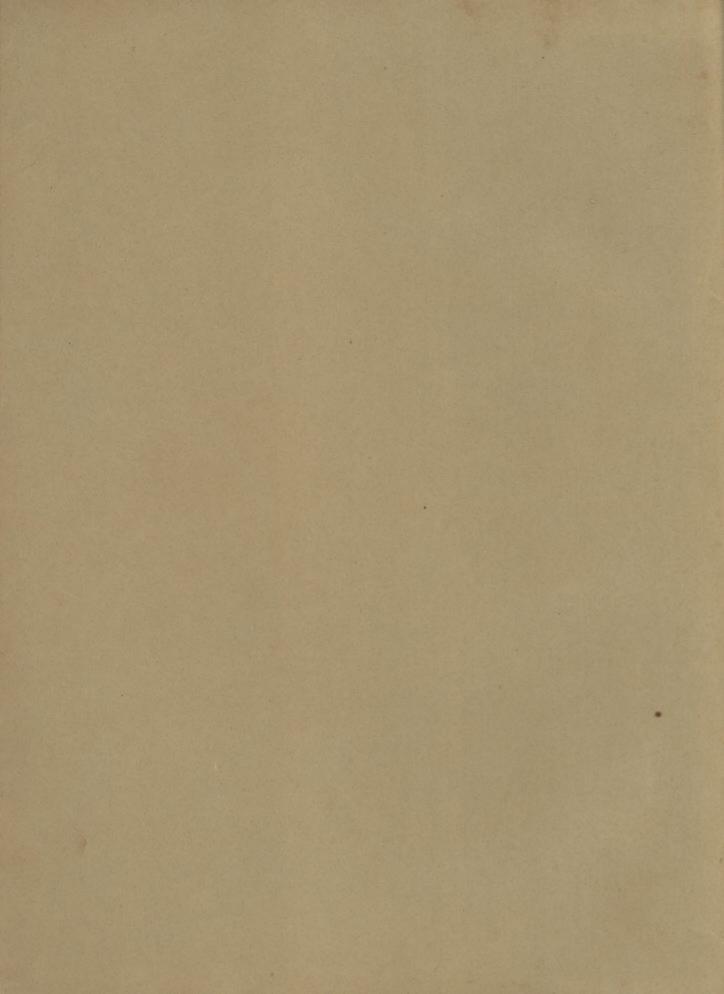
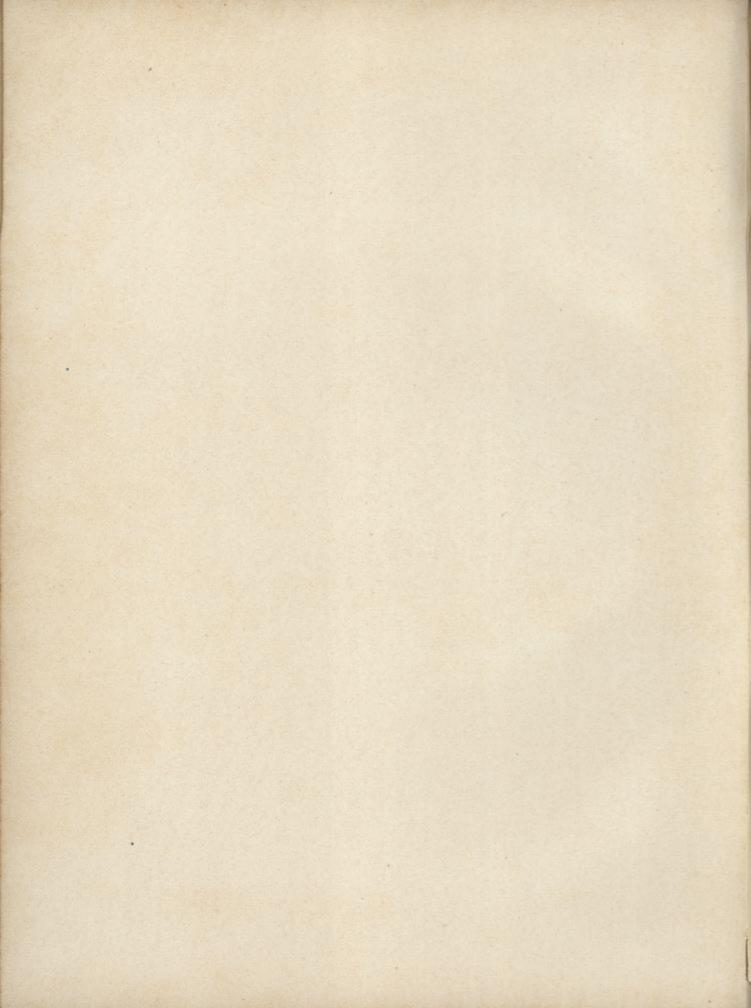


