Views of
Franklin and Marshall College
Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

1906

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FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE.

Two older Colleges were united under a new charter in 1852 to form this institution which began its work at Lancaster in 1853.

Franklin College, named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, one of the founders, was established at Lancaster in 1787. Its first board of trustees included three signers of the Declaration of Independence. Of its faculty Dr. Benjamin Rush said: "A cluster of more learned or better qualified masters, I believe, have never met in any university." It included Drs. Muhlenberg, the botanist, Melsheimer, "the father of American Entomology," and Ross, author of a Latin and a Greek grammar, and "one of the foremost classical scholars in America."

Marshall College was established at Mercersburg, Pa., in 1836, by the Reformed Church, to meet her educational needs. The College was named in honor of John Marshall, the distinguished Chief Justice of the United States. Among the early professors were Rauch, Nevin and Schaff—men of liberal educational ideas, of profound Christian scholarship, and of the highest culture. These men, like Apple, Higbee, Gerhart and others who followed them, were not only profound thinkers, but also talented and enthusiastic teachers.
Franklin and Marshall College, in which the life of the two older Colleges is merged, has, therefore, a rich heritage. Its present life and work represent the broad liberal spirit which lay at the foundation of Franklin College, as well as the profound philosophy and the Christian culture which characterized Marshall College. Resting on this basis, the work of the College is continually developed and carried on in broad sympathy with the genuine needs of the present day. The institution aims to do the legitimate work of a first-class "smaller college." Its purpose is to give the thorough liberal education, which is the best preparation for professional training, for technical study, and for the duties of life. The two courses—classical, leading to the degree A. B., and Latin Scientific, to Ph.B.,—include a core of required studies which are considered essential to a liberal education, and a body of optional studies from which the student selects such branches as may best suit his needs as determined by his tastes or by the professional or technical line of work to which he may be looking forward.

The equipment and environment of the College are in a measure set forth in the following pages.
INTERIOR OF GOETHEAN HALL.
PLATE XIII.

GENERAL BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.
PLATE XXI.

LOOKING FROM COLLEGE DOWN JAMES STREET.
NORTHWESTERN SECTION OF LANCASTER FROM COLLEGE TOWER.
"WHEATLAND," THE HOME OF JAMES BUCHANAN.
PLATE XXX.

THE HISTORIC WITMER'S BRIDGE.
NOTES ON THE VIEWS.

Plate i. Franklin College for many years occupied a building on North Queen street near James, which is still standing. It was erected by the Government during the Revolution as an arsenal, and was commonly known as "the storehouse."

Plate ii. This plate shows the Seminary tower on the right, and the towers of Recitation Hall and the College Library in the distance. The College is located along the northwestern edge of the city on elevated ground overlooking the country for many miles in every direction. The campus, largely covered with trees, fronts about one-third of a mile along College avenue. Belt line cars pass the main entrance to the campus every ten minutes, passing both railroad stations and connecting with all the city and suburban lines at Penn Square.

Plate iii. This was the first building (erected 1855) on the new College grounds chosen when the two older colleges were united at Lancaster. It is a substantial building, in good condition, and the center of college sentiment and tradition for the older alumni. It contains seven lecture rooms, the Y. M. C. A. room, and in the rear the College Chapel.

Plate iv. A prayer service is held in the College Chapel every morning before recitations. The College community constitutes a regularly organized congregation (St. Stephen's Church) which worships in this chapel every Sunday morning.

Plate v. The two literary society halls are owned and used by the students who are members of these societies. The present buildings were erected in 1856–7. They were used as hospitals for a short time during the civil war. The two societies came to Lancaster with Marshall College from Mercersburg, where they were founded June 8, 1835, by the division of what was originally known as the debating society, and for some time before the division as the Diagnothean society.

Plate vi. The literary society halls each contain an assembly room on the second floor, and a library and a social room on the first floor. Of these properties Mr. S. H. Ranck writes as follows: "With their handsomely frescoed halls, their libraries, and the furniture and fittings, each society is the owner of property worth about $20,000. The two libraries alone contain over 15,000 well selected books. Excepting the literary societies of Princeton alone, I believe these are the most valuable college literary society property in the world."
Plate vii. In this room, and in a similar one in the Diagnothean Hall literary exercises are held every Friday night. The regular exercises consist of essays, declamations, orations and debates. Contests of various kinds are frequently held between members of the same society, and also between the two societies. Faithful work is done here by the students, as is evidenced by the fact that they have won seven out of ten debates with other colleges, and numerous honors in intercollegiate oratorical contests in the last few years. These literary societies are recognized and encouraged as an important factor in the literary training of the students.

