

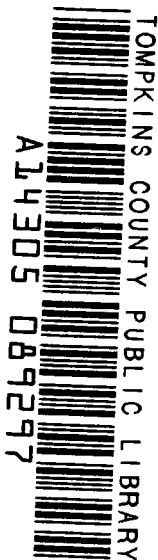
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THE
Cornell University Guide.

Printed by
SELKREG & APGAR,
Ithaca, N. Y.

THE
UNIVERSITY GUIDE,

Containing an Account

OF

The Buildings, Museums & Collections

OF

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

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THE UNIVERSITY TOWN.



AT the south end of Cayuga Lake—a body of water forty miles in length—is situated the village of Ithaca, the site of the Cornell University. The surface of the lake lies 700 feet below the great plateau which forms the back-bone of western New York, and the depression extends some miles south of the present actual head of the lake, thus forming a deep, narrow and singularly striking valley, margined by what are apparently lofty hills, but which in reality are only the precipitous edges of the table land. The village, now containing nearly 10,000 inhabitants, stretches across the valley and is rapidly creeping up the acclivities on either side. Between it and the lake is a marshy tract, upwards of half a mile square. No fewer than six streams—Fall Creek, Cascadilla, Six Mile Creek, But-

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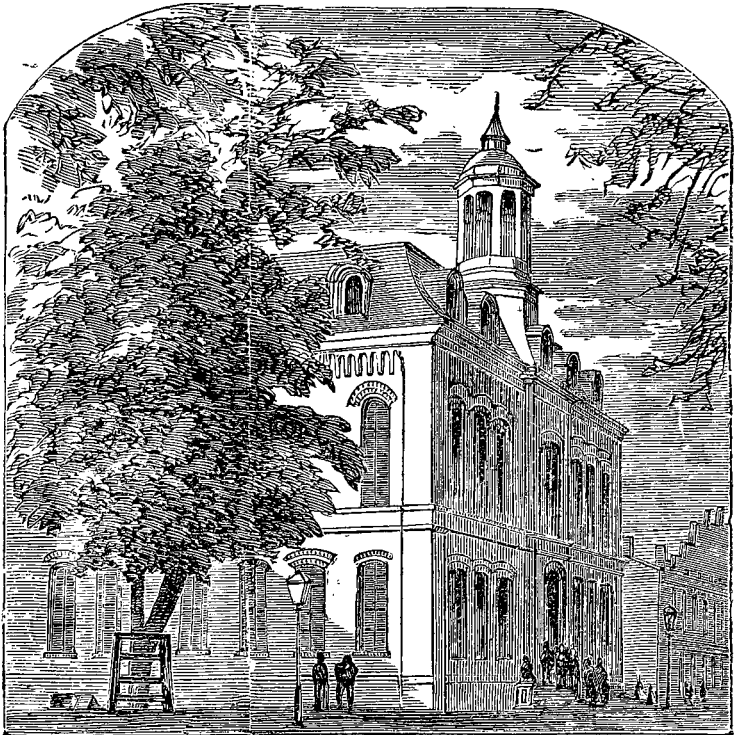
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termilk, Lick Brook and Enfield Creek—fall into the valley from the plateau, most of them uniting to form what is known as the Inlet, which is navigable from the village to the lake. These water-courses, in making their way from the high land to the low land, have, in the course of centuries, worn deep chasms through the soft rocks of the Chemung group, cutting the shales into the most fantastic forms, and creating a great number of lovely cascades. These glens and waterfalls give to the vicinity of Ithaca a wealth and a variety of natural beauty, which, in its kind, is hardly rivalled within the limits of the United States. The following spots should certainly be visited by every stranger:—Fall Creek, through which a convenient walk has recently been opened; Cascadilla, full of secluded nooks; Buttermilk, three miles, with its singular Pulpit Rock; Enfield, eight miles, furnished with convenient paths and bridges, and rich in picturesque turns and startling surprises; and Taghonic, ten miles down the lake, lined with rocks 300 feet high and possessing a wonderful ribbon-like fall of 215 feet. Each of these places is characterized by features of interest not found at the others, and all are easy of access. Another beautiful drive is down the lake

on the east side of the valley, past what is known as "The Corner of the Lake," crossing the bridge over Fall Creek just under the lowest or Ithaca Fall. The village was first settled in 1798, and was incorporated in 1821. It now contains, besides the University, an Academy chartered in 1823; the Cornell Library, an insti-



tution founded by Ezra Cornell in 1864, comprising a library of 10,000 volumes, a museum,

a free reading-room, and a large lecture hall; eleven churches, the oldest of which, the First Presbyterian, was organized in 1804; Wilgus Hall, a large public hall; and the Court-house and other county buildings of Tompkins county. The chief branches of business are the transshipment of coal, which is carried hence by boat down the lake into the Erie canal and its branches, boat-building, carriage-making, paper-making, and machine-making; there are also glass-works, and factories for the manufacture of rakes, threshing-machines, reapers and hubs. Among the most interesting of the industrial establishments is that of the Ithaca Calendar Clock Company, the calendar clock being an ingenious automatic time-keeper, invented and perfected at Ithaca—its final shape having been given to it by Henry B. Horton in 1865. The railroads now in operation are the Cayuga and Owego division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, uniting with the Erie at Owego, and first opened in 1834; the Geneva, Ithaca and Athens railroad, connecting on the south the anthracite district of eastern Pennsylvania with the Cayuga Lake, crossing the Erie at Waverly, and on the north joining the New York Central at Geneva: the Utica, Ithaca and