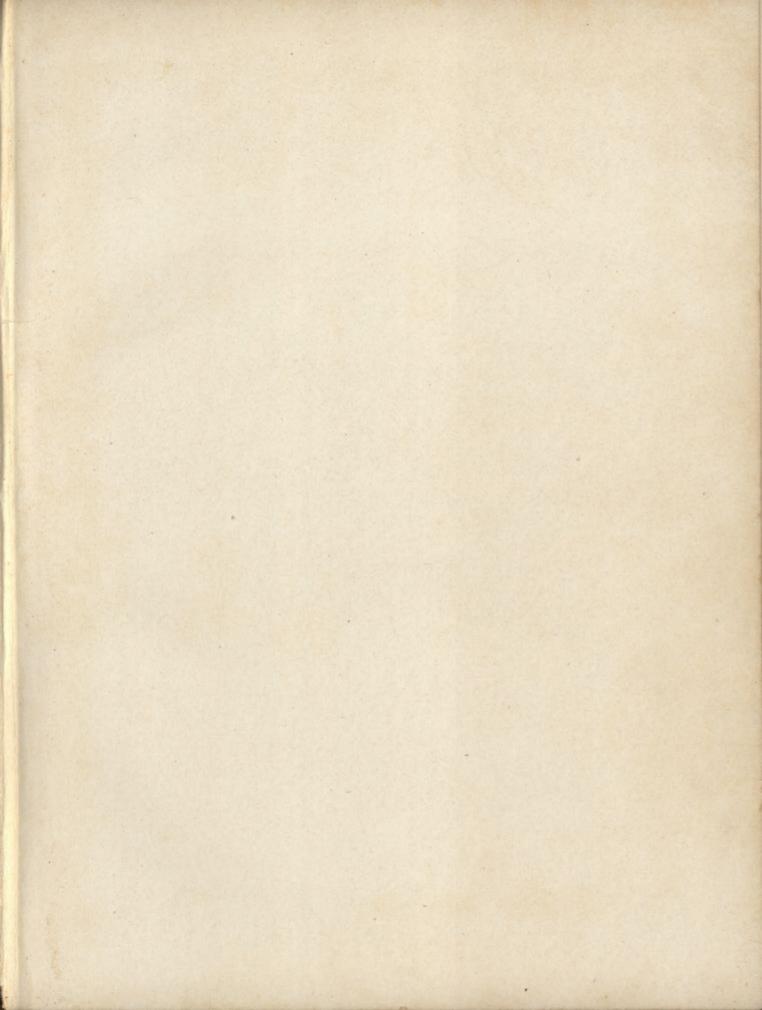


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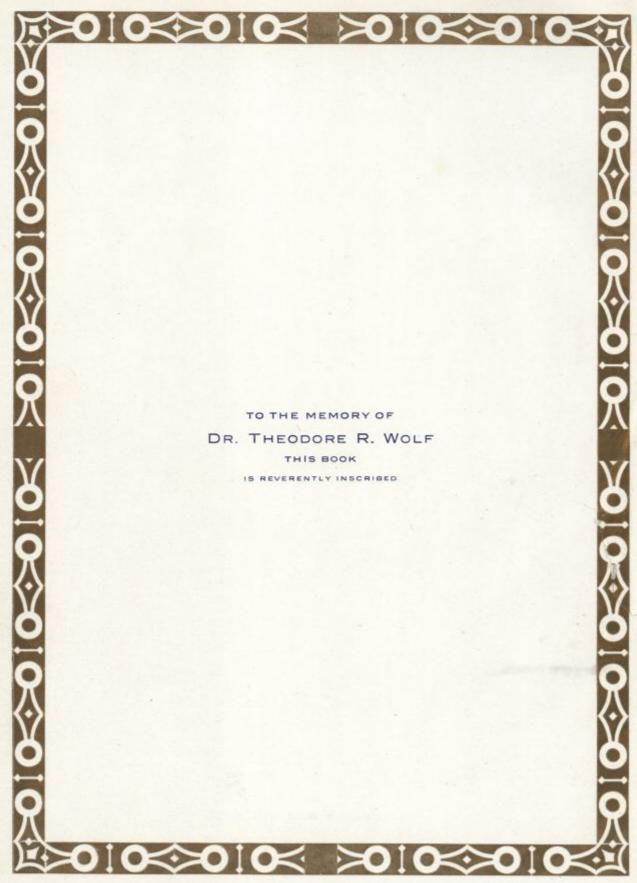
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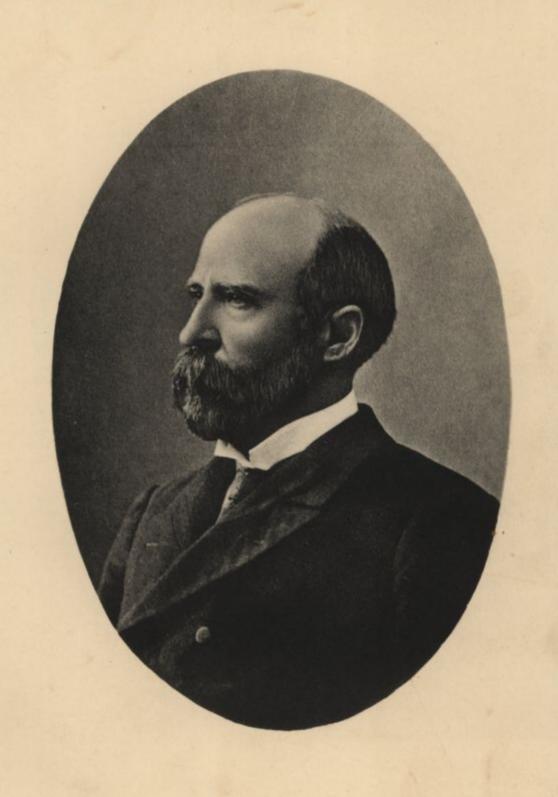
