schlegel is listed as registrar in the 1914-1915 catalog. She also served as secretary to Dr. Teel. She had graduated in June of 1913.

In 1915, Mrs. Adile Ruenzler taught French at the seminary

and Calvin B. Miller was appointed a professor in the commercial department. Miller continued his studies at New York University as time permitted and showed great promise. He was drafted to serve in World War I, and unfortunately his health was permanently injured while in the army and he died a few years after the war ended.

Mrs. J. V. J. Niederhauser, who, like her husband, had received an A.B. degree at Oberlin, became the first full-time college librarian in 1915.

Three Wentzel brothers taught at Schuylkill Seminary at various times, and all three brothers were also alumni of the school.

Prof. Frederick D. Wentzel earned an A.B. degree at Franklin and Marshall College after his work at Schuylkill. He returned in 1916 to teach Latin and history at Reading. During his college years, he had been an editor of *The Narrator* and was a superior student. His literary interest continued through the years and one of his recent books "Letters to White Christians" was used as a missions study book in the Evangelical Church.

Prof. Jacob D. Wentzel of the Class of 1916 won the competitive scholarship to Lafayette College the same year but went to Franklin and Marshall College. He taught chemistry and Greek at Schuylkill Seminary in 1918 and Greek and Latin in subsequent years.

Prof. William Wentzel, '17, went on to take further study at Franklin and Marshall College. In 1919, just prior to his graduation at Lancaster, he returned to Schuylkill Seminary to assume the duties of Prof. Paul V. Taylor, who had been teaching chemistry that year. William Wentzel earned his M.A. degree at Columbia University in 1924 and resigned in June, 1925. Jacob Wentzel had given up his teaching position in June of 1923.

Two additions to the music department were made in 1917, when Miriam Baker Hompe became professor of vocal music, and Alice Robbins Biery, wife of Dr. Biery, was made teacher of violin.

Miss Ruth Lacey, a graduate of Swarthmore College, joined the faculty in 1918, as preceptress and professor of English. The same year, Simon B. Riker, B.A., came to head the commercial department. Professor Riker remained but one year, then Miss Ethel M. Bryan was elected to take his place in 1919.

The year 1919 brought the Rev. J. Warren Klein, D.D., to the theological department of the seminary, as professor of church his-

tory. Dr. Klein was to remain in active service with the seminary and college over a period of many years, and he was eventually to be elected president of Albright College.

In the year 1920-1921, Prof. Wilson I. Miller returned to Schuylkill to teach mathematics and Rev. A. Roger Kratz, who had earned his A.B. and B.D. degrees at Northwestern University joined the faculty of the theological department. Professor Kratz also taught English Bible in the collegiate department. Later he was to become dean of the Evangelical School of Theology, which position he held until his death in 1947.

Miss Marie Edmunds took Miss Bryan's place in the commercial department, Daniel Harper replaced Robert Pawling as physical education instructor and coach, and Prof. W. I. Miller was officially appointed registrar in September, 1920.

The year 1921-1922 brought another change in the commercial department when Miss Estella Pfaff was elected upon the resignation of Miss Edmunds. The next year no one is listed as head of this department and thereafter the name "commercial department" disappears.

Charlotte F. McLean, Ph.D., who had earned her degrees at the University of Pennsylvania and acted as dean of women there for many years, came to Schuylkill Seminary to teach English and to assume the duties of dean of women. Miss McLean remained at this post for three semesters. Dr. J. Warren Klein was appointed professor of ancient and modern history and to the position of seminary treasurer in 1921.

The year 1922 brought Prof. H. W. Voigt to the campus as professor of English. Professor Voigt was of Evangelical background, a native of Kankakee, Illinois. He had been granted an A.B. degree at North Western College in 1912. From 1912 to 1914 he taught in the high school at Mendota, Illinois. In 1912 he had also been received into the itinerancy of the Evangelical Church. In 1922 he was granted the M.A. degree at Yale University and continued his work for the Ph.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania. Professor Voigt was in love with the subject he taught, and at times his enthusiasm was wasted on students who were more surprised than pleased. Professor Voigt died unexpectedly on February 26, 1937. Three of his children have graduated from Albright College and a fourth is a member of the Class of 1957. The catalog for 1922-1923 lists no dean of women. *The Narrator* for November, 1922, explains the reason. Apparently no one was available to replace Miss McLean at the time the catalog went to press, but before school began Miss Ethel H. Osmond was employed to teach home economics and to be the dean of women. Miss Osmond was from Delanco, New Jersey, and a graduate of Penn State College. She had taught in high schools at Mordarium, Iowa, and Princeton, New Jersey. Miss Osmond married Prof. H. W. Voigt in 1923.

Prof. O. H. Engle's name does not appear in the catalog of 1922-1923, but according to *The Narrator* he had been appointed as professor of biology sometime prior to November of that year. He had completed his A.B. degree at Wittenberg College.

Miss Ruth C. Shaffer was added to the faculty as assistant professor of Latin and dean of women in 1923. In terms of years of service, Miss Shaffer held the deanship over a longer period of time than any other dean of women before her time or since. She was fair in her decisions and respected by the girls for her openness and ability. Miss Shaffer had come from Lock Haven. Her A.B. degree was earned at Albright College. She did further graduate work at Penn State College, the University of Wisconsin and the University of Pennsylvania. In later years she taught English as well as Latin. Her resignation was regretted by students and administration alike.

Harry A. Altenderfer, a graduate of Ursinus College, joined the college staff in 1923 as professor of physics and mathematics in the preparatory department. He became instructor in chemistry and physics in the college in subsequent years.

The same year that Professor Altenderfer came to Schuylkill, Prof. Lewis E. Smith also was employed as professor of economics and history. Lewis E. Smith is a native of Slatedale, Pennsylvania. His Evangelical background brought him to Schuylkill Seminary as a student and he graduated with the class of 1919. After some further study at Oberlin College, he returned to complete his work for the bachelor of arts degree at Ursinus College. Later he completed his master's degree at Columbia University. Prof. L. E. Smith was awarded the honorary H.H.D. degree by Albright College at the Centennial Convocation in 1955.

Probably no person on the staff of the college has been as active

in all its affairs through the years as Professor Smith. He has given his energy to campus improvements, devised plans for the future of the campus and buildings, counselled innumerable students, taught, preached, guided the self-help program, acted as adviser of many campus organizations and, in short, has been a positive Christian influence at the college ever since he first joined the faculty. Professor Smith is an active member of the college faculty at this writing.

Since F. W. Gingrich, co-author of this volume, is not writing this section, the writer feels free to state the facts about his service to the school objectively, not being hampered by the reticence Professor Gingrich would undoubtedly exercise.

Prof. F. Wilbur Gingrich was born in 1901, the son of Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Gingrich, mentioned earlier in this history. Professor Gingrich graduated with honors from Lafayette College in 1923, having been elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa at that school. He earned his M.A. degree at the University of Chicago in 1927 and in 1932 was awarded the Ph.D. degree at the same school. Professor Gingrich was assistant professor of Greek and Latin at Schuylkill College in 1923-1924; assistant professor of Greek and German, 1924-1926; professor of languages 1927-1928; professor of Greek and Bible, Albright College, 1928. Since that time, Dr. Gingrich has taught in the fields of Greek, religion, classical civilization and language with the exception of the five and one-half years he was granted a leave of absence to work on a special project for the University of Chicago Press.

Professor Gingrich has proven himself to be a research scholar of unusual ability. In the classroom he has combined scholarly exactitude with simplicity of presentation and has spiced these two with subtle wit. The students, in consequence, have profited by his instruction and have enjoyed the work as well.

Throughout his years of service at Schuylkill and Albright, Professor Gingrich did far more than teach. For several years after he joined the Schuylkill faculty he lived in the dormitories and served as a proctor. He gave considerable help and guidance to individual students as well as to various campus organizations. During the early years of his teaching, he also directed and sang with the college glee club. He has been active in faculty affairs, accepting many committee responsibilities. Above all, his Christian concern and commitment have exerted a positive influence for good in every area of college life, and he continues to be a most valued member of the college family.

It was in 1923, also, that Rev. Ralph Mautone came to Schuylkill College to teach English and romance languages. He was a graduate of Wesleyan University in Connecticut, had studied at Drew Theological Seminary and "foreign schools." He served as pastor of the Italian Methodist Church in Reading. Prior to his election to the college faculty he had taught romance languages at Reading High School and at Wyomissing High School. In 1924, Professor Mautone was instructor in Spanish. He resigned from the faculty in the spring of 1925.

A part-time staff member in 1923-1924 was J. Arthur Heck, A.M., who was at that time on the faculty of Albright College in Myerstown as professor of English Bible. In the year 1922, the church division had been healed with the formal merger of the Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church to form the Evangelical Church. Dr. Teel, recognizing the value of closer collaboration with what was now a sister institution, arranged to have Professor Heck teach the Bible courses at Schuylkill College for this academic year. Thus J. A. Heck was employed by both Albright and Schuylkill Colleges in 1923-1924.

Another friendly link with Albright College was established in 1923 when C. S. Kelchner, formerly professor and coach at that institution, was elected to the Schuylkill Seminary Athletic Council in an advisory capacity.

The same year, Robert Pawling, who had been athletic director at Schuylkill prior to 1920, and had since that time been coach at the Keystone State Normal School, returned to his alma mater as director of athletics and coach.

Prof. Peter M. Harbold, professor of education and psychology at Franklin and Marshall College and also a member of the University of Pennsylvania Extension School Faculty, was employed on a part-time basis in 1923 to teach educational psychology at Schuylkill.

In the academic year 1924-1925, three new faculty members joined the Schuylkill College staff. Miss Florence Innis came to replace Mrs. H. W. Voigt as teacher of domestic science, George W. Taylor was employed as professor of finance and accounting and Clarence A. Horn was elected to replace O. H. Engle as professor of biology and to inaugurate a program of pre-medical studies. Miss Florence Innis was to remain at Schuylkill and Albright until her retirement in 1953. She had received her training at Penn State and Columbia University, earning a B.S. in Home Economics at the latter school. She had taken additional work in nutrition at the Harvard Medical School. Prior to her appointment at Schuylkill she had taught for five years at the McKeesport Technical High School.

It was through the careful and continual effort of Miss Innis that the department of home economics at Albright College gained recognition. As head of that department she gave herself religiously to the improvement of the curriculum, and was responsible for a large number of home economics teachers and home economics institutional workers prepared for service to high schools and industry by Schuylkill and Albright. Through the years she served meticulously and zealously the girls placed under her care and sought continually to find new ways to better the work in home economics.

George Taylor of Philadelphia contributed much to the organization of a good business administration program at Schuylkill and Albright College. He came to the school with an excellent preparation. He earned both the B.S. and M.S. in Economics at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. The year before he was appointed to the Schuylkill faculty he had taught accounting at the Wharton School and was placed in charge of the accounting program for the Philadelphia district of the United States Veterans Bureau. Professor Taylor was very optimistic about the future of Schuylkill College. The Schuylkill News for October 10, 1924, reports that he predicted that the school "would have 1,000 students within the next five years." This prophecy was not fulfilled, but it indicates the hopeful attitude which characterized the new professor of finance and accounting.

In 1928, Professor Taylor earned the Ph.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania and resigned his position at Albright College, in June of 1930, to accept the position of research associate in the industrial relations department of the University of Pennsylvania. Since 1927 he has been professor of social relations at that school. Dr. Taylor has been quite active in the area of industrial relations, acting as an impartial arbitrator for several large industries, including the men's clothing industry of Philadelphia, General Motors Corporation and the United Automobile Workers. During World

War II he served as vice chairman, then chairman of the National War Labor Board, and was appointed by President Truman in 1945 to head the President's Labor-Management Conference, held that year.

Dr. Taylor was a popular professor at Schuylkill and Albright College, and was active in both school and community life.

Prof. Clarence A. Horn joined the faculty of Schuylkill College in September of 1924 as professor of biology and has remained in continual service at Schuylkill and Albright until the present. It was his responsibility to build up a department worthy of recognition in the field of biology and a pre-medical curriculum of genuine merit. In both of these areas Professor Horn has succeeded to a remarkable degree.

Clarence A. Horn was born June 16, 1891 at McKeansburg, Pennsylvania. He graduated from Schuylkill Seminary in the Latin scientific curriculum in 1912 and then earned a B.S. degree in biology at Penn State in 1917. He continued his education at Columbia University, procuring an M.A. degree in physiology in 1926, and remained to complete all his course work for the doctorate there. Through studies pursued at New York University he was granted a certificate in public health in 1924.

Professor Horn took further work at the University of Pennsylvania in the area of education and spent his summers from 1916 to 1928 at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, in the practical study of zoology and experimental surgery. Prior to his election to the faculty of Schuylkill College, Professor Horn benefitted through a very diversified program of training. He taught biology at Lilesville, North Carolina, and at the Ashland High School he was professor of science. He served as laboratory assistant at Penn State, was clinical pathologist and instructor in bacteriology at Fountain Springs Hespital, Ashland, was instructor in physiology at Columbia University, professor of biology at Tusculum College, Greenville, Tennessee, professor of biology at West Virginia Wesleyan College and served in various symposia and conferences in the area of public health education.

In 1936 Professor Horn was granted an honorary Sc.D. degree by Albright College, the institution he had served with singular devotion and skill.

Dr. Horn applied himself with characteristic energy to the im-

provement of his department of the college. From the level of a preparatory school he gradually improved the work in biology and its related fields until the graduates of Albright College qualified for entrance to any pre-medical school across the country. He has written for learned journals, has contributed to the area of original research and has been tireless in his efforts to establish a closer relationship between the college and the community in matters of public health.

It was largely through the influence of Dr. Horn that a cooperative program of nursing education was established between Albright College and the Reading Hospital.

Dr. Horn has been a stern disciplinarian in his department, insisting upon a rigorous training for all those students under his care. The better students have always appreciated this thoroughness, while those of mediocre ability or who have resented the necessity to work hard, have at times trembled at the consequences. All of Dr. Horn's students recall moments when his indignation flared over poor preparation, yet in retrospect most of them smile at the results his explosions achieved in terms of improved work. The esteem in which his former students hold Dr. Horn is testified to by the fact that they presented a painted portrait of their former teacher to the college at a formal dinner held in his honor in 1954. Dr. Horn's portrait may be seen in the Alumni Memorial Library.

It may be stated without fear of contradiction, that no person at Schuylkill or Albright contributed more toward the achievement of recognition for its pre-medical and biological curriculum than has Dr. Horn.

The academic year 1925-1926 brought four faculty changes. During the summer of 1925 Rev. M. E. Ritzman was engaged to teach in the theological department, and also to be professor of New Testament Greek at the college. Professor Ritzman was a graduate of Albright College at Myerstown. While at college he had been challenged through the Student Volunteer Movement to serve in the foreign mission field and was appointed to the United Evangelical Church mission work in China, where he labored faithfully until ill health forced him to return to America. Upon his return he continued his studies at the University of Chicago, eventually earning his doctorate there.

Dr. Ritzman later was appointed professor of New Testament

and Missions at the Evangelical School of Theology, and continued to hold that position until 1946, when he resigned in order to return to the pastoral ministry. He died guite suddenly in October 23, 1947. A second faculty addition in 1925 was Prof. Raymond W. Albright, a Schuylkill alumnus, who was employed to teach English at his alma mater. R. W. Albright, whose great-grandfather was Jacob Albright, founder of the Evangelical Church, had continued his studies after leaving Schuylkill Seminary at Franklin and Marshall College and the Theological Seminary of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, Lancaster, earning the M.A. and B.D. degrees. In later years he completed his work for the Th.D. degree and was awarded the honorary Litt.D. degree. Dr. Albright was called to be professor of church history and religious education at the Evangelical School of Theology in 1926, where he achieved great distinction as a teacher and historian of ability. In addition to his work at the Evangelical School of Theology, he also taught for many years at the Theological School of Temple University. He wrote for many religious journals, was very active in the Berks County Historical Society, and was entrusted the responsibility of preparing a History of the Evangelical Church by the General Conference. His history of the church proved to be most authoritative and has rendered invaluable service to the writers of this volume.

At the close of the year 1951-1952, Dr. Raymond W. Albright resigned his position at the Evangelical School of Theology to become Professor of Church History in the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Cambridge, Massachusetts, which chair he is at present occupying. Dr. Albright is in the unique position of maintaining connections with both the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Evangelical United Brethren Church. By special legislation of the Episcopal Church he was elevated to the priesthood in that denomination with the express understanding that his status with his mother church would remain unchanged. This action was no doubt taken because of the fact that Dr. Albright is a direct descendant of the founder of the Evangelical Association, and is thus tied by strong bonds of affection to that church which gave him spiritual nurture.

The third addition to the faculty in 1925 was Ivan D. Patterson, A.B., who was employed to teach mathematics and physics. Professor Patterson was a native of Illinois and had graduated from North Western College. He had taught mathematics and science at the Joliet Township High School in Illinois for several years prior to his coming to Schuylkill College. During these years he had taken further studies at the University of Chicago Summer School.

The fourth teacher joining the Schuylkill College staff in 1925 was Dr. George F. Bierman, who succeeded Rev. Mr. Mautone as instructor in Spanish. Dr. Bierman had begun his college studies at Lebanon Valley College and earned his A.B. degree at Otterbein College. Subsequently he attended Oskaloosa University in Iowa where he earned the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees, later being awarded an honorary D.D. degree by Lebanon Valley College. He served for 11 years as a United Brethren minister, and then taught Spanish at the Reading Boys High School for 12 years, coming to Schuylkill College from the latter place. Dr. Bierman proved to be a popular professor at Schuylkill.

The year 1927 brought L. L. Stutzman, C. E. Kachel, Paul I. Speicher, Miss Dorothy B. Bowen and Russel F. Heilig to the college as new teachers.

Lloyd L. Stutzman, a graduate of Gettysburg College, was to serve the school for many years as a capable instructor in German. Miss Dorothy B. Bowen had been engaged as an assistant in home economics, although her name does not appear in the college catalog.

C. E. Kachel, who had earned his A.B. degree from Albright College and the B.D. degree from the Schuylkill College School of Theology (later the Evangelical School of Theology) was employed as instructor in English and public speaking. In subsequent years, Professor Kachel earned his A.M. degree at the University of Pennsylvania and was awarded the honorary D.D. degree by Albright College. He has served the college not only as a teacher for several vears but also as a trustee and a member of the executive committee of the trustee boards. Dr. Kachel has served his church also as a successful pastor and was elected a district superintendent of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the church in 1942, which position he continues to hold. His service to the Evangelical United Brethren Church has been distinguished by a meticulous attention to matters of importance in the host of responsible positions he has held. His love for his church and his genuine Christian concern for the church school he has served so well is a matter of historic record.

Paul I. Speicher, who had earned his B.S. degree at Schuylkill

College was engaged as the supervisor of practice teaching in 1927. Professor Speicher had studied at Kutztown Normal School and later studied at the University of Pennsylvania. For a number of years he also served in the United States Navy.

Professor Speicher in later years was appointed associate professor of mathematics, which position he still holds. He has proven himself not only to be an excellent teacher, but a most valuable faculty contact man with the county high schools. His personal acquaintance with the teachers, principals and supervisors of the county schools has brought to the college a great many excellent students. No other faculty member at Albright College today has a better knowledge of or rapport with the county school officialdom than Paul Speicher.

As a teacher, Professor Speicher is thorough and capable. His popularity with his students is certainly not diminished and may be enhanced in Berks County through such an occasional expression as, "Now, boys, take to the board."

Russel F. Heilig, who was a noted accompanist and piano teacher in Reading, having studied in Philadelphia, New York and Chicago under notable private teachers, was elected professor of piano at Schuylkill in 1927. The News for October 7, 1927, reports that Professor Heilig was piano soloist for the Reading Symphony Orchestra and that he had "accompanied many operatic stars." Professor Heilig also acted as head of the music department.

It was in the year 1927, also, that Alvin Julian was employed as "head coach" of the "Lions" (a new name for the Schuylkill College athletes, replacing the former cognomen of the "Cubs"). Robert Pawling remained in the department as baseball and basketball coach and assistant director of physical education, Coach Julian also holding the title as director of physical education.

Alvin "Doggie" Julian had actually been hired as a football coach in the spring of 1925. He was a former Reading High School star (1919), had been a left end on the Bucknell University football team, at which school he had also earned his B.S. degree, and had played professional football with the Pottsville professional football club. He was also under contract with the New York-Pennsylvania Baseball League when he was called to coach at Schuylkill College.

"Doggie" Julian was engaged to build up a strong football team

during that period when it was regarded as essential to any college aspiring for recognition to produce noteworthy athletic squads. This was also the time when few questions were asked about the academic proclivities of football players, since the ideal was to win games. This "dark age" of football has not yet been outlived in many colleges, but at the time Coach Julian was called to coach the football squad at Schuylkill, it was in full flower.

Indubitably "Doggie" Julian produced remarkable football teams at Schuylkill, quite capable of defeating the Temple University team and other schools beyond her "class." At the same time, however, the football accomplishments of the college did little to aid and at times hindered the academic status of the school and also caused the administration considerable embarrassment because of certain "unorthodox" procedures employed in achieving athletic renown.

In the year 1928-1929, plans were being made for the merger of Albright College at Myerstown with Schuylkill College in Reading. One step in this direction was made in arranging an "exchange professorship" between the two schools. As has been stated hitherto, Prof. Wilson I. Miller was sent to Myerstown for this purpose, and Prof. Virgil Cameron Zener, professor of education at Albright, spent the year at Schuylkill College teaching in the same field and served as liaison officer in helping to develop a uniform curriculum for the future merger of the schools.

Professor Zener had earned his A.B. degree at the University of Michigan in 1910, the A.M. degree at Albright College in 1918. He had done further graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania. He was granted a D.D. degree by Albright College,

Virgil C. Zener remained at the merged college until his retirement in 1946, returning again to teach a number of courses during the busy post-war years. He was a Christian gentleman in the best sense, magnanimous of soul and possessed of infinite patience. His active teaching life began with his appointment as professor of education at Albright College at Myerstown in 1916, and continued through the years at the merged school in Reading.

As an active churchman, Professor Zener was concerned not only with the educational program as such, but with the Christian objectives of the college as well, sharing in the extra-curricular religious activities of the school whenever possible. For a number of years he was adviser of the Kappa Tau Chi pre-theological fraternity. He also was active in the wider field of educational endeavor, as a life member of the National Education Association, and a member also of the Progressive Education Association, the Pi Gamma Mu social science fraternity, the American Academy of Political and Social Science and other similar groups. His life was dedicated to the work of Christian higher education.

Two other faculty additions in 1928-1929 were Miss Dorothy Haman, who was elected instructor in music and was also a special student at the college, and Luther Goodhart, who was appointed director of the newly organized college band.

Goodhart was director of music at the Northeast Junior High School in Reading and was retained at Schuylkill College for the specific work of organizing a marching band. He was a graduate of the Reading High School for Boys, the Keystone State Normal School and had continued graduate studies at New York University. He succeeded in laying the foundations for a college band and proved to be a good band director.

This resume of faculty changes up to the time of the college merger shows that a great many persons contributed to the development of Schuylkill College. The persons who were most helpful in the progress of the institution, however, were those who gave faithful and diligent service over a period of many years, who had an understanding of the purposes of a Christian College and who sought to expend themselves in the achievement of those objectives.

## Dr. Teel, the Practical Idealist

The man who was most influential in the development of the college in Reading during its formative years was its president, Dr. Warren F. Teel. That he was a person of remarkable ability is evident, and like most such individuals he combined a lofty idealism with a great degree of practical common sense.

Dr. Teel was an incurable optimist. He seemed unable to comprehend the idea of failure. This proved to be an admirable quality in the promotion of the school, but also at times made him blind to the failures of others. He could not believe that students would deceive him, though at times some rascals did, and he had unfailing faith in certain community leaders. Some of these justified his faith and others did not, and when the great depression came, the latter caused Dr. Teel a great deal of spiritual agony when they failed to keep their promises.

As a money-raiser, Dr. Teel knew no peer. He "begged" from anybody in behalf of the college. Both Dr. Teel and Dr. Klein came to be so well known in this respect that some men would immediately cross the street when they saw either of them approaching. William H. Luden remarked at one time that the easiest thing for him to do when Warren Teel entered his office was to ask "how much?" and then make out a check for the stated amount. That procedure saved considerable time, for he knew that eventually Dr. Teel would persuade him to give anyhow. Dr. Teel had a list of men he contacted every year to make up the school deficits. Beside each name was an amount he expected to get. Early in the spring he made his rounds until he had secured the needed funds.

An example of President Teel's skill in this regard was related by Prof. Lewis E. Smith who was present when the drive was launched in 1916 for \$50,000. This money was needed to secure the same amount from L. D. Krause of Allentown.

L. D. Krause had made considerable money in the shoe business, in real estate and in investments. Dr. Teel had asked him for money in 1916 and Krause, who lived in Allentown, expressed little faith in the willingness of Reading businessmen to support the school. "Bring the school to Allentown," he stated, "and I'll build you a real college." Dr. Teel said that such a proposition was impossible, and L. D. Krause thereupon promised a gift of \$50,000 if the citizens of Reading would raise a similar amount within a week.

Dr. Teel hastened back to Reading and called a special dinner meeting, including some prominent businessmen of the city. After the meal he launched into an eloquent appeal for money that stirred every heart. The first man to respond was George Horst, who was moved to tears and rose to his feet to tell of his youthful pledge to help young men get an education, which he had found so hard to achieve in his native land of Germany. He promised to give \$10,000 toward the goal. Before the meeting was over the \$50,000 had been raised, thus insuring the gift promised by L. D. Krause.

It was in this way that the large sums of money needed in the development of the college were secured, and Dr. Teel was the moving spirit behind the program. Dr. Klein acted as a kind of sleuth to discover new sources of revenue; then he and Dr. Teel, or Dr. Teel alone would make the contacts. Until the depression years began, Dr. Teel's success as a money-raiser was phenomenal.

The fact that he was an idealist, who found it almost impossible to see anything but good in other people, however, opened the way for certain individuals to deceive Dr. Teel upon occasion. One notable area in which this took place was in the athletic program of the school. The practice of using "ringers" or ineligible players on the football squad, in order to win a crucial victory, was indulged in quite frequently during the early twenties. This practice was contrary to regulations, indeed, and everybody seemed to know about it except the president. It was also contrary to the rules to supply players with funds above those specified as "athletic scholarships." Yet this was done also at Schuylkill in the same period, and the students and a number of faculty members were aware of it, but Dr. Teel could not believe that his coach or team would stoop to such skullduggery.

In the area of academics, the president placed the curricular work in the hands of his capable staff excepting for major changes in policy. His administrative responsibilities were too heavy to permit him freedom to work in this field. He was in great demand as a public speaker at all times and this ability greatly aided the public relations of the school. Not only did he give himself to the community of Reading, but he traveled to the church conferences regularly to represent the college and to plead for its support.

When the church schism was healed in 1922, the church leaders recognized the impracticality of having two institutions of higher learning in such close proximity, one at Reading and another at Myerstown. In consequence, a merger of these schools was proposed. Dr. Teel, who was convinced in his own mind that the city of Reading afforded greater opportunities for growth and development than did Myerstown, began to lay foundations toward that eventuality. In a number of ways he began a program of active courtship among the leaders of the former United Evangelical Church, for unless these men could be persuaded that Reading was a preferable location for the merged school there was a strong possibility that Myerstown would be chosen, since Albright College at that place had enjoyed a steadier growth, had achieved the status of a college earlier, and was a fully accredited institution with its name on the "white list" of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland.

Dr. Teel was a person of considerable charm and leadership ability, who found it quite easy to win friends and influence people. His open-handed approach to the former United Evangelical Church leaders was sincere and successful. Few could withstand his enthusiasm, and his honest conviction that Reading was the preferable site for the future college was based on inescapable and logical premises.

Two former Albright College leaders, both members of the board of trustees and formerly teachers at that institution, were E. E. Stauffer and H. F. Schlegel. They became close friends of Dr. Teel, and were eventually convinced by him of the wisdom of choosing Reading as a location for the educational work in the eastern area of the church. These were influential friends indeed.

Dr. Teel also invited Albright graduates to teach at Schuylkill College. Dr. J. Arthur Heck, Dr. Virgil Zener, Dr. C. E. Kachel, Dr. M. E. Ritzman and Miss Ruth Shaffer were appointed to teach full or part-time at Schuylkill. Charles S. Kelchner, former teacher and coach at Albright who enjoyed great popularity there, was also appointed as athletic adviser at Schuylkill College by President Teel.

The eventual choice of Reading as the home of "Greater Albright" was in no small measure due to the foresight and the campaign of friendliness of Warren F. Teel.

#### The Schuylkill News

On Friday, October 19, 1923, the same year that Schuylkill opened its doors as a full-fledged college, the trial issue of a bi-weekly newspaper was issued on the Reading campus. This student paper was begun to take the place of the *Narrator*, the former student magazine which had been issued monthly during the school year.

A complete file of the *Schuylkill News* was presented to the college by Rev. Emmert M. Moyer, an alumnus of Schuylkill.

The first editor-in-chief of the Schwilkill News was Alton P. Albright, '25, brother of Dr. Raymond W. Albright, formerly a minister in the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Church and now serving as a pastor of the Reformed Church. Assisting on his editorial staff were Milfred M. Rahn, '25, Norman E. Dettra, '24, and Floyd M. Houser, a preparatory student. Roland E. Wolseley, '27, was news editor, J. Howard Somerville, '24, contributed the sports articles and Emmert Moyer, a theological student at the time, wrote the religious news. Prof. L. E. Smith, '19, was the alumni contributor to the paper. The business manager was Elmer M. Miller, '26, and Ernest F. White, '27, was circulation manager.

The Schuylkill News sold for 10¢ per copy, and continued to the time of the college merger. It was a six-page (sometimes eight) publication, was well-prepared and was a genuine newspaper, rather than a literary publication, as had been true with the Narrator. Pictures abounded and a great deal of space was given to the sports news, for the athletic program of the college had begun to assume a new importance at the college, as was the case across the country.

A great deal of information may be gleaned from the issues of the *Schuylkill News* about the growing institution which cannot be found in any other source, although the details presented there were frequently in error, for students then, as now, were not always concerned about historic accuracy.

In the pioneer issue the editor wrote a lengthy article on "Why Have a College Newspaper," in which he justifies the replacement of the *Narrator* by a bi-weekly paper which would be primarily "newsy." Since most colleges had such an instrument for the dissemination of news and views, Albright thought Schuylkill should have one also.

The same issue printed an interesting article by Low Eng Leong, a Chinese student at the college, giving his views and opinions of Schuylkill College. These were quite complimentary.

Subsequent issues of the paper reveal a number of interesting items. The paper for November 13, 1923, reports the organization of the Thespian Dramatic Society under the direction of Miss Ruth Shaffer, which was to present its first production, "Assisted by Sadie," on December 13 of that year. The issue for December 18, 1923, contains an article by J. Warren Klein about his trip through the Orient. A review and evaluation of J. B Esenwein's new book, "Writing the Short Story," is contained in the March 13 issue of 1924, with a notation of Esenwein's past connections with the college.

According to the Schuylkill News of June 17, 1924, the college planned to inaugurate pre-medical and business administration curricula the fall of that year. In 1924 a Classical Club was organized with Miss Loretta McFetridge as the first president and Miss Shaffer and Professor Gingrich as the faculty advisers. The Schuylkill News for November 11 of the same year reports that a "Code of Ethics" had been ratified by the recently organized student governing council. Among the requirements of this code were such regulations as the encouragement of regular church and chapel attendance, the avoidance of profanity, drinking, gambling and betting, forbidding the use of tobacco on the campus and advocating good scholarship.

The March 10 issue of 1925 notes plans for the preparation of a "Frosh Bible" to be issued as a handbook to the incoming freshmen the fall of that year.

When the new stadium was dedicated on Saturday, October 10, 1925, a reporter of the *Schuylkill News* was present to record the details. He reported that a huge crowd was present and that the program opened with the singing of "America." Then an invocation was given by Dr. W. H. Lindenmuth of Holy Cross Methodist Church, Reading. Dr. Teel was to be in charge of the flag raising, but a high wind necessitated the omission of that part of the program. Judge Harry D. Schaeffer then spoke on "Clean Sports," followed by remarks by Mayor W. E. Sharman and Eli M. Rapp, county superintendent of schools. The dedication ritual was in charge of Bishop Breyfogel. A football game followed with Temple University, and that team proceeded to spoil the day by winning 3 to 0.

The December 17 issue of 1925 mourns the recent death of Dr. Lau (who had died December 7 of that year) and the *Schuylkill News* for January 22, 1926, notes that Rev. B. L. Romberger of Christ Church, Reading, and Rev. Fred B. Wentzel of the Rosedale Reformed Church had been employed to finish Dr. Lau's courses for the year.

In 1926, the Schuylkill News reports that the Thespian Society had changed its name to "The Dominoes," and planned an active program. The December 15 issue of 1927 tells of the campaign for \$1,000,000 that had been launched on November 22 by Reading and the Evangelical Church. Judge F. A. Marx presided at the dinner meeting when the financial drive was begun. It was in this year, also, the paper notes, that the Skull and Bones Society, under the direction of Prof. C. A. Horn, was begun to develop a deeper interest in the science of biology and its related fields.

The Schuylkill News noted on February 10, 1928, that henceforth chapel attendance would "really be compulsory," for thereafter faculty members were to take the roll and students would lose credit hours for unexcused cuts.

Through the years of its existence the *Schuylkill News* served as a valuable means for providing the student body with detailed information about various school affairs. It was well edited and compared well with similar papers issued on other campuses. Its purpose was less literary than informative, and the latter function it fulfilled quite admirably.

## The Scriptus

The first issue of a yearbook since the pioneer Keryx of 1891, which had been prepared by the students of Schuylkill Seminary at Fredericksburg, was the Scriptus of 1927, published that year by the Junior Class of Schuylkill College. The Scriptus continued to be published each year up to and inclusive of the issue of 1930. This last issue was dedicated to the remembrance of Schuylkill by the class of 1930. Since it was a junior class publication, this valedictory number recounted the events of the year 1928-1929. Actually, the institution during this year was no longer called Schuylkill College, but operated as Albright College at Reading, to distinguish it from Albright College at Myerstown. (The formal merging of the two student bodies took place on Saturday, June 1, 1929, at 2:30 p.m., at the college stadium in Reading.)

The Scriptus published by the class of 1927 was a printed book which contained a great deal of information in its 152 pages. The staff included Paul Grim, editor-in-chief, Joseph Wolf, assistant editor, Ernest White, business manager, Charles Lease and Charles Gruber, advertising managers. The foreword stated: "It is with pride that we, the class of 1927, the pioneer class of Schuylkill College, blaze the trail of Scriptus for future years." Since the college charter had been procured in 1923, the first students to finish four years' work in the senior college were the class of 1927. It was quite fitting that the first Scriptus be dedicated to "Warren F. Teel, A.M., D.D., our esteemed and worthy president, teacher and adviser, whose untiring efforts have made Schuylkill College a bigger and better institution of learning.

A few items of interest from the first *Scriptus* may serve to illuminate campus life from the perspective of the students. There was considerable rejoicing over the fact that "Reading's Junior College" had attained the status of a senior college in 1923. Two pages were devoted to the Schuylkill News, regarded as an "excellent college newspaper," and called "our Herald," perhaps in memory of the defunct Kervx. Extra-curricular activities were given a prominent place, with pictures of the various campus organizations. Featured in this section of the Scriptus were the Ouill Club, the Debating Team, the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. cabinets, the Men's Glee Club, the Women's Glee Club, the College Orchestra, the Men's Day Student Club, the Women's Day Student Club, the Governing Council and the Dramatic Club.

Considerable space was devoted to the revived interest in athletics, with pictures of the 1925-1926 football, basketball, baseball, track and tennis teams. The girls' basketball squad of nine members, coached by Robert Pawling, was granted a full page also. This was the year when the football team, sparked by the addition of coach Alvin "Doggie" Julian, began to show their mettle. They played Temple University twice during the season, losing the first game by a 3-0 score, but triumphing in the return match by the score of 16-6.

The remainder of the first Scriptus was devoted to typical college humor, two literary articles and advertisements.

One item of special interest in this publication was a poem on "Sylvan Lake," written by Donald Kingsley, '28, a football player with rare talent. During his years at Schuylkill he was always penning poetry and there is considerable testimony to the fact that he had been blessed by the muse. The concluding verse of his lyric treatment of Sylvan Lake contains the lines :

> "Yes, pendent recollections Embrace this placid pool That eke the education We hardly earn in school."

ich Library The Scriptus for the year 1929, dedicated to Prof. Wilson I. Miller, then dean and registrar of the college, was far more elaborate and colorful than the preceding issues. Frank D. White was editorin-chief of this number.

Some interesting side-lights were provided in this year-book from the reminiscences of Dean Miller. He remarked that the old Spring House (now Sylvan Chapel) was "in the days long-gone-by a small school house, to which the children of this neighborhood went to learn their three R's." He noted also that the college chapel was

first located in Selwyn Hall at the southwest corner, and that the rooms in the Chapel Dormitory (now the White Chapel Hall) were separated by frame partitions that reached only half-way to the ceiling. He also mentioned that "we had just as much trouble with chapel attendance in the good old days as they have today, and thus one of the professors sought to improve matters by playing policeman. Of course, some boys were bad enough to run around the corner of the building, with the professor going after them, but as they could run faster, they got out of sight." According to his records, application had been made for a college charter on April 11, 1923, which was approved by the State Council of Education on May 31, 1923

The issue of 1929 included some excellent campus pictures of the period, and noted the addition of a number of student organizations. Prominent in the "organizations" section are pictures of the Skull and Bones Club, the Home Economics Club and the Schuylkill College Band. Featured also in this *Scriptus* are five pictures of the crowning of the May Queen and one of the May Night Farce, the crowning of the May King.

The last issue of the *Scriptus*, by the class of 1930, was an elaborate hard-bound volume of 244 pages based on the theme of medieval knighthood, replete with pictures and beautiful pen-drawn illustrations. Included in this annual is a dual listing of the graduation week programs of Albright College at Myerstown and Albright College at Reading, including the complete daily program held on Saturday, June 21, 1929, when two separate institutions were made one at a solemn ceremony held in the college stadium at Reading.

# **Campus Religious Life**

All students were required to attend chapel services at Schuylkill at 10 a.m. each morning, Monday through Friday. This was a half-hour program, usually conducted by faculty members, with occasional visits from local clergymen or officials of the Evangelical Church. Most students complied with this regulation though there were a few who managed to evade attendance until the administration put teeth into the requirement by appointing faculty members to take the roll and punishing offenders by increasing the number of academic hours they had to earn for graduation when they exceeded the cut limit. Each Wednesday evening the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. met in the chapel. This program was conducted in the fashion of a typical church prayer meeting. It was the custom for most of the faculty members to attend these services, and each teacher present sat in the same seat every Wednesday evening. Dr. Teel took his place well to the front whenever he was in town. A large proportion of the students came to the Y programs regularly. Quite often a series of Bible studies would be presented by one of the professors. When the students were in charge of the program they felt obliged to do a worthy job, since they were under the critical eye not only of the student body but of their teachers as well.

During this period there was a great deal of personal evangelistic fervor at work on the campus. Each year a week of evangelistic services was conducted on campus. At this time the pre-theological students especially gave themselves to the task of winning converts from among the unconverted students and proved to be quite successful in their efforts. The zeal of these young men was commendable though at times an over-zealous student evangelist caused considerable resentment on the part of some of the students who felt that the excess pressures exerted were uncalled for.

One of the unfortunate consequences of this evangelistic zeal was a kind of automatic stratification of the student body into saints and sinners, each group regarding the other with a jaundiced eye.

The pre-theological students had an organization of their own, named the Albright Brotherhood, to honor the founder of the Evangelical Church. They met each Tuesday evening in the theological room of the administration building. The meetings were held for prayer and discussion, although at times a series of lectures was planned for the group which brought to the campus prominent clergymen or men of other vocations in the city.

Sunday church attendance was still required of all students during this period, although each student could elect a church of his own preference. No check was made on the regularity of Sunday church attendance at this time, but the vast majority of students were faithful in observing this rule. Since there were so many pre-theological students on campus and inasmuch as most of the students were from homes where church attendance was the rule, there was a general exodus each Sunday morning of students and faculty members in the direction of the city churches. Probably the richest Christian influence on campus was that provided by dedicated teachers and staff members, who through their influence in the classroom and in campus life, and by their sincere attitude of genuine Christian concern for their students, bore witness to the rich potentialities of consecrated Christian living.

## **Disciplinary Problems**

Paradoxically, at the same period when religious fervor ran high on the Schuylkill campus, grave moral problems were also present. This seems to have been true in colleges across the country, for this was the time of "flaming youth," prior to, during, and following World War I.

It was apparently assumed by many Americans in this decade that the college years were the time for young people to "sow their wild oats," before settling down to respectable middle age. In consequence of this viewpoint, practically every campus in the country was plagued by considerable wildness.

Strangely enough, a few of the "saints" on the Schuylkill campus shared in the questionable practices of the acknowledged sinners. Stories abound, from reliable sources, of young men using ladders to aid the exit of women students from the dormitories after "lights out," to return in the early morning hours. Drinking was forbidden but those who desired to imbibe found opportunity to do so.

Dancing was also forbidden on campus, but the result was that many students went off campus to dance at questionable resorts. The girls' dormitory was "off limits" to the men, but to a few this was a kind of challenge, and at least three men were expelled for having been discovered in the area of "no-man's land."

Unfortunately, a few pre-theological students spoiled the reputation of the rest by engaging in immorality and drinking "with the boys" during the week, and preaching against the same practices on Sundays. All these activities, of course, were "sub-rosa" but the faculty and staff were aware of the fact and took stern action against the culprits when they were discovered.

This situation was made more difficult when the attempt to develop a strong football team at Schuylkill brought to the campus a large number of young men of very rough background, whose major interest was athletics, and who were not in sympathy with the ideals of the college. Fortunately, with the passage of time the era of "flaming youth" died down, and the disciplinary problems which plagued the administration during the twenties were to a large extent out-lived.

### Latin American Students

Beginning with the year 1919 there was an influx of Latin American students at Schuylkill College. Usually they were the sons of wealthy parents who sent them to the United States to secure the advantages of higher education. Since these students were able to pay their way completely, President Teel welcomed them to the campus, for the financial limitations of the college had not lessened, despite expansion of the school facilities, and most students required scholarships or self-help work to meet their expenses.

Unfortunately, most of these boys could not speak English when they arrived, and communication was therefore severely limited. Some of them had little interest in studies and too much "spending money." This combination of factors led to difficulties indeed. The administration attempted to maintain a careful watch over these gentlemen from "south of the border," but not always with success. A predilection for wine, women and song, plus a code of morals not at all Evangelical in nature, resulted in Spanish escapades quite embarrassing to Dr. Teel at times. The attempt to correct these Spanish speaking students in vociferous English was a labor of love that was lost because of semantic difficulties.

Some of the adventures of the Latin Americans are humorous only in retrospect. Each dormitory room in the administration building was equipped with a gas jet at this period. It was also the custom to pull the master electric switch at 10 p.m., in the fond hope that students would conclude their studies and retire. The shutting off of electric power was a kind of curfew notice.

The Latin American boys, however, were not anxious to conclude the day so early. Since no electric lights were available, they turned to the next best substitute, the illuminating gas, intended only for emergencies. Unfamiliar as they were with American gadgets, they would at times open the valve all the way and light a match, sending a jet of flame halfway across the room, and threatening to burn the building down.

On one occasion, a Spanish student almost caused a serious fire. It was an autumn weekend, and he and one other student, Emmert Moyer, were alone in the dormitory of the administration building. The weather turned cool on Sunday, and toward evening the dormitory was rather uncomfortable, since the steam heating system had not as yet been turned on.

Obviously, the Latin American student was not well informed about heating systems in the United States. He desired warmth, and the radiator in his room was cold. To solve the problem he went out and procured some paper and wood, placed them under the radiator and lit a fire. It was not long before Emmert Moyer smelled smoke and investigated. When he discovered the merry blaze in his neighbor's room, he ran for the fire hose and was able to save the day, but not before considerable damage had been done. Of course, Dr. Teel had to be summoned, and considerable excitement followed. When all was calm again the President expostulated in amazement, "Why he almost burned the place down!"

Eventually, the citizens from the far south proved to be too much of a problem even for the long-suffering Dr. Teel, and thus the influx of Latin American students was terminated.

## **Fraternities and Sororities**

The present local fraternities and sororities at Albright College are the natural products of dormitory organizations. Fraternity life began at Albright College at Myerstown in 1900. Since Dr. Teel was opposed to fraternities at Schuylkill College on principle, because of the problems he believed were created on other college campuses by such groups, they were not begun at Reading until relatively late. Circumstances at length required that fraternities, or at least some type of self-governing dormitory organizations, be developed.

The Schuylkill students began to agitate for fraternities as early as 1916, but since the financial requirements for membership in the national fraternal groups were so high, the cry for such organizations was never very loud, since most of the young people at Schuylkill were far from affluent.

When Alvin F. Julian was appointed coach of the Schuylkill College football team in 1925, he aimed to provide a winning football team. In pursuit of this goal he brought to the campus some powerful players from the coal regions and wherever else he could garner them, and many of these men were housed in the second floor of the gymnasium. A genuine problem arose when these rough and ready football men began to celebrate each team victory by practically taking their dormitory apart. Doors were broken down, windows smashed, furniture reduced to firewood and the quarters were frequently flooded in the course of gargantuan water battles. In the interests of economy, something had to be done.

Prof. Lewis E. Smith, at that time serving as the proctor of the dormitory there, had a room on the second floor of the administration building. He persuaded Dr. Teel to give him permission to correct the situation in the gymnasium dormitory. The first step he took in this direction was to talk the matter over with Donald Kingsley and Harvey MacDonald, two older leaders of the group who were mature in outlook. He made it clear that the college could not afford to repair the continual damage to the dormitory caused by the exuberant celebrations and the general neglect of the boys rooming in the gymnasium. It was proposed that the college furnish the sum of \$100 to restore the rooms to normality, and that any damage in the future had to be paid by those responsible. To facilitate this program, Professor Smith suggested that the men in the gymnasium dormitory organize and that henceforth the elected officers and committees would be held responsible for the punishment of offenders and also for the protection of college property.

This proposal was accepted and the men in the gymnasium dormitory became a recognized organization, adopting the fitting name, "The Lion's Club." All mayhem did not cease abruptly, but every offender had to pay for whatever damage was done henceforth, and soon relative peace was restored in the Lion's den.

When the other dormitory men noted the success of the Lion's Club, they requested permission to organize also. Thus in the spring of 1926 the policy was adopted by the administration that the various dormitory groups, women as well as men, could organize into "rooming clubs."

These "rooming clubs" soon developed into local fraternities and one sorority. It was arranged that the men's organizations would pay a flat fee for the use of their quarters. In consequence, these groups, excepting the Lion's Club, offered to purchase their own furniture if they would be given permission to use one room for social purposes. This proposal met with the approval of the administration. The fraternities then proceeded to set aside rooms for sleeping quarters, other rooms for study purposes and a general social room for all fraternity residents. The policy of the college was to assign to the various dormitories freshmen, who spent the first year in the quarters selected. After this probation period, however, the fraternities reserved the right to extend membership bids only to those persons they desired as fraternity brothers, and after undergoing an initiation program, each man was accepted into the organization of his choice.

The Scriptus of 1928 contains the first pictures of the recently organized fraternities and sororities, and the other campus rooming clubs. The Alpha Pi Omega Fraternity, organized by Joseph Wolf, first president of the group, had its quarters in the south end of the third floor of the administration building. In a private dwelling at 1620 N. 12th Street, used as a boys' dormitory by the college, the Delta Kappa Sigma Fraternity (since merged with the Kappa Upsilon Phi Fraternity, organized earlier at Myerstown) was located. The Tau Nu Tau Fraternity (since merged with the Zeta Omega Epsilon Fraternity, also from Myerstown) occupied the north end of the dormitory on the third floor of the administration building.

The men in the chapel dormitory assumed the somewhat prosaic title of the Chapel Dorm Club. The Lion's Club continued to hold forth in the gymnasium.

The girls also organized into dormitory clubs. There was a Sherman Cottage Club and a Selwyn Club. One sorority, named Pi Alpha Tau, also made its appearance. The girls, however, did not enjoy the same degree of self-government as the men. All the young women remained in direct charge of the dean of women, and roomed where they were assigned. The Pi Alpha Tau sorority was organized as a social group, and elected those members each year whom they desired to join their number, but no changes were made in rooming accommodations as a result of such a selection.

Fraternity and sorority life on campus did introduce some problems, as had been feared by Dr. Teel. As time passed, however, and when some of the growing pains had been outlived, these organizations proved to be one of the most effective means for the development of group responsibility in the college. A sense of pride began to exhibit itself in the fraternities, which resulted in cleaner quarters and a keener participation in college organizations. Rivalry also made itself evident, not only in intramural sports, but also in efforts to raise the academic standing of the fraternity or sorority members. During these early years especially, the fraternity or sorority which achieved the highest academic standing on campus was regarded with genuine approval.

Of course, the genius for "hazing," prevalent in American colleges in the twenties, exhibited itself at Schuylkill College with the advent of the fraternities. The traditional "hell week" on campus was dreaded by the faculty and administration, for this was the time when most anything could happen, and frequently did. The initiates and initiators alike got little sleep during the week in the springtime when the fraternities attempted to prove "by fire" the manliness of their prospective members. Grotesque outfits were the rule for the pledges. Paddles were carried by each candidate for fraternity membership, to be used with finesse by their tormenters whenever the candidate was ordered to "assume the angle." Nightly excursions on all kinds of impossible errands were arranged for the aspirants to fraternity membership. Pushing a peanut with one's nose for a city block, preferably on Penn Street, was one of the milder tortures devised by the fertile imaginations of fiendish upperclassmen. "Hell week" was correctly named, and Dante was the text. This was the one period when most college professors and staff members desired anonymity in the community and secretly prayed that time might pass more quickly.

While "hazing" was severe in the fraternities at Schuylkill during this period, it never attained the extremes practiced on some college campuses where severe injuries and even an occasional death occurred as a direct result of fraternity initiations. Fortunately these abuses and brutalities have to a large extent been outlived in most colleges.

The local fraternities and sororities at Schuylkill and Albright were always amenable to the administration. In order to prevent an undue amount of campus influence by these organizations, membership was limited by faculty action. This served to protect those students who did not wish to affiliate with a social fraternity, but it also made these groups somewhat exclusive, and thus some students who aspired to fraternity membership received no bids because all the available openings were filled.