Plate viii. The Watts de Peyster Library was erected in 1897-98 at a cost of about $36,000. It is the gift of John Watts de Peyster, L.L. D., of Tivoli, New York, whose name will always be held in grateful remembrance. This is a beautiful commodious building, intended to accommodate about 75,000 volumes. It contains at present about 25,000 volumes which, together with the libraries of the literary societies, make about 43,000 volumes accessible for the use of the students.

Plate ix. Certain alcoves in the library are cared for either by endowment or by the annual payment of the income of the following amounts:

Hon. W. U. Hensel, Lancaster, Pa., $2,000 for American Literature.
Mr. Paul Heine, Lancaster, Pa., $1,000 for German Language and Literature.
Mr. Walter C. Hager, Lancaster, Pa., $1,000 for Fine Arts.
Mr. Chas. F. Rengier, Lancaster, Pa., $1,000 for miscellaneous books.
Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Buchheit, Sykesville, Pa., $1,000 for Mental Science.

Moral Philosophy, English Literature, Latin Literature, Mathematics, Natural Science, Economics, Pedagogy and Philology, are a few of the departments which it is hoped may be chosen by other friends of the College for such endowments.

Plate x. In this entrance, set into the wall on the left, is a tablet of conglomerate marble from General de Peyster's home on the Hudson, bearing the following inscription: "This Library is erected as a memorial of John Watts, vir acuanimitatis, and of Frederick de Peyster, vir auctoritatis, by a grandson and son, who, bearing both names, seeks to continue in their honor the good they did and taught him."
Plate xi. This statue of Abraham de Peyster, of heroic size, was first erected in 1895, in Bowling Green New York, opposite General de Peyster's ancestral home. It was presented to the College and placed on the campus when the Library building was erected. Abraham de Peyster (1651-1728) was prominent in our colonial history. He was the great-great-great-grandfather of General de Peyster, who erected this statue, and the Library building.

Plate xii. The Science Building was erected in 1900-01, at a total cost, with equipment, of about $75,000. Few buildings in the country are better adapted and equipped for the purposes for which this is intended. It contains the Milton S. Hershey Chemical Laboratories, the B. Wolff, Jr., Biological Laboratories, the Physical Laboratories, the Chas. F. Rengier Geological Equipment, the Museum, with a number of valuable collections, lecture rooms for the various departments, professors' studies, a reception room, and the president's offices.

Plate xiii. This plate shows the General Biological Laboratory. The other laboratories in the Biological Department are Physiology, Histology, Embryology and Bacteriology. They are supplied with excellent microscopes and instruments for every student, and fully provided with the best modern equipment. These laboratories, together with the anatomical room, furnish unusual facilities for students who are looking forward to the study of medicine. The Biological Laboratories have been equipped and are maintained by the family of B. Wolff, Jr., who was for many years an active trustee of the College. They are named in his honor, and constitute a noble monument to his memory.

The Physical Laboratories are supplied with the necessary apparatus for the general demonstration and investigation of the laws of physics. Recently a finely equipped laboratory of applied electricity has been added. The Milton S. Hershey Chemical Laboratories include a fully equipped General Laboratory, Analytical Laboratories, a Private Laboratory, an Assay Room, a Balance Room, etc.,—everything required in a fully equipped chemical department.

Plate xiv. The Science Building contains three of these lecture rooms, each large enough to seat from 50 to 80 students. The lecturer's table is fitted with gas and water for minor demonstrations in connection with the lectures.

Plate xv. The department of Physical Instruction and Athletics was established in 1891, when the gymnasium was erected, and Dr. Wm. Mann Irvine became the first Physical Director. In addition to the regular equipment, the gymnasium contains a bowling alley, furnished by Mr. H. S. Williamson, a patron of college athletics, who also maintains the athletic field, which is known as Williamson field.
Plate xvi. The Daniel Scholl Observatory, erected in 1884, is the gift of Mrs. James M. Hood. She also provided the equipment and gave an endowment of $10,000 for its maintenance.

The principal instrument is the 11-inch Clark-Repsold Equatorial with micrometer. The Observatory is also provided with a 3-inch transit instrument by Ertel & Son, a Fauth Chronograph, a Seth Thomas Precision Clock and a Chronometer, together with a set of Meteorological Instruments. It also contains a Universal Instrument, with 10-inch circles, reading to single seconds, a student's telescope, a sextant and other instruments available for studying problems of time, longitude, latitude and azimuth.