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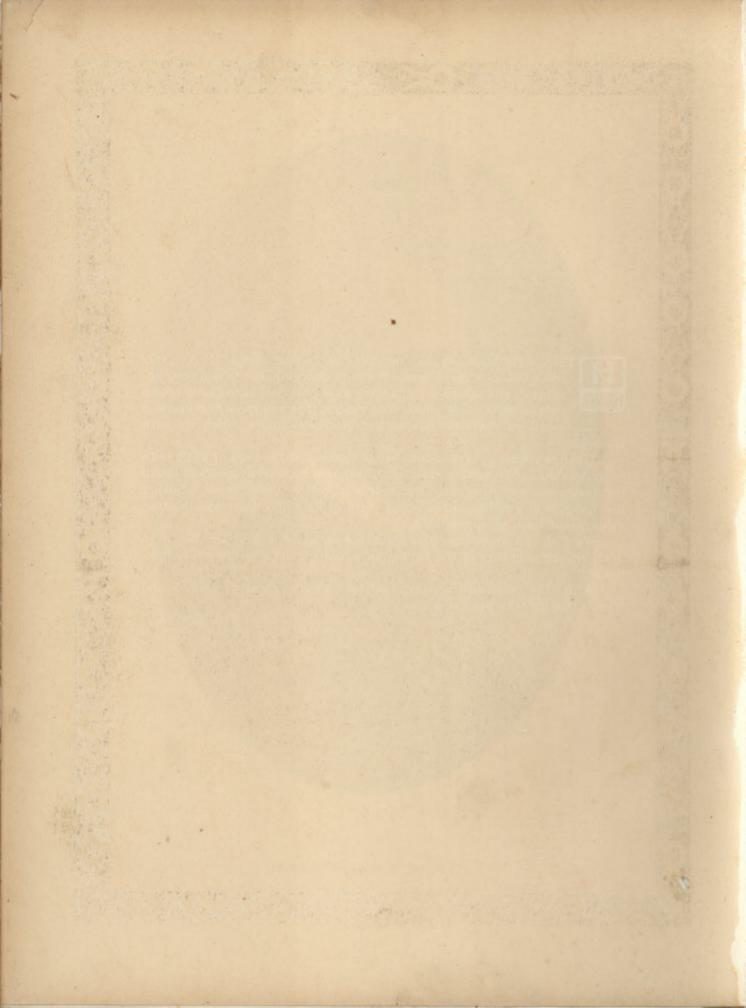


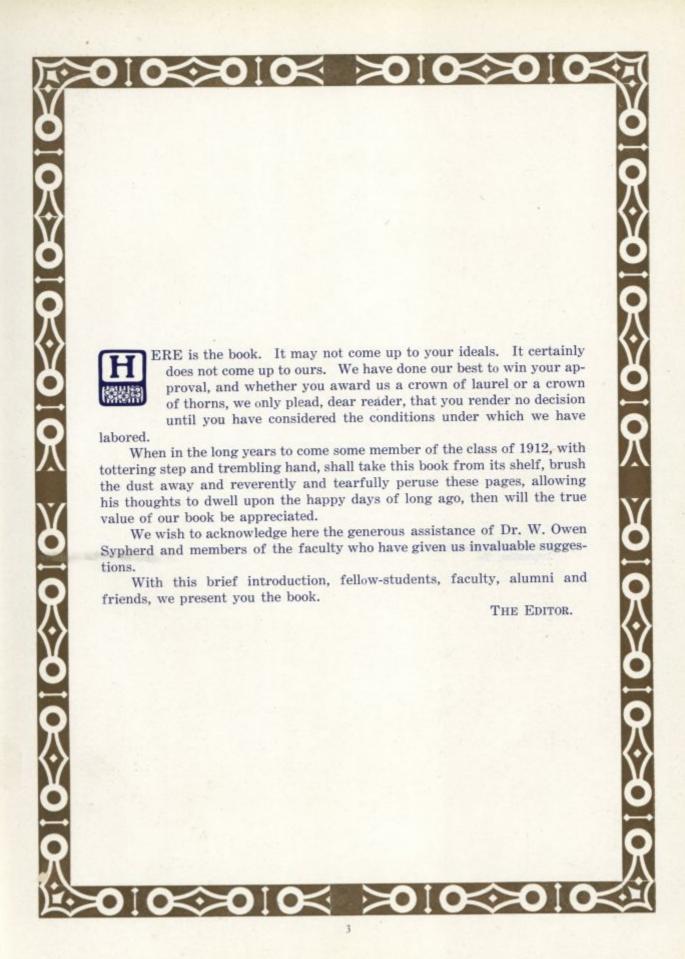


THEODORE R. WOLF, M. A., Ph. D.