Elmira railroad, the western division of which meets the Erie at Elmira, while the western division, starting from University Hill, intersects the Southern Central at Freeville and the Syracuse and Binghamton line at Cortland ; and the Cayuga Lake Shore railroad, which extends along the eastern shore of the lake, connecting with the New York Central at Cayuga Bridge. During the summer steamboats ply once a day each way on Cayuga Lake, between Ithaca and Cayuga Bridge, touching at stations on either side. The newspapers of Ithaca are the *Daily Journal*, an evening paper, the *Weekly Journal*, established in 1815, the weekly *Ithaca Democrat*, begun in 1828, the *Ithacan*, and the weekly *Cornell Era*—the last mentioned conducted by students of the University. The principal hotels are the Clinton House, the Ithaca Hotel and the Tompkins House. The Post Office, the First National Bank and the United States Collector's office are in the lower story of the Cornell Library at the corner of Seneca and Tioga streets.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Cornell University was chartered in 1865 and opened in October, 1868. Its fund is based

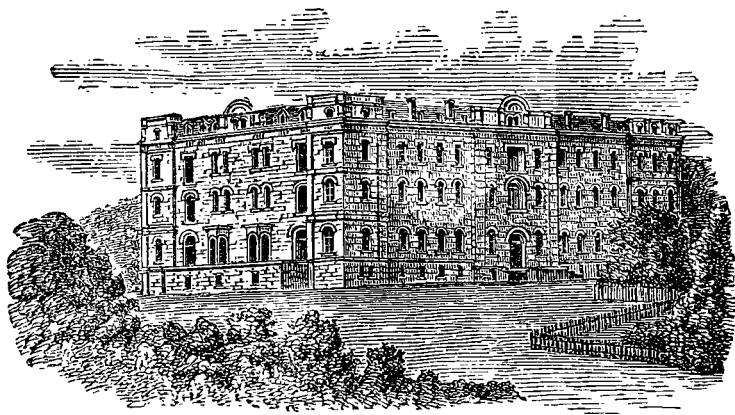
upon a gift of \$500,000 from the late Ezra Cornell of Ithaca and a grant of land scrip from the general government to the State of New York, representing 990,000 acres of land. Of the lands, the University has located and now owns over 400,000 acres, chiefly of pine lands in the state of Wisconsin; the remaining scrip and a portion of the lands have been sold, so that the funds now invested and available exceed \$1,000,000, which it is hoped to increase by additional sales of land to \$3,000,000. The total annual income of the University, from all sources, is upwards of \$100,000. Since its organization it has received gifts, from other persons than its founder, to the value of \$1,200,000. The institution has 40 professors, besides several non-resident lecturers, who visit Ithaca at regular periods, the most noted in the list being Goldwin Smith, Bayard Taylor and James Russel Lowell. The undergraduates number between 500 and 600. The University is non-sectarian in character, being, in this respect, like the common schools, and as a state institution is really the crowning edifice of the New York educational system. Instruction is conveyed, to a large extent, through lectures, instead of by recitations, after the manner of the great foreign

universities. The president of the University is the Hon. Andrew D. White, formerly of the University of Michigan. The students are permitted to reside either in the University buildings or in the village, most of them preferring the latter. At present the University owns five large edifices of stone, three of brick and several temporary structures of wood. These are located on an elevation east of Ithaca, 400 feet above the town and lake. In visiting them the traveler, if in a carriage, would do well to follow the continuation of State street; but if on foot he may proceed directly up the steep ascent of Buffalo street to

CASCADILLA PLACE,

situated on the banks of the dashing stream from which it takes its name. It is a very imposing stone edifice, 190 by 100 feet, and containing, above and below, nearly 200 rooms. It was commenced in 1866, as a water-cure establishment, but was ultimately finished and fitted up for University purposes; it is owned jointly by the University and the Cornell estate. In the second and third stories are the Faculty room, the Registrar's office, and apartments for professors and their families and for students;

while in the basement are the kitchen, bakeries, laundry, bath-rooms, etc., arranged on a scale befitting a large hotel. On the first floor is an enormous reception room, occupying almost the whole west front of the building. The floor is carpeted and the walls are hung with engravings. It is here that the commencement receptions have hitherto been held. From the porch, upon which the large bay-windows of



this apartment open, the view of the town, directly below, is exceedingly striking. In the rear of the reception room is the great dining-hall, which is also adorned with engravings. Cascadilla place is supplied with water from Willow Pond, just behind the edifice, and, like all the other buildings, with gas from the Ithaca Gas Works. Leaving the building by one

of the eastern doors, the visitor, following the road, comes, as he approaches the bridge, to one entrance of what is known as