It is apparently true that wherever a number of men or women live in close association over a period of time organization is inevitable. The fraternities and sororities at Schuylkill College and Albright College were the product of this tendency. Fortunately the naturally friendly spirit of the college students at Reading has prevented the erection of barriers between fraternity and non-fraternity members, and these organizations have proved to be of far more positive value on the campus than negative.

## **Academic Improvements**

The academic work at Schuylkill continued to improve each year. When the institution achieved the academic status of a four-year college in 1923, steps were immediately taken to extend the curricula.

Those who were at the school as junior college students in 1923, who had not as yet completed the equivalent of a four-year high school training, were grouped into the "preparatory department." This department was placed in the charge of Prof. Lewis E. Smith, who was informed that this department would cease to exist as soon as the students therein had completed the necessary requirements for entrance to regular college work. The preparatory students attended many of the same classes with the regular college students, and were in no way separated from the other members of the college. When these had earned enough credit-hours to comply with the state regulations for college entrance, in the college records this change was entered. The last reference to the preparatory curriculum is to be found in the catalog of 1926-1927, during which year 27 students were enrolled in that department.

Requirements for admission to college were now definitely fixed to comply with the regulations of the Pennsylvania Council of Education. Fifteen units of credit were necessary for matriculation, each unit representing a year's study in an approved subject in a secondary school, or a full year's course with four one-hour recitations or five 45-minute recitations per week. Three of these units had to be earned in English, three in Latin (for the Arts Course) of two in a foreign language (for the Science Course), one unit in history, one unit in science,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  units in mathematics and the remainder in approved electives. In case an individual had not met these basic requirements, he could qualify for college entrance by successfully passing the standard entrance examinations of the College Entrance Examination Board, an organization established in New York City, for the purpose of screening applicants for college work.

Two major curricula were now offered, one leading to a bachelor of arts degree and the other to the bachelor of science degree. The former required more study of foreign languages and less work in the field of the sciences, while the science curriculum demanded major work in one science and one two-year course in a foreign language. Each student was required to elect a major department, and to work in two minor fields also, one of these in an area other than that of his major field.

As time passed, specific curricula were established for the bachelor of science students who were preparing for the medical, business administration and home economics fields. These courses were strengthened by the respective department heads who added those subjects which were most advantageous to their students for advanced work at the graduate school level, or to prepare them for their future professions.

When the time approached for the merger of Schuylkill and Albright Colleges, the school at Reading felt the need to raise its standards to the level of the Myerstown institution, for Albright College at Myerstown had earned an excellent academic reputation. Schuylkill had become a college in 1923, while Albright had enjoyed that status since 1902. Furthermore, Albright College had been placed on the accredited list (the so-called "white list") of the Association of College and Preparatory Schools in the Middle States and Maryland in 1926.

The Schuylkill College administration sought to improve its academic status by eliminating the preparatory department and raising its course offerings to the level of senior college work. Toward this end they sent Prof. W. I. Miller to join the Albright College faculty at Myerstown as a visiting professor in 1928 and in return Prof. V. C. Zener came to Schuylkill College the same year from Albright, in the same capacity. The purpose of this exchange was to set the stage for merger through a mutual curriculum evaluation and the establishment of basic education standards. Unfortunately, this admirable effort was not very successful, for the time was too short for any vital changes to be made, inasmuch as each of the exchange professors carried a full teaching load at his own school during the period he taught at the sister college.

Despite the difficulties involved in the merger, however, the union of the two schools was finally achieved, and the Greater Albright College at Reading continued to grow and to improve its academic status quite measurably through the years.

### The Move Toward Merger

In 1922 the Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church brought their division to an end by a merger under the new name, "The Evangelical Church." Some churches, largely in eastern Pennsylvania, objected to this move, and organized as the Evangelical Congregational Church.

At the time of reunification, the proposal was made that Albright College at Myerstown and Schuylkill College at Reading should unite also, thus centering the educational program of the eastern area of the denomination at one place. The schools were too close together to warrant separate existence and support by a relatively small area of the church.

Little objection was raised to the proposal for college merger, but neither school seemed anxious to abandon its location. Loyal Albrightians favored the Myerstown site, and the Schuylkill College champions were convinced that Reading was the more suitable location for a growing school.

Considerable confusion prevailed while the struggle over the location of the merged school was in progress. Both institutions inaugurated extensive programs of expansion, hoping thereby to win the decision on the basis of superior facilities. This was an expensive kind of folly which might have been prevented by resolute decision on the part of the church leaders, but when a forthright conclusion was eventually achieved, a large amount of money had already been expended at both Myerstown and Reading. It is not at all strange that when the decision was finally made to locate the merged college at Reading, as Albright College, there was considerable bitterness at Myerstown, both on the part of the townspeople and the college staff.

During the academic year 1928-1929, there existed two Albright Colleges. Albright College at Myerstown prepared to join forces with Albright College in Reading, for Schuylkill College had changed its name in preparation for the merger. The merger of "Greater Albright College" took place with formal exercises on June 1, 1929, at Albright College in Reading, although there were separate commencement exercises for each institution, one at Myerstown and the other at Reading.

The fall of 1929 marked the end of an era, for the merged institution and the united student body, began a new life together as Albright College in Reading at the beginning of that academic year.

# CHAPTER VIII

# Albright College in Myerstown

In contrast to the years of struggle experienced by Schuylkill Seminary at Fredericksburg after 1895, abandoned by its former faculty and most of the student body, the history of the newly formed institution at Myerstown was remarkably free of serious crises. Rather, it enjoyed steady and vigorous growth from the period of its genesis until the merger in 1929 with Schuylkill College at Reading.

A clear picture of the establishment of Albright Collegiate Institute is possible only by returning to the story of the Church schism, which actually began long before the formation of the United Evangelical Church in October of 1894.

As previously stated, the first outward manifestation of division took place when a dissenting East Pennsylvania Conference convened at Allentown, in February of 1891. Despite the claims of the majority of the denomination (the Esherites), the minority group (the Dubsites) kept possession of the seminary at Fredericksburg until the Pennsylvania Supreme Court reversed the decision of the lower court, awarding the property to the majority group, as representatives of the acknowledged Evangelical Association.

That such a possibility was entertained by the Dubsites is evident in the minutes of the executive committee of Schuylkill Seminary as early as August of 1894, for at that session the suggestion was made that it might be well to investigate the possibility of finding another location for the school in the event that the Pennsylvania Supreme Court would "issue an adverse decision." Action was also taken "to assure us of adequate legal counsel."

The aforementioned prophecy came true, and the minority faction found it necessary to take immediate steps to protect its interests when the higher court declared that all the properties formerly held by the Evangelical Association were to be turned over to that group.

The first action taken by the discenting group was for the purpose of reorganizing under a different denominational name. In consequence a conference was called for October 10-11, 1894, at Metropolitan Hall, Reading. The proceedings of this session state in the preface of the conference journal: "This issue . . . contains the proceedings of the first session of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical Church. Though we have taken a different church name, yet the Journal claims to be the legitimate successor to the many issues that have preceded [sic] it under a different and older title."<sup>1</sup> Since this session came before the organization of a General Conference, the name "The United Evangelical Church" was taken tentatively by the East Pennsylvania Conference. Later it was officially adopted by General Conference action, and applied retroactively to all the conference sessions held by the dissenting party since 1891.

The East Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical Church, now properly organized, was faced with many problems. One of these was the responsibility of finding another location for the seminary they still controlled, or of abandoning it. The latter possibility never was considered seriously, for the trustees and conference members were of the opinion that the school rightfully belonged to them, even though the property was "usurped" by the Evangelical Association. This opinion was based on the knowledge that practically every student and faculty member was loyal to the United Evangelical Church and the acting trustee board was composed solidly of United Evangelical members.

There had been some hope expressed among the Association leaders, that once the property at Fredericksburg became theirs through court action, the tide of opinion at Fredericksburg would swing in their direction. This opinion was not well founded, for the United Evangelical trustees gave quick assurance to the students and faculty at Fredericksburg that they would find another location for the school at once.

Fortune smiled on their efforts, for at this juncture in history, Palatinate College, founded on April 18, 1867, by the Lebanon Classis of the Reformed Church and granted a charter in 1868, found it necessary to close its doors for financial reasons. It was through Prof. Thomas Stein that the college trustees learned of the fact that Palatinate College at Myerstown faced dissolution, and contacts were immediately made between the trustees of the two institutions. Since the seminary trustees could not take definite action without Conference approval, and because pressure was being exerted by the trustees

<sup>1.—</sup>Proceedings of the First Session of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical Church, Reading, Pa., 1894, p. 6

of the Evangelical Association for the repossession of the property at Fredericksburg, the United Evangelical Trustees made an offer to the Palatinate Trustees to lease the property at Myerstown for a year with an option to purchase the same if given church approval.

In consequence of this agreement, the United Evangelical Trustees paid the sum of \$1,500 down for the use of the Palatinate College campus and building. It was also agreed that a selected number of the former teachers at Palatinate College would be employed by the new school, and that those of the former student body who desired to attend, might do so, thus providing for them an opportunity to complete their education at the same location. These arrangements were satisfactorily completed by the 2nd of December 1894.

The next step was the actual transfer of the student body, the faculty and equipment to the new site. Some insight into the attitudes of the Fredericksburg students at this point is provided in the first issue of the Philalethean, a 16-page student publication begun while the United Evangelical School was still located in Fredericksburg and continued at Myerstown. The issue of December, 1894, of this paper contains the following article, titled "Our Future Home." "Schuylkill Seminary will move. Yes, that is the truth. Some people say it will remain at Fredericksburg. But they do not know what a school is. The building remains, but a building is not a school. A school has life; and the life, the spirit, the customs, the traditions, the alumni enthusiasm of Schuvlkill Seminary are going to Myerstown, Pa. On January 2, 1895, the teachers and students, and 'Uncle Ben' our genial steward, will begin the term in the buildings formerly used by Palatinate College. At least one of Palatinate's professors and many of their students will join the seminary. The new home of the school has a main building with two wings-one for gentlemen. the other for ladies. A beautiful campus with full grown trees lies in front of the building.

"Myerstown has many advantages as a location for a school. The traveling facilities are not the least, eighteen passenger trains pass through it daily, and the electric cars run to Lebanon every hour.

"Hurrah for the new home!"

This article is one of several which evidences the fact that the students at Fredericksburg in 1894 were decidedly pro-United Evangelical in their sympathies, and intended to support the new institu-

1.—Philalethean, Vol. I, No. 1, December, 1894, p. 1

tion at Myerstown with all their enthusiasm. If there was a minority opinion, it was never published, and as has been mentioned before, only a handful of students remained at Fredericksburg when Schuylkill Seminary was taken over by the Evangelical Association.

## The Removal to Myerstown

True to their promise, the faculty and students went to Myerstown on January 2, 1895. Since this was a vacation period, the students were at home, excepting for a few who remained at Fredericksburg to aid in the moving. The former merely took the train to the new location. Meanwhile, the skeleton staff of student helpers, the principal, Edwin W. Chubb, and the faculty members, gathered their belongings, and a good deal of school equipment, loaded these materials into wagons and set off for Myerstown.

There was considerable haste and excitement occasioned by this educational hegira. Principal Deily, recently appointed by the Evangelical Association to the principalship of Schuylkill Seminary, was on hand, as were several Association trustees. They had been instructed to guard the seminary property and to prevent the former seminary staff from "making off" with equipment that did not belong to them. In this attempt the Association members were not very successful. C. S. Kelchner, then a student at the seminary, drove one of the wagons from Fredericksburg to Myerstown. According to his testimony, he had loaded his wagon in such a way that the material which easily passed inspection was on top, but underneath was a great deal of college property that would have been regarded as contraband. The United Evangelical Church faction took with them large quantities of Schuylkill Seminary equipment and experienced no conscience trouble in so doing. They were convinced that their cause was just. To them, the seizure of the seminary by the Association leaders was an "outright theft," despite the ruling of the courts. It was their opinion that the books, the furniture, the laboratory materials, the kitchen equipment, in fact, the buildings and grounds were rightfully the property of the United Evangelical Church, since so much of the money had been provided through the gifts of loval members of that body.

Whether or not there was justice in their conclusion, though the buildings had to remain at Fredericksburg, a large amount of movable property was spirited off to Myerstown despite the attentive eyes of the Association watchdogs, and loud were the protests and outcries in the Association church papers when it was revealed that much of the Schuylkill Seminary material had disappeared in the general direction of Myerstown.

## **Formal Opening Exercises**

The second issue of the *Philalethean* gives an account of the opening exercises of the new school, tentatively named the "East Pennsylvania Seminary." According to the editor, G. W. Marquardt, "Nothing betrayed the least trace of the hasty flight that had been made by *our* seminary from Fredericksburg to Myerstown when, on Thursday evening, January 3, 1895, in the presence of a vast and representative audience, East Penn Seminary formally opened its Winter term."

The editor further notes that the exercises began at 7 o'clock when the audience rose to sing the doxology. Rev. A. M. Stirk read the scripture lesson and the Rev. J. D. Woodring, of Allentown, led in prayer. Professor Chubb, the principal, addressed the audience and then a chorus, trained by Miss Luella Dreibelbis, presented a musical selection.

The first major speech of the evening was delivered by Professor Hemperly, for many years a teacher of mathematics at Palatinate College, who welcomed the faculty and students to the former home of the Reformed Church institution. Though he regretted the fact that Palatinate College could not be continued, he rejoiced that the cause of higher education would continue there under the auspices of the United Evangelical Church.

Bishop C. S. Haman, of Reading, was the next speaker. In comparing the building used formerly by the school with the one they had come to he said "there was a difference in favor of the former school as far as conveniences were concerned, but this one is a bird with *two* wings, while the other, having but one wing 'flopped' for that reason."

G. Wesley Marquardt addressed the group as representative of the alumni and pledged their wholehearted support to the school. Rev. B. J. Smoyer, of Lebanon, and Rev. W. F. Heil, of Allentown, each made brief impromptu remarks. The service was concluded with the pronouncement of a benediction by Rev. J. H. Shirey of Bangor, Pennsylvania. Guests in attendance at this service included many alumni, a large number of ministers of the conference and "ex-Principal Holzapfel." In concluding the report of the opening exercises the writer added "at this time there are 75 students enrolled . . . hurrah for East Penn Seminary !"

# The Purchase of Palatinate College

Since it had been necessary to move the faculty and students of the school at Fredericksburg to a new location before the first Annual Conference of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical Church, the only expedient was to lease the property at Myerstown pending formal action by that conference.

When the Annual Conference convened at Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, February 28 to March 6, 1895, the Educational Committee presented a recommendation that swift action be taken to secure a permanent home for the institution. It was also reported by that committee that the Trustees of Palatinate College at Myerstown were willing to sell their property to the seminary, and that D. N. Fass, of Manheim, had offered 15 acres of ground for the location of a building if the seminary would locate at that place. Both of these offers were recommended to the "earnest consideration" of the seminary trustees.<sup>1</sup>

No definite action was taken concerning the permanent location of the United Evangelical School at the conference of 1895, but when the East Pennsylvania Conference convened again in February of 1896, a prompt decision was necessary, since the option to purchase the Palatinate College property was due to expire on April 1 of that year.

The following action was adopted by the East Pennsylvania Conference of 1896:

"Whereas, We consider Myerstown, Pa., as the best permanent location for Albright Collegiate Institute; and

"Whereas, We can purchase the Palatinate College buildings located at that place for \$10,000; therefore

"Resolved, That we recommend to the East Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical Church the purchase of said college buildings at this annual session.

<sup>1.—</sup>Proceedings of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical Church, Schuylkill Haven, Pa., Feb. 26 to Mar. 6, 1895, p. 45

"Resolved, That we recommend to the Conference the following plan, viz.,

"Resolved, That we endeavor to secure the pledges of 4,000 persons to contribute twenty-five cents annually for three years; 2,000 persons to contribute fifty cents; 1,000 persons to contribute one dollar; 250 persons to contribute two dollars; 100 persons to contribute ten dollars, and \$1,000 be secured in larger amounts for the same period.

"Resolved, That there be a committee of nine to consist of the three presiding elders and one minister and one layman from each district. The presiding elders to select the other members of the committee who in conjunction with the pastors of the respective fields shall thoroughly canvass the Conference and report to the secretary of the trustees of the Institute who in turn shall report to the *Evan*gelical and the Zeitschrift.

"Resolved, That the canvass shall, if at all practicable, be completed prior to August 1 of the present year.

"Resolved, That we make it the order of the day at 10:30 this morning to receive the personal pledges of the members of this conference, and that Reverend W. F. Heil be given charge of the canvass here."

In a surprisingly short period of time, the money to purchase Palatinate College as the location for the relocated seminary was raised, and the trustees completed all arrangements. No action was reported on the offer of D. N. Fass of Manheim.

# The Choice of a New Name

Until definite conference action was taken in 1895, the newly located seminary operated as the "East Pennsylvania Seminary." There were many, however, who were dissatisfied with that hastily selected title, and a large number of substitutes were suggested.

Prof. T. S. Stein, in an article printed in the *Philalethean* in the March issue of 1895, summarized the situation in his typical scholarly fashion. First he approved the new location as a "step in advance" because of its easy accessibility on one of the commercial arteries of the country.

Next he commented that "Schuylkill Seminary" has been a misnomer for some years, because it had not been in either Schuylkill County or the Schuylkill Valley since it had left Reading. Further, he remarked that the word "Seminary" was ill chosen, since such a title had now come to signify "either a school for ladies only or a theological seminary."

As for the choice of a name, he noted that the most popular suggestions had been: (a) East Pennsylvania Conference Seminary (b) United Evangelical Institute (c) Albright Academy (or Seminary) (d) Humboldt Academy (e) Penn Institute (f) Palatinate Institute. In the eyes of Professor Stein the first three names were ill suited because the first two were "cumbrous" and all three were denominational in tone, which tendency he thought it was essential to avoid. He favored "Penn Institute" as most suitable and "euphonious" and was not adverse to "Palatinate Institute," since this would "honor our ancestors and retain a hold of the past." Since Professor Stein was a member of the Reformed Church, this latter opinion may reflect less than a purely objective judgment. Professor Stein judiciously concluded this portion of his article with the remark that "this matter can safely be left to the good judgment of the conference."

Actually, the Conference made its choice, as T. S. Stein had known it would, but obviously the Conference members were not influenced by his opinions, for at the annual session of 1895 they formally decided to call their school "Albright Collegiate Institute," to honor the founder of the Evangelical Church, Jacob Albright. Perhaps Professor Stein did have some influence on the chosen name in an oblique sort of way, for the conference members did not use the word "Seminary" in the title, even though they selected a name with strong denominational meaning.

Thus Albright Collegiate Institute found a home at Myerstown, and was given the name which was to continue, with slight alteration, down to the present day. The alteration came when the educational committee of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical Church, through the influence of C. A. Bowman, then president of the institute, and the trustees, passed the following resolution in February, 1896:

"Whereas, the time has come in the development of the church when we should have a college fully constituted within the bounds of this conference, therefore,

Resolved, that we recommend that A. C. I. be advanced to the grade of a college and that the college and university council be petitioned to approve of this action.

Resolved, that the name be changed to Albright College.

Resolved, that the course submitted by President Bowman be made the curriculum of the institution."<sup>1</sup>

By Conference action, therefore, Albright Collegiate Institute, was renamed Albright College in 1898. Proper application was made for a charter, which was approved by the state board of education, but the Charter of Albright College was dated back to January 1895.

# President E. W. Chubb's Administration January to August, 1895

The first president of Albright Collegiate Institute was Edwin W. Chubb, A.M., a son of Rev. S. S. Chubb, who had been the first business manager of Schuylkill Seminary when that institution was founded at Reading. The catalog actually states that he was principal of Albright Collegiate Institute, but in the student records he is sometimes called principal and at other times president of the school.

Edwin Watts Chubb was elected to the principalship of Schuylkill Seminary in June, 1894, prior to its removal from Fredericksburg, and he retained the position at Myerstown for only seven months.

He had been born in Lebanon, on August 25, 1865. When his father was stationed in Reading as pastor of the Eighth Street Church, and also served as general manager of Schuylkill Seminary in that city, Edwin entered the school as a student, graduating with the class of 1884. In 1887, he completed his work at Lafayette College for the bachelor of arts degree. He earned the master of arts degree from the same school in 1890. During the academic year 1893-1894, E. W. Chubb studied abroad at the University of Berlin.

As has been noted before, Professor Chubb taught at Schuylkill Seminary for several years following his graduation from Lafayette College. Later he taught at the State Normal School at California, Pennsylvania, leaving that school in order to study abroad. He resigned the principalship of Albright Collegiate Insitute in August, 1895, in order to accept a teaching position in Wisconsin. In the year 1900 E. W. Chubb accepted a call to teach English at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio. Lafayette College awarded him an honorary

Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Session of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical Church, Pottsville, Pa., Feb. 24 to Mar. 2, 1898, p. 54

Doctor of Literature degree in 1906. He was elected dean of Ohio University in 1907, and retained that position until his retirement. During the academic years 1920-1921, 1934-1935, Dr. Chubb served as acting president of Ohio University.

Edwin Watts Chubb was awarded the LL.D. degree by Albright College in the year 1927, as a tribute to his eminent success as a teacher and scholar. A member of Phi Beta Kappa and many other honorary societies, Professor Chubb has given evidence of unusual ability. He has contributed to numerous scholarly journals and has served with devotion the cause of higher education. At present he is one of the oldest living alumni of Schuylkill Seminary, and lives in retirement with a daughter at Greenville, Delaware.

Professor Chubb proved to be a capable administrator at Albright Collegiate Institute. Under his brief period of direction, the school was organized on sound principles and headed toward a goal of high academic standing. He was respected by faculty and students alike.

Principal Chubb, according to his own testimony, was paid a salary of \$1,000 for the year with the understanding that his wife was to be preceptress without salary. While at Fredericksburg the Chubbs also were granted the use of one of the campus cottages. When the move was made to Myerstown, they were given an apartment in the east wing of the building.

# The First Catalog

The first catalog of Albright Collegiate Institute was dated 1894-1895, though it covered the academic year 1895-1896. Since the trustees of the school considered that the Institute was the logical successor of Schuylkill Seminary, the first page of this issue reads: "Fourteenth Annual Catalog of Albright Collegiate Institute (formerly known as Schuylkill Seminary) under the patronage of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical Church."

The school year was established on a four-term basis, the first beginning August 28, 1895, the second October 23, the third on January 2, 1896, and the fourth from April I to June 19, when the twoday examination period was concluded.

In keeping with the general policy of the United Evangelical Church, the trustee board had been expanded to include a broader representation, and the catalog lists ten ministers and three lay members as the elected trustees of the school. The first trustee board president was Rev. C. S. Haman, of Reading, J. G. Mohn remained treasurer, J. H. Shirey, secretary, and Rev. S. S. Chubb had been elected vice president of the board. The executive committee of the trustee board consisted of Rev. A. M. Stirk of Allentown, president, J. G. Mohn of Reading, treasurer, S. S. Chubb (then preaching at Philadelphia) secretary, Rev. J. D. Woodring of Allentown and Edwin W. Chubb.

According to the catalog, three academic courses were offered, the classical, the Latin scientific and the English scientific. In addition, courses were offered in music, elocution, book-keeping, art and a normal course was offered in the spring for the training of public school teachers.

The three major curricula covered a four-year program, quite similar to that which had obtained at Fredericksburg. The Classical curriculum included the study of Greek and Latin, the Latin Scientific required Latin and German (with the option of electing French in place of German in the senior year) and the English scientific course included German only in the junior year and German or French in the senior year. No ancient language was demanded in the English and Scientific curriculum.

The post-graduate year of study, established at Fredericksburg, was continued at Myerstown, and this additional year was heavily weighted in the direction of language study. The five classes listed in the post-graduate curriculum included mathematics, Latin, Greek, English and German, and there were no options provided.

The music course was based on a four-year curriculum also. One year of work in the English Scientific course was a prerequisite to the completion of the work in music. Additional required studies for music students were: rhetoric, algebra, English and general history in the second year; German, botany and English in the third year; French and English in the fourth year.

For those teachers who wished to improve their education by attending classes in the Spring term at Albright Collegiate Institute, very practical studies in methods of teaching were provided and these students could elect studies in the other academic fields as time permitted.

No regular curricula are listed in this catalog although the classification of students indicates that in addition to those who were pursuing the regular curricula, there were a good number who were taking "elective courses" only, some in the field of commercial studies and others in the department of elocution. No courses in art are listed in this catalog, either in regular curricula or the elective studies, although Miss Luella E. Dreibelbis is listed in the faculty as professor of instrumental music and art.

Under "general information" the catalog notes that the terms of admission were "a good moral character and a pledge to observe the rules of the institute." No age was set and no prior educational training demanded for admission. Candidates for advanced standing had to pass examinations to qualify for it.

The stated purpose of the institute was "to give at the least possible expense, a superior Christian education to young men and women who will probably never go to a college or university. Also, to lay the foundations for the building of a lofty Christian character, to train students in accurate and independent thought, and to prepare them for the highest grade of usefulness to church and State."

According to this catalog, the emphasis upon the religious atmosphere of the school was maintained as it had been at Fredericksburg. Students attended chapel each school day. "Family worship" was provided before breakfast for boarding students. One change was made from the Fredericksburg regulations. Instead of requiring students to attend only one Sunday church service, they were now required to be present at both morning and evening services at one of the Myerstown churches.

Social life at Myerstown this first academic year consisted of receptions, musicales and "familiar talks on social and moral topics." These latter were presented to the men by the principal and to the women by the preceptress. In addition, there were the regular meetings of the Philalethean Literary Society continued now at Myerstown (while the Literary Society of the Fredericksburg school also continued under the same name), which was open to all students, male and female, each Friday evening.

As for physical culture, this catalog mentions baseball, football and lawn tennis as the popular sports on campus. In addition "during the winter months a young men's class in physical culture was conducted by H. W. Bieber and a similar class for the young women was in charge of Miss Luella E. Dreibelbis."

The accommodations for the students were clearly stated. "Each

room in the building," the catalog notes, "is occupied by two students, and is furnished with two single spring beds, for each of which, a mattress, a bolster and a counterpane are provided by the Institute. All other bedding, including a pair of sheets, a pillow, a pair of pillow cases, quilts and towels, each student should bring with him. Two chairs, a wardrobe, washstand with bowl and pitcher, a study table, a lamp and mirror, are also furnished to each room by the Institute. Students furnish their own carpet."

Included in the catalog is a list of available periodicals provided in the "large and elegant reading room newly fitted up for the students," the names of seven lecturers and the subjects of their addresses delivered during the year, and a lengthy compendium of gifts of books and equipment presented to the school during the year by friends and admirers, each donor's name listed beside his gift. It is quite obvious, in the light of these continual contributions, that Albright Collegiate Institute enjoyed the enthusiastic support of a host of loyal United Evangelicals.

The expenses for the various curricula are listed in the 1895 catalog on a term basis as well as by the week. A school year of 40 weeks in the regular courses cost \$170 for board, room, tuition, light, heat and laundry. On a weekly basis, the total expense for a student who lived at the college and made use of all its facilities was \$425. Day students paid \$1.00 per week or \$40.00 for the year. Those students who elected only one or two classes each year paid by the lesson or by the course according to the following schedule: Instrumental music, 50 cents a lesson; vocal music, \$2.00 per term; shorthand, 50 cents a week; art, 70 cents a week. No extra charge was made for regular students who elected to study book-keeping. Reduced rates were given to theological students, sons and daughters of ministers, and itinerant ministers of all churches on the same basis as had prevailed at Fredericksburg.

One notable change made at Myerstows was the reduction of rates for students who went home each weekend and had their laundry done at home. These had to pay only \$3.75 per week for all expenses.

According to this catalog, the total enrollment for the academic year was 122 in all courses. Since no correction is made in this list for duplications, it is necessary to note that the *Philalethean* for March, 1895, reports that the total student body at that time was 83.

## The Philalethean

A very important source of information about Albright Collegiate Institute is the student publication, the *Philalethean*, begun as a periodical of the Philalethean Literary Society in December, 1894, and continued until the merger of Albright College and Central Pennsylvania College in 1902.

The first issue was prepared just prior to the removal of the school from Fredericksburg to Myerstown. It was begun as a quarterly, but in 1896 was issued each month of the school year, which thereafter became the accepted policy of the editorial board.

Vol. I, No. 1 of the *Philalethean* was a 16-page, paper bound magazine,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " by  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " in size, printed in two columns. The four editors of the publication were: G. W. Marquardt, editor-in-chief; J. B. Ehrhart, editor of alumni notes; C. A. Wanner, literary society editor, and Bertha Dreibelbis, who prepared a personal column named "Flotsam." The first business manager was Prof. H. W. Bieber. It was possible to secure the *Philalethean* for a year for 25 cents, since part of the cost of publication was paid through advertisements. The printing was done by the Evangelical Publishing Company, Harrisburg, the official United Evangelical publishing house.

The feature article in the first issue of the *Philalethean* was an editorial stating the purpose of the new periodical. "This publication," notes the editor, "will devote itself to educational matters generally, and particularly to the school it represents. The *Philalethean* will enable those farthest removed by time and distance to live in spirit in nearest touch with the school." That this was to be the official publication of the literary society of the same name was next made clear. "No school is complete without a literary society, and without her 'Philalethean' our seminary could not have accomplished what she did for her sons and daughters. . . . How fitting that now she should extend the borders of her domain and offer additional advantages to her gifted children for improvement in the difficult but mighty art of written speech!"

Naturally, this issue gave considerable space to the contemplated transfer of the school to Myerstown. Nothing but elaborate praise was extended in the direction of the new site, and caustic remarks about the very poor location at Fredericksburg were quite freely expressed. One senses herein the flavor of sour grapes. The *Philalethean* was a fine student publication and served its purpose well. It included literary articles, up-to-the-minute news about alumni, reports of campus activities and views, reports on athletic contests, general news and, of course, typical college humor. It was generally well written, clear, fresh and interesting.

# Palatinate College Background

Information about an institution that has passed out of existence is difficult to procure. Fortunately the writers located records in the Lebanon County Historical Society which gave some insight into the backgrounds of Palatinate College, the predecessor of Albright Collegiate Institute at Myerstown.

The History of the County of Lebanon<sup>1</sup> makes the following statement about Palatinate College. "This flourishing institution was chartered in 1868, and is invested with full collegiate powers. Its course of instruction thus far has extended only to and including the sophomore year. In connection with the classical there is a scientific and a musical department, in both of which students are graduated. The ladies' course coincides substantially with the scientific. Its first president was Henry R. Nicks, who was succeeded by Rev. G. W. Aughinbaugh, D.D. Rev. G. B. Russell, D.D., presided over the institution from the fall of 1881 until the spring of 1883. At present (1884) Rev. William M. Reily, Ph.D., who for a period of eleven years filled the chair of languages, has control of the college. Prof. Samuel Hemperly has occupied the chair of mathematics since its founding and Prof. A. T. G. Apple that of physical science since June 1883. The institution is under the control of the Lebanon Classis of the Reformed Church. Rev. Charles H. Leinbach, D.D., is president of the board of trustees, James T. Reber, Vice president and Rev. H. Musser, secretary. There are three literary societies connected with the college: the Palatinate, the Excelsion and the Egerian. the latter composed exclusively of ladies. Each of these have libraries, numbering in all several thousand volumes. The college building is situated on a prominent elevation of ground, adjoining the city of Myerstown. It is a substantial brick structure, the central part of main building 4 stories high, with wings of three stories and a basement under the whole. It is 160' in length and will accommo-

<sup>1.—</sup>Wm. Henry Engle, History of the County of Lebanon in the Commonwealth of Pa., 1884, p. 207

date over 100 boarders. Surrounded by a magnificent farming country, and scenery of unsurpassed beauty, with an able faculty, Palatinate College bids fair to be one of the leading educational institutions in the state."

This optimistic report, written just sixteen years after the founding of Palatinate College, tells nothing about the difficulties faced in the course of its history. The "Acts and Proceedings of the Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States" reports from time to time the fact that the financial problem of Palatinate College was a serious one, but no indication is given in these official minutes that the school faced dissolution even as late as 1894.

A lengthy address by Rev. J. E. Hiester, D.D., in celebration of the 25th anniversary of Palatinate College  $(1893)^1$  contains no hint that the college might shortly close its doors for financial reasons. Inasmuch as Rev. Mr. Hiester had been a college trustee from the time of its founding, the economic problem that led to the sale of the institution must not have been considered to be serious in 1893, or at least, not insoluble. Hiester remained on the board until the time when the property was sold to the United Evangelical Church in 1896.

The anniversary presentation of Rev. Mr. Hiester contains considerable information of historic value and does note that financial crises marked the course of Palatinate College development.

Dr. Hiester stated in his address that the Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States recommended in 1866 to the different classes under its jurisdiction that they should establish "Classical High Schools or Collegiate Institutes" for the promotion of higher education. It was Dr. George Wolff of Myerstown who took this recommendation to heart. At his instance a special meeting of the Lebanon Classis was called to discuss the possibility of establishing a collegiate institute in the old "Academy Building at Myerstown," which was then for sale.

This special session convened on August 28, 1866, and the classis resolved to found such a school. Proposals were invited by the Lebanon Classis but no replies were received except from the citizens of Myerstown, who offered to raise \$7,000 for the erection of a suitable building (this sum was afterwards raised to \$8,000).

<sup>1.—</sup>See Lebanon County Historical Society Records, Vol. III, 1905-1906 for this address, pp. 137-142

The offer of the Myerstown people was accepted by the classis on January 21, 1867.

On February 20, 1867, the classis elected a board of trustees, to whose management this important educational movement was committed. This board included six ministerial and nine lay members.

The board of trustees resolved to open a high school without delay in the old Academy building, which was done on April 18, 1867. Prof. Samuel Hemperly was placed in charge of this school.

In accordance with the instructions of the Lebanon Classis, the board of trustees directed the erection of a college building. This consisted of the main building and the east wing (the west wing was erected eight years later, in 1875). The cornerstone was laid with appropriate and solemn ceremony on Whit Monday, June 10, 1867.

The first president of Palatinate College was Licentiate H. R. Nicks, whose administration lasted from the start of the college in 1867 to 1872. The financial arrangements during this period were peculiar. President Nicks paid to the board of trustees 3 cents bonus for each day student per week and 25 cents bonus for each boarding student per week, and used the remaining funds to run the school. This was not a sound financial venture, and shortly before his resignation, H. R. Nicks leased the building from the board of trustees, binding himself to run the school for 14 years, pay off all debts, and then turn it back to the Lebanon Classis. This scheme failed so soon that the agreement had to be dissolved and when H. R. Nicks left, the school was in debt to the amount of \$12,000.

Meanwhile, the student body had increased to capacity, and many were being turned away for want of room.

After the resignation of H. R. Nicks, Rev. W. M. Reily acted as president until a successor could be found. On December 28, 1872, Rev. G. W. Aughinbaugh was elected to the presidency and he began his work early in 1873. Under his charge the school flourished, and it became necessary to rent rooms in private houses for the students who could not be accommodated in the college dormitory. This condition necessitated the building of the west wing, which was erected during the summer of 1875.

G. W. Aughinbaugh presented his resignation on July 12, 1881, which was reluctantly accepted. He left the school in a prosperous condition. Again, Rev. W. M. Reily managed college affairs until November 22, 1881, when Rev. G. B. Russell, D.D., was elected president, who served until March 23, 1883. Difficulties in student discipline arose during G. B. Russell's administration, which actually led to the closing of the school for a period. Meanwhile the indebtedness amounted to \$18,000 and the life of the school was threatened.

Again Dr. W. M. Reily came to the rescue, taking things in charge by leasing the school for eleven weeks, then turning it back to the Lebanon Classis when he resigned to accept a call from the Allentown Female Seminary.

At an annual meeting of the Lebanon Classis in 1884, facing a debt which had grown to \$19,000, the classis adopted an apportionment scheme to rid the school of debt. Through the Palatinate College Association, Limited, the debt was divided into shares, to be paid off by 38 shareholders. The necessary amount was raised by July 21, 1884, in a period of less than two months. This action placed the school under a Board of the Lebanon Classis, but the school was still considered to be an institution of the church.

Rev. W. C. Schaeffer was called to the presidency by the Board of Managers at the opening of the scholastic year 1884. During his administration the school prospered, but he resigned in May 1891 to re-enter the active ministry.

Rev. E. S. Kemp was elected the successor of Dr. W. C. Schaeffer and assumed control in July 1891. At first the school progressed admirably under his direction, but again financial problems arose. These problems continued to mount and at length became quite serious. This time, the Board of Managers concluded that it was impossible to continue the school, since the Lebanon Classis was too small a supporting area to provide sufficient financial backing for a firstclass college. This decision led at length to the sale of the property to the United Evangelical Church, which sale was consummated in 1896.

Campus Life in 1895 According to the testimony of Charles S. Kelchner, who came to Myerstown from Fredericksburg as a student, conditions at the new location were quite changed in many respects. One of the first problems faced was to win the good will of the citizens of the town. The school had enjoyed considerable prestige and excellent rapport with the pro-Dubsite community in Fredericksburg. The sentiment at Mverstown was somewhat cool. It was true that the purchase of Palatinate College by the United Evangelical Church insured the continuance of an educational institution in the town, but many townspeople regretted the loss of the old and familiar and resented the new and unfamiliar.

For some reason the former Palatinate students who remained at Albright Collegiate Institute never adjusted to the situation. Many had transferred to Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, a school of the same denomination. Those who stayed at Myerstown did so because of financial reasons, most of them as day students. One indication of the strong anti-A.C.I. sentiment is evident in the fact that not a single former Palatinate College boarding student would accept an Albright Collegiate Institute certificate of graduation upon completion of the academic courses. Only the day students of the former school were willing to be recognized as graduates of the new institution.

The United Evangelical Church in Myerstown at this period was quite small, having a membership of 75 persons. The other community churches were much larger. Both the Reformed Church and the United Brethren Church (membership 300) were somewhat hostile to the newly established institute; the former for very obvious and human reasons, the latter because of the fact that Lebanon Valley College was not far distant, and Albright Collegiate Institute was viewed as a competitor. Another reason which led the United Brethren congregation to resent the new school was the fact that a number of former Evangelicals had left the Myerstown church when the split occurred and had joined the United Brethren Church. Their general attitude toward the Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church might be summarized in Shakespeare's words "A plague on both your houses!"

This hostility in Myerstown was to disappear in time and was replaced by a strong feeling of attachment on the part of the community toward Albright Collegiate Institute. To hasten this process in 1895, C. S. Kelchner and others sent numerous articles to the local paper appealing for the acceptance and support of the town.

The college campus in 1895 was small, consisting of the ground on which the main building was located, which, according to Dr. Bowman, was an acre and a half in extent, and the ground used for an athletic field. The one major building (later called Old Main) which has been described previously, was well built and used to very best advantage. The college men roomed in the second and third floors of the west wing and the ladies in the second and third floors of the east wing. Principal and Mrs. Chubb had rooms in the east wing of the main building on the first and second floors. The remainder of the building, not used for dormitory purposes, was used for classrooms, laboratories, a library, and a society hall. The dining hall and kitchen were located in the central section of the structure.

Since there was no gymnasium in the building, classes in physical education were held out of doors. When, in later years, the interest in athletic competition increased, an old firehall was rented for use as a gymnasium, the second floor having been converted into a makeshift basketball floor. Here the first basketball games were played until the ceiling of the hall began to sag, for this building had not been constructed for such active use. Then it became necessary to play basketball in a rented barn, which was leased to the athletic association of the institute only after C. S. Kelchner had guaranteed that there would be no smoking during the athletic contests. The hay and straw in the barn provided excellent seating for the spectators, but a fire would have proved disastrous.

During the very first year of Albright Collegiate Institute at Myerstown, it became apparent that expansion would be necessary, for the facilities were not adequate to meet the needs of the rapidly increasing student body. One effect of the church schism, not expected by the Evangelical Association, was a dramatic surge of enthusiasm and self-sacrificial devotion to the cause of strengthening the work of education in the United Evangelical Church. Faced with the task of building new churches to replace those lost to the Evangelical Association, the United Evangelical group, undaunted, not only performed this amazing task in a surprisingly short time, but demonstrated a willingness to go the second mile in sacrificial giving by contributing very liberally to the needs of Albright Collegiate Institute.

The rigid regulations regarding student deportment which prevailed at Fredericksburg were considerably relaxed at Myerstown. The long list of disciplinary rules which had appeared in the Schuylkill Seminary catalog of 1894 did not make its appearance again in the catalogs of Albright Collegiate Institute. This brief statement regarding student discipline stands in the catalog of 1895: "Anyone whose influence is detrimental to good scholarship or morals will not be allowed to remain in school. Prompt obedience and correct deportment are insisted upon with mildness and firmness."

Emphasis was made upon the coeducational aspect of the institute. "Our school has always been coeducational. The consensus of modern American opinion is that the plan of educating young people together is a natural plan, and therefore the better plan."

This relaxation of discipline was quite natural because the school was now located in a town of considerably larger size. It would have been much more difficult to keep the sexes rigidly separated when young students were from the town or surrounding countryside, and since the ease of transportation made it possible for many young people to leave the campus over weekends to return home. The Palatinate College students had already enjoyed considerable liberty in Myerstown, and the new student body breathed the air of a larger freedom with much pleasure. Not all of the faculty members were convinced that this relaxation of discipline was beneficial. When Dr. Aaron E. Gobble came to Myerstown in 1902 from Central Pennsylvania College, and from an institution where the "old ways" had still prevailed under his guardianship, he was somewhat alarmed at the relative freedom from disciplinary control which prevailed at his new academic home.

To be sure, the standards of conduct at Albright Collegiate Institute were generally high since most of the students had come from fine Christian homes. It is equally true, however, that some of the student escapades at Myerstown would not have been possible in the more protected environments of either Fredericksburg or New Berlin. At Myerstown, the campus life began to resemble more closely than before, the prototype of other college campuses across the country. As at other schools, it now became the rule for freshmen to expect some hazing, and as the years passed this tendency to make life difficult for the verdant newcomers to the school increased in vigor and degree.

The sense of being a "united family" within the school community continued to prevail at the new location as it had at Fredericksburg. This attitude, in fact, was intensified by the struggle in the former denomination which had led to the loss of a valuable property. Adversity frequently generates strong friendships. The obvious coolness between town and gown at Myerstown contributed also to the strong sense of unity between faculty and students at the institute.

## The First Faculty

Edwin W. Chubb, A.M., was principal of the institute and served on the faculty also as professor of literature, ethics and French. The other members of the original faculty included Thomas S. Stein, A.M., who taught Greek, German and botany; Walter G. Haupt, a former Palatinate College teacher who taught Latin and history; Herbert W. Bieber, A.B., professor of mathematics and science; Eve D. Chubb, M.E., preceptress and instructor in methods of teaching; Luella E. Dreibelbis, B.E., B.E.M., who taught instrumental music and art; Rebecca H. Frantz, also from the Palatinate College faculty, teacher of instrumental and vocal music; Ida H. Donges, teacher of music, formerly at Palatinate College; P. A. Fishel, M.E., instructor in the English branches, and Emerson L. Dickerman, who taught book-keeping and shorthand.

Prof. Walter G. Haupt had pursued his college education at Franklin and Marshall College. He remained at Albright Collegiate Institute for only one academic year, as did Rebecca H. Frantz.

Miss Ida Donges, a graduate of Kutztown Normal School and the National School of Elocution of Philadelphia, was the only former Palatinate teacher to remain at Albright for more than one year. The *Philalethean* for October, 1897, notes with regret that Miss Donges has resigned and gives testimony to her ability. In addition to her teaching work she served as a contributor to the literary society paper and in other extra-curricular activities.

Herbert W. Bieber's name does not appear among the faculty members in the college catalog or in the *Philalethean* after May, 1896. He was a graduate of Lafayette College and during his stay at Albright was business manager of the school paper and president of the athletic association.

Luella E. Dreibelbis had received her B.E. and B.E.M. degrees at Schuylkill Seminary in 1889 and 1890, respectively. After further study at the New England Conservatory of Music she returned to her alma mater to teach from 1892-1894. She joined the migration to Myerstown, where she was a most respected teacher and campus leader until 1898 when she resigned for reasons of health. In 1899 she was married to Prof. H. C. Mohn, an alumnus of Schuylkill Seminary, who was then the successful principal of the New Bloomfield Academy. She taught at the latter school from 1900 to 1906, then Mrs. Luella Dreibelbis Mohn returned to Albright College as professor of piano, theory and musical history, which position she held until her death on September 7, 1925. For many years she served also as dean of women.

Eve D. Chubb had received her M.E. degree at Cook County Normal School, Chicago, Illinois. Her stay at Myerstown was quite brief, for, as has been mentioned previously, Principal and Mrs. Chubb left Albright at the close of the first academic year.

The instructor in the English branches, P. A. Fishel, and Emerson L. Dickerman, who taught commercial subjects while taking additional courses at the school, both left Myerstown at the conclusion of the first school year.

Of the original faculty of Albright Collegiate Institute, only T. S. Stein, Ida Donges, Luella Dreibelbis and Herbert W. Bieber remained to begin the academic year of 1896-1897. All the others, including the principal, had departed to other fields of labor. This would appear to have been a serious blow to the school, but no such sentiment is expressed among the optimistic sons of Albright. New faculty members were appointed to replace those who had left, and students and trustees looked forward to a glorious future.

# The Literary Society

There were now two existing Philalethean Literary Societies, the one continuing at Schuylkill Seminary and the other at Albright Collegiate Institute. The fate of the latter was more propitious than that of the former, for the society at Myerstown flourished for many years, first under its original name, then dividing its forces among the two older literary societies transferred to Myerstown from New Berlin (the Excelsior and Neocosmian Literary Societies) when Central Pennsylvania College and Albright College were merged in 1902.

On December 14, 1894, the last exercises had been held in the seminary chapel at Fredericksburg to celebrate the thirteenth anniversary of the Philalethean Society. It was a memorial program "to honor the late Oliver W. Holmes" and all of the evening's selections were taken from his work. The *Philalethean* (Vol. I, No. 1) reported an "unusual attendance" and included a complete resume of the program.

The officers of the society for this term were: president, E. H. Hartenstine, '95; vice president, S. N. Dissinger, '96; Laura E. Drei-

belbis, '96, secretary; E. H. Newcomer, '95, treasurer, and W. S. Buch, '97, librarian.

The first Philalethean Society meeting at Myerstown was held on January 11, 1895, and included a full program of music, declamations and debates. The second issue of the *Philalethean* faithfully reported all the January programs in detail and made the following observations: "The audience is improved . . . and we meet every Friday evening in a spacious hall. The members of the Philalethean Literary Society unanimously decided to change its place of meeting from Schuylkill Seminary, situated at Fredericksburg, to East Penn. Seminary at Myerstown." The latter statement, of course, was completely ignored by the students of the Society at Fredericksburg which continued to convene under the same name.

According to the same issue of the society paper, the first elected officers at Myerstown were: president, C. S. Kelchner; vice president, H. A. Dech; secretary, Miss Bertha E. Dreibelbis; treasurer, F. S. Borkey; chaplain, S. Neitz Dissinger; chorister, W. S. Buch; pianist, Miss Luella Dreibelbis; usher, H. D. Hummel; librarian, Miss Minnie Fass (daughter of the D. N. Fass who had urged that the new School be established at Manheim).

With characteristic vigor, Charles S. Kelchner promoted the Society, until practically all the students were on the membership roll. Under his direction, also, a committee was set up to revise the constitution. This action was necessitated by the relocation of the school. The new constitution, of course, made it clear (at least from the viewpoint of the Myerstown students) that there existed only "one original Philalethean Literary Society" which was the society in existence at Albright Collegiate Institute.

Meanwhile, the society organ, the *Philalethean*, continued to present choice items of news. By April of 1895, it reported, a new "Reading Room" and library had been furnished for use.<sup>1</sup> The new name of the college was noted in this issue, as was the fact that 93 students were enrolled in the college as of May, 1895. Bishop Dubs had paid a visit to the institute to present a chapel address. Rev. J. Berg Esenwein had also lectured in the chapel on "Sackcloth vs. Broadcloth." This issue also made note of the fact that "Prof. Stein moved from the school building and took possession of the Reily Mansion, beyond the campus."

1.—Philalethean, Vol. I, No. 3, May, 1895

# The Christian Associations

The work of the Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. continued to be well supported. Each organization held weekly meetings for prayer and Bible study. Faculty members and students participated in the work of these organizations. The Y.W.C.A. in 1895 was presided over by Miss Luella Dreibelbis and during that year Mrs. E. W. Chubb directed a study of "Outlines for Christian Workers" for the members.

E. H. Hartenstine was the first elected president of the Y.M. C.A. at Myerstown. He was assisted by S. N. Dissinger, vice president; H. B. Ehrhart, corresponding secretary; F. S. Borkey, recording secretary, and O. J. Oswald, treasurer.

From the beginning of the work at Myerstown, the larger work of the state and national Y.M.C.A. was supported by the local association. Each year a delegate or delegates were elected to represent the school at the Northfield Student Conferences. From June 28 to July 7, 1895, a World's Student Conference was held at Northfield, Massachusetts. To this conference Albright Collegiate Institute sent H. H. Dunkelberger as official representative.

## The Alumni Association

One of the organizations which contributed a great deal of energetic leadership to the successful program at Albright was the Alumni Association. Presided over by Rev. J. Berg Esenwein of Harrisburg, this active group promoted the work of the school as enthusiastic publicity agents and financial promoters. Each month the institute listed a great number of books, magazines and other materials contributed to a large extent by loyal alumni.

In 1895 Rev. H. P. Walter, of Tremont, Pennsylvania, served as vice president of the organization, Mary S. Ricker of Fredericksburg, was secretary and treasurer. The executive committee included Luella E. Dreibelbis, Preston S. Krecker of Lebanon, and Mrs. H. F. Schlegel, Myerstown.

An alumni banquet was promoted on June 24, 1895, at which a large number of alumni members and the trustees of the institute were present. Rev. J. Berg Esenwein, as outgoing alumni president and principal-elect of the school, had arranged a novel program. The menu was printed completely in French, from "Pain de Menage" to "Cafe Noir." The program included "toasts" (drunk in water or some other non-alcoholic beverage) to various representative groups. Rev. C. A. Knerr toasted "The Minister on Wheels." Rev. C. S. Haman honored the trustees. The "ladies" were remembered by Rev. J. S. Heisler and Rev. S. H. Chubb spoke glowingly of the "Alumni." "Our Teachers" were humorously toasted by H. C. Mohn in the words, "We grant that though they have much wit, they are quite shy of using it."