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#### Theodore R. Wolf, M. A., Ph. D. (Heidelberg)

ONDAY evening before commencement day of 1909 the college community was shocked to hear that Doctor Wolf had suddenly been stricken with illness. There was no suggestion in his rugged physique that he would not attain the full measure of years. He had been so long associated with the college and

years. He had been so long associated with the college and had impressed himself so strongly upon it that he had become a part of its very life. On Tuesday morning after commencement day he died in the 59th year of his life. He was born in Edwardsville, Illinois, September 17, 1850, and attended the schools of his native town. In due time he entered Washington University, St. Louis, and was graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1868. At this early age there were already signs of the distinction that was to be his, and he at once went abroad to enter Heidelberg University. After pursuing his studies there under the great masters of science, before he reached his 21st year he was graduated with the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. Bunsen, the great chemist, himself planned a trip through Switzerland which the young student followed in every detail. He cherished the memory of this great man with all the strength of his big, warm heart. He never tired of telling about the charm of Kirchoff's lectures or of the sterling worth of Helmholz's brilliant work. He spent a semester in the University of Wiesbaden and one at Leipsic where he pursued his studies under the direction of the great Frisenios and the learned Kolbe. A story illustrative of the regard Bunsen had for the young American is that when Sir Lionel Playfair came to ask Bunsen to name an assistant for him in his laboratory in Edinburgh, Dr. Wolf was named. He declined the flattering offer, however, as his affection for his native country was too strong.

He was chosen Professor of Chemistry in Delaware College in the summer of 1871 and assumed the duties of the position early in the fall. The office of State Chemist went with the professorship and he discharged the duties of the dual position with characteristic energy and great success. When the handsome young stranger entered the classroom at Delaware College he found many students older than himself, but it did not take them long to discover that their teacher was deserving of their respect. His simplicity and directness found ready entrance to the mind of the learner; his forcefulness and mastery compelled attention; his energy and enthusiasm were contagious; his industry and persistence were encouraging. He was a teacher who knew his subject and by sheer strength of his knowledge

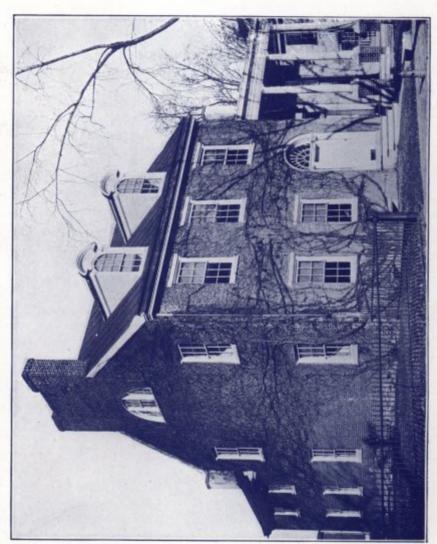
# made it live for his hearers. He was great as a man as well as great as a

made it live for his hearers. He was great as a man as well as great as a scientist. Dr. Edgar F. Smith, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, himself a great chemist, says that Dr. Wolf was one of the few men of his acquaintance who impressed him with the profundity of his scientific attainments, and that often after some meeting of chemists at which Dr. Wolf modestly sat silent, he has heard some of the most illuminating reviews of the entire discussion from the lips of this unassuming teacher.

He had collected one of the best chemical libraries in this country, but he was more than a mere book-buyer, and his mind was stored with the richness of his treasures. As a man he was as simple as a child. Beneath his apparent roughness of manner and brusqueness of speech there was a gentleness of soul that was womanly in its tenderness. His was an affectionate nature which held his friends bound as with "hooks of steel." It took some time for the Sophomore to get used to his quick manner of speech, but when he was understood he was recognized as the students' best friend, and ever after was the most popular man in the college. But it is Dr. Wolf, the man, "integer vitae, scelerisque purus" that was the great force in Delaware College. Honest in purpose he dared to follow wherever sound reason led him and would not compromise with any easy going beliefs. Firm as a rock in what he believed to be right he furnished a potent example to steady the minds of his pupils. His was a master mind in the subjects which he taught, but his life and manners, his character and personality made a more lasting impression upon all who came in contact with his noble life than any formal lesson or stated exercise. He has left to Delaware College, which he served all his life, the heritage of high ambitions as a good man and a great teacher.



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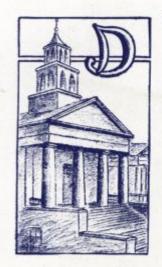


THE NEW COLLEGE LIBRARY

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# Delamare College

A Brief Historical Sketch, and Some Information as to the Aim and Scope of the Institution



ELAWARE COLLEGE is situated at Newark, a quiet, well-ordered, and hospitable village of two thousand inhabitants in the northwestern part of the State. Newark is connected with Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore and Washington by the Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, and there are few points in Delaware or in the Peninsular counties of Maryland distant from the village more than a few hours by rail. The region about Newark is one of the most healthful and beautiful on the Atlantic slope. The site of the College, near the center of the town, is one of unusual charm. The village has a supply of excellent water and is lighted by electricity.

