Views
of Franklin and Marshall College.

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Franklin and Marshall College.

The life of two older colleges is merged in the history of this institution, which has thus become the channel in which two converging lines of educational effort flow with increasing volume.

**Franklin College.** In the year 1787 there was established in the city of Lancaster a college that was intended to mediate higher learning and liberal culture to the people of the interior of the State, as the University of Pennsylvania did to those of Philadelphia and its vicinity. It was called Franklin College, in honor of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, who was one of its projectors and liberal patrons. The importance of this institution as a factor in the educational history of Pennsylvania is evident from the fact that it had among its first trustees men like the Hons. Thomas Mifflin, Thomas McKean, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Benjamin Rush, and the Rev. Drs. J. H. C. Helmuth, Caspar Weiberg, Henry E. Muhlenberg and William Hendel, and in its Faculty such men as Drs. Muhlenberg, Hendel, Melsheimer and Ross.

**Marshall College.** In 1836 the Reformed Church, prompted by the consciousness of its own needs as these had become painfully apparent in those who aspired to professional life, especially since the establishment of a Theological Seminary and the advent in America of the Rev. Dr. Frederick Augustus Rauch as professor in said institution, established at Mercersburg a college which was named Marshall College in honor of the distinguished Chief Justice of the United States. It was the good fortune of this institution to have at its head and in its Faculty men who were not only profound Christian scholars and enthusiastic teachers, but also men of the highest culture and the most liberal educational ideas; and the names of Rauch, Nevin, and Schaff, of Budd, Green, Porter and Appel, have become classic in the history of education in the Reformed Church.
In course of time, however, it became apparent that neither of these institutions was accomplishing, in full measure, the purpose for which it had been established, or could, under existing circumstances, permanently accomplish it. Accordingly the friends of both were looking for means to enlarge their scope of work. It is significant that at the very time when Marshall College was considering the propriety of making an overture to Franklin College, the latter, and its friends in Lancaster, were looking towards Marshall College and the splendid record which it had made, with the expectation, that, if a union could be effected, an auspicious future would open before the new college.

Franklin and Marshall College. In 1852 the two older colleges were united under a new charter, and Marshall College was removed to Lancaster in the spring of 1853 to carry the union into effect. The new college is thus the representative of that broad and liberal spirit which lay at the foundation of Franklin College, as well as of the profound and enlightened philosophy of Christian culture which was the special heritage of Marshall College.

The Scope and Purpose of the College. The college claims to foster three things: THOROUGH SCHOLARSHIP, A BROAD LIBERAL CULTURE, AND THE FORMATION OF CHRISTIAN CHARACTER. The course of study is arranged, accordingly, so as to include everything that is essential to the making of the cultivated gentleman, as well as the training and discipline of all the powers of the mind in the investigation and mastery of the different departments of knowledge. Provision is made for the following departments: Philosophy, including Mental and Moral Science and Æsthetics; Social Science and Political Economy; English Language and Literature; Ancient Languages (Latin and Greek, in separate departments); Mathematics, Physics and Astronomy; History and Archaeology; German and French; The Natural Sciences, Zoology, Botany, Chemistry and Geology.

Recent Additions and Improvements. While the college is true to the ancient landmarks, it also aims to keep pace with the advance of scientific discovery and educational progress. Among the improvements added in recent years some of the most prominent are: THE DANIEL SCHOLL OBSERVATORY, founded by Mrs. James M. Hood, of Frederick, Md., which contains an eleven-inch Clark-Repsold Equatorial, and is, for its size, one of the best equipped astronomical observatories in the country; the GARBER HERBARIUM, containing the fine collection of plants of the late Dr. A. P. Garber; the extensive classified COLLECTION OF SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY of the Linæan Society; the enlarged LIBRARY AND READING ROOM; the new LABORATORIES with a full complement of Chemical, Physical and Biological apparatus; the new GYMNASIUM with all the necessary appliances for physical training.
DIAGNOSTHIAN HALL.
GYMNASium—INTERIOR.
CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
FOOT BALL TEAM.