The newly elected officers in 1896 were Rev. G. Wesley Marquardt, '94, Millersville, Pennsylvania, president; vice president, Rev. G. A. Knerr, '84 of Pine Grove, Pennsylvania; secretary, Luella Dreibelbis, '89; treasurer, Mrs. H. F. Schlegel, '91, of Williamstown, Pennsylvania.

#### The First Commencement

The first commencement program of Albright Collegiate Institute was celebrated with more than usual ceremony. Fourteen students were graduated as the class of '95 and the *Philalethean* reporter wrote that "great crowds of people thronged the chapel to pay tribute to the class of '95. The chapel was decorated with plants and ferns, and beautiful pictures adorned the walls. The exercises were in every respect a grand success."

Activities of the week had begun on Sunday, June 21, at 10 a.m., when the baccalaureate sermon was preached. The Myerstown Enterprise had this to say concerning the event: "Rev. Dr. H. B. Hartzler, lately of Northfield, Massachusetts, delivered the baccalaureate sermon to a large and appreciative audience in the chapel of Albright Collegiate Institute on Sunday forenoon. The students of the institution and many people from this and surrounding towns were attentive listeners to the eloquent and logical discourse based on James 4:7, "Submit yourselves therefore to God."

Monday evening was devoted to the "Musicale" when seven of the graduating students took part in an excellent program, including piano selections and vocal music.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was held the morning of June 23, and at 2 p.m. of the same day the class day exercises were held. The evening of the 23rd featured the annual address before the Philalethean Literary Society, when James M. Coughlin, superintendent of the public schools at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, spoke on the subject "Elements of Success." At 10 a.m. June 24 the Commencement Day program began. After an invocation and musical selection, John B. Ehrhart delivered an oration on "The Permanence of Literature." The next oration was by Charles S. Kelchner, entitled "Courage As a Safeguard." Next came a selection by the Serenade Club, and further orations. C. H. Newcomer spoke on "We Are Ancients of the Earth"; H. D. Rummel on "The Alchemy of Influence"; H. E. Schnader on "Human Happiness"; C. A. Wanner on "Municipal Corruption." After another selection by the Serenade Club, the honor oration, delivered by the student who had attained highest academic rank, entitled "American Jingoism" was presented by Edmund H. Hartenstine.

The commencement program was concluded by another musical selection, the distribution of diplomas and certificates and the benediction.

The "Public Alumni Meeting" held at 2 p.m. on June 24 was the last event of the memorable commencement day of 1895.

# Principal J. Berg Esenwein's Administration 1895 to November 7, 1896

The *Philalethean* for August, 1895 (Vol. I, No. 4) carried the following note: "The *Philalethean* extends a hand of welcome to two more members of the great class of '84, Rev. J. Berg Esenwein and wife. Professor Esenwein, since he has left the Institute, has proved himself to be one of the bright stars of his class; and after being the successful pastor of the Lebanon and Harrisburg charges, has now been elected by the honorable Board of Trustees to succeed Professor Chubb in the Principal's chair in Albright Collegiate Institute. We extend our hand of welcome to Reverend Esenwein and wife, because we believe them both to be competent in every particular to fill this important position. Let all the friends of the Institute stand by him and help him to make this year the most successful year in the history of the school."

J. Berg Esenwein was a man of extraordinary talent. As has been noted before, he taught for several terms at Schuylkill Seminary. For some reason, the *Philalethean* up to the issue of October 1896 (Vol. III, No. 1) places only a B.S. degree after his name although he had earned the A.M. degree at Lafayette College in 1894. Sometime between May 1896 and October of the same year he was granted a Ph.D. degree from Richmond College and an honorary Litt.D. degree from another institution, if the *Philalethean* is accurate. The Ph.D. degree is corroborated by "Who's Who in America" for the year 1942, but no mention is therein made of the Litt.D. degree. The October issue of the school paper also changes Dr. Esenwein's title to "President," replacing the former title of principal.

In addition to being a capable executive and a popular speaker, J. Berg Esenwein was a most competent writer. He had completed several books before his appointment at Albright and in April of 1896, while there, wrote one entitled "Modern Agnosticism." As has been noted earlier in this volume, Dr. Esenwein was to become a nationally known authority on the short story and a recognized literary critic and author.

His term as President of Albright Collegiate Institute was terminated abruptly. The *Philalethean* for November of 1896 carried the following article.

"It is with profound regret that we announce to our readers the resignation of our highly esteemed president, the Reverend J. Berg Esenwein, Ph.D., Litt.D., which took effect November 7th.

"After a long and careful deliberation he concluded that on account of his own health and that of his wife this step would be necessary.

"The resignation came as a great surprise to us all. The deepest regrets are heard on every side.

"Under the wise and careful administration of Dr. Esenwein the Institute has enjoyed an era of unprecedented prosperity and has taken a most desirable and enviable place in the educational world.

"He has been faithful to all the interests of the institution, selfdenying and indefatigable in all his efforts and incessant in his labors to advance the institution whose honored head he was?"

Actually, as the East Pennsylvania Conference Proceedings reveal, Dr. Esenwein was requested to leave the presidency of the school because of a moral indiscretion, for which cause he also lost his ministerial standing after his case was brought to trial in a closed session of the conference. Fortunately, the students at Myerstown never learned the real reason for Dr. Esenwein's departure. He took his family to another location and demonstrated his ability to build not only a worthy career, but also to make amends for the past mistakes in the development of a fine Christian home. His creative ability was evident in his literary work and also in the field of Christian music, for he wrote both the words and music of many hymns.

During President Esenwein's administration several faculty changes were made. Mrs. Esenwein, who had earned an A.M. degree, was preceptress and professor of English. President Esenwein taught literature and modern languages. Rollin T. Hartzler, A.B., was professor of Greek and Latin, and Willis S. Rothermel, C.E., taught mathematics and science. Voice, harmony and composition was taught by Prof. Winton J. Baltzell, A.M., Mus. Bac., and a Miss Annie Moyer taught violin. Rev. H. F. Schlegel, a senior student, also editor-in-chief of the *Philalethean*, taught German. In later years he was to return as college pastor and professor of English Bible.

Dr. Clellan A. Bowman, A.M., Ph.D., later to be elected president of Albright, came this year as vice president and professor of philosophy and history. The commercial branches were taught by Prof. M. J. Kelchner, a brother of C. S. Kelchner.

According to the *Philalethean* for October 1896, C. S. Kelchner had served as an assistant in English during the Spring term of that year and had also served as catcher for the baseball team, but then entered the junior class at Lafayette College in the fall of that year.

"Uncle Ben" Keyser, who had come to Myerstown in 1895 as steward was reported to be "seriously ill" in March of that year. Perhaps for reasons of his health, it became necessary to appoint someone else to assume the major responsibilities of this department. Sometime in 1896 Edwin L. Watts was named steward, and the *Philalethean* for June of 1897 reported that "Uncle Ben and Aunt Sue" were to leave the school at the end of that school year to take residence at Reading.

Under President Esenwein's administration student enthusiasm ran high. His contacts were wide indeed, and the literary society paper reported his numerous activities with pride. Not only did he represent the school at public gatherings across the state, but he organized a team of students and professors to present Christian services at United Evangelical churches near and far, and he went with the group, sometimes as the main speaker and at other times as a soloist. Obviously Dr. Esenwein was a very popular and aggressive president, and therefore it is understandable that the students expressed deep regret when he presented his resignation.

# Dr. C. A. Bowman's Administration November 1896 to 1902

It became necessary to replace J. B. Esenwein when he resigned as president of the institute in November 1896. The executive committee of the trustee board took immediate action and appointed Clellan A. Bowman, who had been vice president and professor of philosophy and history, as president de facto. The full trustee board, which met in February of 1897 corroborated the action of the executive committee and by unanimous vote elected C. A. Bowman to the presidency of the school.

The academic background of Clellan Asbury Bowman is not entirely clear. The Speculum for the year 1917 states that he received his bachelor's degree from the State Normal School at Millersville. Later he was awarded an A.M. degree by Central Pennsylvania College. It would appear that he received a Ph.D. degree from Richmond College at the same time that award was made to Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, when the latter was president and the former vice president of the institute. The evidence for this assumption appears in the *Philalethean*, for in the May 1896 issue of this magazine J. Berg Esenwein's name is followed with the B.S. degree and that of Clellan A. Bowman by the A.M. degree. The October issue of 1896, however, places the Ph.D. and Litt.D. degrees after President Esenwein's name and the Ph.D. degree after that of C. A. Bowman. Subsequent records note that both of these men had been granted these degrees by Richmond College.

According to the *Speculum* (the student year book first issued in 1911) Dr. Bowman had studied also at Berrysburg Seminary, Harvard University, and at the University of Berlin in the years prior to 1917.

C. A. Bowman served his first term as president until 1902, when, upon the merger of Albright and Central Pennsylvania Colleges, he was made dean of the combined school. When James Woodring died suddenly in 1908, Dr. Bowman was made acting president until in 1909, J. F. Dunlap was appointed to the presidency. Dr. Bowman again was elected to the presidency in 1923 upon the resignation of President L. C. Hunt, and Dr. Bowman retained this position to the year 1928, when the merger of Albright and Schuylkill Colleges was consummated. It is quite evident that Clellan A. Bowman was a capable administrator. Under his direction the school continued to flourish. His desire was to strengthen the academic status of the school as quickly as possible, and through his continued efforts this goal was accomplished. Shortly after his election to the presidency, Dr. Bowman and his family left the campus to take residence on Main Street in Myerstown.

The position of preceptress, vacated by Mrs. Esenwein, was filled by Miss Luella Dreibelbis, she being appointed to that position by the executive committee at the same time that group elected Dr. Bowman to the presidency.

The catalog for 1896-1897 indicates that Osville J. Oswald, a post-graduate student in French, taught Latin and English for that year, then left to continue his studies at Lafayette College. Miss Rebecca L. Leibensperger was appointed preceptress and professor of English literature, assuming that responsibility (and relieving Miss Dreibelbis of the former duty) on September I, 1897. F. E. Yoder taught the English branches during the year 1896-1897 and Rev. H. A. Neitz was appointed to the United Evangelical Church at Myerstown this same year, with the additional responsibility of acting as college pastor.

Although the college property still consisted of the main building and one small structure for storage purposes, some changes were now made to improve the accommodations. By September I of 1897, it was no longer necessary for students to carry water to their rooms, for during the preceding summer a complete water supply was installed to provide hot and cold water to each floor of the school. Baths and toilet facilities were also installed. The catalog remarks, concerning the water supply, that "connection for this purpose will be made with the Myerstown Water Company's main. This water is of the very best quality, and is brought direct from the reservoir which is fed by springs located at a distance of only a few miles west of the town."

The first floor of the building was also remodeled this year to afford better office room, and accommodations were made for day students, one room being assigned for the ladies and another for the gentlemen. These rooms were furnished and decorated by the Ladies' Auxiliary. The *Philalethean* notes that the day students' rooms were "tinted in lilac."

# Cultural Interest

One major trend of the administration at Albright Collegiate Institute was in the direction of the cultural development of students. Music, art and elocution were given considerable attention from the very first days of college life at Myerstown. The *Philalethean* carried frequent references to "musicales," elocution programs and art exhibits. Some of these entertainments were used to raise funds for worthy causes, but all were obviously intended for cultural broadening.

President Esenwein, in January of 1896, inaugurated the "A.C.I. Star Course," which consisted of a series of evening entertainments, primarily for students, although the public was also invited to attend. This cultural series was presented in the college chapel. There were five events scheduled for 1896. The charge for the entire series was \$1.00, or \$1.25 if a reserved seat was desired. Single admissions cost 25 cents or 35 cents for a reserved seat. Tickets were sold at Miller's Music Store in Lebanon and at Bower's Drug Store at Myerstown.

The "Star Course" for the first year included the following programs:

January 16, Roy Goldsbury, humorist and impersonator.

- February 6, President George E. Reed, D.D., of Dickinson College, a "wise and witty lecture" on "Qualities That Win."
- March 5, The Star Concert Company.
- March 26, Prof. Frank S. Morrow, banjo virtuoso, with his "Ladies' Imperial Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Club."
- April 16, Miss Marie Benedict, the blind pianist, "the favorite pupil of the renowned Edward Bacter Perry." An artistic recital.

This "Star Series" begun in 1896 was to continue for many years, and was apparently received with considerable acclaim.

President Esenwein's genuine interest in music, supported by the equal interest and talent of Miss Lueba Dreibelbis, no doubt set the stage for the future development of Albright, for in the years of her history at Myerstown, the music department, supplemented by the art courses, grew more rapidly than any other academic field, and the catalogs consistently reveal that there were more students taking courses in music and art than there were in any other single discipline.

# The Normal School Curriculum

The practice begun at Fredericksburg of providing a special course of teachers who were "in-service" continued at Myerstown. In 1895 the program was small. It included work in methods of teaching and was taught by Eve D. Chubb, who, the catalog noted, "was a graduate of Col. Parker's Normal School of Chicago. [She] formerly had charge of the training of teachers in Pennsylvania State Normal."

In 1896 this department was not very successful, but in 1897 Prof. Thomas Stein took over the work and with marked success. Each succeeding year the department grew, despite the fact that the teaching staff was constantly changed. The work in this area first began to falter when the requirements for public school teachers became more rigid, demanding that they complete their academic preparation prior to their appointment as elementary or secondary school teachers.

# Faculty Changes During Dr. Bowman's First Administration

Inasmuch as the trustee board minutes as well as the executive committee minutes of Albright College at Myerstown were lost at the time of the merger with Schuylkill College at Reading, the exact dates of the appointment of staff members cannot be determined. The writers have had to rely upon the college catalogs, which were not always accurate, and the news items in the school papers.

A careful study of these available records reveals that in the academic year 1897-1898 seven faculty changes were made.

Prof. Walter Joseph Dech was added to the staff that year and remained at the school until 1928. He was at first employed to teach Greek language and literature and in later years also taught German. Professor Dech had attended Lehigh Preparatory School and was graduated from Lehigh University in 1893 with an A.B. degree. He taught in the public school system at Bethlehem in 1894, and then accepted a professorship at Lehigh Preparatory School from 1895 to 1897. He was called to his position at Albright Collegiate Institute in the fall of 1898.

The same year Charles S. Kelchner came back to Myerstown as professor of Latin language and literature and also served as coach of baseball. Since C. S. Kelchner has been connected with Albright so intimately as professor, athletic director, loyal alumnus and sincere friend, over so long a period of time, a detailed record of his career is called for.

Charles Schaeffer Kelchner was born August 2, 1874, in Richmond Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. There he went to school until he was twelve years of age and then continued his training at Fleetwood, Pennsylvania, until 17 years of age. He entered Schuylkill Seminary in 1892, and joined in the migration of the student body to Myerstown in 1895, graduating the same year at Albright Collegiate Institute. He then entered Lafayette College, graduating with the Ph.B. degree in June 1898. The fall of the same year he returned to teach at his alma mater and continued that association for 21 years, tendering his resignation in 1918 but remaining at his post until June of 1919.

C. S. Kelchner (better known as "Pop" Kelchner to his many close friends and admirers) has earned an excellent reputation in many areas. He served as General Secretary of the Lebanon Y.M. C.A. for 21 years. The summers of 1909 and 1910 he was a baseball scout for Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics. From 1912 to 1917, inclusive, he scouted for the St. Louis Browns during the summer seasons, and from 1918 to the present time he has been employed as a scout for the St. Louis Cardinals.

Kelchner has been a faithful member of the Evangelical Church since 1887 and has served not only on local church boards but in the local and general conferences of the denomination. Four times he was an elected delegate to the latter official body and for many years he was sent as a representative to the annual sessions of the East Pennsylvania Conference. For four years he was elected president of the Men's Brotherhood of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the church. In his local church he was appointed Class Leader over a period of 17 years.

In addition to many other activities "Pop" Kelchner not only believed in good sportsmanship but practiced or himself as an athlete and as a coach of football, baseball, baskerball and track. His major sport was baseball and he excelled in this field as a player. This game has continued to be of primary interest to him, but because of his religious convictions he has remained opposed to Sunday baseball, and neither participated in nor attended games played on that day. This sincere conviction was honored by the baseball clubs he served throughout the years. The spacious playing field at Albright College in Reading has been named Kelchner Field to honor C. S. Kelchner's sincere and continued devotion to his alma mater.

Another faculty addition in 1898 was J. E. Bahner, B.E., who came to teach the English branches in place of Prof. F. E. Yoder.

The *Philalethean* for March 1898 notes that Miss A. Marguerite Miller, who "is at present the art teacher at Bucknell University" had been appointed to the same position at Albright, her employment to begin in the Fall term.

Willoughby S. Wilde, L.L.C.M., is named in the catalog of 1897-1898 the newly elected professor of voice culture and harmony. He proved to be a very popular teacher and received constant acclaim in the school papers.

For some reason a Professor Kunkleman, who was a graduate of Thiel College and Mt. Airy Theological Seminary in Philadelphia is mentioned in the *Philalethean* for November 1897 as "a new professor in our ranks," but his name does not appear in any college catalog.

Miss Ida Donges, the faithful and beloved teacher of elocution and oratory, resigned in November 1897 to begin preparation for work as a medical missionary. For the remainder of that year her work was carried on by Miss Stella Bieber.

The academic year 1898-1899 brought a number of staff changes to the college. Rev. L. Clarence Hunt, A.M., who was later to become president of the school, was pastor of the United Evangelical Church in Myerstown in 1898, and was called to teach mathematics at Albright. At the next East Pennsylvania Conference session in March of 1899, Rev. Mr. W. H. Hartzler was sent to serve as college pastor and professor of English Bible at Myerstown and as such replaced Rev. L. C. Hunt as pastor of the Myerstown charge. Professor Hunt was nevertheless retained at the college in full-time service in the fields of mathematics and science.

A very important faculty addition in 1898 was James P. Stober, Sc.B., called to be professor of natural sciences. After many years of exemplary service Professor Stober earned the title of "father of the science department" because of the excellent reputation earned by that department under his tutelage.

James Palm Stober received the B.E. degree from the Millersville Normal School in 1893; the Sc.B. degree at Bucknell University in 1898 and the Sc.M. degree at the latter school in 1900. During the summer of 1900-1903 Professor Stober continued his studies at the Marine Biological Laboratories at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, New York. From 1900 to 1904 he was head of the department of science at Albright College and in 1904 was appointed head of the department of biology and geology. He retained that position until 1927, when he was granted an emeritus relationship at the school.

He earned the Ph.D. degree at the University of Chicago in 1914. For many years Dr. Stober was an honored member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a devoted teacher and gave all his energies to the improvement of the department which was placed under his care.

Miss Phoebe Lindsley Thatcher replaced Miss Luella Dreibelbis as professor of instrumental music and theory in 1898. She remained only one year, and the *Philalethean* for November, 1900 carried a notice that Miss Thatcher had recently died at her home in Morristown, New Jersey.

Francis M. Basil assisted Miss Thatcher in 1898 in the field of instrumental music.

A freshman student in the college, Clayton D. Mell, M.E., a native of Iona, Pennsylvania, was appointed as teacher of botany.

Annie Moyer, who resigned as violin teacher in the spring of 1898, was replaced by Mrs. L. E. Smith of Myerstown. Mrs. Smith is listed in the same catalog as a special vocal student.

A lecturer in physiology, H. W. Gass, M.D., joined the faculty in 1898 and served in that capacity for several years.

For the first time the catalog of 1898-1899 lists the secretary of the faculty and the appointed librarian. C. S. Kelchner served as faculty scribe and Prof. Walter J. Dech as librarian.

The academic year 1899-1900 ushered in six faculty changes. Sarah R. Ernst, M.E., came to take the place of Miss R. L. Leibensperger as preceptress and professor of English language and literature. Miss Thatcher's position, which she had resigned in June, 1900, was filled by Miss Jennie Lewis Peters, the new head of the department of instrumental music. The latter was assisted by Carrie Eliza Batdorff, B.E.M., of Millbach, who was also a special student in the college.

Eugene P. Strickler, M.E., who was a public school teacher in Lebanon County, taught some courses in the English branches at the

college in 1899 and 1900. The same year Miss Winnefred Sterrett Woods taught art and Dr. H. R. Miller was appointed violin teacher.

The catalog for 1900-1901 lists a new college pastor, Rev. A. M. Sampsel, who served also as teacher of English Bible. Again a change was made in the art department when Miss Mabel L. Hart took over the work of Miss Woods. A new faculty addition in 1900 was Rev. J. D. Woodring, employed by the college that year as field secretary. Rev. Mr. Woodring was destined to become president of the institution.

It was in 1902 that the merger of Albright and Central Pennsylvania College took place, terminating the presidency of Dr. C. A. Bowman. No catalog was issued for that year. Instead a college prospectus was prepared and circulated throughout the territory of the three supporting church conferences.

## **College Enrollment**

A glance at the student enrollment figures at Albright from 1895 to 1902 reveals a steady, though not a uniform growth. The catalog totals are not always clear, for in the period from 1895 to 1901 no corrections were made for duplications, and thus the totals indicated are deceiving for in the record a student may have been listed in three separate departments and thus counted three times. For this reason the *Philalethean* for October 1896 rejoices that 80 students were registered at the school, but the catalog for that year reports 141 students in attendance.

The figures, however, as they appear in the catalogs are as follows: 1895-1896, 122; 1896-1897, 141; 1897-1898, 135; 3398-1899, 125; 1899-1900, 130; 1900-1901, 119; 1901-1902, not listed; 1902-1903, 151. It should be noted that the last-named figure is an accurate record of the actual number of students in attendance, for corrections were made in the catalog of that year for duplications.

The relative distribution of students according to sex is interesting. A surprisingly high percentage of young women attended the school in its early years, probably because of the emphasis on music and art. For example, in 1895 there were 65 men and 57 women at Albright. In 1896 the women took the lead with 75 names listed in the records as compared to 66 men. The figures for 1897 show a ratio of 75 women to 70 men. Thereafter the men slowly take the lead, which increases notably when in later years the science courses are given greater recognition.

The predilection of women toward the music courses was quite obvious, for in 1895 only women's names appear in the music course listing. Three lone males, however, Harvey Bassler, Calvin George and Leon Dreibelbis, are listed with 32 women who were taking elective classes in music and elocution that year. These were brave souls.

In the catalog of 1897-1898 there appears for the first time a numerical breakdown of students according to departments. That year 30 students were registered in the regular college curricula, 24 in the elementary departments, 15 in the normal, 26 in the commercial and 30 in the music departments. Ten students were listed as "unclassified."

A careful study of the student listings reveals that there was a steady increase in attendance for each year, excepting 1900-1901. The apparent drop in enrollment, for instance, from 1897 to 1898 may be accounted for by the fact that in 1898 there are relatively few duplications in the total, while in 1897 a large number of names appear in two separate lists and some in three, and thus the total given for that year does not reveal an accurate record of the number of students actually in attendance.

#### **Student Activities**

A mood of exhilaration and high optimism prevailed among the students breathing the new air at Myerstown. To them high adventure was in the wind, and they made the most of it. Every campus improvement was noted. Innovations were the rule, rather than the exception. Practically every *Philalethean* noted the development of a new custom or organization. A "Cycling Club" was begun. On the western extremity of the campus a new vaulting horse and horizontal bar (purchased from Spaulding and Sons) appeared, and the men demonstrated their prowess before the admiring gaze of the ladies.

In the winter season ice skating parties were organized and the boys took to boxing in the rented gymnasium. In February of 1897 a group of students welcomed a snowfall and rolled a gigantic snowball to the front of the campus "genaranteed to last until May."

The June *Philalethean* in 1897 rejoiced that for the first time the graduating class would wear caps and gowns. This movement was begun in 1896 by the Philalethean Literary Society. On November 4

of that year the senior class appeared for the first time at a society meeting garbed in caps and gowns. The *Philalethean* for December, 1896, reported favorably on this innovation, remarking that this was "fast becoming a fixed custom in all the higher educational institutions of the land." The writer further declared that this was a "picturesque" custom and that it "recalled the honored role of the English college man." He further urged that it become the rule for seniors to wear gowns for all special gatherings during the school year. It was both democratically and financially sound, he concluded, and "thus would become an adopted custom at our school." There is no indication that this innovation prevailed during the school year, although it became the rule to wear academic garb for commencement programs.

During commencement week students advertised their college by wearing school buttons and selling pictures of the campus and building to the visitors. New school yells were constantly appearing and each class had its colors, elected officers and adopted class mottoes.

Social life was much more lively in Myerstown than in Fredericksburg. Faculty members frequently had "open house" for groups of students. A holiday was granted each year to attend the Myerstown Union Sunday School picnic. A frequent student haunt was Bower's Drug Store on Main Street, and professors were not immune either, for a student joke in 1897 noted that Professor Oswald was trying to discover a way to bottle the Main Street "drugstore odor" to take along with him when he left for Lafayette College.

Students made their own arrangements for athletic contests up to September, 1898, when Coach Kelchner came to assume his duties. Prior to that time the athletic association managed to organize some "wildcat" games with local teams or among themselves. Perhaps this haphazard kind of arrangement, coupled with the fact that there was little competent training for sports participation, led the faculty and trustees to take action to abolish football on campus in September, 1898.

Nor were the ladies forgotten in campus life. Campus humor indicated that budding romances were always in the air. The fairer sex participated in "sociables" to raise funds for missionary projects or other worthy purposes, and the men gave them gallant support. At the beginning of one school year the ladies came to the campus before the gentlemen arrived and placed a "nosegay" of flowers in each dormitory room to welcome the students back to school. In 1897 a special "ladies' party" was organized to take a trip to Lebanon on a Friday evening to hear "Sousa's Band." Of course, the preceptress served as chaperon.

In these and other ways the students demonstrated a wholesome "joie de vivre" in the new location, and their enthusiasm was catching. The students at Myerstown were all press agents and vocal advertisers for their school.

# A. C. I. Becomes Albright College

Dr. C. A. Bowman, from the time he first came to Myerstown, was anxious to raise the standing of the collegiate institute so that it would achieve the long cherished goal of the founding fathers of Schuylkill Seminary, that of becoming an accredited four-year college. When Dr. Bowman was elected to the presidency of the school, he sought by every means to improve the academic work. On one occasion he wrote an editorial for the *Philalethean* complaining about the fact that the conference churches were taking too many young men away from the school to conduct religious programs for their members. President Bowman sternly noted that this was a service to the local clergy but a definite disservice to the young men who should have more time to give to their studies.

Financial problems limited the school, much to the chagrin of the president, who continually pled for a number of "rich men" who would "give liberally to our school, so that we could pay our teachers well and improve our accommodations."

In 1897 Dr. Bowman concluded that it was not possible to delay the program any longer, for he feared that the future of the school was in jeopardy unless steps were taken to raise it to college standing. With this end in view he devoted much time to the study of other college programs and prepared a report to the East Pennsylvania Conference urging immediate action and giving a detailed outline of a four-year college curriculum for the conference members to act upon.

When the conference convened at Pottsville, from February 24 to March 2, 1898, Dr. Bowman was on hand to present his report and to win friends for the cause. There is some indication that he

expected opposition, but there was none at all. The committee on education made the following recommendation:

"Whereas, the time has come in the development of the church when we should have a college fully constituted within the bounds of this conference; therefore,

"Resolved, that we recommend that A.C.I. be advanced to the grade of a college and university council be petitioned to approve of this action;

"Resolved, that the name be changed to Albright College."

This conference resolution was adopted by unanimous action. The trustees of the school accordingly took the necessary legal steps and a new charter was prepared and approved. Albright College thus began its career as a four-year college on September 6, 1898.

The catalog of 1898-1899 proudly announces the changed status of the institution and then remarks that "the assumption of full college grade and prerogatives, the dream of seventeen years ago, has now been thus far realized. It is the aim of the management to sustain the reputation for thorough work which the school has gained, and to add to the list of colleges another in which sincere efforts will be made to bring to the surface and to develop those elements of strong character which should become operative in governing the lives of young men and women."

## **Curricular Changes**

A comparison of the catalogs of 1897-1898 and 1898-1899 reveal the basic changes which were made when Albright achieved full college status. In 1897 there were two basic departments, the collegiate and elementary. In addition, there were separate divisions listed under the elementary department, including the normal, commercial, music and elocution branches. The degree of backelor of arts was conferred upon those students who completed the classical course satisfactorily. The bachelor of elements degree was granted to those who completed the work in the elementary department.

The catalog of 1898 listed a collegiate department, which included the four classes of the college and the preparatory students. All other students were listed in the "special departments," including normal studies and commercial studies. The degrees granted by the college after 1898 were as follows: the bachelor of arts degree was given to those who had completed the classical course; the degree of bachelor of philosophy was awarded for the completion of the Latinscientific course; those who completed the work of the Englishscientific course were granted the bachelor of elements degree.

Henceforth only those who qualified for admission to the college, and who thereafter completed the four years of college work were granted degrees. Those who finished all but the last year of study could earn a certificate by examination and faculty approval, but no degree.

There was no theological department, but special classes were "sustained for those students preparing for the ministry." Only students who were doing good academic work were permitted to take elective studies outside their departmental requirements.

All students were required to take the courses in English Bible.

## The Move Toward College Consolidation

When the United Evangelical Church was first organized there was some doubt expressed about the maintenance of two separate educational institutions by so small a church constituency, one at New Berlin and the other at Myerstown.

The personal records of Dr. A. E. Gobble gives the following details. "At the meeting of the board of trustees of Central Pennsylvania College at New Berlin in June 1895, the president of Central Pennsylvania College, A. E. Gobble, recommended to that board the advisability of appointing a delegate or a committee to visit the eastern conference of the church and lay before them the propriety of amalgamating their educational interests into one institution. The board of trustees commissioned President Gobble to undertake this task and he at once went to work. He visited the four eastern conferences and laid the matter properly before them. All the conferences visited appointed committees to meet with similar committees of the other conferences to take up the matter of consolidation.

"This joint committee met at New Berlin, Pa., Thursday afternoon, June 18, 1896. No real point of contact was found at this meeting and the result of the meeting was disappointment as nothing definite was accomplished."

Both schools, therefore, continued their separate careers, but each institution was in need of greater financial support, and to the discerning it became increasingly evident that the wisdom of promoting two colleges, relatively small in size, within the same state, was questionable. Since the denomination was also burdened with the financial obligations necessitated by the construction of new churches to replace the properties lost to the Evangelical Association, the possibility of consolidation was bound to recur. As Dr. Gobble put it, "The seed was sown and needed but time to germinate and sprout."

The next move toward consolidation originated in the East Pennsylvania Conference. That body convened at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, in February and March of 1901. Through the recommendation of the committee on education the conference adopted a motion to reopen the question of college merger which had been presented in 1896 to their group by a representative of the Central Pennsylvania Conference.

Accordingly, Rev. J. D. Woodring of the East Pennsylvania Conference, who had served as chairman of their committee at the joint session of June 1896 at New Berlin, was chosen to visit the other conferences to propose a move toward the consolidation of educational interests.

Rev. Mr. Woodring soon discovered that the time was now ripe for action, for his proposal was enthusiastically received by the other conferences he visited. The fact that Central Pennsylvania College was in need of major repairs, which would have involved large capital expenditures, aided the cause. The only group which displayed merely casual interest was the Ohio Conference, and they did not join the compact.

An excerpt from the Central Pennsylvania Conference records of 1901, which convened at Red Lion, Pennsylvania that year, is revealing. The record states: "Whereas, Rev. J. D. Woodring, of the East Pennsylvania Conference, is with us and has appeared before this committee from his conference with a view of reopening the subject which we have desired and for which we have hoped for years, looking forward toward the consummation of this project.

"Therefore Resolved, that this conference appoint a committee of three to act with similar committees from the East Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh conferences and that we again invite the Ohio Conference to join the other conferences with a committee similar to the one appointed by that conference at its session in September, 1895.

"Resolved, 2, that this committee shall take definite steps toward consolidation of our educational interests, if in their mature judgment the project seems feasible and advantageous. That the committee shall have authority to look after a suitable location and receive proposals from such places as desire . . . and (report) to the next annual conference for action."

The movement toward consolidation then proceeded with dispatch. Three conferences, namely, the East Pennsylvania, the Central Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh, selected committees which met regularly. All were agreed concerning the question of consolidation. To aid the plan, Rev. W. F. Heil and Rev. W. E. Detwiler (Bishop Heil was from the East Pennsylvania Conference and Rev. Mr. Detwiler from the Central Pennsylvania Conference) prepared an eightpage pamphlet for distribution, setting forth the advantages of the program.

One debatable question remained, namely, the location of the consolidated school. While the Central Pennsylvania Conference members were willing to abandon the site of their school at New Berlin, they were not happy about the prospect of relocating at Myerstown. It was their opinion that the college should be situated at a large center of population and while New Berlin was too small, Myerstown was not in their viewpoint sufficiently large.

A full report of the consolidation committee action and a copy of the amended Albright College Charter is included in the proceedings of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, which met at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, in 1902.

The Central Pennsylvania committee were agreed concerning merger, and the name Albright College was approved by all. Their indecision about a school site is evident because they reported that "Several cities, among them Lewistown, Altoona and Harrisburg," were contacted to determine whether they would give financial backing to a college. Since Harrisburg had indicated some interest in the proposition, a subcommittee was appointed to meet with the Board of Trade of that city on Tuesday, March 11, 1902, "at which meeting the question of locating at Harrisburg is to be considered."

Despite the reservation about location, the Central Pennsylvania Conference approved the merger in 1002, and the proposed charter amendments (although a blank space was left in the charter for the insertion of the new location).

The thirty trustees of the "Consolidated College" met at Myerstown at 2:30 p.m., March 25, 1902, "to take such action as was legally required to effect the consolidation of the two schools." Merger proceedings were completed in time for the school to begin its session in the fall of 1902. Since Harrisburg was willing to promise only \$50,000 if the school were located at that place, that possible location was rejected. For this reason, the Central Pennsylvania Conference agreed to the Myerstown location. By specific conference action, however, that group insisted that Myerstown was only a "temporary" location, until a more advantageous site could be found. The Central Pennsylvania Conference records repeatedly make reference to this reservation made by them at the time of consolidation.

The corporate name of the consolidated college was "Albright College of the Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical Church," according to the first draft of the charter. The Central Pennsylvania Conference trustees, however, were instructed in 1902 to advise a shorter name, in order to "make it less objectionable to people not members of the United Evangelical Church." Thus the final name was fixed as "Albright College" in the new charter.

The Articles of Consolidation also fixed the trustee representation for the merged school. The East Pennsylvania Conference was to have fifteen trustees, the Central Pennsylvania Conference eleven, and the Pittsburgh Conference four, making a total of thirty. These trustees were to serve three-year terms.

The first board of trustees of the consolidated college were as follows: East Pennsylvania Conference: Revs. W. F. Heil, Allentown; J. D. Woodring, Reading; A. M. Sampsel, Myerstown; J. H. Shirey, Allentown, and S. S. Chubb, Reading; and Messrs. Jeremiah G. Mohn, Wm. Hendel, John R. Miller, John Hendel, all from Reading; Albert Schnader, Lancaster; W. J. Gruhler, Philadelphia; Edwin H. Molley, Lebanon; Prof. A. S. Beisel, Lebighton; Charles Ziegenfuss, Allentown, and Robert F. Wentz, Nazareth. The Central Pennsylvania Conference: Revs. W. E. Detwiler, Newberry; J. Hartzler, York; N. Young, Lewisburg; U. R. Swengel, York; J. W. Messinger, Scranton; E. Crumbling and H. W. Buck, Berwick; and Messrs. W. H. Paul, Carlisle; Hon, F. C. Bowersox, Middleburg; Isaiah Bower, Berwick, and J. C. Winter, Williamsport. The Pittsburgh Conference: Rev. J. W. Domer, Johnstown; Rev. A. J. Bird, Greensburg; Rev. John Garner, Brookville, and Levi Lichliter, Elk Lick.

The president of this board was Rev. W. E. Detwiler, formerly financial agent for Central Pennsylvania College. He was presiding elder of the Williamsport district of his conference and a prominent leader in the church. Rev. J. W. Domer of the Pittsburgh Conference served as secretary and J. G. Mohn, of the East Pennsylvania Conference continued as treasurer.

# Dr. James D. Woodring's Administration 1902-1908

When Albright College and Central Pennsylvania College were consolidated, the problem of selecting a president for the merged school arose. Both Dr. Aaron Ezra Gobble, president of Central Pennsylvania College and Dr. C. A. Bowman, president of Albright College, had done excellent work. The former had given longer service and was a splendid educator. The latter was a vigorous leader and had been president of the more promising institution.

To settle this problem, neither of the former presidents was elected to head the merged school. Instead, the choice fell upon the shoulders of James D. Woodring, who had formerly been field secretary of Albright College. Dr. Bowman was elected dean of the school and A. E. Gobble was elected to the chair of Latin language and literature and Hebrew, and was chosen secretary of the faculty and registrar.

Evidence of the fact that Dr. Gobble felt this demotion keenly may be found in his diary, which is now in the possession of the college. His struggles to elevate the school at New Berlin to good standing and to raise the funds necessary to insure its continuance are a matter of record. For some time he considered the matter and almost turned down the offer. Finally, he joined the faculty at Myerstown, for which the church he served should be grateful, for his influence continued to be positive and valuable and he served in the educational work at Myerstown faithfully until his death in April, 1929.

James Daniel Woodring accepted the new task reluctantly. He had been very successful in the pastorate and was not certain that he could do as well in the field of education. As a matter of duty he acceded to the pressing invitation of the trustees and served sincerely and with singular devotion the cause of Albright College.

J. D. Woodring was born near Allentown, June 1, 1854. He responded to a call to the Christian ministry when he was 20 years of age. He completed his college work at Muhlenberg College and entered into the pastorate in 1879, serving in the East Pennsylvania Conference. Within a short time he proved himself to be a born leader, and was elected to some of the most responsible positions in his conference.

For many years Woodring had displayed great interest in and concern for the educational work of the church. His appointment as field secretary of Albright College was a testimony both of his interest in the school and his ability. His excellent work in this position won for the college many friends and considerable financial aid.

It was largely through the work of J. D. Woodring that the renewed efforts toward consolidation of the eastern colleges were brought to a successful conclusion. It was he who was sent as the official representative of the East Pennsylvania Conference to bring the merger question before the other conferences involved.

Some time before his appointment to the presidency, J. D. Woodring earned an A.M. degree, and shortly after his work began he was awarded an honorary D.D. degree.

He gave himself unreservedly to the task of building a greater Albright College, and despite the cost to his health, labored with sincerity and diligence toward that goal. As early as 1896 Dr. Woodring's physical strength began to fail, but he kept to his task until, after a long battle with sickness, he died on April 28, 1908.

## The Consolidated Faculty

Instead of a regular catalog, a prospectus was issued for the first year of the consolidated college, in which the names of the faculty members for that year are given.

J. D. Woodring's name appears in the prospectus as president, but not as a teacher, although the next year he was listed as professor of ethics and theism (1903).

Three faculty members came to Myerstown from Central Pennsylvania College and proved to be very excellent additions to the staff of the school. Aaron Ezra Gobble, A.M., D.D., taught Latin languages and literature; William Phillips Winter, A.M., was professor of inorganic sciences (the next year he was granted a leave of absence to complete his work for the Ph.D. degree at Johns Hopkins University), and Harry Ammon Kiess, A.M., taught mathematics. Dr. C. A. Bowman, the former president, was professor of mental and moral sciences on the combined faculty. W. J. Dech continued to teach Greek language and literature; James Palm Stober remained professor of the organic sciences; Rev. A. M. Sampsel retained his position as college pastor and teacher of English Bible; C. S. Kelchner was listed this year as professor of modern languages and physical culture; Willoughby S. Wilde continued as instructor in voice culture and harmony. The new faculty members listed in the prospectus of 1902-1903 were Harvey Lee Bagenstose, A.B., who taught English language and literature, and elocution; Jennie Lewis Peters, instructor in piano and theory of music who had returned after a year's leave of absence, and Zell C. Stanford, instructor in fine arts, who succeeded Miss W. S. Woods in that department.

Two names of teachers appear in the *Philalethean* for June 1901, but are not listed in the prospectus. One was that of Prof. George Brady Snyder, an assistant professor of mathematics at Shippensburg Normal School, who was a graduate of Penn State College. The student paper stated that he had been elected to succeed Professor Hunt, but apparently that did not happen. The other name was that of Miss Jesse R. Dean of South Carolina, who, according to the *Philalethean* had been elected head of the music department for the fall. The records do not indicate that Miss Dean ever taught at Myerstown.

Harvey Lee Bagenstose, professor of English, was responsible for the composition of the Albright College Alma Mater, the same one used today at college functions.

# The Albright Bulletin

A major source of history for this period is the Albright Bulletin, the literary society publication which succeeded the Philalethean. The first issue of this periodical appeared in October 1903. As originally planned, it was to consist of nine monthly issues and the tenth issue was to be in the form of a catalog. Actually, the college catalogs were issued separately despite the original intentions of the Albright Bulletin.

The first editor-in-chief of this publication was Harvey Bassler, '03, who was destined later to become Dr. Harvey Bassler, an eminent geological authority, who spent many years in South America as a geological expert for the Standard Oil Company. Dr. Bassler, prior to his death March 14, 1950, gave considerable aid to the writers of this volume by providing catalogs, copies of the *Philalethean*, and other materials. Albright College granted him an honorary Sc.D. degree in 1946.

Editor-in-chief Bassler was aided by Prof. H. L. Bagenstose, consulting editor, I. W. Ziegler, R. C. Walker, R. A. Henninger, G. B. Gensemer and C. W. Guinter, associate editors. Dr. C. A. Bowman served as business manager of the publication.

The yearly subscription rate was 50 cents for the nine copies. Single issues cost 10 cents. The paper went to press the middle of each school month. It was identical in size with the *Philalethean*, its predecessor, for the first two years of its existence. Thereafter it was enlarged in width.

The Albright Bulletin was advertised as the "official publication of the Excelsior and Neocosmian Literary Societies," which societies had absorbed the former Philalethean Literary Society. They had been given precedence because they were both older organizations. having begun in the earliest years of Union Seminary at New Berlin.

It is obvious that the *Albright Bulletin* was primarily a literary magazine. A large section of each issue was devoted to short stories, poetry, criticisms, essays and orations. The editorial page was located toward the back, and alumni news, exchanges and occasional humor filled the last three pages. With the passage of time, more space was devoted to campus events and athletics.

In the first issue of the paper several interesting items appeared. One editorial appealed for more students to take the "regular courses" rather than selected subjects, for the college would gain strength through the alumni who had completed the "four year degree curricula." In October 1903, this issue noted, the "Bell telephone was installed in the college office." The readers were also informed that the Central Pennsylvania College building and grounds were sold, to be used for school purposes.

The notation also appeared that C.C. Talbott, '03, and M. E. Ritzman, '02, had been recommended by the executive committee of the Board of Missions for appointment as missionaries to China. Both of these men had been active in the Student Volunteer Movement on campus, and both eventually went to China and did splendid work there. M. E. Ritzman later returned for reasons of health and became a teacher at the Evangelical School of Theology at Reading. C. C. Talbott was destined to head the mission work in the Orient.

This issue stated that the faculty was planning a "non-resident course in the department of ethics, theology, economics, sociology and English."

That Albright College was sending out graduates to fill important positions in the Church and society is evident from the alumni news of the Albright Bulletin. In the first volume, for example, the following facts were stated. In the Central Pennsylvania Conference there were 57 alumni serving as ministers, 17 graduates and 40 former students. Every other conference of the United Evangelical Church (excepting the Ohio Conference, which preferred, the editor noted, to "remain aloof from the educational work of the church") had one or more Albright graduates in the ministerial ranks. Albright alumni were active in the educational field all across the United States, in Honolulu, in England and in China. Three former Albrightians were teaching at Dallas College, Oregon; D. N. Metzger, '87, Rev. A. A. Winter, '98, and H. Dunkelberger, '00. Prof. Edwin Chubb was teaching at Ohio University and Dr. J. Berg Esenwein at the Pennsylvania Military Academy. These references and many others bear testimony to the fact that Albright College was preparing men and women for valuable service to society.

#### **Buildings and Grounds**

Numerous improvements took place on campus during the administration of Dr. Woodring.

The main college building (Old Main) underwent many changes. In 1904, because another building had been provided as a girls' dormitory, the east and west wings were used to house men. During the year the reading room, library, society halls and recitation rooms were redecorated. The dining hall was also enlarged as were several classrooms. Better bath facilities were provided and shower baths installed. The year 1906 brought electric lights to the main building, and a new flagpole was erected above the turret-type tower of the central section.

In 1903 the executive committee of the board of trustees leased the home "formerly owned by the late Rev. B. J. Smoyer" to be used for school purposes. This property adjoined the college campus on the south and included about five acres of land. This residence was a frame building with some stone facing. There were two stories and an attic with a central cupola. A large porch extended across the front of the house and the first floor had high narrow windows, and bay windows on the east and west. Originally a white fence enclosed the property. The rooms were large and well lighted and the entire building was heated by steam. The first year two large rooms in "South Hall" were used for recitation purposes and the remainder as a men's dormitory.

The 1905-1906 catalog states that South Hall was acquired by purchase. It was no longer in use as a men's dormitory but as a chemistry and physics laboratory and for recitation purposes. In May of 1910 it was called the Science Hall (page 44, catalog of 1910-1911). In 1911 Isaiah Bower of Berwick, Pennsylvania, contributed the purchase price of the building to the college and henceforth the building was called the Bower Science Hall.

In the year 1904 the Stein Memorial House, once used as a house for aged ministers of the Reformed Church, was leased by the executive committee as a residence for women students. This was a large and imposing building of white painted brick with a stone foundation. There were side porches and a large front porch and entrance. The main section of this home was three stories in height. A spacious reception room was located on the first floor (see catalog 1905-1906).

This girls' dormitory was called East Hall because of its location relative to the main campus. It was surrounded by a spacious lawn and lovely trees. The college acquired this property by purchase in 1905. In 1908 Jeremiah Mohn, the college treasurer, contributed the purchase price to the college (\$7,100) and the catalog for that year states, "This home for girls is the gift of Mr. Jeremiah Garner Mohn of Reading, Pennsylvania, friend and patron of the college and its treasurer for more than 28 years." After this date the building was called Mohn Hall.

In 1905 the college trustees purchased five acres of ground adjacent to the campus on the west and also purchased the athletic field to the south, which had hitherto been leased. The athletic field was enlarged and a "cage and grandstand" erected. "Pop" Kelchner had a great deal to do with the development of the athletic field. He and Attorney George B. Womer owned the grandstand and fences of the Lebanon baseball club of the Tri-State League (which team had been sold to Wilmington on May 30, 1905, by C. S. Kelchner to pay off an accumulated indebtedness). With Attorney Womer's consent, Coach Kelchner transported the fences and grandstand to Myerstown at his own expense, and he and his "boys" erected them on the newly purchased athletic field.

By 1907 the Albright College catalog could report that the campus included about nineteen acres of land.

During the year 1906 the school acquired "a completely equipped power plant which furnishes an ample supply of electric light for all the buildings and grounds."

It was in 1907 that Albright College constructed its own gymnasium, located "west of the main building between that building and the athletic field." The catalog stated that it was a "large, well-constructed building," which was perhaps true in that day but would hardly be so designated now. It was of frame construction and provided a clear playing floor  $36' \times 70'$ . According to the catalog there were "ample dressing rooms, shower baths and a physical director's office" in the building.

All these additions and improvements took place during the relatively brief administration of President Woodring.

# The "Permanent Location" Problem

During all this activity, the question of a permanent location for the college remained unsettled. The Central Pennsylvania Conference had stipulated at the time of consolidation that Myerstown was to be only a temporary site for the combined college. Members of that conference continued to agitate for the removal of the school to a larger center of population.

In the Albright Bulletin for May, 1904, an editorial appears pleading for a decision in this matter. In December of the same year the school periodical noted that the trustees had deferred action on the matter for six months. The article stated that "Harrisburg has failed." The original offer from that city had been a guarantee of \$50,000. Since that time the offer had been raised to \$70,000. Meanwhile the city of Berwick had proposed to the trustees that they would guarantee a cash gift of \$75,000 plus all needed land. For a number of years that location was seriously considered, but was eventually rejected because the trustees were looking for a larger center of population, and by that time the investment in Myerstown had grown to such an extent that much more money would have been required to duplicate the school elsewhere.

Those who favored Myerstown as a permanent location for Albright College continued to plead for definite action. They claimed that indecision was retarding the growth of the school. There is much evidence to support the thesis that when eventually Albright College and Schuylkill College merged, the choice of Reading as the permanent location was made because of Central Pennsylvania Conference support. Their original insistence at last bore fruit. That the choice was a wise one would appear to be proven by subsequent history.

#### **Other Significant Developments**

Fraternity life began early at Albright College. The agitation for such organizations began when A.C.I. became Albright College. Typically, some students desired to pattern their college after other similar institutions across the country. There was a great deal of opposition to fraternities on campus and in the church because of the poor reputation such groups enjoyed in other communities and because of the flavor of "secrecy" inherent in such groups, at least to the minds of the opponents of fraternal life.

At length Dr. C. A. Bowman decided that since he "preferred open organization to clandestine gatherings," it might prove wise to permit the development of fraternities, provided they would remain local groups and not national, and remain under the careful eye of the administration.

The first such group to organize was the Kappa Upsilon Phi fraternity, which dated its origin to 1900, although no mention is made of the fraternity in the issues of the *Philaethean* from that period. They chose Dr. C. A. Bowman as their "Frater in facultate," which was a wise move. There were eight members in the original organization.

The Zeta Omega Epsilon fraternity organized in 1904 and chose Harry Ammon Kiess as their faculty adviser. Like the Kappa Upsilon Phi fraternity, the Zetas chose black and white as their colors. There were six members in this organization when it began.

Originally, the third group to organize was composed solely of pre-theological students. This was the Pi Tau Beta fraternity, which dates its origin to the year 1907. Walter Joseph Dech was faculty adviser to this group, their colors were black and red, and there were seven members in 1907.

That some type of organization along fraternal lines was inevitable seems evident. Despite this fact, there were many students who opposed fraternities on principle. There were times when campus feeling was aroused because of the misdeeds attributed to the fraternities. Upon several occasions, Dr. E. E. Stauffer testified, the faculty and trustees were convinced that the fraternities were guilty of acts prejudicial to the best interests of the college. Student agitation was responsible for the suspension of a number of fraternity men one year, because they had obviously been guilty of breaking college rules and regulations.

All in all, however, the local fraternities at Albright served a useful purpose in teaching the men to live together and assume responsibility for the management of their quarters. This was especially true of the Kappas and Zetas, who rented their own fraternity houses. As time passed, these groups learned to be cooperative, for their existence depended upon administrative approval. The "growing pains" of these groups were probably essential in the passage from adolescence to maturity.