Delaware College was chartered in 1833 by Act of the Delaware Legislature, and the doors of the College were first opened to students in May of

the following year. The College had been doing for a quarter of a century an important work, not only for Delaware, but as well for neighboring parts of Pennsylvania and Maryland, when, by a succession of misfortunes, she was forced in the spring of 1859 to close her doors.

Eleven years later the College was resuscitated, having meanwhile been designated by Act of the Delaware Legislature as beneficiary under the Act of Congress apportioning to each of the several States large areas of public lands to form the basis of endowments for Colleges especially devoted to the teaching of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and Military Tactics. This Act of Congress, commonly known as the "Morrill Bill," from its originator, Senator Morrill of Vermont, declares that the Colleges made beneficiary under its provisions shall have as their leading object, "without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including Military Tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts \* \* \* in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." In consideration of the designation and establishment of Delaware College as the institution to be provided by the State of Delaware in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress in question, "a joint and equal interest in the grounds, buildings, libraries and vested funds of the College proper," was conveyed to the State of Delaware, and equal representation upon the Board of Trustees was given the State.

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INTERIOR OF THE GYMNASIUM WITH SEATS ARRANGED FOR A RECEPTION TO THE DELAWARE LEGISLATURE

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DELAWARE COLLEGE - (Continued)

The Board of Trustees consists of fifteen members, representing the original Board, and fifteen members on the part of the State appointed by the Governor, five from each of the three counties. The Governor of the State and the President of the College are members *ex officio*.

In 1888, by Act of the Delaware Legislature, the Delaware College Agricultural Experiment Station was established as a department of the College under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved March 2, 1887, commonly known as the "Hatch Bill," appropriating \$15,000 annually for the purpose of "acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on the subjects connected with agriculture and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of Agricultural Science under direction of the College or Colleges established in each of the States and Territories" in accordance with the provisions of the "Morrill Bill."

The "Adams Bill," approved March 16, 1906, appropriating \$5,000 for the first year and increasing this amount by \$2,000 a year until it eventually reaches \$15,000, makes possible the still further expansion of the work of the Experiment Station along lines set down by the law for the development of Agricultural Science by means of research and experiment.

Delaware College is beneficiary also under a further Act of Congress, known as the "New Morrill Bill," approved August 20, 1890, which appropriated for the year then current \$15,000 to each State for the "Land Grant Colleges" and provided for the increase of the appropriation by \$1,000 each year until it should reach \$25,000 a year. Delaware College receives annually four-fifths of this appropriation, one-fifth, in accordance with the provisions of the bill, being applied to the maintenance and support of the College at Dover for the education of colored students.

This Act was supplemented by the passage of the "Nelson Bill," approved March 4, 1907, providing for an appropriation of \$5,000 for the year ending June 30, 1908, and a subsequent annual increase in appropriation of \$5,000 until it reaches \$25,000, thus making an annual income of \$50,000 from the national government. Delaware College will receive four-fifths of this amount annually, the rest going to the college for the colored race at Dover.

The appropriations provided for in this Act are to be applied "to instruction in Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, the English Language and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic sciences with special reference to their applications in the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction."

Stimulated by the increased income provided by these recent Acts, Delaware College has, within the past few years, enlarged her corps of instructors and greatly increased her equipment of apparatus and appliances, so that she is now vastly better enabled than ever before in her whole history to perform her appointed duty. AN AUDIENCE OF DELAWARE FARMERS ATTENDING AN AGRICULTURAL LECTURE AT THE COLLEGE

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DELAWARE COLLEGE - (Continued)

The buildings of the College, situated in an ample and beautiful campus, shaded by trees as old as the institution itself, consist of the recently improved Dormitory, a large brick structure originally the sole College building for all purposes and still occupied, not only for lodgings, but also for laboratories (and recitation rooms), the newly fitted library affording commodious reading rooms and ample storage for books; Recitation Hall, a handsome brick building erected by the State in 1891; the woodworking and machine shop, where are housed machinery and apparatus for a thorough practical course of instruction in the mechanic arts; the Gymnasium, which is admirably fitted for its purpose.

The Experiment Station, which contains the offices, libraries and laboratories of the station workers, occupies a building on the College grounds. The station has also a greenhouse, with laboratory adjoining, and several buildings used for storage and other purposes in the conduct of the various lines of experimental work.

The Legislature of 1903 appropriated \$15,000, payable in two equal annual installments, by the expenditure of which the workshops have been greatly enlarged and are now entirely adequate for the present needs of the College. The first floor is equipped with wood-working and iron-working machinery and on the second floor are found large drafting-rooms and laboratories.

The sum of \$25,000 appropriated by the Delaware Legislature in the year 1901 for rebuilding and repairs at Delaware College, was expended mainly in repairing and enlarging the dormitory. The building was replastered throughout, and the floors were made secure by the introduction of new timbers. The sleeping rooms were made comfortable and attractive, and the Oratory was remodeled and redecorated so that it is now one of the handsomest auditoriums in the State. New fronts, corresponding in style with the Doric portico of the main entrance, were placed on the wings, and at right angles to the wings and parallel to the main structure were built three-story extensions. These improvements have increased the number of sleeping rooms, and furnished handsome apartments for recitation rooms and laboratories.