Plate xvii. The Academy Building was erected in 1872-73 at a cost of about $20,000 for the Preparatory School. For some years this building has been much too small to accommodate the growing school. In recent years the Academy has prepared about one-half of the boys who entered the Freshman Class of the College, besides entering boys to some twenty other colleges, mostly for the technical courses which are not offered at Franklin and Marshall.

A new $75,000 building is about to be erected. The old building will be used to accommodate the students who cannot find room in the new one. It is expected that within a year after the new building is opened both will be filled.

Plate xviii. Harbaugh Hall is no longer in existence, but it is included here because it will recall interesting memories to many an alumnus who lived in it as a student. It was erected in 1871 at a cost of about $15,000, and was used as a dormitory. The appointments were unsatisfactory to the students. They frequently objected to living in it, so that it became a source of constant annoyance to the College management. It was a failure as a financial investment. For these reasons it was removed to furnish a favorable site for the new Science Building.

Plate xix. The students live in the city, near the College, securing rooms as individuals in private houses, or renting whole houses as clubs or fraternities. Three of the houses shown in this plate are wholly occupied by students. Most of the boarding students live within from three to eight minutes' walk of the College. The students are comfortable and happy under the present arrangement, but a good dormitory would add a desirable feature to college life and prove of great value to the institution.

Plate xx. This plate represents the homes of Dr. Dubbs and Dr. Kieffer, on College Avenue, opposite the campus. Most of the professors live near the College, practically among the student body.
Plate xxviii. James Buchanan, the fifteenth President of the United States, was the first President of the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, serving from 1853 to 1865. He was active in the affairs of Franklin College before the union, and also a supporter of Marshall College. His birthplace was near Mercersburg. His home, "Wheatland," with its beautiful grounds, about a mile from the College, is frequently visited by the students at present, as was his birthplace, "Stony Batter," by the Marshall students at Mercersburg.

Plate xxix. Lancaster county is the home of the early German Sectarians. In the year in which George Washington was born a number of First Day German Baptists established a monastic society of Sisters and Brothers at Ephrata. This plate shows the "Brother House." A "Sister House," is still standing near by. These buildings were used as hospitals in the Revolution. This community had a paper mill, a type foundry and printing presses, and was the first in the country to print with both German and English type. Many things, illustrative of the life and wonderful work of the Brothers and Sisters are preserved in these old buildings. The place is now known as "The Kloster." It is interesting for a class to secure a car, go to the Kloster with Dr. Dubbs, and hear him lecture in the Saal of the Sisterhouse, by permission, on the early history of this now extinct communistic settlement.

Plate xxx. This beautiful, old bridge crosses the Conestoga at the end of East King street. It was built by A. Witmer and his wife in 1799.

Plate xxxi. This is one of many beautiful spots along the Conestoga, near the city. There are beautiful walks into the country in almost every direction.

Plate xxxii. Indian Hill, Media Hill, What Glen, and a number of other places along the Conestoga are much frequented by students in botanizing. On longer trips, the Susquehanna river is frequently visited. The most beautiful scenery along the whole course of this river, including such places as Wild Cat, Accomac, Chiques, York Furnace, Tucquan Glen, and Kevinski Glen, is within easy reach of Lancaster by electric road. For purely natural beauty this part of the Susquehanna is probably unsurpassed by any river scenery in the eastern part of the United States.
NEEDS.

Additional Endowment. The income from students' fees and the interest from invested funds are not sufficient to meet the annual expenses of the College. For this reason the endowment needs to be immediately enlarged and continually increased as the College grows. It is especially important that more professorships be endowed.

Library Funds. More money is needed for the purchase of books from year to year. A sum, ranging from $1,000 to $2,000, according to the department, will endow an alcove in the Library. The alcove may be named as a memorial for any person the donor may choose.

A College Dormitory. A good College dormitory would add a most desirable feature to college life. It would advance the general welfare of the student body, and in many ways aid materially in the building up of the College.

A Chapel. The College Chapel will soon be inadequate for the Sunday service. A separate church or chapel is therefore needed, sufficiently large to meet the wants of the College and Seminary community at the regular Sunday service, and to accommodate a large audience at Commencement or on special occasions. Such a chapel would be a beautiful memorial, as it would help to mould the minds and hearts of thousands of men who will be students of the College in future years.

A growing institution will always need larger means to carry on its work. The College should, therefore, be the constant recipient of donations and bequests from generous friends and supporters whom God has blessed and prospered. For this purpose the following form of bequest is appended.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa., the sum of .............................................................. dollars, to be used for said College as the Trustees shall deem best-