The two literary societies, the Excelsior and the Neocosmian, continued to flourish. In 1905 a movement began to organize a society for the ladies. There was a great deal of violent opposition to this heresy both by students and faculty members, but the girls who lived in East Hall (Mohn Hall) were not to be gainsaid. At first the "original seven" (including Miss Mabel Woodring and the Misses Miriam and Pearl Bowman) met secretly, but in the fall of 1905 Dr. C. A. Bowman, recognizing a "fait accompli," acted as pater familias to the group and they became an established organization. They called themselves the "Themisians," traced their origin to the Neocosmians, and adopted the motto "Una in Amore, More, Ore, Re" (one in love, customs, speech and affairs).

Within a very short time the Themisian Literary Society had recruited practically all the ladies on campus and became an active and progressive society. This was the closest approximation of a social sorority to develop at Albright College in Myerstown, although later an honorary society makes its appearance there. The "Cleric" was organized in the year 1905 by Rev. E. E. Stauffer, A.M., D.D., who was at that time college pastor. It was composed exclusively of ministerial students. Its purpose was to bring to the attention of the pre-ministerial group some of the problems that would face them in the active ministry and to prepare them for more efficient service in their chosen field. A monthly meeting was held by this group when a prominent clergyman or Christian leader was invited to bring either a devotional message or an instructional lecture, which was usually followed by open discussion. Frequently "open meetings" were held when an unusually outstanding speaker came to campus, and many students shared in these programs.

Campus organizations continued to multiply until by 1909 there were 23 active student groups among the students at Myerstown.

### The Preparatory School

Prior to 1902 students in the preparatory department of the college pursued only sufficient studies to enable them to qualify for regular college work. In 1902, however, Albright Preparatory School was organized as a distinct unit of the college. The catalog stated that "Albright Preparatory School is a part of the College organization. The academic year articulates with that of the college. . . . The course of study and some other regulations are distinct and separate from the college, while on the other hand, the connection with the college is such as to give the students the benefit of the college associations, with its faculty, general course of lectures, libraries, literary societies and other educational influences."

The course of studies was comparable to the curriculum of a four-year high school, though at first the preparatory school included only a three-year course. On September 12, 1905, Harry Coldren Mohn and his wife, the former Luella Dreibeibis, returned to their alma mater, he to become headmaster of the preparatory school and teacher's training department, and Mrs. Mohn to head the music department.

At first the students in the preparatory school were designated as being in the first, second, or third year classes. In 1905 the term "form" was used instead of "class" and in 1907 a "fourth form" was added to make the curriculum a full four-year course. In 1907 Prof. H. C. Mohn died and he was succeeded in 1908 by William Samuel Keiter, A.B.

The Albright Preparatory School continued to exist until the year 1923. By that time it had become unnecessary because the secondary schools in the state had increased in number and quality and most students were prepared in local high schools for college entrance.

#### **Other Faculty Changes**

During Dr. Woodring's administration quite a few changes in faculty took place. In 1903 Rev. Edgar Eugene Stauffer was sent by the East Pennsylvania Conference to Myerstown. He became college pastor, professor of English Bible and church history the same year. When H. L. Bagenstose resigned in his position as professor of English language and literature in June, 1906, he recommended the appointment of E. E. Stauffer to that professorship. Rev. Mr. Stauffer was elected to the position and resigned at once, but later consented to accept the assignment. He remained at the college until 1920, returning to the pastorate at that time.

Professor Stauffer had graduated from Schuylkill Seminary in 1891, from Lafayette College with an A.M. degree in 1894 and had entered the ministry in 1896. He was a very capable church leader and was elected superintendent of the East Pennsylvania Conference in 1928, which position he kept until his retirement. In 1923 he was awarded the D.D. degree by Western Union College and in 1938 the Litt.D. degree by Albright College. His service to his conference and to the church at large was quite extensive. For many years he was a trustee of Albright College and maintained a close relationship to his alma mater until his death on August 29, 1955, at the age of 84.

Dr. Stauffer was most helpful to the writers of this history, providing documents and personal records bearing on intimate details of the college development. He spent many hours in conversation with the authors, recalling details from the past, not available in any written records.

E. E. Stauffer was one of the church leaders who contributed much to the growth of the school he loved. The cause of Christian education in the church owes much of its success to men of the calibre of Dr. E. E. Stauffer.

No mention is made of a preceptress in the prospectus of 1902-

1903. Some light is thrown on this by the *Albright Bulletin* of April, 1904, where the statement is made that "Doctor Bowman has married Miss Caroline Krimmel of Pine Grove, the former preceptress of our school." In the 1903 catalog the preceptress is listed as Mrs. Clellan A. Bowman.

The same year Miss Sadie Virginia Bruce, Ph.B. came to teach elocution. Clyde Leslie Winter, A.B. was employed as tutor in mathematics, Paul Bliss Steckley was engaged as professor of piano and theory of music. Howard Zell Long taught voice culture and harmony. Harvey D. Miller, M.D., was elected professor of violin and Edward Joseph Henninger and William Henry Anspach were both employed as instructors for the Normal Department.

As has been mentioned before, Prof. Harry Coldren Mohn, A.M., was called to be the headmaster of the preparatory school on September 12, 1905, but the notice of his appointment appears in the catalog of 1904-1905.

That year John Alvin Entz, M.E., was employed as tutor in mathematics, Harry Woodin Buck, B.S., a student, served as assistant in the chemistry laboratory, and Esther Seltzer was appointed to teach voice culture and harmony. In the 1904 catalog the first mention is made of the appointment of a curator for the museum, namely, James P. Stober, the popular professor of geology.

Only three faculty changes are noted in the catalog of 1905-1906. Mrs. H. C. Mohn (who had returned with her husband to her alma mater) is listed as professor of piano and theory of music and preceptress (replacing Mrs. C. A. Bowman in the latter position). Mrs. Mohn was also recognized as head of the music department.

The second faculty addition that year was Clarence Walter Guinter, A.B., '05, instructor in Latin and Greek, later a pioneer missionary to Nigeria. The third new faculty member was Otis Israel Albright, tutor in normal branches.

Rev. Henry Franklin Schlegel, former student (editor of the *Philolethean* and instructor in German in his student days) was sent to Myerstown in 1906 and thus became college pastor and professor of English Bible and Church history. He was a friend of E. E. Stauffer, and these two men maintained a close fellowship with and interest in Albright College all their lives.

Miss Carrie Smith was elected instructor in piano in 1906, William H. Wengert was appointed assistant in chemistry and Miss Christiana Boyer was employed as an instructor in the normal branches.

In 1907 Prof. W. Claude DuTot, A.B., was elected professor in the English branches and Greek. This year two students aided the faculty. Warren Wesley D. Sones assisted in chemistry and Abram H. Young was a tutor in Latin.

A new publication was begun in the academic year 1908-1909. An official bulletin for the alumni, it was published quarterly to inform the alumni and friends of the college about the progress of the school. This quarterly was named the *Albright Bulletin*, and was "edited by the faculty." The fourth issue each year was the college catalog. The *Albright Bulletin* continued through the years but the custom of issuing an independent catalog of the college was resumed after 1917.

In 1908 Prof. James P. Stober was granted a two-year leave of absence to finish his work for the Ph.D. degree. That year Harvey Bassler, E.M., was listed for the first time as adjunct professor of biology and geology.

The unfortunate death of Prof. H. C. Mohn in 1907 required that someone be elected to replace him. Accordingly Prof. William Samuel Keiter, A.B., was elected headmaster of the preparatory school and the teacher's training department in 1908. Professor Keiter remained at Albright for a number of years and proved to be popular with the students. He had received his education at Bloomsburg Normal School and Ursinus College. Later he took graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania. He had taught in public schools and was headmaster of the Port Royal Academy before his appointment at Albright College.

A graduate of Oberlin College, Miss Nettie G. Seneff came to teach piano and harmony at Albright in 1908. This year Roy M. Smith was an instructor in the Normal Department. Two students served as tutors this academic year, Samuel M. Short, '12, in the English branches and Harry Hartzler Bird, '09, in Latin.

These professorial additions and replacements all took place during the period when President Woodring guided the destiny of the college. Dr. Woodring was anxious to provide the best instruction, and some of the teachers who came to Albright during his term of office proved to be of great value in strengthening the academic standing of the school.

#### The Christian Emphasis

Albright College has always been maintained as a Christian school, and in every student generation significant high tides in spiritual emphasis have occurred. During Dr. Woodring's presidency, the Christian program on campus was unusually strong.

In 1905 a spiritual revival took place among the students which resulted in the conversion of many college men and women and the reconsecration of practically all the Christian students at the school. Dr. Stauffer stated that after that experience there was only one student on campus who had never made a Christian commitment. That year when Dr. Woodring addressed the East Pennsylvania Conference he began with the words, "This day has salvation come to Albright College."

As at Schuylkill Seminary during this same period, there was a great deal of personal evangelism promoted on the campus by the pre-ministerial students and others. Prayer meetings were the rule and were well attended.

The Christian Associations, the Cleric and the Student Volunteer Band were healthy and vigorous. Students participated in the intervarsity activities of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. and faithfully sent representatives to the various regional and national conferences sponsored by the Student Christian Associations.

Another religious awakening took place the week of March 15, 1915, which almost matched the revival of 1905, and the *Albright Bulletin* for April, 1915, gives the details. The students adopted the motto "Albright Unanimous for Christ," and almost achieved that goal. The editor remarked that "The influence of this awakening in our midst may travel around the world. Not a few lives will be turned into new channels of useful service. Those of us who were without a purpose in life have a new vision and a new ideal towards which to lend our energies."

The faculty members of the college contributed much to the Christian attitudes of the students. Many of them were active in the Christian programs, leading Bible study groups, serving as advisers to the Christian organizations and offering counsel whenever it was needed. Chief among their contributions was a sense of Christian concern and the example of their acceptance of their teaching responsibilities as a Christian vocation.

# The College Song and the College Seal

The Albright College seal was first designed and used in 1906. Circular in shape, the seal contained a symbolic lamp of wisdom, a laurel wreath, and several volumes, one book opened to "represent the truth of the Word." Under the lamp was inscribed "INSTIT AN MDCCCLVI," the date when Union Seminary began. Circling the central seal were the words "ALBRIGHT COLLEGE, VERI-TAS ET JUSTITIA," Albright College, truth and justice.

It was on December 19, 1903, at a glee club recital in the college chapel at Myerstown, that the Albright Alma Mater was sung for the first time. The words were composed and the music arranged by Prof. H. L. Bagenstose. Originally, the song was entitled "The Red and the White," which were the accepted college colors. Although most of the present copies of this song include only two verses, when written there were three. Professor Bagenstose's official version was as follows:

## The Red and the White

Come cheer Alma Mater, with song and with laughter. And fling abroad her colors red and white; O'er hill, dale and valley now bid the echoes rally, And sing aloud the praises of Albright.

## Chorus

Hail, hail! The red and the white! Hail Alma Mater with a cheer! With eyes brightly glancing The red and white advancing We'll sing the praise of Alma Mater dear.

Each stairway and hall and ivy-clad wall, Is a storied urn of pleasures ever new; Each charm so alluring, will make our love enduring, And pledge us sons, all loyal men and true.

We'll love and we'll cherish, until life shall perish, The scenes and mem-ries which we now hold dear; And far though we wander, we'll grow ever fonder, Of friendships and of ties which we've found here.

On the same evening that this song was presented, another original composition of Professor Bagenstose was sung, entitled "AmiciAlbright Version." For some time this proved to be quite popular at Myerstown, but eventually it was forgotten by the students, although "The Red and the White" endured.

#### Life in East Hall

When the girls were established in their new home on campus, called East Hall (later Mohn Hall) Dr. C. A. Bowman and his family moved into the building to supervise the conduct. One young lady wrote an article for the *Albright Bulletin* describing a typical week, which story gives some insight into the feminine angle of campus life in this period.

The girls were roused at 6:30 a.m. to prepare for breakfast at 7 a.m. After breakfast a walk was the rule, unless home work remained unfinished. At 8:45 the girls hurried to chapel in the main building. After chapel, classes began. Those who had no classes were required to study or practice the piano, and excepting for the lunch hour, classes and study consumed most of the day until 4 p.m. Then the ladies could engage in some outdoor sport if they desired, though most of them seemed to prefer watching the "gentlemen at their games."

After the dinner hour, study was necessary again, but about 9:30 or 10 p.m., time was usually taken out for a "feast." These were generally communal affairs, including fudge parties and an occasional "banquet" when everybody contributed some item of food.

Silence was supposed to reign at II p.m., but this rule was frequently broken. Occasionally the girls engaged in escapades that lasted most of the night, not excluding the setting off of the alarm bell and the use of water.

The preceptress was regarded as a friend, and had sufficient understanding of human nature to permit the girls latitude, provided their pranks did not go too far or last too long. Two or three times a year she promoted parties to which the gentlemen were invited. These were gala affairs, with music and verreshments. There were times when one or two of the girls ignored the college rules and managed to slip away at night when they were supposed to be in the hall. Generally these girls were looked upon with disapproval by the majority, and brought before the Roll of Honor Society for punishment.

This Roll of Honor Society in East Hall was established by the girls as a means of self-government. In fact, they set the pattern for

the development of student government on the Myerstown campus. As a result of this organization, a monitor system was begun at Albright College in 1905, including all the dormitories, which was the first step toward the establishment of a student council.

Customs have changed and life on the average college campus has become more sophisticated since 1905, but human nature remains remarkably unchanged even in a college girls' dormitory.

# Dr. C. A. Bowman Presides Again

Between the time of Dr. Woodring's death in April, 1908, and October, 1909, Dr. C. A. Bowman acted as both dean of the college and president. By action of the trustee board Rev. John Francis Dunlap was elected to the presidency of Albright College, taking over his responsibilities on October 28, 1909.

#### Dr. Dunlap's Administration 1909 to 1915

John Francis Dunlap, A.M., D.D., was a native of York, Pennsylvania. He was licensed to preach by the Central Pennsylvania Conference in 1888 and entered the active ministry of that conference in 1889. He served as a pastor from that time until his appointment as president of Albright College, serving also as presiding elder of the Williamsport district for a term, prior to his election to his educational post.

Dr. Dunlap was a graduate of North Western College and Union Biblical Institute. He was awarded the A.M. degree by Central Pennsylvania College and the D.D. degree by Albright College.

Since the first president of the consolidated school had been a member of the East Pennsylvania Conference, the selection of a representative of the Central Pennsylvania Conference as the second president seems to have been expedient.

Dr. Dunlap was well received and proved to be a competent president, although the loss of Dr. Woodring through death was keenly felt by the students for a number of years.

The question of a permanent location for Albright College was not completely settled. Both the Pittsburgh and East Pennsylvania Conferences had by this time approved Myerstown as the permanent site, but similar action had not followed in the Central Pennsylvania Conference. To have a college president from the latter conference, strengthened the position of those who were anxious to lay the ghost of the threat that another location would be sought for the school.

#### **Campus Improvements**

Under the administration of Dr. Dunlap further campus changes were made.

In 1909 another building was put into use on the Mohn Hall campus. It was called The Studio, and was used by the music and arts departments. It was a frame structure, formerly a private residence. It was two stories in height with a basement which could be entered from the rear. There was an attic also which was used for storage.

The first floor of this building was used as music practice rooms and for the storage of instruments. The art department used the second floor, which was fitted with art equipment, "artists' models" and a kiln for firing china.

The catalog for 1910 made note of the fact that through purchase, the trustees had now extended the campus to include 21 acres of ground.

Recitation Hall was erected in 1913. This was a plain but substantial brick building, almost square in shape, and was four stories in height, the fourth floor having a mansard roof construction. The stone steps leading to the main entrance were protected by a portico with a peaked roof, supported by two white pillars.

This building had wide windows for adequate light. There were seven large recitation rooms and rooms for the biological and mineralogical laboratories and the museum.

In December of 1914, just prior to the Christmas holidays, Bower Hall, which was used as the chemistry laboratory at that time, was destroyed by fire. Rev. Edgar S. Rohrbach, '16, who was janitor of the building at that time, sent a letter to the writers containing his personal eye witness account of the blaze, on which this record is based.

The Bower Hall of Science was originally a frame dwelling, thus not very well suited for a chemical laboratory. The weather was exceptionally cold and an overheated flue was blamed for the start of the blaze. The fire was discovered shortly after the supper hour and several students fought it with fire extinguishers, but when the blaze continued to spread, both of the town fire companies were summoned.

Rev. Mr. Rohrbach recalls that several firemen had already begun to celebrate Christmas and were "under the influence." Rohrbach and President Dunlap were observing the battle from the sidelines when two of the firemen, somewhat unsure of their actions, lost control of their hose and sent both the president and "janitor" of the building sprawling and wet. Both were given a large dose of quinine by Professor Whiteford, the chemistry professor, and after changing into dry clothing they felt considerably better.

The Albright Bulletin for January, 1915, reported that the students mourned the loss of the building, but rejoiced that a "considerable amount of apparatus was saved from the flames." The editor noted that "several men proved themselves heroes" and also that "Strack spent the evening in tears over his lost 'unknowns' in qualitative." According to this account "measures were at once taken to fit up the basement of Recreation Hall for the resumption of the work in the chemical department."

In 1915 the college trustees purchased the former Myerstown High School building, situated at the southeast corner of the campus, from the Myerstown school board, and remodeled the interior of the building for use as the new chemical and physical laboratories.

This structure was officially called the Chemical and Physical Laboratory Building. It was two stories high and was solidly constructed of brick on a stone foundation.

#### **Academic Accomplishments**

That the academic quality of the work at Albright College was continually improving is testified to by several sources. The Central Pennsylvania Conference Proceedings for 1909<sup>1</sup> contains this notation: "We believe the faculty of Albright College to be on a par in point of teaching with that of any other institution of learning of its kind, while the courses of study compare favorably with the best of the colleges of the state.

"The Board of Regents of the State of New York has placed Albright College in point of standing, among the institutions of learning in the second class. This means that Albright is second only to the great universities of the land."

In May of 1909 the college announced for the first time plans to conduct a summer session. The catalog stated that "The Albright Summer Session will be conducted under the authority of Albright College. The college professors and their assistants will have charge

<sup>1.—</sup>Proceedings of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, Lewistown, Pa., 1909, p. 76.

of the work. These courses are given at a time when most institutions are closed. They are especially intended for: those who have conditions; those who wish to prepare for college; for undergraduates; for others who wish to pursue special college branches; for teachers who wish to prepare themselves for more advanced work."

A wide variety of courses was offered, including practically every subject, but the attendance was negligible. The first year only eight students were enrolled, and for a number of years thereafter that number was not exceeded. The summer session began the third week of June and continued through the fourth week of July.

The three-term system was still followed during these years. The granting of degrees required the same standards of achievement. All through the years at Myerstown the preparation of a "senior thesis" was expected of all who were degree students, which thesis had to be approved by the faculty prior to graduation.

With the passage of time, the faculty at Albright became more stable. A corps of excellent teachers remained at the institution over a longer period of time, and the changes noted in the catalogs were usually in the area of instructors or student assistants.

## Faculty Changes Under Doctor Dunlap

In the academic year 1909-1910 only two changes appeared in the list of faculty members. Two students at the school tutored in Latin, namely, Wendell Phillips Woodring and Warren Newman Hess.

Miss Ellen May Phillips came in 1910 to replace Miss Esther M. Kendig as teacher of voice and singing. The same year one tutor in Latin was listed, Miss Ruth Cordelia Shaffer, a student, later to serve on the faculty of Albright College in Reading. For the first time the catalog listed a regular librarian, Algie Eilsworth Lehman, also a student, who later served as a missionary of the church in China and subsequently was appointed superintendent of the Red Bird Mission in Kentucky.

The year 1911-1912 brought Prof. Gilbert Hayes Whiteford, M.S., to replace Dr. William Phillips Winter as head of the department of physics and chemistry. Rev. William Henry Hartzler, A.M. came that year also as college pastor and professor of English Bible. Miss S. Grace Gobble, A.B., daughter of Dr. A. E. Gobble, taught elocution in 1911, and Irvin Emory Roth served as student librarian. Miss Nettie G. Senneff resigned her position as instructor in piano and harmony at Albright in June of 1912 and was replaced by Miss Louise K. Jackman in September of the same year. The student librarian in 1912-1913 was Charles Arner.

The head of the art department, Miss Zell C. Stanford, returned to her home town of Pittsburgh in 1913. Her position was filled by Miss Beulah M. Leininger. There were two student librarians that academic year: John A. Smith and Harrison D. Geist.

An important change in the faculty took place in 1914-1915 when Prof. William Samuel Keiter gave up the position of headmaster of the preparatory school. His replacement was Prof. Otis Israel Albright, '10, who had previously been principal of schools at Canaseraga, New York. W. B. Henninger and L. A. Dice were named student librarians for that year.

#### **Student Organizations**

Organizations continued to multiply at the college. The Science Seminar was organized in 1911 through the influence of Professor Stober. Its purpose was to develop a greater interest in the various scientific fields. The group convened once each week, and special lectures were presented approximately eight times a year. At the other meetings students presented papers or a faculty member lectured in some special field and led in a discussion session afterward.

Class organizations developed not only in strength but in a competitive spirit also. A "class" consciousness reached a new high on the campus. Each group elected officers, chose colors, elected a class historian and a class poet, whose task was to compose a class song.

Music organizations abounded. A male glee club, a girls' glee club, a mixed chorus, the Clef Club, for conservatory students, a college band and orchestra were all active during these years. Special music groups appeared from time to time in the form of quartets, a stringed trio or an "ensemble." This was a natural development because of the musical emphasis at Albright.

A Prohibition League was organized in 1915, which included 35 members. Three of these were professors and it was composed entirely of men. The movement in the direction of prohibition had begun across the country, and Albright provided strong support to the program. Social life became more active also. Each year more social events appeared in the calendar. The fraternities sponsored house parties, and so did the girls at Mohn Hall. A faculty reception was held annually, as were Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. receptions. Masquerade parties were promoted at Hallowe'en time Each year a "Promenade" was conducted, with a dance band, but no dancing. Instead the couples promenaded in a circle, interspersing this activity with songs and games and concluding the evening with a "grand march," which was the closest approach to a dance on the college campus permitted at that time.

An "unofficial" organization came into being called the "Arborescent Club." The members of this group were all the "courting couples" on campus, who were listed each year with or without consent. The student yearbooks noted that the motto of this organization was "Immer Treu," the color "blue" and the flower "forget-me-not." The meeting places were the groves on campus, the Duck Path, the Canal, the road to the Big Dam and the violet patch behind the Lutheran Church. The purposes were listed as:

- I—To take a sneak once a week
- 2-To get campused every term
- 3-To keep the gravel along the Duck Path ground to powder
- 4---To destroy one tree each year along the Duck Path
- 5-To prepare its graduates for matrimony

In the year 1909 the honorary Phi Delta Sigma Alumnae Sorority was founded at Albright. Its ideals were "service to Alma Mater, a high degree of scholarship and mutual service among its members." The faculty did not at first approve this organization, but in time the members proved themselves to be interested in the promotion of the ideals they cherished, and the faculty not only accepted but highly approved the sorority. This alumnae sorority has continued to be a positive influence on the campus to the present day.

A dramatic club, a sketching club and various other groups were organized from time to time, some on a permanent basis and some quite temporary.

Student government began on compus in 1905. The subsequent history of this movement is irregular, for student government was directly dependent upon the quality of its leadership. In some years this group exerted valuable and positive influence among the students. When leadership declined, so did the value of this organization.

#### The Speculum

The first student yearbook at Albright was the Speculum (mirror) which had its beginning in 1911. H. E. Messersmith was editor of this pioneer volume, and he was ably assisted by Roy M. Smith and Pearl K. Bowman, associate editors; C. S. Crumbling, business manager; P. E. Keen and D. W. Swarr, assistant business managers; Edna Logan, now Mrs. Norman L. Hummel, literary editor and S. I. Shortess, artist.

It was a typical college yearbook, including pictures and valuable data about faculty and students and representing every phase of college life and activity. It was indeed a "mirror" of the campus, and has proven to be a valuable source of historical information. Later editions of the book proved to be exceptionally useful, for Dr. Aaron Ezra Gobble was called upon frequently to delve into his accurate knowledge of the past and he did so with the zest of the scholar. In consequence the copies of the *Speculum* contain numerous articles by Dr. Gobble which present the historic backgrounds of the college and its various organizations.

#### Irrepressible Youth

While the religious atmosphere at Albright College was inescapable, there was a reverse side to the coin also. The typical "college youth" spirit which prevailed on campuses across the nation did not bypass Myerstown. In fact, some of the students at Albright established a name in the annals of campus antics equal to any of their contemporaries.

The practice of hazing freshmen began to develop with a vengeance after 1904. It became customary for sophomores to insult freshmen and for freshmen to return the compliment. Each year the freshmen would have posters printed in language not only inelegant but at times quite offensive. At an arranged time, usually when the sophomores were away from the school, or asleep, the freshmen would post these printed insults to the sophomores in conspicuous places about the campus. The result was usually a fight with the upper classmen or an exchange of even more vivid insults.

Class battles and class banquets (at some place away from the campus) were annual affairs. These occasions were hilarious indeed.

The freshmen were frequently treated as lackeys by the upperclassmen, and sent on errands or set to menial tasks at the whim of a superior senior. Rooms were "stacked" at intervals and water battles were not unusual.

One recorded account in the *Albright Bulletin* tells of the plastering of an obnoxious sophomore with molasses, then showering him with feathers. Paddling was not uncommon.

The "commissary" was open game for all the men. Any food that could be procured by fair means or foul was considered theirs by right of possession. C. S. Kelchner tells of a time when the gentlemen in Old Main removed a carpet from the hallway, cut out a square hole above the basement pantry and made off with almost \$200 worth of supplies. Coach Kelchner and two other professors played detective on this occasion and caught the culprits two nights later when they attempted to "stash" their booty in the loft of the gymnasium. Among the guilty were several pre-ministerial students, with excellent reputations on campus, and the faculty refused to mete out the deserved punishment to the offenders.

One source of joy to the students, and despair to the administration, was the desire to "liven up" the chapel service by some prank. Sometimes these surprises were pleasant, like the time when all the students marched into chapel singing a new song composed by one of the students. On other occasions, quite the reverse was true. The professors never could be certain what would meet their eyes when they came to morning service.

A classic example of this tendency was reported by C. S. Kelchner concerning a student who tried, but fortunately failed, to top all chapel indiscretions. The young man involved was tall and lanky and unusually strong. He was the despair of the local constabulary in Myerstown because he used his extraordinary height to good advantage by stealing the bulbs from the street lights as he walked along.

One evening the local policeman saw this student staggering along with a great weight on his shoulder. On investigation it proved to be a corpse. Further questioning revealed that it was the body of a man who had drowned that day. The student had stolen the corpse from the local morgue, intending to place it on the chapel platform to "surprise" the students and faculty the next morning. This was indeed an unprecedented situation. The policeman had no rule in his book to follow, so he made the young man return the corpse to the morgue and dismissed him with dire threats. Though tobacco was forbidden on campus, it is evident that many students treated this rule lightly. The *Albright Bulletin* not only reported the regular use of cigars and tobacco in a casual way, but even included advertisements of the same in the school periodical. Various odes to the pipe and cigarette were composed by students and found their way into the school magazine.

In short, the escapades of students at Albright bear a close resemblance to the pranks of students in other colleges of the period. So the campus habits of the nation were mirrored at Myerstown also.

# President Levi Clarence Hunt's Administration 1915-1923

Dr. J. F. Dunlap resigned the presidency of Albright College at the conclusion of the academic year 1914-1915. The trustees elected Rev. Levi Clarence Hunt to take Dr. Dunlap's place. Dr. Dunlap was later elected a bishop of the United Evangelical Church.

Dr. L. C. Hunt had earned his A.B. degree at Dickinson College in 1897 and the A.M. degree at the same institution in 1899. He entered the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical Church in 1896 but transferred his credentials to the East Pennsylvania Conference in 1897. He was professor of mathematics at Albright College from 1898 to 1901, resigning at that time to enter Drew Theological Seminary where he earned the B.D. degree in 1904. He was granted the D.D. degree by Albright College. He spent the academic year 1904-1905 taking post-graduate studies at Columbia University. He came to the presidency from the active pastorate, having enjoyed unusual success in that field.

Dr. Hunt was well prepared for his work, having had a great deal of experience in the field of education. He was elected by unanimous vote. This situation had not been true in the case of Dr. Dunlap because there had been a desire on the part of certain church leaders at that time to elect a representative of the Pittsburgh Conference to the presidency. The candidate from Pittsburgh was a capable educator, Dr. Charles Mock, who later became president of Western Union College at LeMars, Iowa (now Westmar College of the Evangelical United Brethren Church). Dr. Duniap had been elected by a one vote majority.

The first year that Dr. Hunt was president, he followed to a large extent the program which had existed at the college prior to his election. A study of the catalog of 1916-1917 reveals certain changes

in the direction of more careful organization under Dr. Hunt's guidance.

From the year 1913 on, students were admitted to Albright College who qualified on the basis of the regulations determined by the National Conference on Uniform Entrance. Dr. Hunt was aware that these regulations were not sufficiently clear, and he insisted that the catalog include a very careful presentation of entrance requirements.

Included in the catalog of 1916-1917 is a complete schedule of classes covering all the academic work of the college, the hours when the classes were held during the school week, the credits earned in each course and the academic year each course was to be taken. From this schedule it appears that classes were held Monday through Friday, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., excepting for the lunch hour from 12 m. to 1 p.m. The classes were 50 minutes in length.

It had been the practice for some years to list the faculty of the Preparatory School separate from the college faculty. After 1916 each department of the college was given a separate section in the catalog. That year the Albright Preparatory School Faculty included: L. C. Hunt, president; Otis Israel Albright, headmaster and professor of German and algebra; Walter Joseph Dech, professor of Greek; Charles Schaeffer Kelchner, professor of French and Spanish; Virgil Cameron Zener, professor of history; Frank Edwin Wray, professor of physics; Grant Cochran Knight, professor of English; Charles Reisinger Smith, professor of geography; William Floyd Kast, professor of English grammar, and Lloyd Hackman Roland, professor of arithmetic.

The School of Music faculty was composed of Dr. Hunt, Mrs. Luella D. Mohn, Louise K. Jackson, Ella May Phillips, Otis Israel Albright, Charles Schaeffer Kelchner, Grant Cochran Knight and Virgil Cameron Zener.

By this time the catalog had been expanded to include a description of every course offered in the collegiate department, each course with a designated number. Listed also were the various campus organizations, the prizes offered for academic excellence and the educational costs. In 1916 the total cost for a year's education was \$280, plus laboratory fees, library fees and the charge for text books.

For the first time in 1916 the enrollment of students by state and countries is presented. There were 192 students from Pennsylvania, 3 from Ohio, 2 from Massachusetts, 2 from Maryland, 2 from New Jersey and I each from New York, Vermont, West Virginia and Cuba.

#### Staff Additions and Changes

Under the administration of Dr. Hunt, quite a few changes and additions were made to the faculty. William Alvin Mudge replaced Prof. G. H. Whiteford as professor of chemistry and physics in 1918. He had earned the B.S. degree at Union College in 1914 and the M.S. degree at Columbia University in 1915, and had had some experience as a chemist in private industry before his election to the faculty of Albright College.

Rev. Ralph Conrad Deibert, a graduate of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the United States was pastor at Myerstown in 1915 and taught English Bible at the college.

This year Miss Ella May Phillips was on leave of absence and Miss Marion E. Bertolet taught voice culture and singing in her stead. Edgar R. Rohrbach was the student librarian, and there were five student assistants in the preparatory school.

The year 1916 brought Virgil Cameron Zener, B.A., to the campus to teach history. He continued his connections with the college until his retirement, and because of his connection with Schuylkill College for one year as an exchange professor, his academic attainments have been presented in that section of the college history.

Miss Lydia Moyer taught fine arts in 1916, taking the place of Miss Beulah M. Leininger. During this year, in the absence of Dr. Stober, Henry Matthew Stephens, Sc.D., was special lecturer in geology for the second semester of the college year.

In 1917 Prof. George Willever Walton, Ph.B., was called to the college as professor of biology and geology. Professor Walton has maintained his connections with the college to the present day and his Christian influence has contributed a great deal to the progress and development of Albright College.

George W. Walton earned the Ph.B. degree at Lafayette College in 1915 and the M.S. degree at Cornell University in 1924. He continued graduate study at Cornell, intending to earn his Ph.D. degree, but through the insistence of the administration that they needed his full-time service at Albright, he consented to that request. In 1936, because of Professor Walton's exceptional service to the college, he was granted the Sc.D. degree by Albright College. When the merger of Albright and Schuylkill College was consummated in 1928, George W. Walton was elected dean of the consolidated faculty, which position he holds today in addition to his duties as professor of geology.

Dean Walton is regarded highly by his students and his faculty co-laborers. His deep concern for the welfare of each student, his fine sense of professional ethics and his undeviating devotion to his duties have earned him an enviable reputation. Dean Walton is painstakingly careful and deliberate in seeking to solve problems, which trait has led to judicious conclusions and marked fairness in his dealings with students and faculty alike. His subtle humor has recently found a channel of expression at the "Deans' Breakfasts" held each spring for the college seniors. This annual event would lose much of its flavor were it not for the exchange of humorous barbs among the college deans, with Dean Walton "leading all the rest."

Again in 1917 there was a replacement in the department of Chemistry and Physics. Prof. Ray B. Leinbach, M.A., began the work but did not remain for the full academic year, his place being filled by James H. McNeal of Dickinson College. Professor Leinbach was released in March of 1918 to enter military service.

Prof. Walter S. Eisenmenger, M.S., was appointed professor of chemistry and physics in 1919. This same year Prof. O. I. Albright resigned his position as headmaster of the preparatory school and Prof. Walter J. Dech was appointed "Acting Headmaster," which position he retained until this department of the college was closed in June of 1924. At that time Professor Dech continued his regular duties in the collegiate department as professor of Greek and German.

Rev. James Arthur Heck, A.M., B.D., joined the faculty in 1919 as professor of English Bible. His connection with Schuylkill College has already been discussed, as well as his subsequent responsibilities in the educational work of the church.

In 1919 the first full-time teacher of Spanish was employed at Albright College in the person of Mrs. Corinne Dix Eills. Mrs. Eills had studied at a number of schools, including the University of Puerto Rico, the University of Madrid, the University of Wisconsin, Middlebury College, Columbia University, Western Reserve University, Pennsylvania State College, Dennison University and Ohio Weslayan College. Prior to coming to Myerstown she had taught Spanish at the Cleveland High School. Mrs. Eills was appointed dean of women at Albright College (in addition to her professorship in Spanish) in 1926.

An instructor in French, Mrs. Marguerite Grandgirard Mc-Adam, was appointed to the faculty in 1919, and the same year Miss Dorothy Mary Chubb came to serve as instructor in piano and harmony.

Harry Arthur Benfer, A.M., came to Albright as coach and director of physical culture in 1919, replacing C. S. Kelchner. "Haps" Benfer was a former Albright athlete of unusual ability, and while the students mourned the loss of "Pop" Kelchner, they were well pleased with his chosen successor. It was in the same year that the girls were provided with their own director of physical culture, Mrs. Charles Weirick, the first person to fill that position at the Myerstown school.

Five faculty changes were made in the year 1920. Isaac Clayton Keller, A.M., was elected professor of English language and literature; Beatrice M. Jenkins, A.B., served as instructor in French; Constantine F. Nagro was appointed instructor in violin; John R. Spannuth and Warren I. Brubaker were appointed as student assistants, the former in biology and the latter in chemistry.

The year 1921 brought Miss Elsie Anna Garlach, A.B., A.M., to the college as instructor in French and English. Miss Garlach, lovingly known to her former students and associates as "Teacher," remained with the college until her retirement in 1952. She had earned an A.B. degree at Gettysburg College, the A.M. degree at Columbia University and had done further graduate study at the University of Paris. Prior to her appointment at Albright, Miss Garlach had taught French at Tarboro Academy, Irving College, and in the French Cathedral School for Girls. In later years she was elected professor of French and associate professor of English and at length concentrated her full time to the teaching of French at the college.

"Teacher" contributed much to the Christian atmosphere of the school she served, and her quiet lady-like influence continued through the years. She is at present living in retirement at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Miriam Gensemer Bowman, A.B., of the class of 1918, returned to her alma mater as instructor in piano and harmony in 1921.

Mrs. Luella D. Mohn was appointed dean of women beginning with the year 1922. That same year Ralph Frederick Davenport, A.B., A.M., was elected professor of education extension courses, and Miss Leila Adele Flory taught piano and harmony.

### **Post Graduate and Non-Resident Courses**

Post-graduate and non-resident courses had been established at Albright College in 1903. While a number of students took the postgraduate courses to earn the master's degree, the non-resident courses were not very popular for many years. The first clear statement of policy and outline of course offerings was presented during President Hunt's administration, and appeared in the Albright College *Record* for November, 1916.

According to this publication it was possible to earn a master's degree in residence and to earn graduate degrees by correspondence also. It was also possible to take college courses by correspondence, at the undergraduate level, but no degrees were granted for this work.

The Albright Bulletin gave the following information about graduate courses: "These courses are arranged for graduates from Albright College who have received the degree of A.B., B.S., or Ph.B., and graduates of other colleges or universities holding similar degrees for which equivalent work was required. Graduates having received other degrees and applying for admission to these courses will be specially considered by the faculty.

"Special courses will be arranged by the faculty for those who have received the degrees of B.S. and A.B. from Schuylkill Seminary to and including 1894, and from Albright Collegiate Institute.

"Each application for admission to any of these courses must be accompanied by a certificate from the proper authorities that the degree has been granted, or by the diploma itself, unless the applicant is a graduate of Central Pennsylvania College or Albright College.

"These courses lead to the degrees of Master of Arts and Master of Science."

The candidates for resident degrees had to elect a major subject and take "seven hours of work a week of instruction or its equivalent," and submit a graduating thesis. In addition, "a minor unit" (equivalent to 150 to 200 recitation periods) had to be taken before the degree would be granted. The fees for resident master's degree students were identical with those required for under-graduates.

The non-resident courses for the master's degree required :

- I. A major unit, or the "equivalent amount of work equal to two hundred and fifty to three hundred hours" of class room work.
- 2. A minor unit, "equivalent to from one hundred and fifty to two hundred hours" of classroom work.
- 3. A thesis of at least five thousand words on an approved subject.
- 4. Written examinations had to be passed with satisfactory grades in both major and minor units.

The work for these non-resident degrees was carried out through correspondence courses. It was possible to take the subjects in any order. The candidate sent in his matriculation fee, specified his major subject and was assigned to the professor of that department, who was responsible for the course assignments sent to the student. It was not possible to earn a master's degree by correspondence in less than two years.

The M.A. degree was granted to those who had previously earned the A.B. degree and completed the assigned work. Those who had previously earned the B.S. degree or Ph.B. degree were eligible to receive the M.S. degree. The matriculation fee was \$5.00, examination fees were \$15.00 and a charge of \$5.00 was made for a diploma.

Non-resident courses were also offered to those who had not had the privilege of a college education. These were also correspondence courses. No degree was granted for this work, but credit could be earned toward a diploma. This curriculum covered three basic fields: English language and literature; sociology and economics; ethics and theology. In order to receive credit for his work, the student had to pass an examination given by his instructor. Students who lived at a great distance from the college were examined "in the presence of an approved third person, to whom the questions were sent," and who returned the answers to the examiner. The tuition for these courses was \$10 per unit or \$30 for a course. This covered both instruction and the diploma.

Each of the three basic courses was then presented in detail, with the list of required readings included. The bulletin concluded: "Many of the ministerial brethren, the younger men in particular, will find it profitable to take up and pursue one or all of the above courses. . . . Send in your application for enrollment in this new Albright department."

#### **Central Pennsylvania Conference Records**

The intense interest of the Central Pennsylvania Conference in educational activities is clearly reflected in their conference proceedings. Of the three conferences which supported the work of Albright College, the Central conference took the greatest pains to record in detail every action relating to the progress of the school. The visiting committee assigned each year by the conference presented a voluminous report at the next conference of their impressions of the progress of the school. Treasurer Mohn's annual financial reports were included down to the last detail.

These records are especially interesting because they present some facts about the college at Myerstown not included in any other source, for instance, the careful statement of the problems faced by the committee on consolidation prior to 1902 and the printed record of the instructions given to their college trustees when the consolidation program was in progress. It was in the latter instructions that these words appeared: "If Myerstown be selected as a temporary location, it shall in no case be considered as the permanent location, and that such temporary location means a period of not more than five years," and also, "that the permanent location shall not be selected without the vote and consent of two-thirds of the whole board of trustees, and that such place shall be preferably farther west than Myerstown."

Certain other interesting details from the Central Pennsylvania Conference records follow:

In 1906 there was a mortgage of \$6,000 on the main college building. It was also reported at this time that the buildings were not sufficiently large to meet the needs of the growing sudent body.

The report for 1907 stated that the following properties were added during the preceding year: "South Hall, Fast Hall, home for the steward, and a field containing five and a half acres, adjoining the athletic field, all of which are magnificent properties . . . and cost approximately \$14,000, with an estimated value of nearly \$40,000." The trustee board plan to raise a \$100,000 fund, "one-half for endowment and the other half for improvements," was presented.

In 1908 a complete statement of college indebtedness was presented (\$19,084.06) with plans to remove that indebtedness.

According to the conference records of 1909, the studio building

cost \$3,025.74; the gymnasium \$1,250, and the electric light plant \$2,260.69.

The 1911 educational committee report noted that J. G. Mohn had secured a gift of \$5,000 from a "personal friend" for the college, and that the gift of Isaiah Bower (to pay off the mortgage on South Hall—later Bower Hall) amounted to \$3,200. It was also noted that "the electric light plant . . . is fitted up with a 40 horsepower 'Hornsby Akroid' oil engine costing \$2,100. The plant has a capacity of 450 sixteen-candle power lights. Only one-half of its capacity is required to light all the college buildings."

In the records of 1912 the purchase of the "desirable Fisher property, located in the heart of our college grounds," was noted. The cost was \$11,000, \$5,000 of this amount having been contributed by the Hon. J. C. Steinman, of South Fork, Pennsylvania, and another \$5,000 by C. H. Tenney of New York City.

A movement to plan for the erection of a new administration building "on the Fisher tract or the southwest portion of the campus" was recorded in 1913. At first the motion was made to raise \$175,000 for this purpose in the three supporting conferences. Later this was modified to \$60,000, and the Central Pennsylvania Conference agreed to raise \$18,000 toward that amount.

According to the conference report of 1914, the new Recitation and Science Hall had cost \$15,000. The Central Pennsylvania Conference accepted responsibility for \$4,500 of that amount.

In 1916 the question of the contemplated administration building and also a new steam heating plant was raised again. The money required was estimated at \$115,000. The Central Pennsylvania Conference expressed its willingness to raise \$10,000 of that amount.

In was in 1917 that the Central Pennsylvania Eranch of the Albright College Alumni was organized after the Monday evening session of Conference (March 11, 1917). J. D. Shortess, 1882, was elected president; J. G. Dundore, 1890, vice president; C. E. Jewell, 1914, secretary, and C. C. Mizener, 1907, treasurer.

At the 1919 session of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, held in Memorial Church, Baltimore, it was resolved that that conference would accept its quota of the money to be raised by the general church through the Forward Movement Campaign. It was reported in 1920 that 36,000 pledges had been made to the fund in the Central Pennsylvania Conference, thus taking them "over the top," or beyond their accepted quota of \$230,000.

These and many other intimate details of the relationship of the Central Pennsylvania Conference to Albright College at Myerstown are carefully recorded in the records of that conference.

#### The College Museum

The Albright Bulletin for October, 1915, contains an interesting account of the development of the college museum at Myerstown. The author stated that in 1902, when Central Pennsylvania College at New Berlin and Albright College were united, the museum was moved into the basement of the main Albright College building. Two years later it was removed to the third floor of that building. In 1916, the writer said, "It has reached, as we are supposed to believe, its final abiding place in the large room on the upper floor of the new Science Building." Of course, that prophecy was belied when it was again moved at the time of the Albright-Schuylkill merger, to the science building at Reading.

The article continues by stating that the museum which came from New Berlin consisted of a large collection of minerals, mollusk shells, stuffed animals (including a large deer and panther), archaeological material, and a Smithsonian collection of echinoderms and crustaceans.

The principal contributors of this material were as follows: Dr. A. E. Gobble contributed most of the archaeological specimens, as well as valuable animals; Prof. H. A. Kiess contributed most of the birds; Rev. A. Stapleton, D.D., contributed a large proportion of the fossils as well as many minerals; H. M. Kelly provided the majority of the mollusk specimens; other miscellaneous contributions were provided by Dr. W. P. Winter, Professor Conser, Dr. Rothrock, Dr. Venus, Miss Lolo Matz and others.

After the museum came to Albright College, Dr. J. P. Stober added to the collection a large variety of marine animals and W. J. Gruhler, a former trustee, providen funds to purchase a splendid collection of minerals. Dr. Harvey Bassler in 1915 contributed a large collection of marine algae, sponges, coelenterates and arthropods from the Bermuda Islands. In the summer of 1916 Dr. Bassler also gave to the museum an assortment of cretaceous fossils collected at Fort Washington, Maryland. Prof. Ivan K. Kline contributed a number of song birds which he had had mounted at his own expense.

Credit was given to the trustees for providing the newly fitted room for the museum. Dr. J. P. Stober was the curator, and it was his responsibility to design cases for the specimens and see to their proper classification.

An appeal was made at the conclusion of this article for funds and other specimens so that the museum might achieve even greater merit as an educational medium.

### **Student Enrollment**

I. C. Keller, an alumnus of the class of 1907, wrote an article for the January, 1916, issue of the *Albright Bulletin* entitled "Why Is Albright Not Growing More Rapidly?" He gave the following figures, showing the student enrollment since 1903.

1903—151; 1904—173; 1905—186; 1906—186; 1907—209; 1908—200; 1909—187; 1910—188; 1911—185; 1912—190; 1913—222; 1914—214; 1915—195.

He argued that it was not the fault of the faculty, nor that of the location of the school. Rather, he believed it was the fault of the alumni, the ministers of the supporting conferences, and general failure to advertise. He concluded that it was the duty of all those who knew the worth of Albright to send students of quality to the school.

The writer did not take into account the fact that registration figures were wavering at colleges and universities across the country during this period, nor did he consider the effect of financial conditions and World War I. He was not satisfied that the number of students at Albright should continue "to hover about the 200 mark."

There was a great deal of fluctuation in student enrollment at Albright College from 1916 on, but after 1921 the number never dropped below the 200 mark. The annual registration figures were as follows: 1916—188; 1917—208; 1918—180; 1919—232; 1920—181; 1921—202; 1922—221; 1923—235; 1924—260; 1925—226; 1926— 267; 1927—237; 1928—278. The unusually large enrollment in 1919 was due to the fact that a Student Army Training Corps had been established at the college that year. There were 107 students listed in that group and 125 students in the regular college curricula.

A special campaign sponsored by the church conference after 1922 to raise the number of students above the 250 mark was achieved in 1924, and this continued emphasis resulted in the high mark of Albright's history at Myerstown in 1928 when 278 students were registered for that year.

#### The War Years

Surprisingly little appeared in the *Albright Bulletin* concerning World War I before the year 1917. While the *Narrator* at Schuylkill Seminary in Reading was raging about the "Barbarian Huns," the literary magazine at Myerstown maintained a discreet silence.

With the beginning of the school year in 1917 the attitude suddenly changed. Grant Cochran Knight was the editor-in-chief of the *Albright Bulletin* for that year. In his first editorial he called the students to a new sense of loyalty to their country. The November issue for 1917 was titled "Patriotic Issue." Each article in the magazine was flavored with patriotism, and the slogan "Do your bit! Buy a liberty bond!" made its appearance in the major story of the month.

Crawford M. Perry, who was then in active service with the American Expeditionary Force in France, wrote a letter to his alma mater and requested the students to write to him. George Irwin ("Rube") Troutman had written from Camp Hancock, Georgia, reporting that he was one of 20,000 soldiers there, and that he was studying French. Both of these letters were published in the Bulletin.

An "Honor Roll" was included in the patriotic issue, which listed the names of all Albrightians then in the armed services. The list follows:

Prof. W. A. Mudge, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia

- Sgt. Earl G. Leinbach, Co. B., 8th Pennsylvania Infantry, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia
- Pvt. George I. Troutman, Co. K., 36th Reg., Fort Hancock, Georgia

Harold Walmer, Camp Meade, Maryland

Pvt. Crawford M. Curry, Ambulance Co. 2, France

W. Floyd Kast, Hdqtrs. Co., 314th Inf., Camp Meade, Maryland

Hurst Woodring, Co. 26th, Marine Barracks, Paris Island, South Carolina Albert E. Goldhammer, Co. F., 331st Inf., Camp Perry, Chillicothe, Ohio
Hobson Wagner, 103 Ammunition Train, 28th Division, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia
Truman E. Kline, Camp Meade, Georgia
Jonas Harper Shreffler

This list did not include any alumni members of the armed forces and was known to be incomplete, but was the record of men from the college who were known to be in the country's service at that time.

Each issue of the Albright Bulletin for the school year 1917-1918 carried news of men in the service. On the 22nd of November a half-holiday was declared when a new national flag and a service flag containing fourteen stars (in honor of the undergraduates who had responded to the nation's call for men) were raised on the flagpole. A parade followed and a patriotic service was conducted. D. J. Leopold of Lebanon spoke on the subject "Why We Are in This War." A second address by Dr. Hunt on "Our Flag" completed the formal program. The service was concluded with the singing of "America."

The United States Army in cooperation with the college administration established a Student Army Training Corps at Albright College in 1918. On October 1 of that year, the eligible candidates led by Lt. Alden Leland and his staff, and accompanied by the other students, faculty and citizens of Myerstown and the college band, marched to the athletic field where, with due ceremony, they were sworn in as soldiers of the United States Army.

There were 107 students enrolled in the Student Army Training Corps. These men were introduced into a military regime. Calisthenics were required each morning, and the hours of the day were completely regulated, including the time for retirement at night.

The influenza epidemic came to the campus in the middle of October. The art and music building was converted into an emergency hospital, and as high as twenty men were confined there at a time. There was one casualty during this epidemic, Charles Francis Messner, of Wiconisco, Pennsylvania. The students mourned his death, but they were fortunate indeed that there were not more casualties, for across the country and especially in the army camps, influenza claimed a heavy toll indeed. There were four military officers assigned to the S.A.T.C. at Albright. 2nd Lt. Alden Leland was commanding officer. Milton H. Krist, 2nd Lt., was personnel officer. Alfred B. Mason, 2nd Lt., was quartermaster and 2nd Lt. Winfield S. Lea was in charge of small arms firing.