The appropriation of \$15,000 which was made by the Legislature of Delaware in 1905 has been applied to the building of a Drill Hall and Gymnasium. In the basement of the building will be found shower baths and lockers for the use of the students. The main floor serves as a drill hall and gymnasium.

At the session of the Legislature of Delaware of 1907 a bill was passed authorizing a commission to apply twenty thousand dollars to "the purchase and equipment of a farm to be managed and conducted by the Board of Trustees of Delaware College at Newark, for experimental purposes in providing efficient instruction in Agriculture and in conducting investigations and original research in connection with the Experiment Station estab-



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DELAWARE COLLEGE-(Continued)

lished as a department of the College." A farm of 217 acres, lying a mile south of the College, has been bought. It is most attractively situated and furnishes excellent means for practical instruction in Agriculture. At the last session an appropriation of \$10,000 payable in two installments of \$5,000 each, was made for the care of the College property and for the support of its work along such lines as are otherwise unprovided for. \$10,000 was also appropriated for buildings on the College farm.

The College buildings are heated by steam and lighted by electricity and are supplied with water by the town water works.

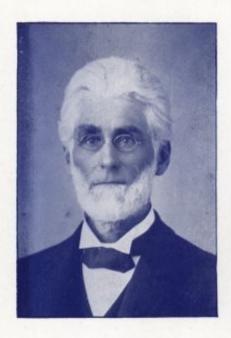
A considerable part of the rear campus is occupied as an athletic field and affords excellent facilities for out-door sports and games.

Tuition is free to all students from the State of Delaware, so that the College constitutes a part of our system of free public instruction. She places within reach of the young men of the State a thorough collegiate training with no other cost than that of living and the provision of necessary books and a few inconsiderable fees to cover expenses incurred by the institution. Her work is laid out upon broad lines, and the culture of liberal learning and the practical usefulness of the applied sciences are equally emphasized in her scheme of education. While, in pursuance of the special aims of her organization, stress is laid upon those departments which build up good citizenship and useful manhood, the place so wisely provided in the foundation of the "Land Grant" Colleges is given to the refining graces and amenities of the older learning.



RECITATION HALL

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CHARLES BROWN LORE

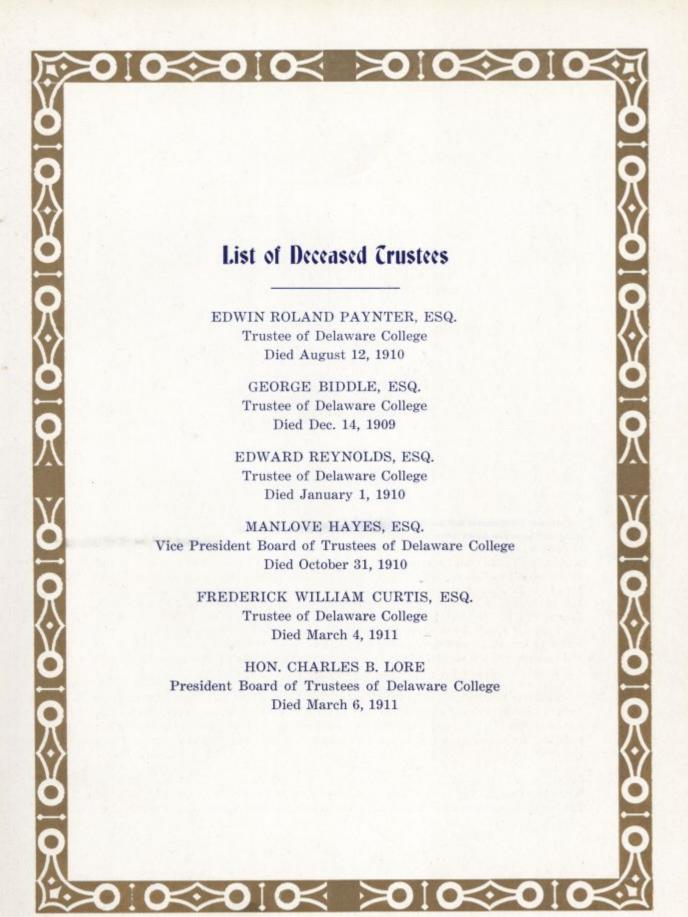
LATE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF DELAWARE COLLEGE

[From The Star, Wilmington, Del.]

The late Chief Justice Lore had so long been a familiar figure in the public life of this State that one can hardly realize that he is gone. In the nature of things his activities had abated somewhat of recent years, but the moral influence he exerted in the community has not abated in any sense. Indeed his death has strengthened that influence by focusing public attention more intently upon the kind of man he was and the sort of life he lead. Everyone has something good to say of the dead, but here is a case where the epitaph and the truth are in harmony.