The men in the Albright S.A.T.C. soon organized as the Albright Military Association with the following officers: President, Fred W. Druckenmiller; 1st Vice President, Harry I. Sechrist; 2nd Vice President, Rudolph A. Heisler; 3rd Vice President, Vincent L. Hetrick; recording secretary, D. Chester Warlow; Corresponding Secretary, Robert R. Dunkelberger; Treasurer, Clyde R. Dengler; Historian, Jacob E. McDonough.

The Albright Military Association continued for some years, and a reunion of the group was held on September 20, 1919, which was well attended, and an occasion for much jocularity as reminiscences were shared, and because the great war was a thing of the past.

During these war years the activities on campus continued as normally as circumstances permitted. The literary societies met, though the student periodical laments the lack of interest at times. There was more agitation for broadening the social life at the college, despite the fact that there were far more such activities at that time than had been true in the past.

The religious activities proceeded with their usual vigor, and under excellent leadership.

Students, faculty members and alumni were especially concerned about the future of the college. They looked forward to the time when adequate resources would be provided to enable new buildings to be erected at Myerstown. Continual reference was made to the need for an administrative building and for adequate housing for the college men.

The trustees and administration recognized the need, and hopes that the general church would take some kind of action to insure the growth of the school in future years. This hope was to be realized in the action taken by the general conference of 1918, which organized a campaign to raise funds for church needs, including the needs of Albright College.

## The Forward Campaign of the United Evangelical Church

"The shortest general conference session in the history of the United Evangelical Church convened in Trinity Church, York, Pennsylvania, on October 3, 1918, and adjourned two days later because of an epidemic of influenza which swept across the country."<sup>1</sup>

Despite the fact that this conference session was so brief, a number of very important moves were made in 1918. Two of these were of particular significance to the educational work of the church.

The first was the establishment of a War Service Commission by the conference (set up prior to this conference by the bishops of the church on November I, 1917) for the purpose of preserving the influence of the denomination on the lives of those called to the service of their country. A system of regular communication was established with the servicemen in camps at home and abroad. New Testaments were sent these soldiers and sailors, along with copies of *The Evangelical*, letters and other communications.

This program reached many of the former students of the college. Those students who were on campus caught the spirit and promoted the work by keeping in contact with the servicemen who had been their erstwhile classmates. They forwarded copies of the *Albright Bulletin* to the Albrightians in the army, navy and marine corps. Whenever letters were received from servicemen, they were faithfully published in the school paper.

The second important program begun at this general conference which had direct influence on the college, was the establishment of the Forward Campaign in the United Evangelical Church. The objectives of this program were both spiritual and material. The spiritual goals included an evangelistic and missionary outreach. With a new spirit of consecration, the church planned to deepen the Christian life, to broaden the missionary program and to reach the unreached at the local church level.

To strengthen the work of the church a financial objective was also established. At first this goal was set at \$200,000, but later this amount was raised to \$1,000,000, which amount was then duly apportioned to the annual conference and through them to the local churches. A large amount of this proposed financial objective was designated for the use of the educational institutions of the denomination.

<sup>1.—</sup>Albright, A History of the Evangelical Church, p. 339

#### The Forward Movement of the Evangelical Association

A comparable movement to that of the United Evangelical Church was launched by the Evangelical Association at the general conference session of 1919 and was named the Forward Movement of the Evangelical Association. Among the spiritual and material objectives established at this time was the "enlargement of the scope, size and influence of the educational institutions of the church." The financial goal of the Forward Movement program was \$2,500,000 "to be used for all purposes and agencies of the denomination."

Before either the Forward Campaign of the United Evangelical Church or the Forward Movement of the Evangelical Association were brought to a conclusion, the two denominations had merged as the Evangelical Church, and the respective boards of both the Forward Campaign and Forward Movement were discontinued. Of the funds which had been raised by that time, the Evangelical Association actually paid \$2,002,854.05 to its beneficiaries (Schuylkill College benefitted from this fund) and the United Evangelical Church distributed \$611,133.90 to the specified agencies. Albright College at Myerstown received direct aid through this avenue.

## The Church Reunites

The story of the division in the Evangelical Association is not without precedent, for similar schisms have occurred throughout church history. Fortunately, in the case of this division, a sequel to the tragic separation was written into the history when the Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church were reunited in 1922. This was most unusual in church history, and partially removed the blot from the record made during the dark days from 1891 to 1894.

One factor leading toward reconciliation was the organization of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America in 1905. Both the Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church joined this interdenominational movement. Ecumenicity was in the air, and that spirit had its impact upon both groups.

A second step toward union originated with the youth groups of the denomination. Dr. R. W. Albright in his *History of the Evan*gelical Church relates the story: "In 1907 some young people of the Evangelical groups in Chicago attended a revival meeting being conducted by Gypsy Smith and concluded that if these people of different doctrines could get together how much greater should be the possibility of unity in two churches with similar backgrounds and disciplines. Joseph Baumeister, a leader of the young people of the United Evangelical Church, suggested to Walter J. Miller, a leader of the young people of the Evangelical Association, that there should be a closer relationship between their denominations. As a result of that meeting John J. Arnold was sent as an official representative of the Chicago Union of the Young People's Alliance to the annual meeting of the Chicago Union of the Keystone League of Christian Endeavor with instructions to invite them to a union meeting. Approximately one thousand young people from these two groups met in the auditorium of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association on April 8, 1907, and sent a resolution in keeping with the spirit of the meeting to the next general conference of the Evangelical Association which met the following October. It was this resolution which spurred this general conference to specific action."

The action taken by the general conference of the Evangelical Association of 1907 adopted resolutions and appointed a commission on Church Union and Federation with a specific view to opening negotiations with the United Evangelical Church. The members of this first commission were: Bishops S. C. Breyfogel and S. P. Spreng, and Revs. W. H. Bucks, G. Heinmiller, J. B. Kanaga, H. J. Kiekhoefer and S. J. Gamertsfelder.

Similar action was taken by the United Evangelical Church at its general conference session of 1910. They also appointed a commission on Church Federation and Church Union. The members of this commission were: U. F. Swengel, chairman; H. B. Hartzier, secretary; and J. F. Dunlap, J. J. Carmany, L. M. Boyer, W. H. Fouke, William Jonas, M. T. Maze and C. C. Poling.

The first union meeting of these two commissions was held in Chicago on February I, 1911. A splendid spirit prevailed and after several days a subcommission was appointed to discuss some basis for organic union, and thus realistic plans began toward reunion.

Evidence of this change in attitude was reflected at the college level, for after these first steps had been taken, evidence of a fraternal spirit developed between Albright College and Schuylkill Seminary. When Dr. R. J. Lau joined the faculty at Reading the *Albright Bulletin* carried a congratulatory article. The fact that the two institutions engaged in football contests was hardly a step toward better relations, however, for at times bitter and vituperative exchanges were printed in both school papers after an unusually ferocious game.

A further step in the direction of church union took place on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the building of the first church of the denomination at New Berlin, Pennsylvania. This program was originated by the Historical Society of the United Evangelical Church. The Evangelical Association was invited to cooperate, and did. This joint celebration on September 26-27, 1916, was attended by great crowds from both denominations and encouraged the movement toward organic union.

When the Evangelical Association held its general conference session at Cedar Falls, Iowa, in October, 1919, the carefully prepared basis of union was adopted, and provision was made for a special session of the General Conference to be held in the fall of 1922—the time of the next regular meeting of the General Conference of the United Evangelical Church—in order that the union with that body might be consummated.

The large proportion of the members of the United Evangelical Church were also looking forward to a consummation of the merger in 1922. In this group, however, there existed a minority who could not agree to the basis of union as presented by the joint commission. Several leaders in this denomination sought to overcome the opposition through mediation. Dr. E. E. Stauffer served as secretary of this group which sought to establish harmony between the majority and minority leaders, and the original minutes of this mediation committee are in the possession of Albright College through the kindness of Dr. Stauffer. Despite every effort, the five representatives who favored union could find no common ground of agreement with the five representatives who insisted that the entire proposal was illegal.

According to schedule, the delegates of the Evangelical Association met on Thursday, October 5, 1922 at 2:00 p.m. for their 27th General Conference session at the Mack Avenue Church in Detroit, Michigan. At precisely the same time the delegates of the United Evangelical Church convened for their eighth General Conference session at Salem Church, Barrington, Illinois.

The report of the joint commission on Church Federation and Union was read to both groups and each conference adopted the report unanimously. That there was still disagreement in the United Evangelical Church was evident, however, because fifteen of their delegates refused to add their signatures to the Basis of Union. Attempts were made to find some means of compromise, to no avail. At length the General Conference of the United Evangelical Church put the matter of church union to a vote, and the vote was 77 to 0 in favor of the motion. The opponents requested that they be listed as "not voting."

Immediately following the merger vote, the General Conference of the United Evangelical Church voted to adjourn to travel immediately to Detroit to continue its session in the Mack Avenue Church where the General Conference of the Evangelical Association was in progress. All the delegates from the East Pennsylvania Conference, excepting Rev. A. J. Brunner, thereupon refused to participate in the conference any longer because of their difference of opinion regarding the basis of union.

Despite this fact, the merger proceedings were carried out with great rejoicing, being consummated on October 14, 1922, when the first general conference of the Evangelical Church was convened at 9 a.m.

Included in the basis of union, was an important statement regarding the future of Albright and Schuylkill Colleges. It was stated in article 4 of that document and read: "Resolved, That we recognize two existing schools, Albright College and Schuylkill Seminary as the colleges of the Eastern portion of the church, and that if it be found feasible to merge the two schools at Reading, Pennsylvania, the college resulting from the merger shall be named Albright; the Theological School now maintained in connection with Schuylkill Seminary shall bear the name of Lewis D. Krause."

The great joy in the reunified church was marred by the fact that no reconciliation could be achieved with the minority faction of the former United Evangelical Church. While a good number of churches in the East Pennsylvania Conference gladly joined the merger, the protesting minority were able to create a sufficiently strong sentiment against the union in eastern and central Pennsylvania, and within a few congregations in Ohio and Illinois, to form a new denomination of fewer than 20,000 members (in 1922) which group formally organized as the Evangelical Congregational Church.

Legally Albright College and Schuylkill Seminary remained the property of the newly organized Evangelical Church. Albright College had deep roots in the East Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical Church; thus it was not surprising that many of the members of the Evangelical Congregational Church, which had its greatest strength in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, were bitter about the fact that they no longer had a college. Some of their leaders had been very active in the work at Albright College. For these, the loss was especially hard to bear. In later years, when the Myerstown property was abandoned because of the merger of Albright and Schuylkill Colleges at Reading, the property was sold to the Evangelical Congregational Church for the amount of \$25,000. One reason for this unusually low price on a property obviously worth far more was the desire to erase some measure of bitterness in the Evangelical Congregational Church because of the fact that they had lost any claim to the college at Myerstown when they decided against joining in the merger of 1922.

# The Albright Bulletin

On October 5, 1921, the Albright Bulletin was issued as a biweekly college newspaper for the first time. For this college year it was published in a 3-column format of increased size. Each issue included twelve pages  $8\frac{1}{2}^{"} \times 11^{"}$ . The next academic year it was again changed to a four-page paper  $12^{"} \times 18^{"}$  in size.

Fred G. Livingood was editor-in-chief of the paper when the change was made, although the publication was regarded as the responsibility of the Excelsior, Neocosmian and Themisian literary societies.

The editorial policy now welcomed all contributions and criticisms from the student body. A contribution box was placed in Main Hall for "news items, jokes, and all articles of interest."

According to the columns of the school paper, student government was instituted on a college-wide basis, with an approved constitution in October of 1921. Rev. J. Arthur Heck and Coach Benfer had drafted the plans which were accepted by faculty action.

An addition to Mohn Hall was in process as were other campus improvements at this time. The freshmen were being warned, as usual, to "watch your step." Most of the articles were written in a style quite similar to that of a daily newspaper, and the school paper contained a great deal more information about campus activities. The subscription price for the bi-weekly Albright Bulletin was raised to \$1.50 per year and subscriptions were solicited "from all the alumni;" there was an excellent response from that quarter.

# **College Activities**

A casual study of the college newspaper reveals that there was a spirit of active agitation among the students at Albright for all kinds of campus improvements after the close of World War I.

All the students were anxious that a new gymnasium be built, for college athletics were continually increasing in importance in the eyes of the college youth. A plea for a "new flag pole" brought quick results, and it was dedicated on November 11, 1921. Concerts on campus drew large crowds and debating increased in popularity.

The faculty also made themselves heard. They were far more anxious that a new library be built in preference to a new gymnasium. Dr. A. E. Gobble was also concerned that a better "professional spirit" be exhibited among the students in a dedication to their first responsibility, a good education.

The alumni were active also and requested representation on the college board of trustees. This permission was granted and on February 3, 1922, C. D. Becker, Esq., was elected as an alumni member to the trustee board for two years and A. H. Young for a one-year period. The alumni also voted on the same date that an Alumni Memorial was to be built on campus. They chose a gymnasium over a library building; 86 votes were cast for the former building and 46 for the latter. This building was never erected at Myerstown, despite the decision of the alumni, because the necessary funds were not raised by that group. The alumni adopted a revised constitution in June, 1922. The funds collected by this alumni group at Myerstown were later contributed toward the Alumni Memorial Library on the Reading campus.

Difficulties with the faculty took place in March, 1922, when that body refused to enforce a decision of the student governing body regarding the disciplining of an upperclassman. As a result the students, by vote, discontinued student government. Another reason for such student action was that the faculty disapproved of hazing, called "very mild" by the students. An article in the April 12 issue of the *Albright Bulletin* castigated the faculty severely. Inter-collegiate debating began in 1922 at Albright, and in April the students announced that they were the "champions of inter-collegiate debating" having accumulated the largest number of points in the debating league. The league included Ursinus, Juniata, Gettysburg and Albright Colleges.

In May of 1922 the students requested a new dormitory for the college, and in the same month agitated for "more and better tennis courts."

June of 1922 was a month of comparative calm. The commencement was regarded as "the most impressive in the history of Albright College." The seniors bade adieu to their alma mater with pledges of undying affection and with faith in the bright future that lay in store for Albright College.

# The Conflict Over Evolution

It is not strange that science and religion clashed at Albright College as they did in other parts of the country in the early part of this century.

Evidence of strong feeling in this direction was apparent as early as 1912, when Dr. Stober felt called upon to defend science as a discipline just as demanding in terms of genuine scholarship as was the classical field.

By 1916 Darwin's "Origin of Species" was causing widespread reaction in America, and in all quarters sermons were being preached on such subjects as "God or Gorilla." Naturally the evolutionary theories were subjects for considerable debate on the Albright campus and soon there was a division into two hostile camps, with the evolutionists in a decided minority.

According to the personal testimony of Dr. E. E. Stauffer and Dean George W. Walton, this student sentiment stimulated a conflict at the school in one notable incident. The problem arose when a number of fraternity men were accused of a serious offense by other college students who demanded that the faculty take action against the offenders. While it is true that the men were guilty of the misdemenaor, it was known also that other students on campus were equally guilty of the same offense.

The deciding factor in this case, as testified to by both Dr. Stauffer and Dean Walton, seems to have been the fact that the accused were science students whose opinions were regarded by other students, and by one faculty member, at least, as dangerous to the faith of their classmates.

Dr. Stober, C. S. Kelchner and Professor Dech pleaded for understanding and Christian charity, but the issue was debated fiercely in faculty meetings and in the executive committee sessions of the trustee board. A great number of students demanded definite action. Despite the intercession of those who urged caution and an opportunity to counsel with the accused, the result of this unfortunate conflict was that eight men, all in the science department, were dismissed from the college.

The result of this episode was the engendering among the students of a spirit of hostility which took years to heal. For a number of years thereafter, an attitude of mutual suspicion and disaffection prevailed between the students of the sciences and those in the liberal arts.

#### Improvements to the Main Building

Extensive alterations to Old Main, begun in June, 1921, were completed in the academic year 1922. A two-story annex,  $16' \times 30'$  had been added to the building. The cupola had been removed, and the roof completely repaired. Paper was removed from the walls on the second, third and fourth floors, and after needed plastering had been attended to, the repaired walls were all calcimined. All woodwork was painted, and new floors were placed in the halls.

The former dining room, which had been in the basement, was made into a modern, well-equipped kitchen.

An addition had also been built as a wing to the north side of the main building,  $40' \times 96'$  in size. The basement of this addition was well equipped as a commodious dining hall. The second and third floor level of this addition was made into the new chapel, with a seating capacity of about five hundred.

A central heating plant (to be connected for use in several buildings) had been fully installed and adjusted. The site of the old chapel in the main building was made into two classrooms and two private offices for the dean and college secretary, respectively. The east stairway was removed and a college bookstore constructed in its place. Other minor changes had transformed Old Main into a very serviceable building indeed.

#### **College Extension Courses**

The Pennsylvania State Department of Education in 1922 made it a requirement for all secondary school teachers to hold a college degree or its equivalent. Since there were many teaching in the high schools who did not qualify to meet this new regulation, the department of education set the date of September 1, 1927, as the deadline by which time all those who aspired to teach at the secondary school level had to meet the new standard.

In response to many appeals, Albright College instituted a program of extension courses for those teachers who needed further academic training to meet the new state requirements.

These courses were arranged to be held on Saturday mornings. Dr. A. E. Gobble was in charge of the department of Latin; Dean Bowman taught economics courses; Professor Keller was placed in charge of the department of English; Professor Walton taught courses in biology; the work in the education department was taught by Prof. R. F. Davenport, M.A., principal of the Myerstown High School; Professor Dech taught German, Miss Garlach, French, and Mrs. Eills, Spanish; Miss Moyer offered special instruction in art.

A registration fee of \$2.00 was charged for the extension courses, and tuition for each course was \$12.00 a semester. The response to this series of extension courses was excellent, and through this means many high school teachers in the area of Myerstown were enabled to meet the state requirements before the deadline date of September 1, 1927.

#### May Day Instituted

On May 12, 1922, the first May Day fete was held as Albright College in Myerstown. It was a gala affair, with all of the typical pageantry included, and a large crowd was in attendance.

Martha Shambaugh had been elected the first May queen, and she was properly crowned by Mary Woodring, a lady-in-waiting. There were the usual heralds, a court-jester, dancers, and other designated members of the queen's court. This custom, begun in 1922, became an annual event at the college after that date.

# Dr. C. A. Bowman's Administration 1923-1928

Dr. L. C. Hunt resigned as president of Albright College in June, 1923, and the college trustees once again called upon Dr. C. A.

Bowman to take over the leadership responsibilities of the college. Dr. Bowman was to remain president of the school until the time of the Albright-Schuylkill merger in the academic year 1928-1929.

The year that C. A. Bowman began his duties several faculty changes took place: J. Lewis Fluck, A.B., A.M., B.D., D.D., was elected professor of psychology and ethics at that time.

Jonathan Lewis Fluck was serving as pastor of the Reformed Church in Myerstown when he was called to the professorship. He continued his pastoral duties in addition to his teaching responsibilities. He had received his A.B. and A.M. degrees at Ursinus College and the B.D. and D.D. degrees from the Ursinus College Divinity School. He took three years of graduate study at the University of Pennsylvania after he had completed his divinity school training.

Dr. Fluck was author of "A Thesis on Mediaeval Libraries" and "A History of the Reformed Church in Chester County."

John Thorsten Sellin, A.M., Ph.D., came to the college as professor of sociology in 1923. He remained only one year, taking a leave of absence to study in Europe in 1924, but he did not again return to Myerstown. Dr. Sellin in later years became a recognized authority in the field of sociology.

Prof. J. Arthur Heck resigned his post in February, 1924, and Prof. Paul Edwin Keen was appointed to take over Rev. Mr. Heck's work as college pastor and professor of English Bible. Paul Edwin Keen had graduated from Albright College in 1912. He earned his A.M. degree at Princeton University in 1915, an M.S. degree at Pennsylvania State College in 1925 and had also studied at Biblical Seminary, New York, and the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago. In 1928 Paul Edwin Keen was called to be professor of New Testament at the Evangelical Theological Seminary, Naperville, which position he still holds. He was granted an honorary degree of doctor of divinity by his alma mater, Albright College.

In October, 1923, Miss Josephine Strassner was employed to teach voice culture and singing. She was engaged to replace Miss Ella May Phillips, who was granted a leave of absence to begin in January of 1924. Miss Strassner was a graduate of the vocal department of the New England Conservatory of Music in 1919 and had continued her studies under private teachers of recognized ability. She was one of those on the Myerstown faculty who later joined the combined faculty of the merged school in Reading. The catalog of 1923-1924 also makes note of the fact that Harry E. Stoner had been appointed superintendent of buildings and grounds at Albright. Stoner and his wife came to Reading in 1929 to join the staff of the merged school. He and his wife lived for a while in the basement of what is now Teel Hall. He resigned his position in June of 1930.

William Chislett, Jr., A.B., A.M., Ph.D., was called to be professor of English language and literature in 1924. He had earned all his academic degrees at Stanford University, and had also studied at the University of Chicago. Prior to his appointment at Albright he had taught at the University of Southern California (his native state), the University of California, the University of Idaho, College of Pudget Sound, Centenary College and Occidental College. He had written two books, the first entitled "The Classical Influence in English Literature" and the second, "George Meredith; A Study and Appraisal." Professor Chislett was very popular among the students and was an excellent teacher.

Four faculty changes were made in 1925. Dr. Harry Swain Todd came to teach history, political science and economics, and his wife, Helga Colquist Todd, A.B., M.A., B.Ed., Ph.D., served as dean of women, professor of sociology and philosophy. Dr. and Mrs. Todd remained at Myerstown for only one year.

Prof. C. Theodore Sottery, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., was engaged to teach chemistry and physics in 1925 and James Bond, Jr., A.B., was elected the director of physical culture. Dr. Sottery had earned his A.B. degree at Clark University and the A.M. and Ph.D. degree at Columbia University, and had had some teaching experience and also practical experience in industry before joining the Albright College faculty.

Prof. Vergilius Ferm, A.B., A.M., B.D., Ph.D., who has earned wide recognition as an author in the fields of philosophy and comparative religions, spent one year (1926-1927) at Albright as professor of philosophy and social sciences.

Harry D. Weller was appointed director of physical education in 1926.

That same year Prof. Milton W. Hamilton, who had earned the A.B. and A.M. degrees at Syracuse University and had taught at that school, was elected professor of history at Albright. Later he earned the Ph.D. degree at Columbia University. Dr. Hamilton came

to Reading at the time of merger to head the history department there. He was faithful in his duties and contributed much to the school, insisting always on the maintenance of high academic standards and serving on numerous faculty committees. He resigned his position in 1950 to accept the appointment as New York State historian, which position he retains at present.

In 1926, also, Mrs. Jennie Peters Welker was appointed instructor in piano; Daniel Gideon Lubold, M.E., was elected librarian, and Miss Evelyn Van Duzer was appointed the first director of physical education for women.

The last faculty appointments made at Albright College in Myerstown in 1927-1928 brought the following persons to the campus: Rev. Walter S. Boyer, B.S., Th.B., professor of English Bible and public speaking; Harry Franklin Weber, A.B., B.S., B.D., A.M., Ph.D., professor of philosophy and social sciences; Rollin Landis Charles, A.B., A.M., professor of physics; Mrs. Ruth Thiele Steltz, instructor in history of music and the progressive series; Constantino Fortunato Nagro, instructor in violin, and John S. Smith took Harry Weller's place as coach and director of physical education in September, 1928.

At the time of the merger, Rev. Mr. Boyer returned to the pastoral ministry and Dr. Harry F. Weber joined the consolidated faculty at Reading.

#### The Last Years at Myerstown

Following the church merger in 1922 there was considerable rejoicing at Myerstown, until a new problem developed. That group of churches in the East Pennsylvania Conference which had elected not to join the merger had organized as the Evangelical Congregational Church. A court case developed when this body claimed the right of possession of Albright College, stating that the merger proceedings had been illegal. Again history repeated itself, for a lower court decision favored the minority group, but a later decision in the higher courts reversed the first ruling.

Since the East Pennsylvania Conference leaders of the United Evangelical Church had been so intimately connected with the progress of Albright College, having actually fathered the institution at Myerstown, there were mixed feelings on the campus. The majority favored the merger, but there were a good number who felt strong ties with the minority faction organized as the Evangelical Congregational Church.

After the church merger the possibility of a school merger appeared on the horizon. In fact, this had been proposed in the approved basis of union, which specified that "if it be found possible to merge the two schools (Albright and Schuylkill) at Reading, Pa., the college resulting from the merger shall be named Albright."

This proposition caused considerable consternation at Myerstown. Dr. Bowman was definitely opposed to such a move, which is understandable. The residents of Myerstown were equally opposed and student opinion was divided, with a strong sentiment in favor of remaining at Myerstown.

Perhaps some difficulties might have been avoided by forthright action by the church leaders, but since that did not follow, the general impression among both students and faculty was that if they developed the school to a position of strength and academic vigor, either of two possibilities would eventuate: the first was that the two schools would continue to exist as separate institutions; the second possibility, they believed, was that the merged school would be located at the site of the stronger institution.

In consequence of this conviction, students and faculty at Myerstown sought to improve the college in every way. The faculty changes indicated a strong preference for teachers who had earned their doctorates. A vigorous campaign for students resulted in a marked increase in enrollment. Continual improvements were made in buildings and equipment. In April, 1926, the application of Albright College for recognition on the "white list" of accredited colleges and universities was approved by the Association of Colleges and Freparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, which action was confirmed at the regular meeting of that association held at Buffalo, in November 1926.

Of course, the hopes of maintaining the school at Myerstown were destined to face disappointment. Despite considerable agitation in the church paper, the site of Reading was chosen as the most logical place for the future development of a merged school, and the church leaders believed that the maintenance of two schools was financially impractical.

A strong factor which influenced the eventual choice of the city of Reading was the power of the Central Pennsylvania Conference. This conference had never forgotten the premise on which they had agreed to the merger of Central Pennsylvania College and Albright College in 1902, namely, that Myerstown was to be only a temporary location until a better one be found. The Central Pennsylvania Conference influence undoubtedly provided the impetus necessary to overcome whatever amount of indecision might have remained in the church regarding the choice of Reading as the location for the merged institution.

It is unfortunate that the present Albright College had to leave behind it the ghostly remains of three earlier ventures, one at New Berlin, another at Fredericksburg and a third at Myerstown. Despite the fact that history testifies to the wisdom of the moves which led to the consolidation of the educational work in the east at a large center of population, the bitterness incurred in those communities where the predecessors of Albright College once sojourned remains to the present day.

# Student Life

Campus life was vigorous at Myerstown from 1923 to 1928. Every avenue of student activity was actively promoted.

In 1924 a petition was made for a charter to the national council of Tau Kappa Alpha, the honorary national debating society, and such was granted. This inaugurated a debating program on an intercollegiate basis, and Albright students acquitted themselves well.

The Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. programs continued with great success. Albright students had been unusually active in promoting the state and national student Christian movements, especially after 1902, and many Albright students were elected to positions on the state Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. cabinets,

Despite the action of the faculty against hazing taken in 1922, the practice did not completely cease. Both the freshman and sophomore classes were the victims. Freshmen had to wear customs until "Emancipation Day" in May of the year they matriculated. Freshmen and sophomores were expected to compete in tug-of-war contests, climbing greased poles and in general to try to outwit each other whenever possible. Occasional free-for-all battles were frowned on by the faculty, but approved by students.

The Albright Bulletin gives evidence of the fact that students were frequently opposed to administrative action. Lengthy articles appeared in opposition to the faculty ruling against hazing. The usual opposition to "required chapel" was presented in the school paper, with the plea that it was impossible to make a person religious by means of any rules or regulations.

The attitude of the twenties, which flourished on all college campuses, favoring freedom of expression and rooted in high idealism, prevailed at Myerstown also.

Fraternity life developed to a new strength during this period. Once suspect and subject to criticism, the fraternities were now a part of college life, and they had no difficulty in finding willing candidates for membership.

While the Albright students breathed a new spirit of emancipation in the twenties, there was also a genuine spirit of loyalty among them. They criticized the administration as members of a family sometimes do, but no criticism from outsiders was looked upon with favor. Albright was their school in a special sense, and they were loyal to her basic Christian ideals and purposes. They looked to the future of the college with unfeigned optimism and loyalty to alma mater was expected and given.

#### The Graduates

The best test of the value of a school is to be seen in its products. Albright College at Myerstown could be proud of the fact that so many of her graduates gained recognition and served the church and society with distinction in many areas of endeavor.

It is impossible to present the names of all the prominent men and women who once attended Albright College. It is necessary to note, however, that the institution produced a splendid array of leaders in the field of education, the Christian ministry, missionary work, business, music, literature, social service and other fields. Especially noteworthy has been the contribution of the college to the church and in the field of education. A number of college presidents across the country were products of Albright College. So, also, college professors, superintendents of schools, editors, superintendents of charitable institutions, bishops, prominent missionaries, leaders in the field of science, and many other prominent men and women in a host of divergent fields have been sent from the college halls for the betterment of society. It is apparent that in the years of its existence at Myerstown, Albright College was motivated by a Christian concern for truth and for service. These ideals found rich expression in the sons and daughters to whom she gave intellectual birth.



# CHAPTER IX

# Albright College in Reading

The way was prepared for a merger of Albright and Schuylkill Colleges by a decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court rendered April 11, 1927, by Judge Alexander Simpson, Jr., that the merger of the Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church in 1922 had been legally effected.<sup>1</sup> This decision reversed one made by Judge Charles V. Henry of the Lebanon County Courts in December, 1923, which held that the merger was illegal. The question at issue was whether Albright College at Myerstown belonged to the merging majority or the non-merging minority of the United Evangelical Church.

This decision was hailed with jubilation by the Evangelical Church in general and by most of the faculty and student body at Albright, but for the latter the joy was not unmixed with regret. Although no final decision had yet been made, it was becoming increasingly evident that the location of the merged college would be at Reading, and that the Myerstown campus would no longer be used for college purposes, though the name Albright would be retained in the new institution. The memories and associations of twenty-five years were not easily forgotten.

The Albright Bulletin for October 14, 1927, reports a debate between the Excelsior and Neocosmian literary societies on the question whether the college should remain at Myerstown or move to Reading. Opponents of the move expressed the fear that it might lead to the development of a municipal college of the type then to be found in the Middle West, instead of the denominational college Albright had always been. Supporters of the move to Reading pointed to the economy and increased numbers and effectiveness of a larger college, to say nothing of the greater advantages for outside employment in Reading. The debate ended in a draw.

An editorial in the same paper for January 13, 1928, takes the philosophical and optimistic view that the merger is inevitable and that the college will be moved to Reading. The organizations and traditions of the old Albright will be retained, it said, and . . . "it is

<sup>1.—</sup>See Vol. CCLXXXIX Pennsylvania Supreme Court 139 (1927) Commonwealth ex rel. Heil et al. vs. Stauffer et al.

to be expected that after the college, which has changed location a number of times, moves into a permanent location, it will grow with a renewed vigor and will grow much more than it has done here, it is probable."

The trustee boards of Albright and Schuylkill Colleges met in Harrisburg February 15, 1928, and separately passed resolutions that these colleges should be merged under the name of Albright College at Reading. This resolution was approved by the following conferences of the Evangelical Church between February 24 and September 6, 1928: East Pennsylvania (former Association) East Pennsylvania United, Central Pennsylvania, New England, Atlantic, and Pittsburgh.

Provision was made for a board of trustees not to exceed sixtytwo members, composed as follows: eight from each of the five conferences, except that the New England Conference was to have two; all these were obviously members of the Evanglical Church, and at least half were to be ministers; eight trustees at large, to be elected by the board itself, at least four of them to be members of the Evangelical Church; one member of the Board of Bishops, elected by that body; three trustees elected by the alumni association. A total of forty-five trustees were elected for the first year.

The application for a charter for the merged college was signed September 27, 1928, and on October 29 of the same year the Pennsylvania State Council of Education approved the merger and granted the new college the privilege of conferring the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Science in Home Economics, Bachelor of Divinity, and such others as may be authorized from time to time. Dr. John A. H. Keith was president and Dr. James N. Rule was secretary of the council at that time. On March 28, 1930, the State Council authorized Albright College to confer the honorary degrees of Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Letters, and Doctor of Laws; a certificate to this effect was issued April 9, 1930.

The final step in the legal process leading to the merger was the granting of a charter to Albright College at Reading by Judge Paul N. Schaeffer, presiding judge of the court of common pleas of Berks County, November 5, 1928. That date has since been celebrated as Charter Day in the college calendar.

This meant that as of that date there were two units of Albright College, one at Myerstown and one at Reading. The name "Schuylkill" was retained by the football team in the latter city for the balance of its season.

The newly constituted board of trustees met for the first time in Reading, December 4, 1928. Bishop S. C. Breyfogel was elected president and Dr. H. F. Schlegel secretary, and it was announced that the New York Conference had joined the compact and elected eight trustees, without prejudicing its previous relation with North Central College.

The board then elected the following administrative officers for the college: president, Dr. W. F. Teel; vice president, Dr. J. W. Klein; dean of the faculty, Dr. C. A. Bowman; president, School of Theology, Bishop S. C. Breyfogel.

The next day, December 5, President Bowman presided over a meeting of the faculty of the Myerstown unit, explained to them that he had been elected dean in opposition to his own expressed desires, and then and there severed all his connections with the college. In sorrow, the faculty passed a resolution thanking him for his services to the institution during his many years of association with it. The administration of the Myerstown unit for the balance of the academic year fell upon the shoulders of Dean G. W. Walton, who was later elected dean of the merged college.

At its meeting on December 4, 1928, the board further stipulated that the actual physical merger should take place in September, 1929, and that a new science hall should be erected. At a meeting of the building committee January 17, 1929, it became evident that a new women's dormitory and dining hall was also necessary, and the committee decided to lay plans for this building. This action was ratified at the next trustee meeting.

Before it adjourned on December 4 the board appointed an executive committee consisting of H. F. Schlegel, chairman, J. D. Shortess, vice chairman; W. L. Bollman, secretary, and E. E. Stauffer, H. C. Lilly, J. W. Thompson, C. W. Wintsch, F. W. Ware, and F. H. Howard. It further authorized a financial campaign for \$500,000 in Reading and Berks County, and planned to start it in October, 1929.

At 1:30 the same afternoon the trustees were part of the audience at the laying of the cornerstone of the new building for the School of Theology which had been authorized some time before.

The Board of Trustees held its next meeting February 7, 1929, when Muhlenberg Brothers of Reading were appointed architects for the Science Hall and Women's Dormitory. The faculty of the merged institution was then elected as follows (in the order given in the board's minutes): Warren F. Teel, president; J. Warren Klein, vice president and treasurer; George W. Walton, dean and professor of biology; F. Wilbur Gingrich, professor of Greek and Bible; William Chislett, Jr., professor of English; H. William Voigt, professor of English; Aaron E. Gobble, secretary of the faculty and professor of Latin; Ruth C. Shaffer, dean of women and associate professor of Latin; Lloyd L. Stutzman, professor of German; Elsie A. Garlach, professor of French; Raphael Fenili, professor of Spanish; Wilson I. Miller, registrar and professor of education; Virgil C. Zener, professor of education: Milton W. Hamilton, professor of history; J. Lewis Fluck, professor of psychology; Harry F. Weber, professor of philosophy and sociology; Lewis E. Smith, professor of economics and political science; Harry A. Kiess, professor of mathematics and astronomy: Clarence A. Horn, professor of biology; Harry A. Altenderfer, professor of chemistry; Rollin L. Charles, professor of physics; George W. Taylor, professor of finance and accounting; Luther W. Goodhart, music; Josephine Strassner, teacher of voice; Dorothy B. Bowen, instructor in art; Florence V. Innis, professor of home economics; Daniel G. Lubold, librarian; Alvin F. Julian, physical director; Evelyn Van Duzer, director of physical education for women. Another professor of chemistry was still to be elected, as well as an assistant in physics and mathematics. James P. Stober was continued on leave of absence and given the status of professor emeritus of biology and geology.

Later, in the spring of the year, Graham Cook was elected professor of chemistry and Professor Altenderfer resigned to take a position at Franklin and Marshall College. Paul J. Speicher, who had been supervisor of practice teaching at Schuylkill College, was made assistant in physics and mathematics, and John S. Smith came from Myerstown as assistant physical director. Goodhart's name does not appear in the catalog for 1929-1930; Theodore A. Hunt was later elected professor of piano and organ.

Of the thirty-two faculty members named in that catalog, fifteen came from the Myerstown campus and fifteen from the Reading branch; one was brought in as a new professor, and one did not offer college work. Five of them (Stober, Chislett, Weber, Fenili, Cook) had earned Ph.D.'s; sixteen others had master's degrees, and some were close to their doctorates.

There were nine faculty members from Myerstown whose names do not appear in the 1929-1930 catalog, in addition to President C. A. Bowman. Most of them were part-time instructors in music or art, or comparatively recent additions to the regular faculty. An exception was Professor Walter J. Dech, whose sympathies lay with the non-merging group of the former United Evangelical Church, which group now became known as the Evangelical Congregational Church. His long and fruitful association with Albright College as professor of Greek and German, begun in 1898, was thus brought to an end. He remained in Myerstown as pastor of the Evangelical Congregational Church. Rev. Walter S. Boyer returned to the pastorate in the Evangelical Church.

There were likewise nine of the Reading faculty who did not continue after June, 1929. Most of them were part-time teachers, except for Professor Altenderfer, who has been mentioned, and Prof. I. D. Patterson, who secured a position teaching mathematics and physics in the junior college at Port Huron, Michigan.

As may well be imagined, there was considerable tension on both campuses during the second semester of the year 1928-1929. In the midst of it, the college community was shocked by the sudden death of Dr. A. E. Gobble in the early morning of April 17, 1929. He had taught his classes as usual the day before. He was 73 years of age at his passing, and had served Union Seminary, Central Pennsylvania College and Albright College for 50 years, except for the few weeks left in this academic year. The reader of this history has Been made aware of the sacrificial service he rendered the cause of education in the Evangelical Church. At the funeral services April 19 in the college church, Rev. W. S. Boyer, who was the college pastor, preached the sermon. Dr. J. D. Shortess read the obituary and Dr. C. A. Bowman, former president of the college, led in prayer. Interment was in the cemetery at New Berlin, in which town he had begun his association with Union Seminary in 1876. Resolutions of appreciation for his life were passed by the board of trustees, the alumni association and other bodies.

In March of the same year Mrs. Corinne Dix Eills, dean of women at Myerstown, was taken ill and was treated in a Lebanon hospital. Upon her recovery she resigned her position, and Miss Lydia Moyer, instructor in art, finished out the year as dean of women.

Prof. H. A. Kiess suffered a stroke in May, 1929, and was unable to participate in the commencement exercises of that year or to move to Reading. He passed away September 24, 1930, at the age of 57. Had he lived, he would have provided a link on the faculty between New Berlin and Reading.

Although there was some tension, there were also many attempts made to prepare the way for the merger, so that the two institutions might join with a minimum of friction and with the best possible prospects for the future. During the early months of 1929 the Red and White male quartet and the Girls' Glee Club, both of Myerstown, gave separate concerts on the Reading campus, and there were opportunities for socialization. The Delta Kappa Sigma fraternity on the Reading campus was merged with the Kappa Upsilon Phi group from Myerstown, and the T.N.T. of Reading joined with the Zeta Omega Epsilon of Myerstown. In each case the Reading group took the name of the Myerstown fraternity, which was much older.

The yearbooks published on both campuses in the spring of 1929 (dated 1930 because they were issued by the class of 1930) made a notable contribution to better feeling and understanding. The Speculum, published at Myerstown, was edited by Harry A. Houseal, and Harry A. Wray was business manager. It was dedicated to the memory of Dr. A. E. Gobble, and contained a six-page history of the institutions which went into the making of the "Greater Albright"; the frontispiece was an artist's dream of the development of the college plant in years to come.

The Scriptus was brought out on the Reading campus by David V. Savidge as editor and Charles B. Call as business manager. It was dedicated to Schuylkill, the name that was to pass into oblivion, and carried architect's drawings of the new science hall and women's dormitory. The mood of both books varied between nostalgia for the old and hope and optimism for the new.

# Alumni Day and the Consolidation Ceremony

The Alumni Association of the two branches met at the college January 18, 1929, at the call of Dr. J. Arthur Heck, president of the Myerstown association, and Charles Bretz, head of the Reading group. At this session, attended by about one hundred alumni, the two associations were formally merged, and new officers elected, as follows: Elmer L. Mohn, '02, president; Prof. R. W. Albright, '21, vice president; Florence Schlegel Miller, '12, secretary; Dr. Heck, '16, treasurer. Mohn is a son of Jeremiah G. Mohn, whose services to Albright at Myerstown were many, and the son proved to be an energetic and loyal president of the association. Professor Albright, then of the School of Theology faculty, is a direct descendant of Jacob Albright; he and the other officers had a long record of selfsacrificing service to the college. The president and treasurer were graduates of Albright at Myerstown, the vice president and secretary of Schuylkill Seminary at Reading.

Plans were at once launched for a consolidation ceremony to take place in the college stadium at Reading on Alumni Day, June I, 1929. Another development was the publication of a new periodical, the *Albright Alumni Record*, the first issue of which came out May 15, 1929; Dale H. Gramley, '26, was editor and Edward W. P. Binckley, '28, business manager. This 14-page journal served to record much in the way of past history as well as to keep the alumni well informed on present developments and future plans.

The merger celebration began at 11 a.m., June 1, with a farewell luncheon and grand reunion at Myerstown. At 12:30 a motor caravan set out for Reading, 22 miles away, with students from Lebanon Valley College acting as escorts. The student bodies of Albright and Schuylkill met at Fifth and Penn Streets in Reading and marched, with their bands, to the college stadium. A crowd of about 2,000 people gathered to witness the colorful ceremony, which included music by the bands and marching in formation. President & L. Mohn of the alumni association was chairman of the meeting. The special speakers were Dr. John A. H. Keith, superintendent of public instruction of Pennsylvania, representing Governor John S. Fisher; Judge Paul N. Schaeffer of Reading; Dr. GoD. Gossard, president of Lebanon Valley College; Dr. G. T. Ettinger, dean of Muhlenberg College, representing President John A. W. Haas of that institution; Mayor J. Henry Stump of Reading Thomas H. Ford, director of the educational research bureau of the Reading School District, representing Dr. Landis H. Tanger, superintendent of the Reading schools.

The high point of the celebration came when two groups of

twenty young women from both colleges carried 200 feet of chain apiece to an anvil in front of the stadium, where Dean Walton held one end of the chain while Dr. Teel welded the chains together with a blacksmith's hammer. Afterward, President Teel delivered an address, "Our Challenge."

At a meeting of the trustees June 3 and 4, it was reported that the contract prices of the new buildings were: Theological Building, \$104,691; Women's Dormitory and Dining Hall, \$104,197; Science Building, \$146,050. The enrollment at the Myerstown unit for the last academic year was 235, and there were 58 in its graduating class. The Reading branch had 291 students (the largest number in its history) and graduated a class of 52.

A survey of the alumni of Albright College at this time showed a total of 1,555 graduates, of whom 21 were lawyers, 38 physicians and dentists, 205 ministers, 395 teachers, and 11 missionaries; 198 were in business, 111 were deceased, and 576 unclassified.

# The First Year of the Merged College, 1929-1930

The library, laboratory apparatus and other equipment of the Myerstown college were brought to Reading during a busy summer. The college activities opened with an air of optimism when approximately 115 freshmen participated in the orientation lectures arranged for them Monday, September 16. Later arrivals brought the freshmen for the year 1929-1930 to the unprecedented number of 143. The total enrollment for the year was 389 full-time college students, considerably better than the estimate of 350 previously made. Classes began for the freshmen September 17, and the upper classmen registered the next day. All classes began with the chapel service at 10 a.m., Thursday, September 19.

The same day the new building of the Evangelical School of Theology was dedicated by Bishop S. C. Breyfogel and named after him; the dedicatory address was delivered by Dr. G. B. Kimmel, president of the Evangelical Theological Schninary at Naperville, the only other school of its kind sponsored by the Evangelical Church. Organ music for the occasion was provided by Prof. Theodore A. Hunt, a graduate of Oberlin College, who was beginning his duties as professor of piano and organ at the college.

The building itself is 51 x 112 feet, three stories, with spacious basement, constructed of local limestone trimmed with Indiana lime-

stone. The first floor has a beautiful chapel at the west end, with a two-manual Moeller pipe organ and chimes, donated by Dr. P. Alfred Andrews of Paterson, New Jersey. Classrooms and offices occupied the center of the first floor, with the library at the east end. The second and third floors were used as dormitories for seminary and college men as long as the former institution remained at Reading. When the School of Theology was merged with Bonebrake Seminary to form United Theological Seminary at Dayton, Ohio, in 1954, this handsome building was acquired by the college, renamed Teel Hall, and the second and third floors used as a dormitory for women.

A reception by the faculty for new students had been an annual feature of the social life at Myerstown, and it was now introduced on the Reading campus. On Friday, September 20, the members of the faculty and their wives formed a receiving line, while senior students presented the guests, in the parlors of Selwyn Hall. Later there was a social hour in the dining hall of the new Selwyn annex.

This annex, which was fortunately completed in time for the opening of the college, increased the dormitory space for women so as to accommodate about 75. The first floor is taken up by a dining hall with a seating capacity of 350, handsomely decorated, with a fireplace at each end. The annex, designed to harmonize with the original Selwyn Hall, is connected with the latter by a pillared arcade, enclosing a little court.

The new Science Hall is a fire-proof structure of brick and concrete, of colonial design,  $120 \ge 72$  feet. The ground floor is used for physics and biology, while the first floor has the lecture hall and museum (including the panther and other items from Central Pennsylvania College) as well as further space for biology and geology. The second floor is devoted to chemistry. The building was ready for partial occupancy at the beginning of the academic year, and was finished soon thereafter. On April 30, 1930, the science departments sponsored an open house with many interesting exhibits.

The work of the year began amid a general feeling of optimism. The first issue of the school paper came out September 27, 1929, under the name *Albright Bulletin*, as it was in Myerstown. A student referendum chose the name *The Albrightian* for it, and the second issue of that year, dated October 4, bore the new name, which has been retained ever since.

A new fraternity, Beta Delta Sigma, appeared on the campus

this year, with rented quarters at 1513 Palm Street. It was composed mostly of men who came from the Myerstown college; Prof. V. C. Zener was faculty adviser. The faculty formally approved it early in the second semester.

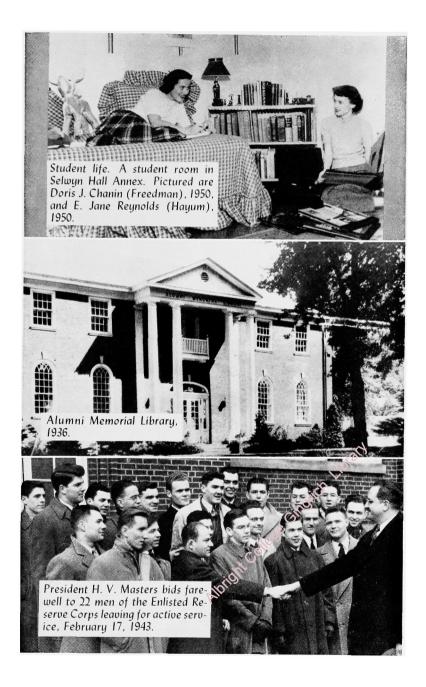
At this time Professors Zener and Fluck commuted from Myerstown, though the former eventually moved his residence to Reading. Professor Charles, who was on the faculty of Franklin and Marshall College, commuted from Lancaster to teach part time, and Dr. Fenili also served the Italian Methodist Church in Reading.

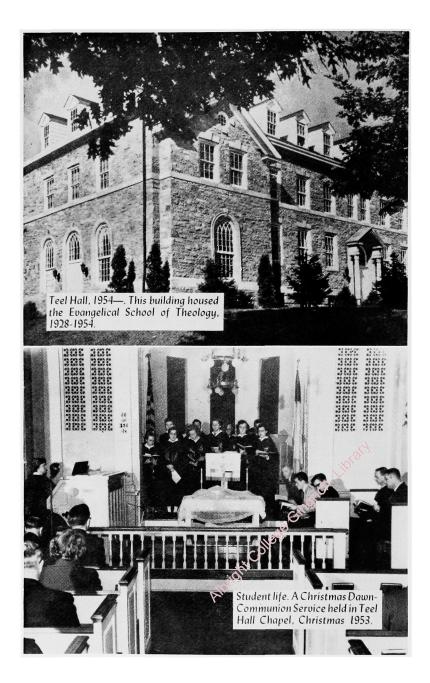
Among the high spots of the first semester was a debate November 6 between a team from Victoria University at Wellington, New Zealand, and the Albright team, coached by Dr. H. F. Weber. It was held in the Orpheum (now Plaza) Theatre, and the program included special music and a one-act play; Mayor J. H. Stump of Reading brought greetings. By vote of the audience the New Zealanders won; the question was "Resolved that the continuance of the capitalist economic system is in the best interest of the country," and the Albright team upheld the negative.

Alumni Homecoming Day, November 9, saw a thrilling football victory over the old-time rival, Lebanon Valley, 6-0. It was celebrated with a holiday the following Monday, granted after urgent request on the part of the students. On the same day Prof. L. L. Stutzman and Miss Dorothy B. Bowen, of the German and home economics departments, were secretly married. The secret came out November 20 at a tea.

The Themisian Literary Society for women continued to be active during the year, but no serious moves were yet made to establish the Excelsior or Neocosmian Literary Societies on the new campus. The Quill Club, inherited from Schuylkill College, maintained an active interest in writing.

The long-awaited drive for funds was launched Friday, January 10, 1930, with a dinner attended by 465 workers. Judge F. A. Marx, of the Orphans' Court of Berks County, was the chairman of the drive, and the goal was \$500,000. During the campaign the goal was revised to stand at \$350,000, and at a banquet January 21, a total of \$355,688 was reported subscribed. There was unbounded optimism over the results of the campaign. It would have been difficult to foresee at this time that the stock market crash of October 29, 1929, was to plunge the nation into a depression that hung over it like an





incubus for years. Many of these pledges could not be paid, and the life of the college was seriously threatened.

The second semester also saw the beginning of a new sorority, named Phi Delta Beta, and the organization of the chemistry club. The Phi Beta Mu sorority, which had been organized at the beginning of the college year, was now officially recognized by the faculty. The Week of Prayer was held the last week in March with Rev. Raymond M. Veh as speaker; he was editor of the *Evangelical Crusader* (now *Builders;* Dr. Veh is still editor of this periodical), the young people's weekly of the Evangelical (now Evangelical United Brethren) Church.

The debating season ended April II with one of the most active seasons in the history of the college. There were four full teams working on five questions, and twenty debates were held with institutions near and far. Both men's and women's glee clubs were out on extensive tours. The yearbook published by the Junior class was now no longer the *Speculum* or the *Scriptus*, but the *Cue*, as it has remained ever since. Much to the relief of the citizens in the vicinity of the college, the senior tribunal decided to omit the nocturnal May King festivities this year, and they were never revived.

The formal dedication of the new Science Hall and Selwyn Hall Annex took place on Friday, May 16, in the auditorium of the Northeast Junior High School, near the college. Dr. J. W. Klein, chairman of the building committee, presented the keys of the buildings to Rev. A. A. Winter, second vice president of the trustees, and to President W. F. Teel of the college. In his response for the faculty, Dean G. W. Walton paid tribute to Dr. James Palm Steber, then confined to his home in Myerstown by illness, as the "father of science" at Albright. Provost Josiah H. Penniman, of the University of Pennsylvania, delivered the dedicatory address.

Among those present at the exercises were thirty presidents or deans of institutions attending the spring session of the Association of College Presidents of Pennsylvania. This association met after the dedicatory exercises in the chapel of the new Theological Building.

The year closed with the graduation of 76 students. President William Wistar Comfort of Haverford College was the orator; Anna R. Benninger was valedictorian and Harry A. Wray salutatorian.

#### The Years 1930-1932 and Death of President Teel

The resignation of Dr. Chislett and Dr. Weber in the spring of 1930 (the latter became dean of men at Lock Haven State Teachers College) caused vacancies that were filled by the election of Dr. Raymond A. Houk as professor of English and Dr. Morris S. Greth (at first part time, in 1931 full time) as professor of philosophy and sociology. Dr. Houk and Dr. Greth are both Lutheran ministers; the former took his Ph.D. at Columbia and the latter at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Houk remained at Albright for three years, but Dr. Greth served with distinction until 1947, when he resigned to become professor of sociology at Muhlenberg College, his alma mater. He was often chosen Albright's most popular professor.

Other new instructors were Mrs. Graham Cook, a graduate of Hunter College, in English, and Miss Anna Heere (since 1932 Mrs. John S. Smith), a 1930 Albright alumna, who had assisted Miss Innis in home economics; in 1953 Mrs. Smith succeeded Miss Innis as head of the department. Marcus H. Green, a graduate of 1929, who had been teaching in a high school, also began his work as instructor in biology and chemistry this year.

John A. Linder, editor of *The Albrightian*, ran an excellent series of articles during this year on the history and background of the college in New Berlin and Myerstown. As a climax, he urged in an editorial February 17, 1931, that either the Excelsior or the Neocosmian Literary Society be revived. Soon afterward, a dozen students met and appointed a committee to decide which one was to be chosen. The Excelsior Society won out, since it was the older of the two. *The Albrightian* for April 28 reported the first business meeting of the revived society. Meetings were held every other Tuesday, and both men and women were included in the membership. The Themisian Literary Society seems not to have been functioning at this time, and it disappeared from sight.

The Week of Prayer speaker for this year (March 23-26) was the unusually dynamic A. J. "Dad" Elliott: He was aided by three Y. M. C. A. workers from national and state headquarters, and left an extraordinary impression on the campus.

At the trustee meeting February 5, 1931, it was reported that the indebtedness of the college was approximately \$600,000.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the college was celebrated on Alumni Day, June 6, 1931. The alumni association,

with E. L. Mohn as president, issued a souvenir program for the occasion with a short history of the college by Prof R. W. Albright. The main address of the day was delivered by Dean Howard R. Omwake of Franklin and Marshall College. The day was concluded with a dinner and a musical program, "Night in Venice."

Six new faculty members greeted the students at the beginning of the academic year 1931-1932. The departure of Dr. George W. Taylor for a position in the University of Pennsylvania left a vacancy in the business administration department and in the athletic office; Henry G. Buckwalter (M.S. from Columbia) became assistant professor of business administration, and Fred A. Howard, '12, took time out of his work as vice president and general manager of the Reading Chain and Block Corporation to serve as graduate manager of athletics.

Prof. R. L. Charles was replaced by a full-time man in mathematics and physics, Joseph S. Knapper (M.S., Penn State), Prof. L. L. Stutzman gave way in the German department to Alexander G. F. Gode-von Aesch, a native of Bremen, Germany, and M.A. from Columbia. Mrs. Stutzman's place in art and home economics was taken by Mrs. Nettie B. Currier (M.S., Columbia). Miss Van Duzer and Miss Strassner of the women's physical education and voice departments were followed by Miss Anne M. Kulp and Miss Margaret C. Gerberich. Frank D. White, '29, who had made a commendable record for himself academically as well as athletically, was the new football coach, in place of Alvin F. Julian; the latter is now coach of basketball at Dartmouth College.

The newly revived Excelsior Literary Society held an open house October 21, 1931, and announced that meetings would be held every month. Nothing more is recorded concerning this society, and the attempt to revive it failed.

The student council tackled a number of perennial problems during the year: one of them was how to revive the old college spirit, the other the enforcement of regulations forbidding parking on the campus and smoking in or about the buildings. The senior girls of the home economics department met the challenge of the depression with a demonstration showing how a family of five could be fed for \$7.50 per week.

On the academic front, Dean G. W. Walton announced on December 15, 1931, that Seniors with an "A" rating would be granted the privilege of voluntary class attendance, beginning the next semester.

A special meeting of the trustees was held October 8, 1931, to report that the old campus and buildings of Albright at Myerstown had been sold to the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Congregational Church for the nominal sum of \$25,000. That church has since developed the old campus into a denominational center, including a publishing center, a home for the aged, and a school of theology.

At the regular trustee meeting February 11, 1932, the total indebtedness was set at \$584,000, and President Teel reported that it was increasingly difficult to collect pledges because of the depression.

The Week of Prayer, held the week of March 6, was again unusually successful. It was led by Rev. Rolland W. Schloerb, a wellknown Evangelical minister who had recently accepted a pastorate at Hyde Park Baptist Church in Chicago, without severing his previous church connection. His experience with students at Naperville and at the University of Chicago made him an extraordinarily effective speaker.

The college community was shocked by the sudden death, March 12, of student J. Robert Good in an auto accident two blocks from the campus.

About this time another shadow was cast on the campus which was destined to bring an even greater shock. On March 6 President Teel suffered a heart attack. *The Albrightian* of March 15 carried an optimistic note to the effect that he was improving. The improvement was sufficient to enable him to receive visitors, including many faculty members and students, but he suffered a stroke April 11. By May 12, 1932, his condition was so serious that the executive committee of the trustees commissioned vice president Klein to be acting president and to sign official papers. President Teel suffered a second stroke July 4, and the end came July 12: he had attained the age of 64 years on the April 11 preceding.

Dr. Teel was a man large in stature and large in heart. For thirty-one years he had given himself sacrificially in the service of Schuylkill Seminary, Schuylkill College, and Albright College. There was no doubt in the minds of his associates that his strenuous efforts in behalf of the college and his concern for its welfare had hastened his death. The funeral services were held Friday, July 15, in Immanuel Evangelical Church, Reading, where he had so long been a leading member. They were in charge of Acting President J. W. Klein and the sermon was preached by Dr. Harry C. Lilly, under whose pastorate Dr. Teel had been converted at Ackermanville, and in consultation with whom he had devoted his life to the Christian ministry. The active pallbearers were associates from the faculty and trustee board; the honorary pallbearers, headed by Mayor Heber Ermentrout, included several judges and other men in the forefront of Reading's civic life.

Since many of the faculty and students were away from the community during the summer, a special memorial service for President Teel was held in Immanuel Church Sunday evening, October 30, 1932. The speaker was Dr. William J. Wetzel, principal of Central High School, Trenton, New Jersey, who was a boyhood friend of the late president. Suitable memorial resolutions were passed by the board of trustees, the faculty, and many other bodies.

The special feature of Alumni Day, Saturday, June 4, 1932, was a celebration of the bicentennial of George Washington's birth. In the afternoon there was an address by the Hon. Sol Bloom, member of the House from New York and national head of the bicentennial celebration. The evening climaxed a long period of preparation with the presentation of a pageant on the life of Washington in twelve episodes, most of them presented on the campus in front of the Science Hall. There were forty-four main characters and a host of supernumeraries, including Continental, British, and French soldiers in uniform. The pageant was written and directed by Edwin B. Yeich, principal of West Reading High School, and the title role was played by Rev. (later Dr.) Oscar A. Hyden, '18.

# Depression and Recover Dr. J. W. Klein's Administration 1932-1938

Acting President J. Warren Klein opened the new academic year under the shadow of a deepening economic depression. Of eighty graduates of the preceding June, forty-seven had prepared for teaching, and only one out of three was able to find a teaching position. The debt stood at \$584,000, and the interest bill was \$3,000 per month. Economy was the order of the day. Faculty salaries, already none too high, were cut 10 per cent, and later 10 per cent more for a total of 20 per cent. Resentment against this move was tempered among the faculty members by the fact that they had employment, and were in reality better off than many of their fellow citizens.

Prof. John C. Evans, of the University of Pennsylvania, began his career as head of the business administration department at this time, since Dr. Taylor no longer did any regular teaching at Albright, but took the relation of special lecturer. Professor Evans remained as head of the department until it was temporarily discontinued as a war measure in 1944. He has the distinction of being the only Albright professor who ran for a national office in Berks County. He was chosen as Republican candidate for congressman in Washington in 1938 and in 1940, but was defeated by the Democratic incumbent both times.

Gustav Oberlaender, retired industrialist and philanthropist of Wyomissing, was made special lecturer in archaeology at this time, and delivered several lectures on excavations sponsored by him at Minturnae, Italy, at Pergamum in Asia Minor, and elsewhere. George R. Roosen, a graduate of Swarthmore College, was instructor in English; he remained one year.

Another move to meet depression conditions was a series of lectures for unemployed citizens of Reading over thirty years of age. They were held every Monday and Wednesday afternoon from four to six. Lectures on subjects of general interest were given by Profs. L. E. Smith, M. W. Hamilton, J. C. Evans, and M. S. Greth. More than fifty unemployed turned out for the first lectures, and about fifty attended various regular classes in the college without academic credit.

The trustees at their annual meeting February 9, 1933, elected Dr. J. Warren Klein permanent president of the college, thus climaxing his long period of service to the institution, begun when Schuylkill Seminary was moved from Fredericksburg to Reading in 1902. At the same meeting the venerable Bishop S. C. Breyfogel retired as president of the board of trustees, and was succeeded by Judge Frederick A. Marx. Bishop Breyfogel retained his position as president of the School of Theology. Dr. Harry C. Lilly, long a successful pastor in the East Pennsylvania Conference, was elected field secretary of the college at this time. His duties were to solicit students and funds. On Monday, March 20, 1933, the college community was disturbed by the announcement that several cases of scarlet fever had broken out in the dormitories, and that all resident students were subject to a ten-day quarantine. After the first feeling of dismay, the students settled down to enjoy a program of entertainment mapped out for them by Prof. C. A. Horn and Chef Jan Van Driel. One unhoped-for result of the quarantine was a revival of college spirit and cooperation among the students that was a major feature of the year's work; all this activity despite the fact that several students had to be disciplined for breaking quarantine. The special lectures for the unemployed came to an end soon after the quarantine because of reduced attendance, and because the professors were busy making up for lost time.

The high point of Alumni Day, June 3, was the presentation to the college of a portrait of Dr. A. E. Gobble, painted by Miss Lydia Moyer, for many years instructor in art at the Myerstown Albright. The speech of presentation was made by Rev. J. D. Shortess, '82, who was then and for many years to come, the oldest living male alumnus. Rev. H. F. Schlegel, secretary of the board of trustees, received the portrait for the college. It is now hanging over the fireplace in the Alumni Memorial Library.

The academic year 1933-1934 opened with Dr. Eugene R. Page as head of the English Department, succeeding Dr. R. A. Houk, who had resigned to study sixteenth century English. Professor Page, who had been on the faculty of St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York, earned his Ph.D. at Columbia University. In his stay of three years at Albright, this versatile gentleman made an excellent name for himself as a teacher, director of debate, and tennis coach. The resignation of Frank D. White had put the responsibility of head football coach on John S. Smith. There was a general air of "deemphasis" about the athletic program at this time, for financial and other reasons.

The depression was making itself feit in a slight decrease in student enrollment; this academic year there were 321 full-time college students as compared to 359 in 1932-1933 and 369 in 1931-1932. The year 1934-1935 saw an increase of one, to 322.

The college participated in a giant community parade in Reading, October 3, 1933, to encourage the recently created National Recovery Administration; faculty and students marched in the school division, and there were several floats.

Another new development this year, prompted by the quarantine of the previous spring, was the setting aside of several rooms in Selwyn Hall as an infirmary. A fee of \$2 was charged every student; this fee allowed him treatment in the infirmary for three days when necessary.

During the first semester, the Phi Delta Beta sorority merged with the Phi Beta Mu. The Beta Delta Sigma fraternity became defunct about this time.

On December 8, 9 and 10, 1933, Albright was host to 174 delegates from 21 colleges and universities to the annual student-faculty conference of the college Y. M. C. A. of Pennsylvania. Robert E. Speer was the featured speaker, and H. Leroy Brininger, Albright '34, was president of the State Student Council at this time.

The problem of helping needy students through college in the depression was discussed by President Klein in an article in the *Literary Digest* for December 23, 1933. In it he described a plan in operation at Albright by which worthy students with outstanding qualifications could pay \$30 per month for board, room, and tuition, and work out a great deal of the remaining charges in a specially planned self-help program. The balance was covered by a student aid loan which "need not be paid back until within four years after his graduation." The tuition charge at this time was \$300, board cost \$216, and room rent was \$50 to \$100 (the next year \$75 to \$100). A college fee and other incidentals came to \$30 more, for a total of \$593 to \$643. Those who could pay cash might choose to do so in quarterly or monthly installments.

The trustee board, at its meeting February 8, 1934, elected Jay Martin Kelchner, '11, as head coach of football, while John S. Smith retained his place as athletic director. Kelchner had been coach of intramural sports at the University of Pennsylvania. A brother of Charles S. Kelchner, he began his work by taking charge of spring football practice, which had recently been revived.

Another important action of the board was to place official sanction on a plan of the alumni association to remodel the old gymnasium, which could be used only for intramural basketball, and make a library building of it. The work was to be done gradually as funds came in from the alumni, and much student help was to be used. There was a fund of \$6,000 with which to begin operations.

The privilege of voluntary class attendance was extended this year to juniors as well as seniors with high academic rating. Considerable benefit was derived from several faculty-student fireside hours arranged by the social committee of the Y.M.C.A.

The depression had by no means broken the spirit of the college, as is shown by the inauguration of two new features in the spring of 1934, the Reading Music Festival at Albright College, and the first annual Greek Festival.

# **Two New Festivals**

The Greek Festival took the form of a day's celebration, held this year May 17. Founders' Day exercises, an intramural track meet, and a creditable production of Sophocles' "Antigone" on the portico of the Science Hall made up the program. An attempt was made to serve such foods as were eaten by the ancient Greeks, and the waiters in the dining room were clothed in Greek garb; later these "frills" were given up. Robert L. Work, the salutatorian of the class of 1932, was the guiding spirit behind the festival, though he had the cooperation of other faculty members. He had recently become acting librarian, after the resignation of D. G. Lubold.

The Reading Music Festival was a joint venture sponsored by the college, the alumni association, and many musical leaders of Reading. It brought together a chorus of approximately 1,000 voices, recruited from church choirs and other musical organizations all over Berks County. The festival was held June 6 and 7, with the chorus seated on a special stand facing the concrete stadium on the football field, where the audience sat. Willy Richter, a prominent musician and composer of Reading, was musical director, and Ralph Fisher Smith, director of music in the Reading schools, was associate musical director. The 100-piece symphony or hestra was led by Fred Cardin, director of music at Reading School.

In October, 1934, Dean G. W. Walton released a report showing that the academic work at Albright had improved in the first five years on the Reading Campus (1929-1934) as shown by diminishing probation rolls, increasing honor lists, and higher scholastic averages. He attributed this improvement to four factors: (1) the selective admittance plan, requiring entrance examinations for all who graduate in the lowest two-fifths of their high school classes; (2) a system of academic probation, with its penalty of no participation in extra-curricular activities; (3) the establishment of a limited number of academic scholarships requiring the maintenance of a "B" average in college, and (4) voluntary class attendance for juniors and seniors who maintain an average higher than "B".

On October 5 members of the college community participated in a historical pageant arranged by the Reading Hospital Association in honor of its sixty-seventh anniversary. Ten of them represented ten of the most famous physicians in history. They were dressed in period costume and spoke in the native languages of the physicians they represented, which included Greek, Latin, French, Dutch (by Chef Jan Van Driel) and German. They were coached by the professors of these languages.

The German speaker was coached by Prof. Paul E. Werckshagen, who had come to the college as a replacement for Professor Gode-von Aesch. The latter had taken a year's leave of absence to complete his work for the doctorate at Columbia, but at the close of the year, he became an instructor at the University of Chicago, and never returned to Albright. Professor Gode-von Aesch was highly esteemed as a teacher; he later promoted an international language based on Latin, known as Interlingua, and was also engaged in the publishing business.

Professor Werckshagen started the year well, but his erratic habits made it impossible for him to continue teaching, and he resigned after several months. Eventually the college secured Frederick C. Ahrens (M.A. Columbia), who finished out the year. Another new member of the faculty this fall was Esther A. Klein, daughter of President Klein, and a graduate of Wellesley College. She served as assistant professor of English.

Meanwhile things were not going well on the football team. After losing a night game to Muhlenberg College at Allentown, Friday, October 19, Jay Martin Kelchner, the head coach, disappeared from the campus and remained incommunicado until the following Wednesday at noon. At a special session of the athletic council, John S. Smith was once more elevated to head coach, and Herbert ("Shorty") Koff, the freshman coach, was made his assistant. Kelchner was forced to resign.

#### Trustee Meeting, 1935

The trustee board, in session February 7, 1935, presented memorials on the death of Bishop S. C. Breyfogel and of George D. Horst. Bishop Breyfogel, who died at the age of 84, November 24, 1934, had been actively identified with education in the Evangelical Church ever since he was a student at Union Seminary in the early 1870's. He was president of the Evangelical School of Theology on the Albright Campus at the time of his death, and his other services to education are well known to the readers of this history. He was succeeded to the presidency by Bishop John S. Stamm. Horst was an industrialist with extensive land-holdings in northeast Reading, who contributed liberally to the college on many occasions.

The board also received with regret the resignation of Rev. Jonathan Lewis Fluck, as professor of psychology. He was a Reformed clergyman residing in Myerstown, and advancing years made it difficult for him to continue. His keen mind and ready wit had made a considerable impression on the campus. His place was taken by Dr. Charles A. Mock, until recently associate editor of *The Evangelical Messenger*, and formerly president of Western Union (now Westmar) College. Dr. Mock also taught in the School of Theology. He was an alumnus of Central Pennsylvania College, class of '98, and was now rounding out a long term of distinguished service in the church.

The most spectacular action of the trustees at this session was the election of Clarence L. Munn as director of physical education and coach of all sports. Munn had graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1932, after being named a guard on the all-America first team by Grantland Rice in 1931. He was a "triple-threat guard," since he could pass, punt, and run the ball as well as play in the line, and he had won his letters in basketball and track as well. He had been assisting on the coaching staff at Minnesota since his graduation.

The selection of Munn created a sensation in the college and in the city, and hopes rose high for the coming football season. The freshman squad of the previous year had much promising material, including a young man named F. Richard ("Dick") Riffle. Munn signed a three-year contract, but left at the end of two very successful seasons. It is a truism to say that he was the best football coach Albright ever had. In later years he became head coach at Michigan State, and he reached the pinnacle of football fame when his team won the Big Ten Championship in 1953, and defeated U.C.L.A. 28-20 in the Rose Bowl in January, 1954.

Coach John S. Smith resigned at this time and took a position at Reading Senior High School. His pleasing personality and sterling character had won him a permanent place in the esteem of the college community. Mrs. Smith, the former Anna Heere, remained on the faculty in the home economics department.

Among the distinguished speakers on the campus early in 1935 were Daniel A. Poling, an honorary alumnus of Albright, and Kirby Page. The debating squad, under the coaching of Dr. E. R. Page, made a record of fourteen wins and two losses.

The Greek festival presented Sophocles' "Oedipus Rex" on Thursday, May 9. The second annual Music Festival was held on much the same scale as the previous year, with Paul Shearer Althouse, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and a native of Reading, as the featured soloist. Other soloists at the festival June 3 and 4 were Orsola Pucciarelli, coloratura soprano, and William E. Maier, '31, baritone, both of Reading. At this time Willy Richter was finishing his first year as conductor of the Albright College Chorus of 100 voices. The commencement orator June 10, 1935, was Lowell Thomas, the noted news commentator and world traveler.

The new professors who began their work in September, 1935, were Dr. Gerrit Memming, Oliver M. George, and Miss Mary S. Clay, in addition to Dr. C. A. Mock, already mentioned. Dr. Memming, a recent Ph.D. from the University of Illinois, did his specialized work on the folklore of his native section of Germany, East Frisia. At the time of this writing he has rounded out twenty years as head of the German department at Albright.

Professor George, who took his M.S. at the State College of Washington, was an instructor in physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology before coming to Albright as professor of mathematics and physics. He remained at the college until February of 1944; he was especially active in the war training programs of the early forties. Miss Clay, an M.A. from Columbia, was professor of art and home economics. She remained one year.

Coach Munn's new football team met its first test Friday night, October 4, at Georgetown University, and scored a surprise victory, 7-0. In the next game it defeated Lafayette for the first time, 38-0. Victories followed over Ursinus, Moravian, Lebanon Valley, Franklin and Marshall and Muhlenberg; the only defeat this year was at the hands of West Chester, 7-6. Coach Munn and his men were the heroes of campus and city. A huge testimonial dinner was given in their honor December 16, in the dining room of the Rajah Temple.

At the trustee meeting February 5 and 6, 1936, it was reported that the funded and floating debt of the college amounted to \$500,000. The interest was delinquent for a year or more, and actual foreclosure of the Science Building and School of Theology Building was threatened, a turn of events which would have severely crippled the college or killed it outright. It was noted that Lewis D. Krause of Allentown had died July 11, 1935, and that in due time his estate, totaling about \$250,000 would become available to the college. Academically, a course for laboratory technicians was announced for the first time in the catalog for 1936-1937.

The most important action of this session was the sending of a letter to Mrs. Annie Merner Pfeiffer of New York City in gratitude for her recent gift of \$50,000 to liquidate the mortgage on the Science Hall. This was the first ray of light in the long night of depression which had engulfed the financial affairs of the college ever since the merger of 1929, and it was the forerunner of other generous gifts from the same source which were to save the college from disaster.

Henry Pfeiffer and Annie Merner were married March 7, 1882. Both were children of immigrant parents, the Pfeiffers from Bavaria and the Merners from Switzerland. They were members of the Evangelical Association and had attended North Western (now North Central) College. They settled in Cedar Falls, Jowa, where Pfeiffer soon had a drug business of his own. He acquired a wholesale drug firm in St. Louis, and then bought out the William R. Warner Drug Company; with his brother, he also bought the Richard Hudnut firm. Ultimately he had interests in New York, St. Louis, and fifteen foreign countries. In the meanine they had joined the Methodist Church.

By this time they had already contributed millions of dollars to philanthropic causes all over the world. There were three rules basic to their giving; 1) They contributed liberally to agencies and institutions not generally well known or appreciated. 2) Their rich religious heritage led them to give largely to church groups, not only of their own denomination, but other Protestant churches and Roman Catholic institutions as well. 3) They had a deep interest in young people.<sup>1</sup>

Attempts had been made to interest the Pfeiffers in the financial plight of Albright College, but without success, until President J. Warren Klein was granted an interview in 1935. The following contemporary account of his first contacts with them is given here in his own words:

# President Klein's Account of His First Contacts With Mrs. Pfeiffer

"It became quite evident that if Albright College was to be saved it must be through some large gift, which in addition to furnishing relief would also be a challenge by which the indebtedness of the college would be eliminated. We thought seriously about this matter though said nothing to the trustee board as it seemed foolish to create false hopes. We could think of but one source to approach. It was Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer of New York. They had lived at Naperville in their youth, and were at that time members of the Evangelical Church. They had become very wealthy and had given millions of dollars to colleges, including North Central at Naperville, Ill., to foreign mission work and other religious enterprises.

"Mr. Pfeiffer was seriously ill, so it devolved upon Mrs. Pfeiffer to distribute their wealth. The difficulty I met seemed insurmountable as Mrs. Pfeiffer had never heard of Albright, had never been in Reading, was not at this time a member of the church and knew no one connected with the college. I could find no one to introduce me and really was afraid to divulge my hope for fear other institutions might discourage her, hoping to get larger gifts for themselves, for which I could not blame them. I approached one official of an institution that had received large gifts and was told I had better keep away as the Pfeiffers preferred to make their own selections as to where their money should go. Dr. Teel had corresponded with them with request for an appointment but his request had not been received favorably. We can readily understand this. They must have had similar requests from every part of the country.

<sup>1.--</sup>E. H. Barth and J. W. Klein, "Henry and Annie M. Pfeiffer-Philanthropists Extraordinary" The American-German Review, Vol. XVI, No. 3, Feb. 1950, 25f.

"It was indeed with fear and trembling that I stood in the hall of 370 Riverside Drive and presented my card to the hall man. He used the small hall phone and in a voice with a foreign accent called to the fourth floor apartment. Mrs. Pfeiffer answered but of course refused to see me. I tried this several times with the same lack of success. I was especially aggravated by the fact that the hall man insisted in calling me Mr. Kleen from the city of Reeding. Finally in desperation in May 1935 I asked him if he would kindly let me do the talking. I must have had some magnetic influence—no, I believe that God had now undertaken the case of Albright College. She let me come upstairs to her apartment door. It was the first time I had seen that marvelous woman. I made only one request and that was that I might be permitted to come back in October and talk to her about Albright College. She finally agreed but said it would be useless as she would have no money for me.

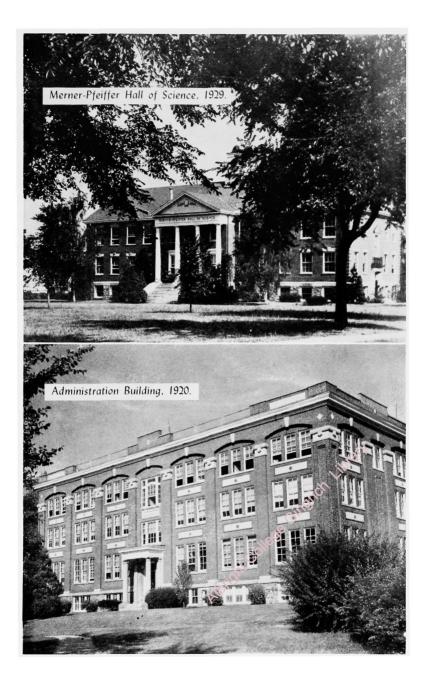
"Mrs. Pfeiffer is one of the most remarkable women I have ever met. Her keen understanding of matters and quick analysis of problems and their solution would do credit to any master in accounting. There is no use for camouflage, for flattery, for attempt at deception of any kind, for her keen mind will soon penetrate it all. When once you have gotten her ear she will tell you more about your problem than you know yourself. She will read your mind and kindly but with an unerring mental process lay wide open all the flaws in the subject you have built up for her consumption. Once your arguments stand stripped before you, your desire is to quickly ease yourself out of her presence. And yet in all your conversation it seems as if she were trying to please you and were sorry your arguments were not convincing.

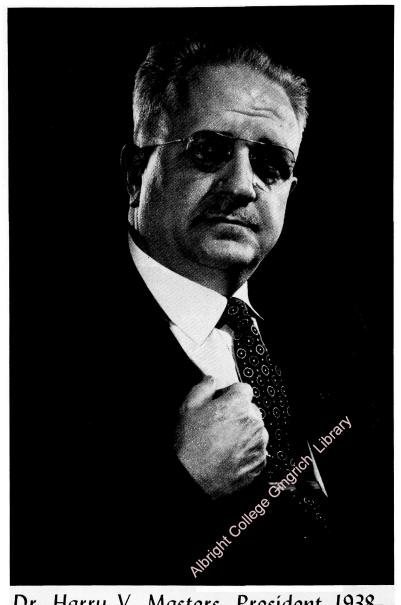
"In October she kept her promise and I was, I thought reluctantly, invited into her library. The situation had become acute at Albright College. I had taken with me a beautiful picture of both the Science Hall and School of Theology. Foreclosure proceedings had been threatened against these two buildings on which there were separate mortgages, \$50,000 on the Science Hall and \$45,000 on the School of Theology. It had been my thought to ask for \$10,000 on this my first interview. As I laid these two pictures before her my heart was faint. Great beads of perspiration stood out on my forehead. She had not asked me to remove my overcoat. I concluded that the last hope of saving Albright was gone. I believe, however, I made the most earnest plea of my life as I believed all the future of Albright College depended upon that moment. Suddenly as inspiration from heaven seemed to possess me and I said, "Mrs. Pfeiffer, you pay off the Hall of Science and I'll promise to collect the School of Theology mortgage and we will save them both." She bowed her head a moment then suddenly raised it and said "I'll do it."

"I had tramped the streets of Reading for money for years, I had led congregations in the erection of a number of churches but never had I had a thrill such as came to me in that moment when Mrs. Pfeiffer made that decision. Somehow I got out of that apartment. I stood on the curb feeling foolish with tears streaming down my cheeks while I was confused as to whether buses ran both ways on Riverside Drive. It was the opening wedge that was to save Albright College.

"To my surprise this gift did not seem to create any particular stir in the official circles of Albright. In March, 1936, realizing also that this large gift was but a drop in the bucket compared to our need, I again timidly approached Mrs. Pfeiffer and secured an additional pledge of \$50,000. I announced this to a group of the Central Pennsylvania Conference at Harrisburg, but so deep-rooted had the criticism of the financial situation at the college become that it produced little effect and I was overwhelmed with gloom. There was little disposition on my part to meet the arguments of banks and individual creditors in their clamor for principal and interest. Perhaps I was too secretive but it seemed to be my way of working. I felt that securing \$100,000 from one person within a few months should have assured me the confidence of the public but it seemed otherwise. I now determined, in October, 1936, that I would make one more stroke to meet the crisis at Albright.

"I went to New York and for three days shut myself up in the McAlpin Hotel. I studied and prayed. I called in a public stenographer and wrote pledge after pledge, trying to decide which I should use to approach Mrs. Pfeiffer. I was fearful that I might secure her ill will in coming back to her in so short a time. There were many times when I wanted to check out and return home. Finally the morning she had promised to see me arrived. I knelt in prayer with a Gideon Bible by my side. I opened it at leisure and my eyes fell on the words of Romans 9:33, "They that put their trust in the Lord should not be ashamed." I rose to my feet believing I





Dr. Harry V. Masters, President 1938-.

had received the assurance of help. My legs were weak, they hardly supported me to the subway. It was the last desperate stroke I would make. I had not slept for two nights and had eaten but little. The days had been spent in meditation and prayer. When I arrived at 370 Riverside Drive I found that Mrs. Pfeiffer had gone to the market two blocks away on Broadway. Then I walked to the market and found her carrying her own market basket. She had forgotten all about the appointment, in fact, called me by the name of another man she was expecting to see that day. Greatly discouraged I carried her basket until we were met by the chauffeur outside of her home. Mr. Pfeiffer was quite ill and she could not invite me upstairs. In the hall downstairs I made my plea. No cause was ever presented under more unfavorable conditions. There were people all about us and she was anxious to get upstairs to her husband. I left with her the pledge enclosed in a self-addressed envelope with special delivery stamps.

"Within three days there was delivered by the postman to me in the office of Albright College the envelope I had left with Mrs. Pfeiffer. It was minutes before I had the courage to open it and then I saw her signature to the pledge I had left with her. I locked the door and fell upon my knees in thankfulness. Albright College was saved, for in that pledge I had written the stipulation that a like sum must be raised by the Church and the City of Reading to make certain that the debt would be completely eliminated. This was an additional \$150,000 to the \$100,000 already subscribed."<sup>1</sup>

At this session of the trustees it was also decided to name the Science Building the Merner-Pfeiffer Hall of Science in honor of the generous donors.

Among the notable cultural events at this time was a lecture by Carl Sandburg, the poet, February 28, and the inauguration of a series of concerts in the college chapel by the Reading Chamber Music Trio (Hans Nix, violin; Chester Wittell, piano; Walter Schmidt, cello) on March 31, 1936. They continued for a considerable number of years.

A poll of the students conducted by Prof. M. W. Hamilton disclosed that only 4 per cent of the student body would be willing to bear arms in or otherwise support any war which might be declared

<sup>1.—</sup>The benefactions of the Pfeiffers to Albright College finally reached the princely sum of \$750,000.

by the United States. Fifty-four per cent would be willing to support a war to repel an unprovoked attack on the continental United States, as reported in *The Albrightian* for May 15, 1936. This was typical of student attitudes all over the country at this time.

### Alumni Memorial Library

The commencement season was unusually eventful this year. The Greek play, presented May 14. was Euripides' "Medea." The third, and last, annual Reading Music Festival at Albright College was held on the evenings of June 2 and 3, with Paul Althouse as featured soloist once more. Alumni Day, Saturday, June 6, 1936, was memorable for the dedication of the Alumni Memorial Library. The old gymnasium had been transformed into a beautiful Pennsylvania colonial style building. The first floor, paved with flagstones, is the main reading and reference room, 33 x 68 feet; at the north end is a mantel and fireplace with marble facings. There was at this time stack room for 25,000 volumes. The second floor also contains offices for the librarian and a room paneled with knotty pine for the use of the alumni association. The speaker was Dr. Frederick K. Stamm, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, New York. On the same day notice was taken that Selwyn Hall was 100 years old.

On Monday, June 8, the science building was rededicated and named the Merner-Pfeiffer Hall of Science; the special speaker for the occasion was Dr. John A. Schaeffer, president of Franklin and Marshall College. At the commencement exercises held the same day, Bishop John S. Stamm, of the eastern area of the Evangelical Church, was the orator. Mrs. Annie Merner Pfeiffer was the honored guest of the occasion.

The academic year 1936-1937 opened with bright promise. The freshman class numbered 140, and the total full-time college enrollment was 402, in both cases the largest number for some years. Dr. E. R. Page had resigned his position as head of the English department to go to Central College, Fayette Missouri; he was succeeded by John B. Douds, a graduate of Harvard and Columbia Universities, who had just earned his Ph.D. at Cornell University, and whose teaching experience had been at St. Lawrence University and elsewhere. Miss Ernestine Elder, a graduate of West Virginia University, was the new assistant professor of art and home economics. John H. Duddy, a prominent musician of Norristown and Reading, began his work as professor of voice, piano, and organ, part time; he later graduated with the Mus.B. degree from Temple University. All three are on the Albright faculty at the present time.

A long-awaited move was made with the appointment of Rev. Charles E. Kachel, '24, as director of religious activities, personnel director, and religious counsellor. All this was in addition to his duties as pastor of Park Evangelical Church, Reading. He continued to render excellent service in this capacity until 1942, when he was elected district (now conference) superintendent in the East Pennsylvania Conference. In 1944 his alma mater honored him with the degree of doctor of divinity, and since 1954 he has been secretary of the executive committee of the board of trustees.

At the meeting of the executive committee in July, 1936, Clarence D. Becker, Esq., '10, of Lebanon was elected vice president of the college, with special reference to financial matters.

The month of September marked the publication of Prof. M. W. Hamilton's doctoral thesis, "The Country Printer in New York State," at Columbia University.

The eightieth anniversary of the college's founding was observed on Charter Day, Thursday, November 5, 1936, with an academic convocation and other exercises which took up the entire day. The special speaker was Rev. J. H. Fleckenstine, pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Church, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. The honorary degree of doctor of science was conferred upon Dean George W. Walton and Prof. Clarence A. Horn, in recognition of their outstanding service to the college for many years; Dean Walton had come to Albright at Myerstown in 1917 and Professor Horn to Schuylkill College in Reading in 1924.

The second football season of Coach C. L. Munn and his team was another outstanding success. "Dick" Riffle won honorable mention on four separate All-American teams, those of the N.E.A. service, Associated Press, *World-Telegram*, and International News Service.

Prof. John H. Duddy of the music department made two announcements in *The Albrightian* for February 4, 1937. One was to the effect that he had received a substantial gift from J. H. Gravell, of Ambler, Pennsylvania, for the use of the music department, and the other reported that he had arranged a weekly series of radio talks by members of the college community over Station WEEU in Reading.

At the trustee meeting February 3 and 4, 1937, President Klein reported that the work of this academic year had begun auspiciously, and that the financial outlook of the college had brightened considerably. For one thing, the National Youth Administration allotted a quota of \$5,500 to Albright, which was used to give 37 students employment. Best of all, the conditional subscription of \$250,000 by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer had supplied the impetus necessary to rid the college of its burdensome debt.

The Krause and Crowell bequests had also made their influence felt by this time. The will of Lewis D. Krause, who had died July 11, 1935, left more than \$250,000 to the college, \$100,000 of which was to become available upon the decease of his daughter, Emma. Her death occurred November 26, 1943. The John Franklin Crowell memorial scholarship fund was established by the will of Dr. Crowell's widow, Carrie Pascoe Crowell, who died in Scranton July 17, 1936. The income from this fund, totalling about \$125,000, has been used for scholarships to Albright students since the estate was settled, except for an annuity paid to her nephew, J. A. Lord, until his death November 28, 1953.

#### **President Klein Resigns**

The most dramatic moment of this trustee meeting came when President J. W. Klein arose on the afternoon of February 3 and tendered his resignation, with the following statement: "Today I am feeling the result of the past six years of never-ending strain and the lack of sufficient help to carry on the executive program that has occupied us. Accordingly, I ask to be relieved of the presidency as soon as my successor can be secured." He was almost 65 years old at the time of this statement.

The trustees acceded to his request with expressions of regret, together with appreciation for his services during the difficult years of the depression, and particularly for the subscriptions he had secured from the Pfeiffer family. They appointed a committee of nine to select his successor. In the days immediately following his resignation, President Klein received a multitude of letters and telegrams voicing the same sentiments as the trustee board had expressed. On the same day it was announced that Coach Munn had resigned to become line coach at Syracuse University under Ossie Solem. Three weeks later his successor was elected in the person of William H. Dietz, freshman coach under Glenn S. Warner at Temple University. "Lone Star" Dietz, who is half Indian, was 47 years old at the time of his election. He had been a member of one of Warner's teams at the famed Carlisle Indian School, and later had 21 years of experience as coach of college and professional teams in many sections of the country. He continued as coach until 1943, when intercollegiate football was dropped at Albright because of the war. Thereupon he went into the field of commercial art.

The Albrightian for February 18, 1937, carried the announcement that the home economics department at the college, headed by Miss Florence V. Innis, was now certified to include the vocational aspects of the subject, under the Smith-Hughes Act. This announcement meant that graduates of this department would henceforth have greater opportunities than before in the teaching of vocational home economics in junior and senior high schools. To meet one requirement for this certification, Sherman Cottage was modernized, remodeled, and enlarged.

This eventful year was saddened by the death of Professor W. William Voigt early in the morning of February 26, 1937, after a week's illness. He was 53 years old, and first had come to the faculty of Schuylkill Seminary in the fall of 1922 as professor of English. He was survived by his widow, the former Ethel H. Osmond, who had been teacher of home economics at Schuylkill Seminary when Professor Voigt came, and by four sons and two daughters; two sons and a daughter have since graduated from Albright with excellent records.

The Greek play this year was Euripides' "Hippolytus," and the commencement orator was Walter Gray Crump, M.D., surgeon and lecturer.

In the meantime the challenge of the Pfeiffer conditional subscription was being met. The conferences of the Evangelical Church in the Albright College compact had obligated themselves to raise \$100,000, and the bondholders and other creditors of the college had made concessions totalling \$150,000. The drive for funds in Reading was inaugurated with a dinner May 18, 1937, at which Mrs. Pfeiffer was the guest of honor, and Rev. Daniel A. Poling, long a friend and honorary alumnus of Albright, was the speaker. The actual campaign was held in July, and it resulted in pledges totalling \$153,000. With the Pfeiffer subscription of \$250,000, this meant a prospective fund of \$653,000, which would fully liquidate the debt. Among those leading the drive were Bishop John S. Stamm, Judge F. A. Marx, President J. W. Klein, and Vice President Clarence D. Becker. The latter said in his report to the next trustee meeting, concerning another outstanding benefactor of the college for many years, George W. Bollman, ". . a single unselfish act on his part broke the back of the resistance to the Reading campaign in the dark days when failure seemed otherwise inevitable."

Three new professors joined the faculty in September, 1937. Prof. Milton G. Geil, who came to head the department of psychology, had graduated from North Western (now North Central) College, and earned his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at Northwestern University; he had also been assistant professor of psychology at the latter institution for three years. His service at Albright has been continuous to the present except for a year's leave of absence, and further details of his work will appear in the balance of this history. He took the place of Dr. Charles A. Mock, who devoted all his time to the School of Theology from this fall to his retirement.

Prof. Clyde A. Harding, an A.B. and A.M. from Lehigh University with considerable graduate work at Columbia, took the late Professor Voigt's place, with the rank of assistant professor of English. He had been an instructor in English at his alma mater for four years. His fine work at Albright has also continued to the present. Newton S. Danford, '35, came as instructor in chemistry. His later position as registrar and ultimate resignation to enter business will be discussed in due time.

Early in this semester Prof. John C. Evans, head of the business administration department, was selected as arbitrator for the fullfashioned hosiery industry in the Reading area. D. Fedotoff White, an official of the Cunard-White Star Lines, gave one of a number of lectures under the auspices of the International Relations Club, sponsored by Dr. M. W. Hamilton. White had been a Russian naval officer and diplomat until the Bolsh wik revolution.

It was announced about this time that passing freshman English would no longer release the student from the obligation to write his mother tongue intelligibly. A faculty committee on the use of English was newly created to help those students who showed in their written work that their preparation was still deficient, and this committee was empowered to prevent a student from graduating until its standards were met.

The Charter Day celebration on November 4, 1937, was marked by an address by Dr. Clyde A. Lynch, president of Lebanon Valley College, who was also awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws. Another feature of the day was the presentation of two bronze statuettes, one of Benjamin Franklin, and the other of the Marquis de Lafayette, by J. Bennett Nolan, Esq., a distinguished local historian and traveler who had been for some years a special lecturer in history at Albright. Nolan pointed out in his speech of presentation that it was quite possible that Franklin actually passed through the present Albright campus, though Lafayette never came closer to it than 35 miles.

Coach Dietz's team of 1937 had an undefeated season, with seven wins and one tie, for the best record ever made by an Albright football team. "Dick" Riffle was among those selected to play in the East-West All-Star game in San Francisco on New Year's Day, 1938.

#### **President Masters Elected**

At the trustee meeting February 2 and 3, 1938, President Klein gave an accounting of his seven years at the head of the institution. The Alumni Memorial Library had been erected during his administration, and Sherman Cottage had been set aside for the home economics department. The sum of \$33,502 had been spent on buildings and grounds during his term of office. The annual cash income from students had increased from \$110,127 in 1932 to \$119,815 in 1937, and the total enrollment (including evening and summer sessions) had risen from 476 in 1932 to 522 in 1937. Faculty salaries were still below the pre-depression level.

Apart from all these things it may be said that Dr. Klein's contribution came under two main heads. First, he bore the heavy load of the depression, and through it managed to meet the payroll. Above all, he helped hundreds of students to obtain an education through self-help and other concessions, when they could not otherwise have done so.

In the second place, through enlisting the aid of the Pfeiffer family, Dr. Klein had supplied the initiative for a financial drive which now promised (and the promise was fulfilled) to wipe out the debt which threatened the life of the college. He had the satisfaction of handing the administration to his successor with every prospect of liquidating the debt.

Dr. Klein's resignation as president did not end his service to Albright, which by this time had covered 27 years as trustee, treasurer, vice president and president. He took the relation of president emeritus, and also of officer in charge of endowments and special gifts, and was instrumental in bringing large additional sums to the college. At a faculty dinner held May 31, 1938, the faculty paid tribute to President Klein's administration of the college affairs during the depression.

At the same trustee meeting February 2 and 3, it was announced that a new president had been chosen from among the 36 men who had received serious consideration, in the person of Harry V. Masters. The newly-elected president was born December 2, 1902, in Warren, Ohio, into a family that had long been prominent in the Evangelical Church. He graduated from Western Union (now Westmar) College in 1924; the next year he won the degree of master of arts at the State University of Iowa, and in 1927 the degree of doctor of philosophy at the same university; he was also research assistant in education at Iowa State 1925-1927.

From 1927 to 1929 Dr. Masters was supervisor and director of the grade and junior high schools in Hibbing, Minnesota. In 1929-1933 he served as professor of education and associate of the bureau of research at Western State College of Education, Bellingham, Washington. He was superintendent of training schools at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, 1933-1936, and from then to his assumption of the presidency at Albright on September 1, 1938, he was dean of the College of Education at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.

His excellent record in educational work, together with his deep interest in religion and confidence in the future of the church-related college, convinced the trustees that he would make an ideal president for Albright. The excellent record he has made in the seventeen years of his administration has fully vindicated their judgment. The trustees who journeyed to Des Moines and interviewed Dr. Masters were Dr. H. F. Schlegel and Dr. E. E. Stauffer.

Certainly one of the most distinguished lecturers ever to appear at Albright was Dr. Edgar J. Goodspeed, the translator of the New Testament and Apocrypha, who had recently retired from his position as head of the department of New Testament at the University of Chicago. On April 20 he lectured to the School of Theology and to the college chapel audience, and was guest of honor at a tea in the library.

For the Week of Religious Emphasis, April 25-28, 1938, a new idea was tried, on student initiative. A student committee selected a group of subjects they wished to have discussed, and a number of Albright faculty members whom they wished to discuss them. The subjects dealt with the relation of the Christian religion to scientific knowledge, sex, world problems, and the life of the individual.

Commencement was held June 6, with Dr. John A. Mackay, president of Princeton Theological Seminary, as the orator. E. L. Mohn, who served the college well as president of the alumni association for ten years, resigned on Alumni Day of this year. He was succeeded by Alan O. Dech, '19, son of Prof. W. J. Dech of the Myerstown Albright, and director of curriculum revision for the Pennsylvania department of public instruction.

#### The Administration of President Harry V. Masters, 1938-

President Masters was enthusiastically welcomed by the faculty, the students, and the city of Reading. From the beginning, he adopted the policy of learning what the situation was and taking people as he found them, without proposing sudden and radical changes. Before long it became evident that he was a wise and capable administrator. Mrs. Masters also proved to be a gracious hostess, and bore her full share of activity in the Women's Auxiliary of the college and in community activities.

Mrs. Esther Klein Williamson was given a year's leave of absence at her own request at this time, and her place in the English department was taken by two faculty wives, both of whom gave part time to the work. Marcella Cook, wife of Dr Graham Cook, had previously served in this capacity. Edith B. Douds, wife of Dr. John B. Douds, began her teaching career at Albright at this time; with some interruptions it has continued to the present. Mrs. Douds won her bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of Mississippi and, like her husband, earned her Ph.D. at Cornell. Mrs. Williamson did not return to the faculty.

Neal O. Harris, who had graduated from Franklin and Marshall

and the University of Pennsylvania, joined the faculty this year as instructor in physical education; he remained at Albright until 1949, and won considerable fame as a coach of basketball. Paul F. Schach, '38, certainly the most brilliant student of German ever graduated at Albright, became instructor in German this fall. He remained at his alma mater until 1945, when he was called to North Central College to head the German department. In 1950 he left North Central for the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, Nebraska, where he now holds the rank of professor of German; he has published extensively in the field of Pennsylvania German and the Scandinavian languages; he earned his Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania.

Charter Day was observed November 3, 1938, with a special address by the Rev. E. G. Frye, D.D., editor of *The Evangelical-Messenger*. At this convocation the honorary degree of doctor of divinity was awarded to Virgil C. Zener, professor of education, the much-loved senior member of the Albright faculty.

# "A Decade at Reading"

In December, 1938, the bulletin of the college carried a survey by Dean G. W. Walton entitled "A Decade at Reading." In it he pointed out that in the tenth year of Albright at Reading, the percentage of faculty members whose highest earned degree was the doctor's had increased from 14% to 32%. The banner freshman class of 147 in 1929-1930 had 44% of its members from the highest twofifths of their high school class, and 33% from the lowest two-fifths. In contrast, the 124 freshmen of 1938-1939 had 65% from the highest two-fifths and only 14% from the lowest.

The results of this more selective policy of admissions were shown by Dean Walton in a table contrasting the class graduated in 1937 with a class "X" admitted under lower standards. In the class of '37, 52% of the original freshmen graduated with their class; this was true of 40% of the original freshmen of class "X". The '37 class lost 24% of its members because of low academic rating, while "X" lost 45% for the same reason.

The highest enrollment of full-time regular students during the decade was 402 in 1936-1937, and the lowest was 321 in 1933-1934; the average was 367. The total enrollment figures, including parttime, evening and summer students show a high of 619 in 1938-1939, a low of 412 in 1934-1935, and an average of 484. Among religious denominations the Evangelical Church led with 23% of the students; 16% were Lutheran, 14% Reformed, 10% Catholic, 9% Methodist, 8% Hebrew, 6% Presbyterian, and 14% others. Despite the depression, 35% of the students prepared for teaching; 13% were pre-medics, 12% business administration, 8% pre-theological, 7% home economics, 6% industrial chemistry, 5% pre-law, and 14% others.

The total expense for a resident student in 1938 was \$675; in 1929 it was \$595, and in 1919 at Myerstown it was \$344. Tuition for non-resident students was \$350 in 1938 and \$300 in 1929. Twentytwo new courses had been added to the curriculum during the decade, and corresponding progress was made in the general academic field.

The faculty added a touch of humor to the activities of the first semester by presenting an old-fashioned melodrama entitled "Fireman Save My Child!" sponsored by the Sigma Tau Delta honorary English society, and directed by Dr. Edith B. Douds. Prof. C. A. Harding was the "villain."