Judge Lore's most striking quality was his democracy. He was a man of the people, by the people, and for the people. But he was no demagogue, seeking popular favor by appealing to popular prejudice. He could and did resist public sentiment when he thought public sentiment was wrong, but fortunately he did not often need to oppose the popular will. He had an abiding faith in the good sense and integrity of the average man, and all the acts of his life, and especially of his public life, were the fruits of that faith.

Mr. Lore was honored by the State of Delaware in many ways, but he gave to it in return full measure of honor in faithful and valuable service. The places he occupied materially in life will be filled by others, but the places he occupied in the hearts of the people will remain vacant.



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#### LOUIS A. FREUDENBERGER

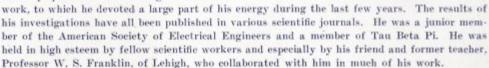


OUIS A. FREUDENBERGER died a young man. What science lost by his untimely decease we can only speculate, but if his early career presaged aught we are compelled to believe it lost

a good deal. What Delaware College lost we only too well know.

Born near Bethlehem, Pa., on January 23. 1881, he received his early education in the public schools of that city, and later at the Moravian Preparatory School. From the latter he went to Lehigh University, from which he was graduated in 1901 with the degree of E. E. After a year spent in commercial work he returned to his Alma Mater as an instructor in physics and electrical engineering. After serving two years in this capacity he was called to Delaware College as Instructor in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. At the time of his death, on May 26 of last year, he was an assistant professor.

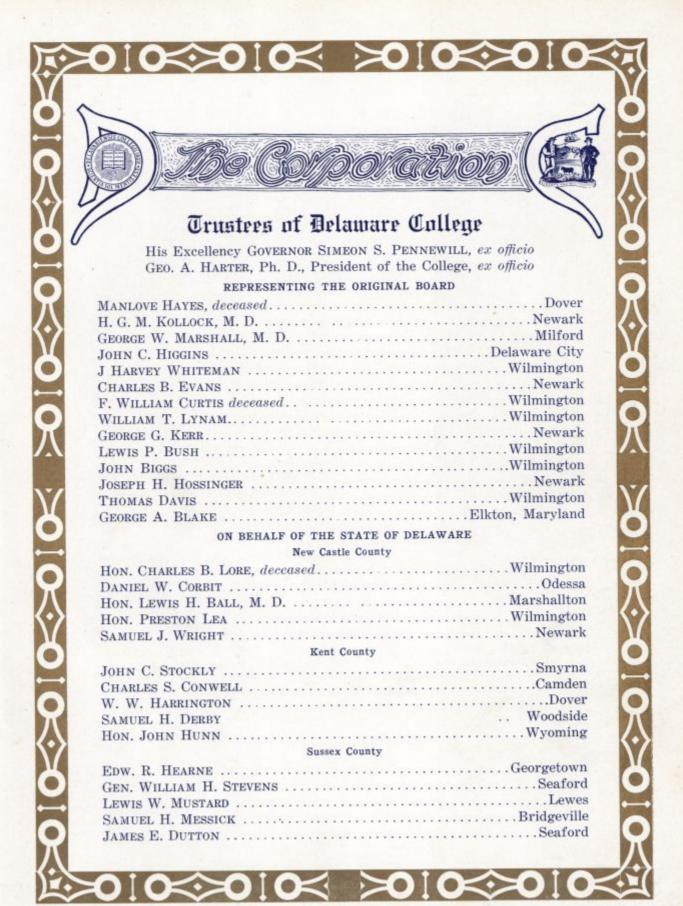
Professor Freudenberger's keen analytical mind and knowledge of general physics particularly qualified him for original research