In his first report to the trustees in session February 8 and 9, 1939, President Masters disclosed that Rev. H. Leroy Brininger, '34, had been elected director of public relations of the college; he was the first full-time occupant of this position, though notable work in handling publicity had been done by Charles J. Moravec, '37, during his student days, as well as by others. Rev. Mr. Brininger, a graduate of the Evangelical School of Theology, '37, who had been serving a pastorate at Mt. Holly Springs in the Central Pennsylvania Conference, was one of the most gifted students of his generation at Albright. He remained in this position until the spring of 1943, when he reentered the active ministry. Later he joined the staff of the Pennsylvania Council of Churches, and still later served with the National Council of Churches in promoting the meetings all over the U.S.A. in September, 1952, at which the Revised Standard Version was introduced to the public. He is now associate administrative secretary of the National Council, with offices in New York City.

President Masters noted further in his report that Charles L. Gordon, Jr., who had long been employed in the treasurer's office, was elected acting treasurer of the college the previous September. At this time 145 students were being aided by the National Youth Administration, and the college was receiving about \$550 per month for nine months from that agency. The classes in religion were then too large, he remarked, and he emphasized the long-felt need for a chapel and gymnasium.

The 1939-1940 catalog, published in March, 1939, contained for the first time a detailed statement of the aims and objectives of Albright College, drawn up by a committee of the faculty under the chairmanship of the president.

The noted actress Blanche Yurka thrilled a large audience in the chapel with a series of presentations early in March. About the same time Prof. John C. Evans accepted a place on the government committee for wages and hours of the hosiery industry.

Dr. Daniel A. Poling was the speaker for the annual Week of Religious Emphasis this spring; he proved to be unusually effective. On Tuesday, May 9, 1939, a memorial dinner was held in the college dining hall in honor of President W. F. Teel. It was sponsored by a group of alumni and by the Reading Rotary Club; the chief feature of it was the presentation of a portrait of Dr. Teel, painted by Frederick Roscher; it is now to be found on the walls of the Alumni Memorial Library.

At the annual Music Night, June 1, the symphony orchestra, organized this year by Prof. Hans Nix, presented several numbers, together with the men's and women's glee clubs, conducted by Prof. John H. Duddy. The Greek play this year was the "Electra" of Sophocles. The commencement orator Monday, June 5, was the Hon. George S. Messersmith, Assistant Secretary of State, a native of Fleetwood, Berks County.

#### War in Europe, 1939

The clouds of the war in Europe hung over the world as the academic year 1939-1940 began. A student poll taken at this time showed that 97% of the Albright students were opposed to the United States' entering the war in Europe. On the other hand, 94% voted to fight if the United States were attacked. Even the imminent danger of a defeat on the part of France and England moved only 28% of them to be willing to intervene.

The only new faculty member this year was a new dean of women, Miss Ethel S. Norton, a native of Easton, Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Antioch College with an M.A. from Columbia University. Ruth C. Shaffer, who had been dean of women at Schuylkill College since 1923 and of Albright at Reading since 1929, continued as associate professor of Latin.

Most important of the physical changes at the college this fall was the rearrangement of the dormitories on the third floor of the Administration Building to accommodate the men of the freshman class. The Zeta Omega Epsilon fraternity took new quarters in the house on the campus formerly occupied by Dean Walton and family, and the Alpha Pi Omega fraternity was installed in the chapel dormitory.

A new course in Pennsylvania German culture was offered by Dr. Gerrit Memming for the first time this year. The Civil Aeronautics authority sponsored an aviation school in the fall of this year among the Albright students, with Profs. Oliver M. George and Paul I. Speicher as instructors.

Dr. Ernest Cadman Colwell, dean of the Divinity School at the University of Chicago (later president of the same university) was the special lecturer Friday morning, November 10, and was entertained at a tea the same afternoon.

A major innovation this fall was the holding of Religious Emphasis Week, November 13-16. The speaker was Rev. Maurice L. Haehlen, pastor of Grace Evangelical Church, Naperville, Illinois. Rev. Mr. Haehlen's witty and unconventional approach to the problems of religion on the campus won him a wide following.

In March, 1940, President Emeritus Klein announced at a meeting of the Central Pennsylvania Conference that Mrs. Annie Merner Pfeiffer had given \$50,000 to the Evangelical School of Theology at Albright College.

On April I, 1940, the faculty pulled an April Fool trick on the students that was as valuable educationally as it was clever. At the suggestion of Prof. J. C. Evans, duly passed in faculty meeting, the instructors exchanged places with each other that morning. As the students filed into class, they found a faculty member from a different department in their usual instructors place; he related his April Fool subject to the one usually taught by him, thus opening new views to the student.<sup>1</sup>

Sherwood Eddy made another visit to the campus April 12, 1940, and spoke these prophetic words in a chapel packed with students, "I fear that we're entering not only a world war, but on a

<sup>1.-</sup>The Albrightian, April 5, 1940.

series of wars and revolutions that will change the map of the world."

The seventh annual Greek play was Euripides' "Alcestis," and the commencement orator was Rev. George A. Buttrick, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City.

The state American Legion Convention was held on the Albright campus August 15-17, 1940; the lighting system for night activities installed in the stadium by the Legion was presented by it to the college; it made night football games possible.

#### The Year 1940-1941

The college year 1940-1941 opened without a single new faculty member on the campus. Salaries were raised an average of 5%, the first increase since the depression had set in. Congress was just about to pass draft legislation. This action produced mixed reactions among the students; some were opposed to the draft on principle, others disliked it because it interrupted their college studies, but most of them accepted it as inevitable.

On another front, this year the student council took over the enforcement of freshman customs from the sophomore class, and emphasis was laid on the "educational" aspects of the program. Some of the upperclassmen grumbled that things certainly had changed.

Realizing the need for bringing outstanding artists and lecturers to the campus on a regular schedule, President Masters appointed a college cultural program committee, with Dr. M. S. Greth as chairman, in the spring of 1940. This committee sponsored a lecture Thursday evening, October 17, 1940, by H. R. Knickerbocker, a war correspondent who had arrived in this country from England only the week before; he was an eyewitness to the destructive air raids on London. Despite a charge of 50 cents to students and \$1 to others, an audience of 500 gathered in the dining hall to hear Knickerbocker urge an immediate declaration of war on Germany. He said that this country was in the greatest peril of its history.

The day before Knickerbocker's lecture, 70 students and 10 faculty members between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five registered under the selective service act. Thirty-one of the students were residents of Berks County.

Dr. H. R. Heininger, president of the Evangelical School of Theology at Naperville, was the speaker for Religious Emphasis Week, which began October 21 this year. On the testimony of the students, he brought a "keen insight into the realistic approach to religion."<sup>1</sup>

In a straw vote, the Albright students cast 178 votes for Wendell Wilkie and 99 for Franklin D. Roosevelt, a few days before the country at large rendered a different verdict. At the Charter Day observance, November 4, the speaker was Dr. Edgar E. Stauffer, whose long service to Albright as student, faculty member and trustee has been noted here. He said, "Albright College, as I have known it, is in a very real sense the 'dream child' of a certain group of ministers in the Evangelical Church who believed most earnestly that education was the handmaiden of religion . . . They were firmly persuaded that if the church and religion were to survive, then the church must become sincerely interested in education."

It was reported at the meeting of the trustees February 12 and 13, 1941, that George W. Bollman had died October 6, 1940, and Bishop J. F. Dunlap January 1, 1941. Bollman was an outstanding layman whose contributions to the college and School of Theology, financially and otherwise, had helped them over a difficult period; his sons have continued his good work. Bishop Dunlap's contributions to the college while he was its president (1909-1915 at Myerstown) have been chronicled here.

During this academic year the tension in the world at large was reflected on the campus. There was an extraordinary amount of criticism, often well expressed, directed at such time-honored targets as required chapel, the student council, freshman customs, student indifference, and a host of others. The all-college elections, held in May, 1941, occasioned a great deal of politicking and inspired several angry letters to the editor of *The Albrightian*, some of them raising the cry "slander."

Another death occurred in the official family of Albright with the passing of Dr. H. F. Schlegel on April 28, 1941. His services in the complicated negotiations of the merger of 1928 and 1929 had been extremely valuable.

The Greek play this year was Sophocles' "Antigone," which had been presented in 1934. The commencement orator June 9 was Russell W. Davenport, editor of *Fortune*, the business magazine, and a leading supporter of Wendell Wilkie in the recent presidential campaign.

<sup>1.-</sup>The Albrightian, Oct. 25, 1940.

#### **Defense Programs**

The month of June, 1941, saw the beginning of another notable contribution of Albright College to the national defense program, with the institution of a branch of the tuition-free Federal Program for Engineering, Science, Management, and Defense Training established on the campus; it was sponsored by the extension department of Pennsylvania State College. Prof. Milton G. Geil, head of the department of psychology, was administrative head of this school, and Profs. Graham Cook, O. M. George, Paul I. Speicher, Newton S. Danford, and Henry G. Buckwalter were among the Albright faculty members who supervised or taught in it. Classes met from 7 to 10:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday, and each class met twice a week for two and one-half hours. Semesters were fifteen weeks in length.

During the first semester of the academic year 1941-1942 there were 548 students enrolled in this program, ranging in age from eighteen to seventy. The school continued until June of 1945, enrolling a total of about 5,000 men and women representing 300 industries and business establishments in the Reading area.

Also during the summer of 1941, the Civilian Pilot Training course was continued, with sixty students, ten of them from Albright. The C.P.T. program (later known as the War Training Service) lasted until March, 1943, by which time 328 men and women had received instruction under it.

When the academic year began, one "Albrightian" of long standing was no longer present. He was Charles Paff, known to many generations of students as "Paffy," who had died August 29, 1941, at the age of 81; this loyal and colorful retired caretaker had been living, with his dog "Joe" in quarters provided for him in Science Hall.

The only new full-time faculty appointee this fall was Miss F. Louise Eastland, '40, who had won her degree in library science at Drexel Institute in 1941. She was assistant to librarian Robert L. Work, but for only a few weeks. That versatile and irrepressible gentleman (described in *The Albrightian* for September 26 as "officially librarian and unofficially everything else") resigned soon after the school year began, to accept a position as assistant in the reference department of the Harvard College Library, and Miss Eastland became acting librarian. The first "Ivy Ball", an all-college dinner dance, was held October 11, 1941, at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel. It was the culmination of the effort of some student leaders for several years. The price of admission was \$1.25.

Rev. Dr. J. Arthur Heck, '16, newly elected president of the Evangelical School of Theology, was speaker for Religious Emphasis Week, October 20-23. Dr. Heck had just returned to Reading after serving in Cleveland as general secretary of the Board of Christian Education of the Evangelical Church for a number of years.

The speaker at the Charter Day observance, November 6, was Frank G. Lankard of Brothers College, Drew University. Four days later the Albright College Council of Defense was formed. It consisted at first of seven faculty members and seven students, and its functions were to maintain a system for air raid and fire warning, to train people in first aid, to conserve essential materials, and to aid the cause of defense in any emergency. The emergency was not long in arriving.

The number of Albright alumni and former students in the armed services was increasing, and the college decided to send *The Albrightian* free of charge to all in the services whose addresses were known. This was the first in a series of moves to maintain the ties between the college and its men and women in service.

## The Country at War, 1941

When the bombs finally dropped on Pearl Harbor Sunday, December 7, 1941, the sentiments of most Albright students were expressed by an editorial in *The Albrightian* for December 12 written presumably by the editor, Harold M. Werner. It follows in part: "Christmas 1941 will be one Christmas our generation of students will never forget. We weren't around when the last war was raging, and only arrived to witness the disastrous effects of the great struggle. But the post-war years were full of cynicism and disillusionment and these were to be our heritage as the children of the unstable twenties. Our experiences were varied We saw prosperity, panic, depression sweep our land. We heard men preach despair, hope, hysteria, courage, and faith. We read that youth is soft, cynical, fearful and radical. Through it all we continued to have faith and courage. Yes, perhaps we were the 'lost generation,' but some day we would be found." The editorial went on to predict that in this crisis the 'lost generation' would find itself and serve its nation well. The men and women of Albright carried their full load in the conflict which opened that fateful day.

The smaller group of convinced pacifists in the student body were dismayed by the outbreak of actual warfare, but as yet unshaken in their convictions. An article in the same number of *The Albrightian* by Arthur R. McKay ended thus: "I think and pray that I am willing to die with what I believe are spiritual weapons in my hands as an adequate substitute for military service. I can do no other!"

Midway in January, 1942, President Masters announced a series of changes in the college calendar to meet the emergency caused by the war. The second semester, he said, would begin January 26; the spring vacation was cut to one weekend, April 3-5, inclusive; second semester examinations were rescheduled for May 11-15. The baccalaureate service was set for Friday night, May 15, and commencement Saturday morning, May 16. The number of social affairs was drastically cut; dinners were cancelled, and the dramatic productions, including the Greek play, became casualties of the war. It is doubtful whether the latter could have been continued without the stimulus supplied by Robert L. Work.

These changes were announced at the trustee meeting, February 11, together with the news that the college was the beneficiary of \$150,000 from the will of Henry Pfeiffer, recently deceased. Half of this was to endow a chair in religion, the other half for a chair in biology. The amounts expended for student self-help and by the National Youth administration were greatly decreased this year. Attorney Clarence D. Becker resigned his position as vice president in charge of finances at this time.

Despite the pressure of the war, the second semester was not devoid of interesting happenings. Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the arctic explorer, spoke on the campus March 3. The Tau Kappa Alpha debating fraternity was host to an intercollegiate convention. A chapter of Delta Phi Alpha, national honorary German fraternity, was instituted at Albright in April. The New York *Journal-Ameri*can commended the Civil Defense setup at Albright, which had already conducted several trial blackouts and was preparing for any eventuality. Among the men being called into services at this time was C. Bratiotis, who left May 5, but who earned his degree without benefit of commencement exercises. The army and navy vied with each other in attracting students to programs that would enable them to complete at least part of their education before joining active units. The war came home to the campus with terrific impact when the news came that Lt. Leslie B. Knox, USN, '38, was reported missing from his aircraft carrier in the battle of the Coral Sea, southwest Pacific, May 7, 1942. Lt. Knox thus became the first Albrightian to give up his life in World War II action.

The speaker at the commencement exercises was Pierre van Paassen, noted war correspondent and author. Plans were made to have the graduation in the open air, as had long been the custom, but a downpour of rain caused the scene to be shifted to the auditorium of the Northeast Junior High School, four blocks away.

In accordance with its accelerated program, the college conducted two six-weeks sessions during the summer of 1942, extending from May 25 to August 14. Ninety-one students were enrolled.

On July 1, 1942, Eugene L. Shirk began his duties as faculty manager of athletics, a position newly created by the athletic council. A graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, he had taught at Birdsboro High School for eighteen years, finally as principal as well as athletic director; he had made an excellent record for himself both academically and athletically. Since he was at that time unmarried and just within the draft age, Shirk occupied his office only until July 6, when he was inducted into the armed services. He returned in September, 1945, and since that time has been rendering excellent service not only as faculty manager, but as coach of track and instructor in mathematics.

# Sylvan Chapel Dedicated

The beginning of the academic year 1942-1943 was marked by an event of some significance in the midse of the turmoil of war. Sylvan Chapel, a sanctuary for private devotions and small religious meetings, was dedicated September 16, 1942. This building was the smallest and oldest on the Reading campus, known for many years simply as the "spring-house," because its lower story housed a spring of water (and still does) in the early American manner. Prof. Lewis E. Smith saw the possibility of developing it into a chapel for meditation and small meetings, and his plan was enthusiastically supported by the student Y.M. and Y.W.C.A. Funds were gathered from students, faculty and friends, and the building was put in proper shape; much credit also belongs to James Spatz, the caretaker, who took a great deal of interest in restoring it. Spatz, who had begun his work at Albright in 1931, was the subject of a complimentary article in *The Albrightian* for October 9, 1942. He has continued his excellent service up to the present.

In the absence of accurate information concerning this springhouse, we must rely on community legends and the educated guess of Miles Dechant, the Reading architect who drew plans for the remodelling. The house, he thought, was built as a shelter by some settler, perhaps in the early 1800's. It was constructed of native stone, without benefit of foot rule or level. The exposed beams of the ceiling were discolored by smoke from cooking fires. Later the room is supposed to have been used as a schoolhouse.

The room was finished in knotty pine and was furnished with the original pulpit and benches from the Jacob Albright memorial church at Kleinfeltersville, Lebanon County, erected in 1850. An old organ furnishes the music. The seating capacity of Sylvan Chapel is about thirty. It has served its purpose well, and is a kind of religio-historical link with the early days of church and country. The total expense for the remodeling was \$1,200. Pictures and a description of Sylvan Chapel were published in *Christian Education*, the organ of the Council of Church Boards of Education, Vol. XXVI, March, 1943, 187f.

Miss Ethel S. Norton had resigned as dean of women to take part in the war work of the U.S.O. Her place was taken by Miss Mary Jane Stevenson of Pittsburgh, who had graduated from Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., in 1937, earned a master's degree from Ohio University, and had been assistant to the dean of women at Pennsylvania State College, in charge of sophomore women. In the two years she remained at Aibright, Miss Stevenson made an exceptionally fine record. Her next position in 1944 was at her alma mater; she is now dean of women at Bucknell University.

In September, 1942, fifty-two air cadets, all enlisted men, began an eight-weeks course on the Albright campus. Among the Albright faculty members who instructed them were Profs. Horn, Harris, Speicher, Schach, and George; the latter was in charge of the program. Another change influenced by the war was the regulation that all students, not only freshmen and sophomores, were required to take physical education.

Once more the campus was saddened by the news that another Albrightian had made the supreme sacrifice; he was Lt. Paul R. Petrucka, USMCR, '41, who died in action as a flier in the South Pacific, October 17, 1942.

At this time there were 120 alumni and former students of Albright serving in the armed services all over the world; the number later rose to 600. The Engineering, Science, and Management War Training program this year enrolled 850 students in 37 courses.

Dr. Stanley R. Hopper of Drew Theological Seminary brought a philosophical approach to his talks during Religious Emphasis Week this fall (October 19-22) that created a great deal of interest among students and faculty.

The full-time college enrollment dropped this year to 381, and it was considered a piece of good fortune that the decrease was not greater. Further reductions were in sight. Meanwhile, men in service were writing back to thank the college for sending them *The Albrightian* and various other remembrances from home.

President Harry V. Masters came down with a bad case of pneumonia November 22, and was taken to the Reading Hospital two days later. It required a blood transfusion, willingly offered by several students, and hospitalization until December 16 to enable him to recover.

In January, 1943, the first two members of the faculty left for war service. Dr. Graham Cook, head of the chemistry department since 1929, was called to Columbia University by Dr. Harold C. Urey, head of that university's division of the office of Scientific Research and Development, a governmental agency directly under President F. D. Roosevelt. The work was said to be "highly confidential"; later it was revealed that the project was connected with the development of the atomic bomb. In a letter dated February 18, 1946, acting president F. D. Fackenthal of Columbia announced that his university had received an engrossed scroll from the War Department, commending it for the part it played in the famed "Manhattan Project." President Fackenthal added, "Since your institution most generously permitted Professor Graham Cook to work with Columbia University, Albright College is fully entitled to share in the commendation by the War Department."

Dr. Cook's work was administrative in character, within the field of chemistry. He was given a leave of absence by the college for the duration, and after the war took a position with the Union Carbide and Chemical Corporation at Charleston, West Virginia.

The other faculty member to enter war service was Henry G. Buckwalter, assistant professor of business administration, who joined the navy as a lieutenant junior grade. He did not return to Albright after the war; after some years of teaching at Rutgers he opened an office as consultant on various business matters.

At this time it was also announced that the college would admit high school seniors who had enough credits to enter college, but who had not yet graduated. This plan was suggested by the State Department of Public Instruction, and a number of high school seniors accelerated their course by taking advantage of it.

When the trustees met February 10, 1943, they passed a resolution authorizing the administration to enter into a contract with the federal government to accept a number of enlisted men for academic training with the Army Air Force Training Program. Army officials had visited the campus and the Reading Airport February 4 and had given the impression that a training program might be placed at Albright.

At this same session, the trustees decided to begin a quiet campaign for funds to erect a physical education building, even though construction could not begin for some time. The tract known as the "north campus" was now college property without restrictions, President Masters announced; it was to be developed as an ataletic field. The National Youth Administration allotment for this year was \$2,025, with eighteen students participating. Dr. Masters also disclosed that at this time an anonymous donor was giving \$1,000 per year in the form of a president's fund, to be used at his discretion. This has continued to the present.

# E.R.C. Men Leave

Men were continually leaving for the armed forces, but the departure of 23 members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps at one time on February 17, 1943, made a particularly deep impression on the campus. A special chapel service was held that day to bid them godspeed, and they served to symbolize the many who left one by one.

The special speaker for the World Student Service Fund drive this year was Dr. Paul V. Taylor, who had been instructor in Greek and coach of football at Schuylkill Seminary about 1914. He had in the meantime been dean of Central China College of the Reformed Church, and in 1943 was director of Christian Education of the same denomination. His vivid picture of wartime conditions in China enabled the combined Y's to raise \$233.19 as against their goal of \$210 for China relief.

#### **Army Air Force Program Begins**

The projected army program became a reality when Capt. Maynard H. MacDuffie arrived on campus early in March, 1943, and the Seventh College Training Detachment (Air Crew) was activated. The government took over for its use Selwyn Hall, Selwyn Annex, and the third floors of the Administration and Theological buildings. The women students displaced from Selwyn Hall were housed in the chapel dormitory and fraternity houses, with fifteen of them rooming in private homes near the campus. As for the men, they moved from the fraternity houses and also found refuge in homes nearby. The full contingent of 200 enlisted men arrived March 29.

They were divided into five sections (called "flights") of forty men each. One group remained at the college for seven weeks and then was transferred to a classification center; its place was taken by another group of forty. Similar "flights" came and went every four weeks. They were instructed in military training by members of the army staff, and in mathematics, physics, history, geography and English by the college faculty, augmented by part-time instructors from the ouside.

This army post lent a distinctively military tone to the campus. Guard duty was strictly performed, and unwary students found themselves challenged peremptorily on a moonlight walk past certain buildings. The soldiers marched to and from classes in military formation; civilian instructors were at first astenished to have their classes stand at attention when they entered the room. Later this procedure was changed, and they simply sat at attention.

The men came from every part of the country. Many of the first group were formerly students at some of the famous New England colleges; one or two later "flights" came from the deep South. That their life was not exclusively military is attested by the fact that several of them married girls from Reading. After the close of the war, some of them returned to Albright to complete their college course.

The army program was most welcome at this time, not only for its own sake, but also because the regular full-time student body numbered about 250.

In March, Rev. H. L. Brininger resigned as director of public relations to reenter the ministry in the Central Pennsylvania Conference. He was succeeded by Rev. Lester L. Stabler, '35, who had been serving the Evangelical church at State College in the same conference, and was also pastor to the students of his denomination at Pennsylvania State College. As a student he had won the gold "A" and was president of the student council. After nine years of faithful service he resigned in 1952.

The commencement orator on Monday, May 24, was Carl J. Hambro, a Norwegian statesman who was president of the last assembly of the League of Nations in 1939.

The summer of 1943 was certainly the busiest in Albright history. There were two regular six-weeks summer sessions, lasting from June I to August 20, and 109 students were enrolled in them; five received their degrees at the end of the summer school. In addition there were the 200 men of the Seventh College Training Department (Air Crew) and 232 students in the day and evening classes of the Federal Program for Engineering, Science, Management, and War Training, sponsored jointly with Pennsylvania State College.

When college opened in September, 1943, the total full-time enrollment was 232, of whom 151 were women; usually me men outnumbered the women two to one. Apart from some instructors brought in for the army program, the only new member of the faculty this fall was Miss Esther R. Fenili, '33, who became librarian in place of Louise Eastland; the latter accepted a position in the library of Swarthmore College. Miss Fenili is a daughter of Dr. Raphael Fenili, who taught Latin, Spanish, and Italian at Albright at this time. She had earned her master's degree at Columbia, and had served for several years as a part-time assistant to her father in Spanish. At the end of this academic year she resigned as librarian and joined the faculty of Vassar College in the Italian department. There was no inter-collegiate football this fall, but intramural sports were carried on with the few men available. Inter-collegiate football was resumed in 1946.

The speaker for Religious Emphasis Week (this year November 1-4) was a good friend and neighbor of the college, Rev. Dr. Daniel J. Wetzel, pastor of First Reformed Church in Reading.

#### Chapel Fire, 1943

On December 2, 1943, a fire broke out in the fan of the organ in the college chapel and caused approximately \$1,500 damage. It was discovered at 8:25 a.m., and was soon extinguished by quick work on the part of several amateur firemen, including President Masters, whose birthday was disturbed in this unseemly way. The Marion Fire Company of Reading completed the job in a professional manner. *The Albrightian* for December 7 recalled that there had been a \$7,800 fire in the chapel during the Christmas holidays of 1928, and one that did \$3,000 damage on July 6, 1932. The damage from the 1943 fire was repaired in a month's time, and the renovated chapel was reopened January 4, 1944.

A signal honor was paid to the memory of Lt. Leslie B. Knox, one of Albright's first war dead, when a destroyer named for him was formally christened January 8, 1944.

Prof. Oliver M. George resigned his position as professor of mathematics and physics January 31, and entered into a more direct relationship to the war effort, at LaGuardia Field, New York. He had been a member of the faculty since 1935.

At the trustee meeting February 9, President Masters announced that the army air force program on the campus had been officially terminated by the government January 29; the same fate befell almost all the similar programs in the country at this time. This blow was somewhat softened by a 90-day termination period, and the news that all the men who had begun the program here would finish it; the last of them left May 25, 1944. Nevertheless, the trustees faced the future with optimism and planned for the influx of students expected with the end of the war. They announced that \$163,000 had already been pledged for a physical education building estimated to cost \$250,000, to be erected when materials became available. A campus development program was also projected. Among the main attractions of the cultural program this year was a concert by the well-known Negro baritone, Kenneth Spencer, on February 10. Baccalaureate services and commencement exercises were both held Sunday, May 21, 1944; the commencement speaker was Dr. Vera Micheles Dean, research director of the Foreign Policy Association, and an outstanding authority on foreign affairs. She was the first woman speaker at any Albright commencement. The baccalaureate service was held in Immanuel Evangelical Church at 10:45 a.m. and the commencement at 3:30 p.m. in the Northeast Junior High School auditorium. Once more there were two summer sessions of six weeks each.

The college enrollment in September, 1944, was only slightly higher than the low of the previous year; there were 245 full-time college students, of whom 108 were freshmen. Seven ex-service men now returned; they were forerunners of a great invasion to come a bit later. An important development this year was the institution of a retirement fund for faculty members in connection with the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association.

The new dean of women was Miss Helen L. Cunliffe, a graduate of Bucknell with an M.A. from Oberlin, and Kenneth L. Raymond (B.A., M.A., Vermont; B.L.S., Columbia) was librarian. Dean Cunliffe remained for three years, Raymond for one.

Dr. Reuben H. Mueller, general secretary of the Board of Education of the Evangelical Church (now a bishop) was the Religious Emphasis Week speaker November 6-9. He presented effective messages on the subject "Living Victoriously." A simple memorial service was held in chapel November 16 in honor of the thirteen men who, to this date, had died in the service of their country. The number was eventually to reach nineteen.

At the meeting of the trustee board February 14 and 15, 1945, it was reported that the college was ready to laurch a campaign for \$650,000 to build a gymnasium, a chapel, and additions to various other buildings. Approximately \$400,000 had already been raised in cash and pledges through a quiet campaign; President Emeritus J. W. Klein announced that \$150,000 of the sum represented a new contribution by Mrs. Annie M. Pfeiffer toward the erection of a chapel. This brought the total of this family's benefactions to the college to the sum of \$750,000, out of a total of many millions which they contributed to all charitable causes.

# New Curriculum for Nurses, 1945

President H. V. Masters disclosed at this meeting that, although Albright faculty members had been teaching in the Reading Hospital School of Nursing for seven years, a curriculum had now been worked out by which a young woman could earn both a bachelor's degree and her R.N. in five years, the first two of which were to be spent at the college, and the last three at the hospital. This joint curriculum appeared for the first time in the catalog for 1945-1946.

It was also reported that the trolleys (and later busses) of the Northeast Loop line in Reading had been renamed "Albright College" in November of 1944, and that the "north campus" was being graded and otherwise fitted out as a field for baseball and other sports. The house at 1605 Palm Street, directly across from the campus, was purchased for \$15,000 as a president's home. The Albrightian for February 27 carried an architect's drawing of the proposed Physical Education Building which, it was hoped, could be built for about \$200,000. This proved to be incorrect.

May 8, 1945, was proclaimed V-E (Victory in Europe) Day, and the occasion was celebrated by a special service in the college chapel at 9 a.m. Another sign that the war was nearing its close was the announcement that the Engineering, Science, Management War Training Program, begun in 1941, would come to an end June 30, 1945. This year commencement was held June 3; the speaker was Major General Lewis B. Hershey, director of the selective service system. Once more there were two six-weeks summer sessions. The atomic bomb that fell on Hiroshima that August brought the war to an end, and service men all over the world began looking toward home.

There were 128 freshmen entering the college in the fall of 1945, and the total enrollment was 299 full-time students, nineteen of whom were veterans. By this time Dr. Graham Cook had definitely severed his relations with the college to enter industry, and a permanent head of the chemistry department was elected in the person of Dr. Dwight L. Scoles (Ph.D., Columbia), a scholar of wide experience (including a period of service at Robert College, Constantinople) who had resigned as head of the chemistry department at Long Island University. Dr. Scoles took the relation of professor emeritus upon reaching the age of 65 in 1949, and continued teaching in the department until the end of the summer term of 1954. The serious illness of Prof. W. I. Miller necessitated the securing of a new man in the education department. He was Dr. Russell B. Smith (Ph.D., Ohio State), for eleven years superintendent of schools at Crestline, Ohio. He served very acceptably until January 31, 1949, when he resigned to join the faculty of Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia.

Dr. Raphael Fenili brought his long years of fine service as professor of Spanish and Latin to a close by resigning for reasons of health in the spring of 1945. He was succeeded by Miss Consuelo Rodriguez (now Mrs. H. C. Jordan), a native of Puerto Rico, who has continued to the present; she holds the master's degree from Columbia.

Miss Josephine E. Raeppel (M.A. and M.L.S., Columbia) formerly assistant librarian at Union Theological Seminary, this fall began her work as librarian; she is the present incumbent of that position. She won the doctor of education (Ed.D.) at Oregon State College in 1955.

Eugene L. Shirk, who had just returned from the armed forces, resumed the position as faculty manager of athletics to which he had been elected in 1942. Miss Ruth C. Shaffer, long dean of women and then teacher of English and Latin, was granted a leave of absence at this time, and did not return.

Religious Emphasis Week, October 29-November 1, brought to the campus Dr. Raymond M. Veh, editor of *The Crusader*, youth weekly of the Evangelical Church.

A significant contribution to service men in the post-war period was made by the Veterans' Administration Guidance Center established in the Kappa Upsilon Phi house on the campus, with Dr. Milton G. Geil, professor of psychology, as director and chief counsellor. The only other centers established in this general area were at Lehigh, Temple, Drexel, and the University of Pennsylvania. The Albright center, with seven members on its staff, opened November 19, 1945, and continued its valuable work until June, 1948. Since that time Dr. Geil has been conducting a Fsychological Service Center open to students and to the community in general. In recent years, the case load of this center has increased considerably. The year 1954-1955 showed 30% more cases than the previous year, and there has been an additional increase of 25% in the current year.

A new master development plan for the college was published

for the first time in *The Albrightian* for November 6, 1945, and was extensively used in catalogs and promotional literature thereafter. It has since undergone revision.

Mrs. Annie Merner Pfeiffer, Albright's most generous benefactor and first woman trustee, died in New York City, January 8, 1946, at the age of 86.

The long-expected rush of veterans back from the war materialized at the beginning of the new semester in February, 1946. A total of 102 new students enrolled at this time, 42 of them former students who now returned to finish their courses. They came from battlefields, military and naval bases, hospitals, and prison camps all over the world, some of them bearing the scars of conflict. They brought with them a seriousness and singleness of purpose that helped them to do the best kind of academic work. The general influence of the veterans, who were so numerous on campus for the next several years, was thoroughly good, both academically and otherwise.

This spring Dr. Morris S. Greth, professor of sociology and philosophy, who had won a large place in the esteem of the college during his sixteen years in that position, announced that he had been called to become head of the sociology department at Muhlenberg College. As a Lutheran minister, he felt that the call was imperative, and he left with expressions of appreciation which were warmly reciprocated here.

May 21, 1946, the faculty held a testimonial dinner in the college dining hall in honor of Prof. W. I. Miller and Virgil C. Zener, who had just announced their retirement. Professor Miller was on leave of absence at this time due to illness, but he was able to attend the dinner and make a felicitous speech. Dr. Zener was able to continue part-time work at the college for several more years.

Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States was the commencement speaker at the exercises held June 2. The ninetieth anniversary of the college was observed Saturday, June I, with exercises in the college chapel at which Dr. R. W. Albright of the Evangelical School of Theology gave a resumé of its history, and Dr. Roy F. Nichols, professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania, was the principal speaker.

The two six-weeks summer session had a record enrollment in 1946 of 251, most of whom were veterans anxious to accelerate their course.

The most recent decade of Albright's hundred-year history has been filled with significant events, reaching a climax in the centennial celebration of 1955-1956. The purpose of this section is to trace the main currents of the college history during this period.

## Faculty Changes 1946-1956

President H. V. Masters and the board of trustees had prepared for the large influx of students expected in the fall of 1946 by securing many new faculty members. The business administration department, which had been discontinued, was staffed by Donald S. Gates (A.B., M.B.A. Harvard; experience in various colleges) as professor of business administration and J. Howard Widdowson (B.S. in Ed. Temple; M.B.A. same university, 1955) and several part-time lecturers. Paul Rusby (A.B., A.M. Columbia; experience in college and in government agencies) was added as associate professor of business administration in 1948. L. Owens Rea (A.B., Ph.D. Johns Hopkins; experience in college, government and business) joined this department in the fall of 1955 as its head. In this account it will be understood that the faculty member is still in service at Albright unless otherwise indicated.

LeVan P. Smith (Ph.B. Muhlenberg; M.A. Columbia) came also in 1946 in a three-fold capacity as dean of men (a new office), assistant professor of education, and assistant coach of football. Soon thereafter he concentrated on the first two and abandoned the third. He served with distinction in these capacities until the fall of 1955, when he entered upon new duties as principal of Reading Senior High School, succeeding Earl A. Master, who had died sucdenly the previous spring. Professor Smith's place was taken by H. Tudor Westover (bachelor's, master's degrees and doctor of education, University of Missouri; head of education department and dean of instruction at the Richmond, Virginia, division of the College of William and Mary).

Subsequent changes in the department of education were the resignation of Dr. Russell B. Smith, January 31, 1949, (to Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia) and the employment of Harry W. Mengel, '39 (M.Ed., Temple) who came from the pastorate of the Evangelical United Brethren church for part-time work in 1948 and full-time the next year, resigning in 1954. His place was taken by Daniel F. Skeath (B.S., M.Ed., D.Ed. Penn State) with the rank of assistant professor of education, and counsellor in the Psychological Service Center.

Up to the fall of 1946 the Henry Pfeiffer chair of religion had been marked with a blank line in the catalogs; the classes in religion were taught by Professors Geil and Gingrich. At that time the chair was filled by the appointment of Eugene H. Barth, '37 (B.D., S.T.M. Oberlin) as assistant professor, later associate professor, of religion and director of religious activities. As a student, Eugene Barth had distinguished himself as a leader; his fine record in the pastorate of the Evangelical Church was an additional qualification for this important post; so were his keenness of mind and splendid academic work. The senior author of this history may be permitted a word of appreciation of him as a student in times past and a valued colleague at the present, as well as a collaborator in the not inconsiderable task of compiling this history.

The versatile Dr. Greth was replaced in sociology by John E. Jacobi (B.A. in Ec. Lehigh, Ph.D. New York University) who remained until 1948 (to Lehigh University) and was succeeded by Elmer L. Smith (B.S. Florida Southern M.A. Western Reserve). Prof. Elmer Smith was on leave of absence 1953-1954 for graduate study at Syracuse University.

In philosophy, Dr. Greth's successor was Ellery B. Haskell (A.B. Colgate; B.D. Colgate-Rochester; M.A. Pennsylvania). Professor Haskell was the first beneficiary of the sabbatical leave policy instituted by the college in the fall of 1955; he was granted one semester's leave at full salary for the purpose of finishing his dissertation for the Ph.D., for which he is a candidate at the University of Chicago.

The department of history has also seen considerable change, beginning with the fall of 1946. At that time John W. Khouri (B.A. Geneva; M.A. Pittsburgh) joined the department as assistant professor. He remained until 1951, when he entered the administrative field of public school work in Berks County. William R. Bishop, Jr. (A.B. Princeton; A.M. Pennsylvania) was appointed assistant professor in 1948. In 1949 Dr. Milton W. Hamilton, head of the department, was granted a year's leave of absence to take a provisional position as senior historian of the State of New York, after twentythree years on the Albright faculty. The next year the provisional position was made permanent, and Dr. Hamilton continued with his task of editing the Sir William Johnson papers. In 1950, then, the new head of the history department was Charles E. Kistler (A.B., M.A., Ph.D. Michigan; assistant professor of history, Indiana). In addition to administering the work of his department, Dr. Kistler has since 1951 been chairman of the graduate committee; the excellent work of this committee in encouraging graduate work will be described later.

Another appointment in the fall of 1946 was that of Roy T. Merkel (B.S. Franklin and Marshall; M.A. Lehigh) as assistant professor of physics and mathematics. He was succeeded in 1949 by Thomas P. Merritt (A.B. North Central; M.S. Northwestern; Ph.D. Boston; assistant professor, Simmons College) with the rank of professor. Dr. Merritt pioneered in the field of education via television with an eleven-weeks course on "Atomic Energy for the Layman" over WFIL-TV, Philadelphia, in 1951; he also aided in introducing the pre-engineering courses to be described later. Dr. Merritt resigned in the spring of 1955 and joined the optics research group of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation at Burbank, California. His place was taken this fall by C. T. Chu (S.B., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, M.A., Ph.D., Pennsylvania; teaching experience in China and at Pennsylvania), a native of Canton, China. An additional degree of international tone was brought to this department by the coming of Surendra Raje (B.S., M.S. Bombay; A.M. Harvard) also in 1955, to replace Warren E. Reese, who was instructor 1953-1955.

The German department was augmented in 1946 by the appointment of Lloyd L. Stutzman, who had been on the faculty 1926-1931, as instructor. After one year he resigned to go to the Perkiomen school, and was followed by Luther F. Brossman (B.S. in Ed. Kutztown; M.A. Middlebury, 1949). In 1952 Brossman was granted a leave of absence for study in Germany. He returned to the faculty in 1955 with a Dr. phil, from Heidelberg, and is now assistant professor.

The English department, because of its size, traditionally has a large turnover of personnel. In 1946 Mrs. Annadora Spengler Vesper (A.B Thiel; M.Litt. Pittsburgh) joined the faculty as instructor in English; her rank is now assistant professor, and she has done outstanding work in coaching dramatics. She and Eugene L. Shirk, of the faculty, were married in August 1949. Willard H. Haas (A.B. Muhlenberg) also came as instructor in 1946; he resigned in January, 1950. Mrs. Edith B. Douds (B.A., M.A. Mississippi; Ph.D. Cornell) wife of Dr. J. B. Douds, had previously taught part-time at Albright; in 1948 she became a full-time member of the department with the rank of assistant professor. Her transfer to the French department will be chronicled later. Samuel B. Shirk (A.B. Gettysburg; M.A. and Ph.D. Pennsylvania; assistant professor, Lafayette) came as lecturer in English in 1951, and the next year was made assistant to the president as well as associate professor of English. His responsibilities have been particularly heavy in connection with the centennial activities.

Instructors in English have come and gone in this decade; those on the faculty now, with the year they came, are: Benjamin E. Brown (A.B., M.Litt. Pittsburgh) 1952; James D. Reppert (A.B. Muhlenberg; M.A., Ph.D. Harvard) 1953; Robert T. Burcaw (A.B. Moravian) 1955.

In 1946 the biology department added Charles B. Hollenbach, '40 (M.S. Temple, 1950) to its staff as instructor; he remained until 1954, when he was replaced by Edwin L. Bell, 2nd (B.S. Bucknell; M.S. Penn State; Ph.D. Illinois; associate professor, Moravian) with the rank of assistant professor.

Also in 1946 Miss Mary Jane Ward, '42, came as instructor in Spanish and Latin. She continued in this capacity and as library assistant until 1953.

Prof. Newton S. Danford returned from naval service in the fall of 1946 and was made registrar, succeeding Prof. W. I. Miller. Professor Danford resigned October 1, 1951, to enter business, and was followed by Anna R. Benninger, '30, who had been a mainstay in the offices of the dean and registrar since 1931.

Inter-collegiate football was resumed in the fall of 1946 with David A. Strong as head coach. He remained one year.

In the chemistry department, the most important change began in the fall of 1947, with the appointment of Benjamin H. Handorf (B.S. Western Union, now Westmar; M.S. Ph.D. Nebraska; associate professor, Lincoln) as associate professor. When Dr. Scoles took the emeritus relation in 1949, Dr. Handorf became head of the department. Morton W. Huber (A.B., M.A. Johns Hopkins) was instructor 1951-1953. Elizabeth H. Burkey (B.A. Mt. Holyoke; Ph.D. Rochester; assistant professor, Hollins) became the first woman member (assistant professor) of the chemistry department in 1953, and was followed by Margaret Haight (B.A. Hunter; M.A. Columbia) who came as instructor in 1955. Paul M. Leininger (B.S., M.S., Ph.D. Pennsylvania; industrial experience; assistant professor, Lafayette) is the fourth member of the department at present, having been appointed in 1954 with the rank of associate professor.

In the fall of 1947 another addition to the faculty was Helen L. Baker. Miss Baker (B.S. Boston; M.A. Columbia) who soon became Mrs. William Silverthorne, succeeded Helen L. Cunliffe as dean of women; the latter went to North Central College. Mrs. Silverthorne held the position until 1949; the new dean of women that year was Ruth E. Williams (A.B. New York State Teachers; M.A. New York) who relinquished the position in 1952 because of the illness of her mother. Eleanor E. Westerberg (A.B. Brooklyn; M.A. Columbia) held the same position for one year, and the present dean is Priscilla R. Morton (B.A., M.A. Albany State Teachers) since 1953.

Also in 1947 H. Eugene Pierce, '47, became supervisor of buildings and manager of the bookstore. Since that time there have been so many additional buildings that he is now superintendent of buildings and grounds alone.

Elsie A. Garlach, whose service at Albright went back to 1921 on the Myerstown campus, and who was affectionately known as "Teacher" to many generations of students, retired in 1952 and was succeeded by Dr. Edith B. Douds, with the rank of associate professor of French. The home economics department was headed by Florence V. Innis from 1924 (at Schuylkill College) until her retirement in 1953. Mrs. Anna H. Smith became head of the department at that time, and in the same year Miriam L. Parker, '48, was engaged as instructor in the department.

Charles A. Raith (A.B., A.M. Pennsylvania; instructor, Gettysburg) was appointed instructor in political science in 1953 and assistant professor the next year.

On the athletic staff, Neal O. Harris resigned in 1949. Edward Gulian (B.S. Gettysburg; M.A. Columbia) was elected associate professor of physical education and coach of the three major sports the same year, and resigned in 1955. In the fall of 1955 John A. Potsklan (B.S. Penn State) assistant coach since 1953, became head coach of football. The new coach of basketball and assistant professor of men's physical education in 1955 is Wilbur G. Renken (B.S. Springfield; A.M. Montclair; doctor of physical education, Springfield). Lester L. Stabler, '35, resigned the post of director of public relations June 30, 1952; he had held it for nine years. He died March 23, 1954, having been in poor health for some years.

During the decade, death took two retired members of the faculty, Prof. W. I. Miller, on January 26, 1947, and Dr. V. C. Zener, August 11, 1952. Professor Miller joined the faculty of Schuylkill Seminary in 1920, and Dr. Zener began his teaching career on the Myerstown campus in 1916. Several other deaths in Albright College circles were those of Clarence D. Becker, '10, formerly vice president in charge of finance, August 27, 1947 (aged 55), and Dr. L. Clarence Hunt, president of the college at Myerstown 1915-1923, August 18, 1945 (aged 75). Jan Van Driel, who had served long years as college chef, died July 13, 1948.

President Emeritus Klein retired as trustee and as officer of endowments and special trust funds in 1953, and was elected honorary trustee.

In addition to the leaves of absence already noted, two others occurred during the decade. In the fall of 1949 Dr. F. W. Gingrich was given a leave of absence tentatively estimated at three to five years to go to the University of Chicago Press and assist in preparing a new Greek-English lexicon of the New Testament and other Early Christian Literature; the work was to be a translation and adaptation of Walter Bauer's Greek-German lexicon of the same literature. It was financed by the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, and was done in collaboration with Dr. William F. Arndt, professor of New Testament at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. The preparation of the manuscript actually took five and one-half years, so that Professor Gingrich returned to Albright February 2, 1955, in time for the second semester.

In 1950, Dr. Milton G. Geil was granted a year's leave of absence to lecture in psychology at the National University, Seoul, Korea, under the auspices of the State Department. After lecturing for two weeks in four universities in Seoul, he narrowly missed being caught in the Red invasion of Korea. He was a passenger in the last planeload of American civilians evacuated from Kimpo airport, Seoul, on the morning of June 27; the Reds captured Seoul the same day. One of the F-80 planes escorting the evacuees had two large holes shot through it. A letter from Dr. Geil graphically describing his experiences was published in *The Albrightian* for August 18, 1950. Dr. Geil spent the rest of his year's leave lecturing at many points in the Philippine Islands, under the auspices of the University of the Philippines. After many interesting experiences he returned to this country by way of Europe, thus becoming the most accomplished globe-trotter on the faculty except for President Emeritus J. Warren Klein.

Mary E. Fry, '49, became the first full-time executive secretary of the Alumni Association, beginning her work August 1, 1954. She has infused considerably more life into the work of the association, and there are now more and better area clubs than ever before. In the spring of 1955, Rev. R. S. Smethers, Jr., pastor of Immanuel Evangelical United Brethren Church, Reading, was named director of church and community relations; he began his duties on a fulltime basis May 1 of that year.

#### Student Enrollment, 1946-1956

In the fall of 1946 a banner class of 233 freshmen entered the college, with 45 more enrolled in the afternoon-evening sessions. From this time on, especially in the years immediately following, all the accommodations of the college were crowded; between classes the halls of the administration building were so crowded that it was (and still is) a problem to get through them. While the veterans were present in such large numbers the "freshman customs" were honored more in the breach than in the observance.

The enrollment of full-time college students in the regular sessions and in the summer sessions is exhibited in the following table.

Year	<b>Regular</b> Session	Year	Summer Session		
1946-1947	714	1946	251		
1947-1948	695	1947	251 320 320		
1948-1949	776	1948 🛇	329		
1949-1950	745	1949	202		
1950-1951	684	<b>3950</b>	175		
1951-1952	555	1951 1952	119		
1952-1953	570	1952	84		
1953-1954	543	1953	73		
1954-1955	622	1954	67		
1955-1956	713	1955	III		

In 1946 the veterans made up 55 per cent of the student body; by 1950 the number was down to 26 per cent, and by 1951 to 16 per cent. These figures are taken from the reports to the trustee board.

Beginning in 1949 there was one summer session of eight weeks instead of two sessions of six weeks each; the latter system had prevailed for the past seven years.

The marked decrease in enrollment which came in the fall of 1951 was foreseen by President Masters in the *Bulletin of Albright College*, Vol. XXXVII, No. 4, June, 1951. He said it was obviously due to the smaller number of veterans available and to the fact that many high school graduates were entering the service at this time. The low birth rate during the depression was also a factor in this and several succeeding years.

The steady increase of the last two years gives promise of what is to come. At the present time the main problem is not to recruit students but to select them, giving preference to Reading and Berks County, the Evangelical United Brethren Church, and children of alumni. The board of trustees is on record as favoring a maximum enrollment of 750, believing that no more can be accommodated efficiently with the buildings now on the campus or in prospect.

The policy of the college with regard to expansions has never been stated better than in a pamphlet issued in 1948 on the tenth anniversary of President H. V. Masters' coming to Albright, entitled "Ten Years of Growth." On page three it reads:

"Neither the stress of depression and war-time reduction in enrollment, nor the exhilarating release from the enguling financial burden of the preceding decade through elimination of the college debt has tempted the administration of the college to swerve from its avowed purpose of providing an adequate training in its various curricula for those qualified by satisfactory preparation and natural aptitude for such curricula. Nor has the chance, and almost incessant demand, for over-enrollment to satisfy the desires awakened by the generous opportunities for post-war education created any temptation on the part of those responsible for the administration of the college to attempt any program beyond that for which the physical facilities of the college are adequate."

The 1955-1956 enrollment will be analyzed in detail later.

#### Special Events and Developments, 1946-1956

As the casualty lists from World War II gradually became complete, it was found that nineteen Albright men had died while they were in the service of their country. The list, chronologically arranged, is as follows:

- 1. Mdsn. William S. Reed, USN, '38, of Harrisburg, Pa.; May 5, 1942, Annapolis Naval Academy.
- 2. Lt. Leslie B. Knox, USN, '38, of Hillside, N. J.; May 7, 1942, Coral Sea, Southwest Pacific.
- 3. Lt. Paul R. Petrucka, USMCR, '41, of Mahanoy City, Pa.; Oct. 17, 1942, South Pacific.
- 4. Pvt. James R. Doyle, '36, of Reading; January 30, 1943, Eglin Field, Florida.
- 5. Corporal Philip E. Riddle, '46, of Palmyra, N. J.; February 25, 1944, South Carolina.
- 6. Ens. Mark L. Titus, USN, '43, of Watkins Glen, N. Y.; March 11, 1944, Southwest Pacific.
- Lt. Donald W. Spatz, USMCR, '42, of West Reading; April 14, 1944, Southwest Pacific.
- 8. Corporal Saul Pokrass, '44, of Towanda, Pa.; July 27, 1944, France.
- 9. Ens. J. Harold Klopp, USN, '41, of Reading; March 29, 1943, Pacific.
- 10. Lt. (j.g.) Leo M. Sekulski, USN, '42, of Sunbury, Pa., May 30, 1943, Gross Field, Chicago.
- 11. Lt. (j.g.) Harold L. Carney, USN, '31, of Tamagua, Pa., June 19, 1943, Chapel Hill, N. C.
- 12. Lt. (j.g.) Edward A. Nicolai, USN, '40, of Madison, N. J.; September 16, 1943, Southwest Pacific.
- 13. Lt. William Smith, '45, of Mt. Penn, August, 1944, China.
- 14. Pfc. James F. Mohn, '35, of Reading; September 21, 1944, Italy.
- 15. Lt. Leonard F. Stephan, '37, of West Lawn; September 25, 1944, France.
- 16. Lt. Joseph R. Zeock, '44, or Mt. Penn; January 27, 1945, off Tokyo.
- 17. Cpl. Paul L. Fleisher, '42, of Reading; March 19, 1945, Germany.