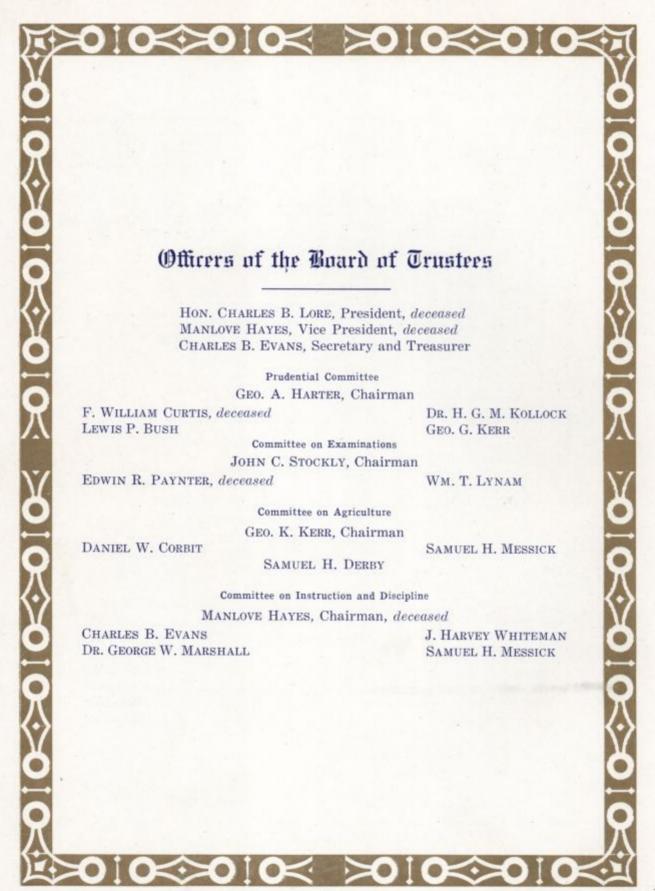


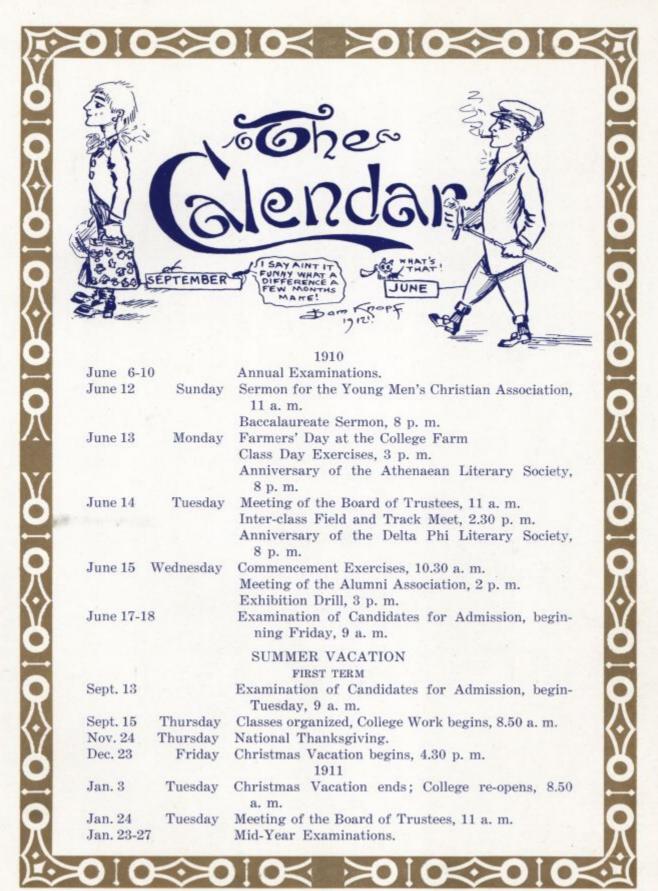
Professor Freudenberger's was not an easy character to become acquainted with. He was a man of few words, quiet and retiring in all his ways. It was only little by little that the real man came to the surface. He had a fondness for music and an appreciation for the arts and literature that few ever suspected. He had read widely in philosophy and religion. And while his mien was the most serious imaginable his wit and humor were quick and keen.

Professor Freudenberger's life lay in what he did and taught. The imparting of prosy facts of doubtful pith and moment was entirely foreign to his nature. His work, like his life, was fundamental, sound, and unpretentious. His treatment of his pupils was eminently fair and just. He was always ready to give his time and undivided attention to any student who had trouble with his work. He was kind and sympathetic and devoted to his family. It cannot be said that he was ever animated or enthusiastic about his work. He was interested and intent. It was not uncommon for him to work late into the night, arise early the next morning and continue the day as usual. He tended completely to disregard the protests of his body. But for his defiance of nature it is probable that his labors might have continued many years.









#### SECOND TERM

SECOND TERM Jan. 30 Monday Second Term begins, 8.50 a. m. Feb. 22 Wednesday Washington's Birthday. April 13 Thursday Easter Vacation begins, 4.30 p. m. Easter Vacation ends; College re-opens, 8. 50 a. m. April 24 Monday May 30 Tuesday Memorial Day June 12-16 Annual Examinations June 18 Sermon for the Young Men's Christian Association, Sunday 11 a. m. Baccalaureate Sermon, 8 p. m. June 19 Monday Farmers' Day at the College Farm Class Day Exercises, 3 p. m. June 20 Tuesday Meeting of the Board of Trustees, 11 a. m. Inter-class Field and Track Meet, 2.30 p. m. Joint Anniversary of the Athenaean and the Delta Phi Literary Societies, 8 p. m. June 21 Wednesday Commencement Exercises, 10.30 a. m. Meeting of the Alumni Association, 2 p. m. Exhibition Drill, 3.30 p. m.

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#### Presidents of the College



ELIPHALET WHEELER GILBERT, D. D., 1834-1835
RICHARD SHARP MASON, D. D., 1835-1841
ELIPHALET WHEELER GILBERT, D. D., 1841-1847
JAMES P. WILSON, 1847-1850
WILLIAM AUGUSTUS NORTON, 1850 (Jan. 24 to Aug. 19)
REV. MATTHEW MEIGS, V850-1851
REV. WALTER S. F. GRAHAM, 1851-1854
DANIEL KIRKWOOD, 1854-1856
REV. E. J. NEWLIN, 1856-1859
WILLIAM H. PURNELL, L. L. D., 1870-1885
JOHN H. CALDWELL, 1885-1888
ALBERT N. RAUB, Ph. D., 1888-1896
GEORGE A. HARTER, M. A., Ph. D., 1896 to date