- 18. Lt. Edgar C. Carpenter, '45, of Reading; April 18, 1945, Ieshima.
- 19. Lt. (s.g.) John S. Smith, '26, of Reading, former member of the faculty; May 28, 1945, Okinawa.

The names of these honored dead are now to be found on a bronze tablet (gift of the class of '48) in the foyer of Krause Hall. The names of three Albright men who lost their lives during the Korean War will be recorded later in this history.

The fall of 1946 saw another important development when the Evangelical Church and the Church of the United Brethren in Christ merged on Saturday, November 16, to form the Evangelical United Brethren Church. The impressive merger ceremony was held in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. The membership of the Evangelical United Brethren Church as given in its 1955 Year Book is 746,206 in the United States and Canada, and 783,604 including foreign countries (Germany, Switzerland, Sierra Leone).

A sign of the times was noted in *The Albrightian* for January 21, 1947, when the wives of the veteran students met and discussed the topic, "How to get the most out of \$90 a month." That was the regular subsistence allowance for veterans at this time, under the "GI Bill of Rights."

The first annual "Pretzel Bowl" game, sponsored by the Shriners for the benefit of the crippled children in the Shrine hospitals, was played in the Albright Stadium, November 24, 1951. The contest was won by West Chester, 32-9. A crowd of 7,500 witnessed the game.

The war in Korea was brought home to the campus with the news that Corporal Benjamin D. Weidner, '54, of Reading, had been killed in action in Korea on March 7, 1951. In his memory, the students of the college donated 140 pints of blood for the men in Korea when the Red Cross "bloodmobile" visited the campus November 29 of the same year. Two other Albright men an alumnus and a former student, gave up their lives in this war. Ens. John P. Comins, '51, of Reading, was missing in the collision of the destroyer "Hobson" and the aircraft carrier "Wasp" April 26, 1952. Childress B. Gwyn, III, of Mountain Lakes, N. J., a freshman in the fall of 1951, withdrew in December of the same year, joined the Air Force, and was killed in an airplane crash June 7, 1952.

On February 7, 1952, the trustees elected George C. Bollman, '21, president of the board, succeeding Judge F. A. Marx, who re-

tired from the position. Bollman is a son of the late George W. Bollman and a brother of Fred G. Bollman, '21; all of them have rendered outstanding service to their church and college.

The baseball field on the north campus at Fifteenth and Bern Streets was dedicated as Kelchner Field in honor of Charles S. Kelchner, '95, on June 7, 1952. Kelchner's career as director of athletics and professor at Albright has already been recounted in these pages. He was present to receive the congratulations of many friends from days gone by. The chief address was made by Branch Rickey, general manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, and greetings were also brought by Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics, both old friends of Kelchner.

Former students of Dr. Clarence A. Horn, many of them practising medicine or dentistry in Reading and vicinity, surprised him with a testimonial dinner at the Wyomissing Club, November 13, 1954, and presented him with a watch in honor of his thirty years of service at Albright. They also gave the college an oil portrait of Dr. Horn.

The academic year 1955-1956 was designated as the centennial year, and a series of pre-centennial convocations was held January 14 and 15, 1955, to create a fitting atmosphere for the celebration, as well as to prepare the way for a financial drive the next month. The theme of these convocations was "Education with Integrity in a Free Society."

On Friday, January 14, at 3 p.m., Bishop George E. Epp of the eastern area, Evangelical United Brethren Church, was moderator of a panel discussion, "The Church Looks at the Christian College." The participants, all highly placed in the educational life of their denominations, were Rev. Dr. E. Faye Campbell (Presbyterian); Rev. Dr. James E. Wagner (Evangelical and Reformed); Rev. Dr. Earl F. Rahn (Lutheran); Dr. J. Gordon Howard, president of Otterbein College (E.U.B.) and Dr. M. C. Bollinger (Baptist).

The church-college dinner held that evening in the Physical Education Building was addressed by Dr. D. Elton Trueblood, chief of religious information in the United States Information Agency, and a noted author and lecturer, member of the Society of Friends.

On Saturday, January 15, at 10 a.m., there was a panel discussion on the subject "Service, Leadership, and Responsibility in the Professions"; the moderator was Rev. Dr. Paul T. Slinghoff, '28, then pastor of St. Mark's Evangelical and Reformed Church, Reading, and now the first full-time president of the Reading Synod of his church. The participants, also alumni, were Dr. Earl O. Dimmick, '16, superintendent of schools, Pittsburgh; Dr. Kenneth L. Benfer, '25, chief of the medical staff of York Hospital, York, Pennsylvania; Dr. Hartwell H. Fassnacht, '27, section chief of explosives research, E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, and C. James Todaro, '18, attorney in Philadelphia and former special assistant to the attorney general of the United States.

The executive and professional luncheon at noon was addressed by Harold C. McClellan, chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers, and the convocation dinner in the evening by Robert A. Vogeler, assistant vice president of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, who spent seventeen months behind the "iron curtain."

The speakers at the spring commencement exercises from 1947 to 1955 were as follows:

- 1947-Hon. James M. Duff, governor of Pennsylvania.
- 1948-Hon. Walter H. Judd, member of Congress from Minnesota.
- 1949—Dean Harry J. Carman, Columbia College of Columbia University.
- 1950—Willard L. Thorp, assistant secretary of state for economic affairs.
- 1951—E. Faye Campbell, secretary of higher education, board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.
- 1952—Charles T. Malik, minister of Lebanon to the United States, and delegate from Lebanon to the United Nations.
- 1953—Andrew W. Cordier, executive assistant to the Secretary General of the United Nations.
- 1954—John E. Smith, assistant professor of philosophy, Yale University.
- 1955-Norman Cousins, editor, The Saturday Review.

The leaders for Religious Emphasis Week for the same period were:

1947—Winburn T. Thomas, general secretary, Student Volunteer Movement (from this year on the meetings were held in March or April, so that there were none in the calendar year 1946)

- 1948—Miss Antonia H. Froendt, secretary for promotion, Federal Council of Churches.
- 1949—Harry M. Kalas, director, national teaching mission, Federal Council of Churches.
- 1950-Nels F. S. Ferré, professor of theology, Vanderbilt University.
- 1951—J. Edward Dirks, professor of philosophy, Lake Forest College.
- 1952—Julian N. Hartt, associate professor of theology, Yale Divinity School.
- 1953—Paul Washburn, pastor of First Evangelical United Brethren Church, Naperville, Illinois.
- 1954—John T. Shaffer, pastor, Evangelical United Brethren Church, Villa Park, Illinois.
- 1955—Tom Wedsworth, former minister to Evangelical United Brethren students at Ohio State University.

### Academic Developments 1946-1956

The tendency toward survey courses has manifested itself during the decade in the development of several in the Albright curriculum. The first of them was Natural Science Fundamentals, a general introduction (without laboratory work) to the natural sciences, open to all non-science majors, introduced in the fall of 1947. For the first two years it was taught by four members of the science department, each taking a half semester to his specialty. Since 1949 it has been taught by Prof. Marcus H. Green. The second is Social Science Fundamentals, first given 1951-1952, which does the same thing for sociology, political science, and economics; it is required of nearly all students, and is taught by Profs. Lewis E. Smith and Charles A. Raith. The third is History of Western Civilization, first offered in the fall of 1953 in place of the traditional European History course. Profs. C. E. Kistler and W. R. Bishop teach it, aided this year by Mrs. Charlotte Guenther Price, '39, who is teaching part time. It is also required of nearly all students.

The students had the opportunity to turn the tables on their teachers in two faculty evaluations during the decade, in the spring of 1948 and 1952. It is to the credit of all concerned that the students took the evaluations seriously and that the faculty learned a good deal from them. On Alumni Day, May 29, 1948, Dean George W. Walton was honored at the annual banquet on the occasion of his thirtieth anniversary as an Albright faculty member. He was presented with a bound volume of letters from alumni as a testimonial.

A new class attendance plan was introduced in February, 1950. The older plan of set limits for student absences was replaced by a more flexible system by which only those students who were doing poor work in class were held strictly accountable for absences. The system, now in its sixth year, is working well, and there are very few who have abused the privileges thus given them. Most students prefer to get the education for which they are paying.

Typical figures for the amount of self-help earned by Albright students over three years are as follows: in 1950-1951, 79 students earned \$11,225; in 1951-1952, 81 earned \$11,900, and in 1952-1953, 79 earned \$9,914.

At the meeting of the trustees February 4 and 5, 1953, two new cooperative programs were announced. The first was a five-year liberal arts engineering program in which a student spends his first three years at Albright and two more years at Pennsylvania State University, Bucknell University, or the University of Pennsylvania, and receives his liberal arts degree from Albright and the appropriate engineering degree from the other institution at the end of the five years. A similar five-year program in forestry with Duke University leads to the liberal arts degree from Albright and the master of forestry from Duke.

At the same time a curriculum in Christian Education was announced, designed for those who wish to serve as parish workers, pastors' secretaries, or directors of Christian Education.

In March of 1952 a group of seven educators constituting an evaluating committee from the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools visited the campus for the regular evaluation which takes place at intervals of not more than twelve years. The experience of preparing an exhaustive questionnaire for the use of this committee, of being questioned by its members, and of replying to their requests for further information, was a most valuable one. On April 30, 1953, the association notified the college that it is continued on the list of institutions accredited by this agency, the highest one of its kind in this section of the country. Another piece of good news came June 24, 1953, when the American Association of University Women notified the college that its women graduates were eligible for membership in the chapters of that organization.

Albright graduates have for many years been going in considerable numbers to graduate and professional schools, and many of them have made creditable records. This tendency has been strengthened in recent years by the graduate committee of the faculty, headed by Dr. Charles E. Kistler. The function of this committee is to bring to the students' attention the many opportunities for graduate study, and to aid them in securing scholarships. In the years 1951, 1952 and 1953 a total of 394 students were graduated; 128 of these (32.7%) entered graduate or professional schools in at least 58 different institutions, extending from the eastern seaboard to several midwest universities, and as far as the University of California.

The graduate school of Temple University has been offering courses on the Albright campus since the fall of 1951; in the current year there are six classes being conducted with a total of 100 students enrolled.

In 1954 Albright College began cooperation with Franklin and Marshall, Lebanon Valley, Muhlenberg and Ursinus Colleges, under the leadership of Temple University, in the Experimental Program in Teacher Education. This program is sponsored by the Ford Foundation; it is a five-year project, designed to encourage teachers in service to enlarge their intellectual horizons by taking certain specially designed courses in general education. Several faculty members have assisted in the preliminary planning of the courses. In the fall of 1955 Dr. Paul M. Leininger began work as an instructor in a course given at Franklin and Marshall College. Prof. LeVan P. Smith was a member of the planning committee of this program from the beginning; upon his resignation Prof. F. W. Gingrich was appointed to take his place.

The first annual faculty retreat was held September 19, 1954, two days before Freshman Orientation began; the retreat was held at Bynden Wood. In the spring of 1955 the administration announced a policy regarding sabbatical leaves, by which certain qualified members of the faculty are given a leave for one semester at full salary or two semesters at half their annual salary.

#### Financial Matters, 1946-1956

The drive for funds with which to build the Physical Education Building was publicly launched in January, 1950, though a quiet campaign had already raised \$245,000 for this purpose. At the trustee meeting February 15, 1951, it was reported that more than \$402,-000 had been pledged, bringing the total to \$647,000. There was \$100,000 to \$150,000 still to be raised, due to the rapid increase in construction costs.

President Emeritus J. W. Klein, in his capacity as office of endowments and special gifts, reported to the trustees on February 11, 1948, that the will of Samuel F. Blatt, a wealthy industrialist of Reading, had been probated. The estate was worth approximately \$3,500,-000, and the will established a permanent trust with capital assets; the income from the invested funds is divided among individual beneficiaries and six charities, including Albright College. Dr. Klein had ministered to Mr. Blatt in his last years. The trust has since 1951 contributed several thousand dollars annually to the college; the amount will increase as payments to individual beneficiaries cease.

The college was able to operate on a balanced budget every year of President Masters' tenure of office except 1951 and 1954, when deficits amounted to \$194 and \$2,784, respectively. This accomplishment was due to careful management and to the liberality of friends, who came to the rescue when deficits seemed imminent in other years.

The General Conference of the Evangelical United Brethren Church, meeting in Milwaukee in November, 1954, approved a "United Crusade," the purpose of which is to raise \$5,150,000 for the colleges and theological seminaries and for church extension, during the quadrennium 1954-1958. A half million of this has been allocated to Albright College. Since the action of general conference on this matter, the annual conferences have taken appropriate action, and there is every indication that the appeal will be successful.

The latest financial drive for Albright College in Reading and vicinity took place in February, 1955. A total of \$470,000 has been subscribed in Reading and among alurum groups from New York City to Dayton, Ohio. As a result of these encouraging developments, the college may look forward to the erection of a chapel-auditorium and an addition to the library building (the latter already begun), to increased endowment funds, and to many other improvements which have long been in prospect.

#### New Buildings and Other Improvements, 1946-1956

In the fall of 1947 the pool back of Selwyn Hall was relocated and beautified. This was the first in a series of improvements which continued throughout the decade.

As early as the fall of 1946 it was known that the federal government was willing to donate a large wooden building to the college as part of a program to provide much-needed space for educational institutions in the post-war period. The building was first located at Camp Patrick Henry in Virginia, and it was cut into sections and transported to Reading. The college administration decided to provide it with a full and permanent basement; this was finished in the summer of 1947; it is located at the northern end of the campus proper. The rest of the building was completed early in 1948. At first the structure was named the Student Union Building; it houses the bookstore and canteen, as well as showers and locker rooms in the basement. The main floor served to house chapel and assembly programs, with a seating capacity of about 500; it was also used, with its balcony, for recreational purposes and for physical education, until the present gymnasium was erected. The cost to the government was \$60.000, and the basement built by the college cost \$75,000 more; the building is 60 by 100 feet. It was covered with brick-faced siding during the summer of 1950. On April 26, 1952, it was dedicated as Krause Hall in honor of Sarah E. Krause, wife of Lewis D. Krause of Allentown, whose benefactions to the college are well known. College chapel and assembly services are still being held in this building, pending the erection of a new chapel-auditorium.

The south end of the third floor of the Administration Building was remodelled to furnish more classrooms and faculty offices by fall of 1948. In February, 1949, work was started on a one-story addition to the stackroom space of the Alumni Memorial Library; it was finished the next summer, but within the year it became evident that much more space was necessary.

The college had long been planning the construction of a men's dormitory, but this need was largely met by the purchase on July 31, 1951, of the Albright Court apartment building located at Thirteenth and Amity Streets, one block south of the college, for \$171,000. This four-story building, opened in 1931, contains 28 apartments of three. four, or five rooms each. It was remodelled to accommodate 124 men; at present there are 150 living in it. It was occupied fully for the first time in the fall of 1952, and at the same time the two houses on the campus, recently used as freshman dormitories, were given back to the Zeta Omega Epsilon and Kappa Upsilon Phi fraternities.

A special session of the trustees October 5, 1950, authorized the beginning of work on the long-awaited Physical Education Building. Soon thereafter it was decided that the swimming pool and the field house would have to be constructed later, and the main emphasis laid on the gymnasium. Ground was broken at a ceremony held November 2, 1950; the site of the new building is just north of the stadium. By June 15, 1951, the structure was 20 per cent complete, and a priority rating was obtained for the structural steel from the National Production Authority.

The cornerstone was laid on alumni homecoming day, October 20, 1951, and the building was finished and dedicated on the same occasion, October 18, 1952. The structure as then completed consists of the gymnasium proper, with a small wing to the south for athletic offices, showers, and lockers, and the minor sports wing to the north. Its extreme dimensions are 300 by 145 feet. This magnificent building cost \$780,000. As of February, 1954, there was a debt of \$180,-000 on it. Part of the proceeds of the 1955 financial drive have been earmarked to retire this debt. The gymnasium has space for 3,500 spectators at basketball games, with emergency seating for 350 more. In addition to its use for physical education it has proved valuable for commencement exercises and other activities, and for social and community events.

When the Evangelical School of Theology moved to Dayton, Ohio, to merge with Bonebrake Theological Seminary and form United Theological Seminary, the college acquired the theology building as of July 1, 1954, and renamed it Teel Hall, in honor of the late President Warren F. Teel. The dedication ceremonies were held September 21, 1954. The building is used as a women's dormitory with some classrooms on the main floor.

The latest building projects were initiated in the summer of 1955. An addition,  $26 \times 30$  feet (deep basement and first floor) was built to the north end of the Merner-Pfeiffer Hall of Science; it serves as storage space for equipment, and facilitates the demonstrations in the science lecture hall. The cost of this addition was \$15,-000, which is \$3,000 more than the cost of the original Union Seminary building in 1856.

One of the major goals of the 1955 drive was the erection of another addition to the library. At the present writing this building is partially completed, and the expectation is that it may be finished by February, 1956. This addition will provide more space for stacks, reading rooms, and offices, as well as two classrooms and a historical room. Its cost is estimated at \$125,000.

### Albright College Today

At the beginning of the centennial year 1955-1956 Albright College enrolled 713 full-time regular college students, 208 women and 505 men. There were 121 seniors, 135 juniors, 210 sophomores, 224 regular freshmen, and 23 freshmen with advanced standing. Resident students, living on the campus, numbered 327, and non-residents 386; nearly all the latter were from Reading and Berks County.

The vast majority of the students come from Pennsylvania (567), New Jersey (82), and New York (36), with nine from Maryland, six from New England, and two from Puerto Rico. Foreign students, once a rarity on the Albright campus, have come in increasing numbers since World War II. There is now one from Sierra Leone in Africa and one from Germany (several others were born or reared in Germany), and there are two each from Korea and Japan.

All but 29 of the 713 students have already chosen their vocations, at least tentatively. The largest number, 138, wish to enter business, and 36 more are looking toward accounting. Teaching, which has always been a favorite professional choice at Albright, was chosen by 95 students (45 men, 50 women). Fifty-eight are preparing for medicine, eighteen for dentistry, and eight for veterinary medicine. Eighteen women and one man are training as laboratory technicians, and 22 women are taking the college nursing course.

Forty-four men are preparing for the ministry and three women for work in Christian education. Social work was chosen by 21 women and one man, psychology by 14 men and 19 women, and personnel work by eight students. Eighteen men and four women are preparing for law school, and journalism is the choice of eight; an equal number wish to enter government service.

In the natural sciences, 30 students (one of them a woman) have chosen chemistry, ten physics, and four biology. There are 32 in home economics, 47 in engineering, two in forestry, and one in

geology. Various other choices are made by the thirteen remaining students.

The 1955 *Cue*, issued in the spring of that year, lists a great variety of student organizations and activities. There are four local social fraternities, two sororities, and one alumnae sorority. Social sciences, English, journalism, and German have honorary societies. Departmental clubs aid the work of the following departments: home economics, French, German, philosophy, biology and chemistry. Special interest groups are provided for teachers, pre-ministers, and those concerned with international relations.

The student council, Y.M. and Y.W.C.A., interfraternity council, and women's athletic association continue their important work. Dramatics, debating, and chess are well cared for, and there are organizations for non-resident men and women. The glee club and band represent the musical side of college life.

Inter-collegiate teams are maintained for men in football, basketball, baseball, track and cross country, golf, and tennis. The women have teams in basketball and hockey.

The religious life of the college is nurtured not only by the Y's and the pre-ministerial society, but by a voluntary participation in certain other activities. There are two student cell groups which meet in Sylvan Chapel, and vesper services are held Wednesday and Sunday evenings by the students in the beautiful chapel of Teel Hall; this room has a seating capacity of 75, and it is often crowded beyond capacity. This is all in addition to the required chapel services; because of the limited seating capacity of Krause Hall, the freshmen and juniors attend chapel as one group and the sophomores and seniors as the other.

In its centennial year Albright College is staffed by a faculty of 62, including 13 professors, 12 associate professors, 11 assistant professors, 13 instructors, two graduate assistants. and six part-time faculty members, in addition to the president, the president emeritus, and three professors emeritus.

The tuition charge this year is \$575 plus a college fee of \$50; the latter covers a variety of items from accident insurance to the college newspaper and yearbook, and life membership in the alumni association. The charge for board is \$350 per year, and a room costs \$170. Students who need aid may earn \$50 to \$200 in the college self-help program. Academic scholarships of \$800 for four years are available for some students in the upper fifth of their class in secondary school, and an increasing number of other scholarships are being established from time to time. A tuition rebate of \$125 to \$200 is allowed to children of clergymen and to those preparing to enter the Christian ministry.

The financial statement as of June 30, 1955, shows an endowment of 776,363.95 compared to 296,141 in 1938; scholarship funds are 131,867.50 as over against 4,896 in 1938; land, buildings, and equipment are valued at 2,849,909.99 compared with 1,382,974 in 1938. The net worth of the college in both years is 3,778,419.42against 1,037,191.

Under the leadership of President H. V. Masters and Dean G. W. Walton, the college has developed to the place where it enjoys the confidence of the church and community as never before. Some indication of the esteem in which Albright is held by its sister colleges in the state is to be found in the fact that President Masters was elected president of the Pennsylvania Association of Colleges and Universities at its meeting in Hershey, October 24, 1955. He had been secretary of the organization for some years. President Masters has been on five accrediting committees, and several members of the faculty have served in a similar capacity. Another factor in the comparatively high standing of Albright among its neighboring colleges is the fine showing made by its students in various standardized tests. We have reason further to be proud of the record made by our alumni, many of whom have achieved distinction; the difficult task of selection makes it impossible for us to list them here.

The college faces its second century, therefore, in a spirit of chastened pride. We are glad to have survived and to have made a significant contribution to the education of the church and of the nation. We are constantly aware that there is much to be achieved and that, with all our progress, we are far short of perfection. Our problem is no longer to increase the number of students and expand the curriculum, but rather to improve what we have. After the chapel-auditorium is finished, the next project will be a much-needed increase in the endowment fund.

A series of special programs and speakers for the centennial year has been planned by a committee headed by Fred E. Luckenbill, '23, and at the present writing some of it has passed into history. The opening convocation, September 20, 1955, was marked by an academic procession; there were three special speakers, Rev. Andrew D. Gramley, '94 (Central Pennsylvania College), Charles S. Kelchner, '95 (Albright Collegiate Institute), and Dr. J. W. Klein, '95 (Schuylkill Seminary).

On October 16, Dr. Masters and Dean Walton headed a delegation that journeyed to New Berlin and presented the town with a bronze marker, bearing a picture of Union Seminary and a suitable inscription, mounted on granite and placed near the site of the first building.

Alumni Homecoming, October 22, was marked by another convocation, addressed by Arthur S. Flemming, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization; the official delegates of 78 educational institutions and 17 learned societies marched with the college faculty and trustees in the most colorful academic procession ever to take place on the Albright campus.

Pearl Buck, the famous author, is scheduled to speak at a luncheon sponsored by the Women's Auxiliary of the college December 8.

The midwinter convocation on education and good teaching is planned for January 7, 1956. It will be marked by a panel discussion, a display of historical materials, and an address by Clifton Fadiman, a leading figure in American literature.

Dr. Mitford M. Mathews, editor of the Dictionary of Americanisms, has consented to speak at a special assembly March 13.

Religion-in-Life Week will be introduced with a dedicatory service in Immanuel Evangelical United Brethren Church on Sunday, March 18, 1956, at which Bishop Emeritus John S. Stamm of the denomination has tentatively agreed to preach. The special speaker for the week will be Prof. John Oliver Nelson, of the department of applied Christianity, Yale Divinity School.

Special programs are being prepared for Alumni Day, June 2, and Commencement, June 3.

# APPENDIX Summary of Athletic History Union Seminary

The records of the athletic program at Union Seminary are by no means complete. It is evident that there was no organized program of competitive athletics with other schools prior to the time when Union Seminary changed its status to that of a four-year college, nor did the administration consider it necessary to provide a director of physical education to organize campus athletic activities.

Young men, however, find ways to overcome such limitations, and the students at New Berlin provided their own physical training program. Baseball was played in the spring season in a field behind the seminary building. These contests were usually intramural in nature, although occasional games with "pick-up" teams were also played. There are pictures from this period of students in baseball attire, although only a few of the players had complete outfits, the remainder having to content themselves with whatever was available.

For exercise there were hikes and games, and one mention is made of "Indian-Clubs" used by the men to strengthen their muscles. Perhaps there were some boxing contests, for John Franklin Crowell, who attended Union Seminary at New Berlin had learned the art prior to his matriculation at Yale, according to his own written testimony.

The Central Pennsylvania Collegian in 1887 deplored the fact that the athletic program at the school had disappeared from the campus "for some years." This would indicate that a sports program existed before 1887, but no record remains of any contests with other schools.

A tennis court on the college grounds was used by students, and croquet was played by ladies and men, each group having its own "plat."

The use of bicycles was quite the run during this period, and the men prided themselves in their "wheeling skill," traveling long distances by bicycle.

During the winter season ice skating and "coasting" were popular sports in which the ladies as well as the men could participate. Sleighing parties, which were more of a social activity than recreational, were permitted when there was sufficient snow, and on one occasion, at least, such a party caused the administration a good deal of consternation when the group returned to the school at 4 a.m.

Union Seminary was renamed Central Pennsylvania College in 1887; then Central Pennsylvania College merged with Albright College at Myerstown in 1902. In 1904 the school at New Berlin was reopened through the influence of a group of citizens in the town under the direction of Principal W. D. Marburger. It took the old name of Union Seminary during these years. Both baseball and football were played at Union Seminary at this time, and in 1904 the Union Seminary football team defeated the Susquuhanna University reserves by the score of 6-0. Not many years thereafter this revived Union Seminary closed its doors.

#### Central Pennsylvania College

As has been mentioned previously, Union Seminary changed its name to Central Pennsylvania College in 1887, when the school was rechartered as a four-year college.

There are no records of any competitive games played between Central Pennsylvania College and other schools before the year 1898. The college did have both a football and a baseball team that year. A picture of the 1898 football team at Central Pennsylvania College is in the college files. There were twelve men on the team, each man dressed characteristically in turtle-necked sweater and football pants. A few of the team sported handlebar moustaches. Another picture in the possession of the college shows the sixteen-man football team of 1800. The player-coach of this team was George Washington Spotts, later a Reformed Church pastor at Telford, Pennsylvania, R. Chester Walker, '02, mentioned earlier in this history, was a player on this C.P.C. football team. The men who were familiar with this period of the school history testified that there was no schedule of football games played with other colleges. Games were arranged. however, with independent teams in the county or with high school elevens.

In 1899, the *Philalethean* of Albright College records the fact that a baseball game had been played with Central Pennsylvania College which was "easily won as Central Pennsylvania boys could not put up much resistance." Two photographs in the college files show the Central Pennsylvania baseball team of 1900. One of these pictures the boys in non-descript outfits; the other shows the team smartly dressed in uniforms with the C.P.C. initials across each proud chest. Since Dr. A. E. Gobble notes in his diary the formation of an athletic association on campus in 1900, that group was no doubt responsible for the purchase of the baseball uniforms.

It is apparent, however, that competitive sports did not gain much prestige at Central Pennsylvania College during their rather short career at New Berlin.

# Schuylkill Seminary and Schuylkill College

The early records of Schuylkill Seminary in Reading from 1881 to 1886 reveal that an athletic program was non-existent. One mention is made of a contemplated gymnastic training schedule, but there is no indication anywhere that such a program materialized. There was no available athletic field at this time, and no gymnasium; thus severe limitations prevented any organized sports.

When Schuylkill Seminary moved to Fredericksburg in 1886, the picture changed. The very first year that the school was located there arrangements were made to rent a field adjoining the seminary property, for athletic purposes. This field was used regularly for baseball.

The Fredericksburg students, however, did not engage in competitive games with other schools to any great extent. C. S. Kelchner states that no competitive football was played at Fredricksburg, nor was there a basketball team. Some tennis was played "on the green" and there were croquet "plats" for both sexes.

Students enjoyed the usual winter sports and hiking was regarded as a year 'round activity. Cycling was enjoyed by many, and there is a record of "punting contests" one fall when a group of young men purchased a football for that purpose.

The major sport was baseball, and each spring a great amount of enthusiasm was exhibited in this direction. The Keryx of 1894 contains a picture of the 1894 baseball club. C. S. Kelchner was both manager and captain of this team. Included in the lineup for 1894 were: catcher, C. S. Kelchner; pitchers, Hilbish and Walmer; shortstop, P. Strauss; first base, Marquardt; second base, W. Strauss; third base, Gerhart; leftfield, Buzzard; centerfield, Longsdorf; rightfield, Sheetz. Coach Kelchner testifies that the baseball teams at Fredericksburg played "pick up teams," some independent local clubs, high schools, or preparatory schools. There was no competition with college teams.

When the seminary relocated at Reading in 1902, Charles O. Heidler was appointed the first "physical instructor" at the school. Since there was a gymnasium at Reading, basketball began to assume importance as the major sport at Schuylkill Seminary.

Reference is made during these years to the great interest in physical culture among the students. Regular college competition was not to begin for some years in any sport, but the college men, as early as 1903, began to develop a great deal of interest in baseball, basketball, tennis, track and field activities, and football.

In 1904 Coach Heidler was assisted by John Fred Bohler, whose name is listed in the catalog of 1904-1905 as "assistant physical instructor." J. F. Bohler was also a student at the seminary. In 1905 Coach Heidler resigned and was replaced by his assistant.

J. Fred Bohler was one of four famous brothers who contributed much to the athletic prowess of Schuylkill Seminary. All played basketball with great skill, and three of the four were appointed as directors of physical education at the school, serving in succession from 1904 to June of 1913. J. F. Bohler was physical instructor from 1905 to 1908; George M. Bohler from 1908 to 1910; Roy Bohler from 1910 to 1913, and Bert Bohler was the star center of the basketball team from 1907 through 1910.

J. Fred Bohler began to develop a formidable men's basketball squad in 1904. Although the first opponents were local aggregations, the Schuylkill team won all their games in the 1904-1905 season.

A very unusual development at Schuylkill Seminary in the fall of 1905 was the organization of a girls' basketball team under the direction of coach J. Fred Bohler. While there were other girls' teams in the state, the conservative element of the Evangelical Association was disturbed at the idea of ladies "covorting about in bloomers and middle-blouses." In fact, there were many voices of protest against girls participating in sports at this time. Evidence of this fact may be found in all the newspaper reports. The sports writers were quite enthusiastic about the Schuylkill Seminary girls' basketball team, but each sports reporter seemed to feel it necessary to note that "the girls have lost nothing in modesty nor in those virtues which are a woman's chiefest charm, nor in scholarship." All the readers of such statements were not convinced. At least one player on the girls' team, the daughter of a clergyman, faced paternal disapproval but continued to play anyhow.

The girls' basketball team was organized in 1905 and proceeded to win every game that season, and there was only one close contest. Included in the list of teams they played were Ursinus College, Perkiomen Seminary, Stroudsburg Normal School and Bethlehem High School. Half of the games played were "away games"; the others were played at Reading. Local enthusiasm ran high. Attendances mounted to the 300 mark, and it became necessary to schedule the home games at the Reading Natatorium on North Fifth Street (below Walnut Street, where the present Jewish Community Center is located).

Miss Ida Louise Hatz was manager and center of this undefeated team. Miss Annette Romberger was the star forward. Miss Sara Ray was a forward. The guard positions were shared by Misses Araminta V. Schoch, Beulah Brown and Jennie M. Schneller.

In 1906 the girls' team was reorganized, Miss Cora Zeller and Miss Carrie Haws replaced the Misses Araminta Schoch and Beulah Brown that year. When this usually fine team was broken up by graduation, many years were to pass before girls' basketball was again organized on campus.

Men's basketball also flourished at Schuylkill Seminary during the regime of the Bohler brothers. J. Fred Bohler left the school in 1907 to become physical director of Pullman State College, Washington. His brother George carried on the family tradition, and the seminary claimed to be "inter-scholastic champions in East Pennsylvania for 1907." In 1908-1909 the team won 19 games and lost 2. The record for 1909-1910 was a perfect season of 17 wins and no losses. The 1910-1911 season was also excellent. With the perfect record of the year before, the seminary team ran its string of victories to 26 before losing to Bucknell by one point on January 14 of 1911.

George Bohler graduated in 1910 and was appointed physical director of the Brunswick School in Connecticut. Roy Bohler succeeded to the position vacated by his brother George. This was the last year for Bert Bohler to play star center on the basketball team. The record for 1910-1911 was 13 wins against 4 defeats. In 1911-1912, the team of F. Howard, Dorward, R. Bohler, Matten, Chisholm, Blatt and Fischer won 11 out of 14 games. The 1912-1913 quintet won 15 out of 18 games. This season brought to an end the Bohler regime and one of the most successful decades in basketball history at the school in Reading.

During these years football was played sporadically, but not on a league basis. Baseball was the spring sport, but no attempt was made to play an inter-collegiate schedule. Tennis, soccer and track and field sports were on an intramural basis.

Robert Pawling was elected director of physical culture at Schuylkill Seminary in 1913. Under his tutelage the basketball record remained good, but did not equal the success of the years when the Bohlers were in charge of that sport. The baseball team of 1913 played local clubs and acquitted themselves well. Football began again in 1914. At first the football team elected to play only local teams, and did well.

The 1915-1916 football team, featuring "Bottles" Kingsley as star halfback won 3 and lost 3. The defeat of the Albright College Reserves by a score of 53 to 0 climaxed the season's record.

During the war years, 1917 to 1919, athletics played a minor role at the seminary. In 1918 Harry Schnable served as director of physical education. In 1919 Robert Pawling returned to serve as coach and athletic director. A six-game football schedule was played against high school and reserve teams. Baseball and track were also featured this year.

Daniel R. Harper, B.A., took over the coaching responsibilities in 1920, and basketball again assumed major importance. That year the basketball team, against second-class teams, won 8 and lost 6. The baseball squad won 2 and lost 2. In 1921-1922 the football team, captained by George Bollman, and manned by Charles Urban, "Runt" Runyeon, I. J. Bobst, H. W. Butt and others, won 5 games and lost 3. This schedule included preparatory schools, high school teams and college reserve squads. A thirteen-game baseball schedule was played and the basketball team won 11 out of 18 games.

In 1922-1923 a girls' basketball team was organized and a men's tennis team also. The baseball and football teams had a poor season.

The year 1923-1924 brought Robert Pawling back to coach what were now to be the Schuylkill College athletic teams. C. S. Kelchner was appointed this year as athletic advisor, and the recently purchased Circus Maximus was used as the new athletic field. Football was played against local teams and the alumni but was dropped in order to develop a good basketball team. The basketball squad won 10 out of 13 games that year and the baseball team was rather poor.

For three years the girls' basketball team made a good record. E. Lunden was captain of this squad, and G. Brinker was manager. The team consisted of L. McFetridge, L. Weiler, D. Hartranft, F. Schuler, F. Sherman, G. Yocum and E. Lunden. Miss Ruth Shaffer served as coach of this team for one year and was succeeded by Sylvia Lomneth, who both coached and played on the team.

The 1923-1924 year featured Ray and Earl Loose in basketball and tennis. H. W. Butt was the captain of the basketball team which had a fine year, winning 10 out of 12 games. This was a good record because the schedule was played against small college teams. In this year the Alumni Athletic Association was also established at Schuylkill College to promote and aid the program.

The sports program for 1924-1925 was somewhat weak. Since Schuylkill was now a four-year college there was agitation by alumni and local citizens for the development of a strong athletic program. Toward this end Alvin F. Julian was elected football coach on April 1, 1925. He had starred at Bucknell and enjoyed an enviable reputation as an athlete. It was his job to provide a good football team for the opening game on October 10, 1925, when the new stadium, complete with concrete stands, was to be dedicated. The opponent for this game was to be Temple University. Coach Pawling was to remain as basketball mentor and director of physical education. Leroy Dippery, who had been serving as trainer, was also to remain.

Coach Julian combed the coal regions and all other likely places to get material for his football team, and built a good team with surprising speed. Schuylkill College lost the October 10 game to Temple University by a 3-0 score, but on Thanksgiving Day of the same season beat Temple by a 16-6 score.

There followed at Schuylkill College a major emphasis on football, and Coach Julian, who was to succeed Pawling as head coach, brought some great stars to the school. Such names as Tom Boyle, who in 1928 kicked the field goal which gave Schuylkill College the victory over undefeated Temple University by a 10-7 score, 'Mose' Barkman, Jimmy Snyder, Mike Kostos, Frank White, Harvey Mac-Donald, Petrolonus, and many others appeared in the line up. Under Julian's guidance the team not only played schools out of its class, but won the majority of the games played.

The Reading citizens responded to Coach Julian's showmanship with excellent attendances. Crowds thronged the stadium, as many as 7,000 persons coming to witness some of the contests.

There were problems, also, connected with this development. Coach Julian was interested in winning games, and not in academics. The college could not afford to build an athletic program at the cost of educational standards, nor at the risk of losing the good will of neighboring institutions. This was a period when large universities and colleges were promoting football by all sorts of devious practices. Schuylkill College could not build her future on questionable practices, despite the desire of football fans for victories.

The best basketball record during this period was that of 1925-1926, when under Coach Pawling's leadership Schuylkill College played a full college schedule, winning 10 and losing 6. Thereafter basketball and baseball records were fair or poor. The emphasis on football made it difficult for the other sports programs on the campus to achieve recognition.

A strong sense of rivalry developed during Coach Julian's term of service between Schuylkill, Albright and Lebanon Valley Colleges, frequently called the "Little Three" in the student publications. For Schuylkill College to defeat both these traditional rivals insured them a successful season.

Mrs. Eva Mosser was appointed director of physical education for girls at Schuylkill College in 1928. That year a girls' basketball team was organized, coached by Mrs. Mosser. The team captain was Anna Heere (now Mrs. Anna Heere Smith) and the team manager was Mary Buch. This team won six games and lost seven.

Mrs. Mosser has remained at the college as director of physical education for the college women to the present day. Under her guidance intramural and inter-collegiate competition have both been developed for Albright College women to a greater degree than had ever been true in the past. Mrs. Eva Mosser has been coach of field hockey, basketball, softball and tennis, and has directed the entire program of physical education for women at the college.

To the time when Albright and Schuylkill Colleges merged in 1928, football remained the major sport at the Reading institution.

#### Albright College, Myerstown

When school life began at Albright Collegiate Institute in Myerstown in 1895, athletics played a minor role. The *Philalethean* for 1894 noted that "the football season is past" and that "lawn tennis will resume in the spring."

When spring came in 1895, C. S. Kelchner, a student at the time, organized, coached and played on a baseball team. Several games were played that spring, one with Lebanon High School (won by A.C.I.) and one with the "Annville College Team." The latter game was not completed for the Annville team disputed an umpire's decision and left the field in anger.

From the very first year at Myerstown the men of the institute displayed a great interest in athletics. By 1896 a gymnasium had been rented and was used to advantage. Outdoor exercise was quite popular. Gym work, skating, wheeling and hiking were all regarded as valuable in "the building of good health."

In October of 1896 a football team was organized by Prof. Willis S. Rothermel, which played some games with local teams. The members of this team were: left end, Smoyer; left tackle, Houck; left guard, Henry; center, Thomas; right guard, Josephs; right tackle, Mountain; right end, Somers; left halfback, Rothermel; quarterback, Mohn; right halfback, Hartzler; fullback, Albert. One game played by this team ended in a tie, but a report noted that it was "practically a victory."

Boxing was in vogue the spring of 1897. A baseball team was organized also, this time without the service of C. S. Kelchner, and confident editor of the *Philalethean* reported that "A.C.I. holds the championship of the county without any question." This year a football team was once more organized under Rothermel's leadership. They played against the Lebanon Athletic Association with only ten men because Houck, the left tackle, broke a bone in his right hand. The athletic association, organized this year on campus, was reported to be in debt, despite the fact that each member of the association paid a fifty-cent fee for a year's membership.

It was in 1898 that Charles S. Kelchner was appointed professor of languages and athletic director at Albright College. "Pop" Kelchner retained his position as coach of all athletic teams over a longer period of time than any other individual in the hundred years of Albright College history. The attitude of Coach Kelchner toward athletics was rooted in a fundamental Christian concern for persons and a desire to build character in men rather than to concentrate merely on the winning of games. Through all the years he was a source of real inspiration to the teams he built, reflecting a constant optimism even in the face of inevitable defeat. He desired only that his men play the best they could at every moment. He has never lost his interest in athletics, and his life has been dedicated to the building of sound bodies and strong minds as a Christian vocation. Coach Kelchner could not only coach a team but could teach a class or lead in Bible study with equal skill. His understanding of and dedication to the Christian church made him an especially valuable addition to the Albright College faculty.

When C. S. Kelchner took over his duties as a coach, football had been suspended by faculty and trustee board action, and also by student vote. In consequence, he concentrated on baseball. Baseball was his first love in the field of athletics, and "Pop" not only coached the team, but played in the games, served as manager and as groundkeeper as well. Every spare moment he would garner some volunteers and set to work improving the baseball field. The coach played practically any position, but preferred to catch. His batting average for 1899-1900 was .519 the highest average on the team.

Basketball was begun on an inter-collegiate basis in 1900-1901. Practice was held at the Keystone Hall (a former fire hall) on Railroad Street, the second story being rented for that purpose three nights a week. When the floor proved too weak to stand that kind of punishment, the threshing floor at Ebling's farm, one mile west of town, was rented for basketball, the spectators being seated in the hay mow. Of course it was necessary to guarantee that no smoking would be permitted. The first basketball game took place on January 26, 1901, with the Reading Y.M.C.A. Albright lost by a 20 to 9 score. In fact, all the games were lost that year, but the team never gave up hope.

In 1901-1902 intercollegiate basketball competition began with such teams as the Carlisle Indians, Susequehanna University, Ursinus, Bucknell, Lafayette and Franklin and Marshall College. The scores were sometimes frightfully one-sided, but "Pop" Kelchner was interested in teaching the boys to be game in the face of defeat and encouraged them despite their losses. Football began again in 1903, this time with an arranged schedule. Schaeffer was captain of both football and baseball that year and an inter-collegiate schedule was arranged. Again the coach played along with his boys and took quite a beating when they played against teams far superior in numbers and weight. As early as 1904 Albright played against Lehigh University (losing by a score of 37 to 0) but the coach called it a "moral victory" anyhow. An interesting note in the *Albright Bulletin* for 1904 states that Albright traveled to Reading ostensibly to play Schuylkill Seminary, but since nine of the eleven men had no connection with that seminary, the notice in the paper read "Albright versus Reading." When Albright lost to Schuylkill Seminary in basketball the same year, however, the comment was merely that there was "too much Bohler."

Albright's basketball record was poor, but the college enjoyed a good baseball reputation. In 1897 it won 7 and lost none; 1898, won 6 and lost 2; 1899, won 9 and lost 6; 1900, won 7 and lost 5; 1901, won 5 and lost 6. Several times thereafter Albright almost achieved a perfect season.

The teams "Pop" Kelchner signed up for Albright to play in football would have made stronger colleges quail. In addition to Bucknell, Lafayette and Lehigh, Albright played against Yale University and the Carlisle Indians during the years when both of those teams enjoyed a formidable reputation.

Among the fine players turned out by "Pop" Kelchner at Myerstown was Harry (Haps) Benfer, who later served as successor to C. S. Kelchner at Albright and subsequently taught and coached at Muhlenberg College, where he now serves as Dean of Admissions.

It is not possible to relate all the subsequent history of athletics at Myerstown, but a brief listing of the football records and coaches from 1912 to 1928 follows:

Year	Coach	Won	Lost	Tied
1912	Charles S. Kelchner	200	7	0
1913	Charles S. Kelchner	C2	5	2
1914	Charles S. Kelchner	<u> </u>	3	I
1915	Charles S. Kelchner	10 <sup>119</sup> 2	7	0
1916	Charles S. Kelchner	P O	7	0
1917	Charles S. Kelchner	0	7	I
1918	Charles S. Kelchner	2	5	I

1919	Harry A. Benfer	I	6	0
1920	Harry A. Benfer	4	I	I
1921	Harry A. Benfer	4	3	0
1922	Harry A. Benfer	6	3	0
1923	Harry A. Benfer	2	6	0
1924	Harry A. Benfer	3	6	0
1925	James Bond, Jr.	2	6	0
1926	Harry D. Weller	6	3	0
1927	Harry D. Weller	3	4	I
1928	John S. Smith	I	7	0

### Greater Albright College, Reading

Albright and Schuylkill Colleges merged in 1928 but the actual physical union did not take place until 1929. In the fall of 1929 Alvin (Doggie) Julian took charge of the athletic program of the merged school, and began to establish records of Albright in football. In 1929 the team won 7 games and lost two, and in 1930 won 7, lost one and tied one. These games were played against stiff college competition. Coach Julian's emphasis was upon speed, and he strove to get his men to play to the hilt every second of every game. Stories still circulate on campus of how "Doggie" Julian had his men run laps between halves if they played sluggish ball during the first two periods.

From 1929 on, a full collegiate sports program was sponsored at Albright College, and good records were established in all fields. Frank White was elected athletic director and coach in 1931, replacing Coach Julian. Under Coach White the football record for 1931 was five wins and four losses, and in 1932 seven victories against two losses.

John S. Smith was again appointed head coach and director of physical education for the 1933-1934 season. That year Albright won two football victories, lost five games and tied one.

Jay Martin Kelchner, C. S. Kelchner's brother, who had once taught commercial courses at Albright College, Myerstown, was elected coach in 1934. Coach Kelchner piloted the team through a football season of two victories, seven defeats and one tie. While J. M. Kelchner did not have a very successful season he scouted everywhere for players and managed to garner some of the finest potential football material that Albright ever had at one time. An All-American guard, from the University of Minnesota, Clarence (Biggie) Munn came to Albright as football coach and athletic director in 1935. The fortunate combination of splendid football players and a very excellent coach brought Albright to new heights of glory on the football field. In 1935 Albright won 7 games and lost one against such teams as Georgetown University, Lafayette College and a (hitherto) undefeated Franklin and Marshall College team. In 1936 the team won six games, lost one and tied one.

Among the exceptional football players at Albright in this period were men like "Dick" Riffle, who received All-American honorable mention for three consecutive years and was elected to a place on the Little All-American team, Leo Disend, "Woody" Powell, Ed Cammarota, "Tony" Troisi, Bill Riffle, Al Oslislo, Bill McClintock, Claude Felty, Paul McCormack, "Red" Woods and others.

In 1937 "Biggie" Munn left Albright for greater paths of glory, and William H. (Lone Star) Dietz took over the coaching responsibilities. That year Albright won seven games, lost none, and missed a perfect season because of a tie with Western Maryland University.

Coach Dietz remained at Albright until 1942, building some excellent teams during that time.

David A. Strong was football coach for the 1946 season; then LeVan P. Smith, the dean of men, was also appointed to be football and baseball coach for the next two years.

In 1949 Edward Gulian, a former Gettysburg College athlete, was elected director of physical education at Albright, which position he maintained until his resignation in 1955. Coach Gulian was competent in many sports, and coached in football, basketball, and baseball.

The centennial year 1955-1956 brought changes to the athletic department of the college. John A. Potsklan, a graduate of Penn State in 1949, was elevated from his position as assistant coach to head football and baseball coach this year. W. G. Renken joined the faculty as the new head of the physical education department in 1955. He will serve as basketball coach, and assist in coaching the football team.

Returning to the Albright football scene this academic year, also, is F. Richard Riffle of football fame. His particular responsibility is the coaching of the backfield men on the football team. Basketball assumed new importance at Albright College during the period when Coach Neal O. Harris was responsible for the training of some of the best basketball teams in Albright's history. Coach Harris came to the college in 1938 and remained until he was called to train the official Egyptian Olympic basketball team in 1947. He went with that team to the Olympic games at London in 1948, returning to Albright in the fall of 1949. William Horine was basketball coach during Coach Harris' absence. Neal O. Harris resigned his position in 1949.

During Coach Harris' regime the Albright teams played some of the best teams in the country, and proved to be worthy opponents. Two basketball "greats" developed during this period were "Dick" Shollenberger and "Eddie" Anlian.

The emphasis in athletics in recent years has been broadened in at least two ways. First, track and field competition, tennis and basketball have improved in status, giving opportunity for more students to enter into atheltic contests. Second, the major concern has not been the winning of games, but rather playing the game well and giving first consideration to the development of athletes as persons, rather than mere machines.

Much credit for this development is due to the efforts of Eugene L. Shirk, faculty manager of athletics since 1945. Shirk has had extensive coaching experience. At Albright he has not only guided the fortunes of all the teams, but has enjoyed much success in coaching excellent cross country and track teams. As president of the Middle Atlantic Track and Field Association, "Gene" Shirk will be privileged to witness the championship meet of that association on his home grounds, for that group chose to schedule the meet for May 11 and 12, 1956, at the Albright Stadium, to honor the hundredth anniversary of the college.

The past decade has seen great improvements in accommodations for the athletic program at Albright. A new baseball diamond and athletic field has been fully equipped and named "Kelchner Field" to honor C. S. Kelchner, the man who contributed so much to the development of physical education at Albright College. In 1952 a modern new gymnasium was used for the first time. It was built and fully equipped at a cost of more than three quarters of a million dollars, subscribed by alumni and loyal friends of the college in the city of Reading. A football practice field was purchased between 11th and 12th Streets on Exeter Street, including half a city block.

Six excellent clay tennis courts have been built, and the track widened to meet the requirements for the Middle Atlantic Track and Field Association competition.

Not only has the athletic program at Albright been broadened, but intramural competition in soft-ball, basketball, touch-football and other sports has made it possible for many students to participate in contests of skill, thus providing them healthful exercise and genuine recreation.

The present athletic staff at Albright includes the following personnel:

Faculty Manager of Athletics: Head Football Coach: Assistant Football Coaches: Trainer: Equipment Manager: Team Physicians:

Director of Public Relations: Basketball Coach: Baseball Coach: Assistant Basketball Coach: Track Coach: Cross Country Coach: Golf Coach Tennis Coach: Director of Sports Publicity:

ics: Eugene L. Shirk John A. Potsklan W. G. Renken, F. R. Riffle William M. Beyerle Joseph Rouse Drs. Joseph Gable and Glenn A. Deibert Samuel B. Shirk W. G. Renken John A. Potsklan Howard "Hops" Guldin Eugene L. Shirk Eugene L. Shirk Paul Matten W. G. Renken Paul Lukas