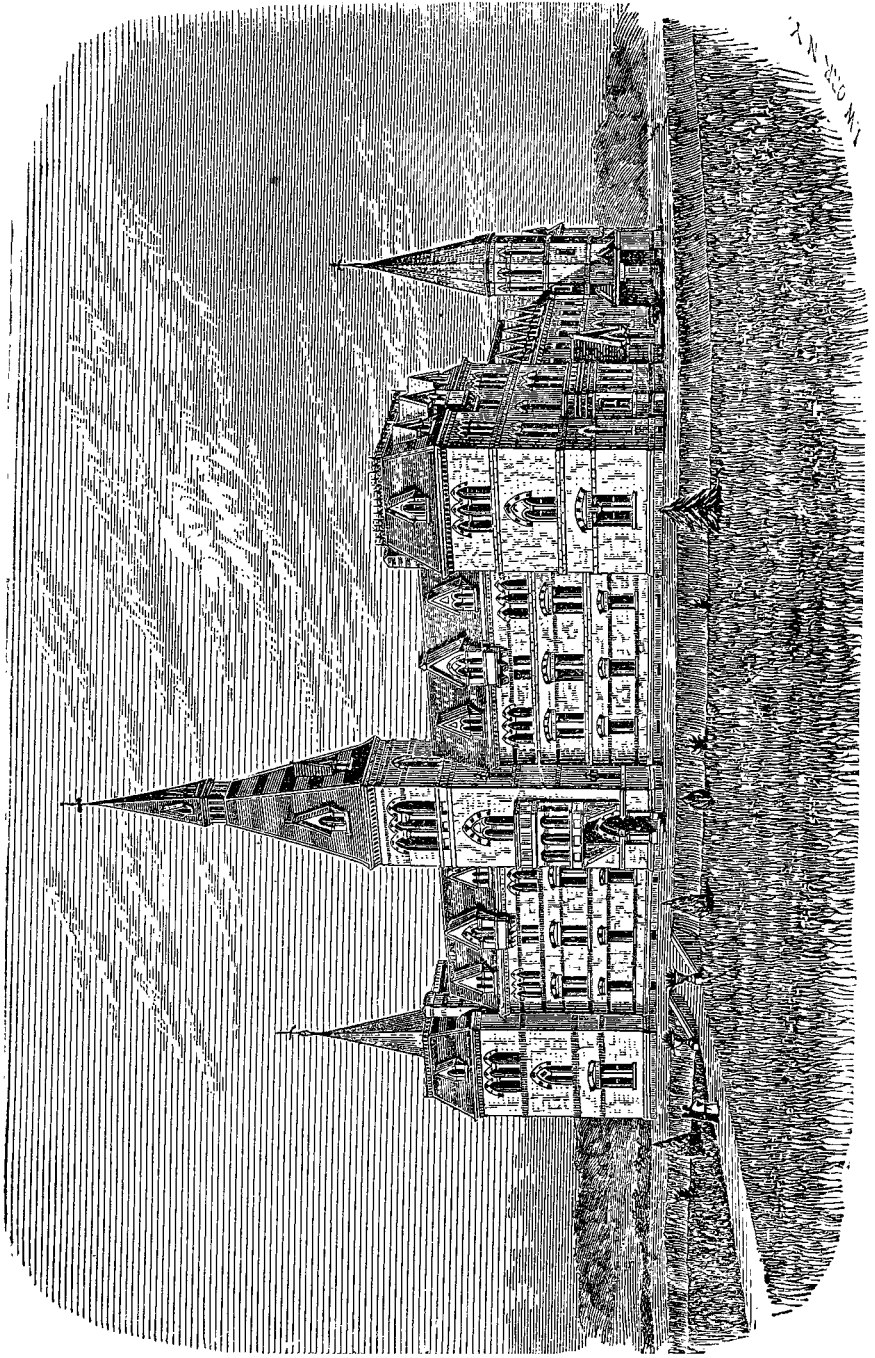
THE STROLL,

a series of charming walks laid out on the banks of the romantic stream. The first, or south-side path, named "The Goldwin Smith Walk," is shaded by forest trees, and has upon one side a bright, pebbly brook and upon the other the sombre gorge of the Cascadilla. The vistas, here, on a sunny day, are delightful. A little side path, about half way up, leads to "The Agassiz Rock," a mass of shale overhanging a deep pool. Reaching a large pond, formed by a stone dam—the bank on the south being prettily wooded—the path crosses a rustic bridge 38 feet long, and, changing its title to "The Lowell Walk," runs, through a thick and shady grove, down the right bank of the stream to the end of the Cascadilla bridge, opposite that whence it started. This handsome bridge, of stone and iron, is built directly over the "Giant's Staircase," one of the prettiest of the Cascadilla water-falls, the elevation of the roadway above the base of the fall being 100 feet. The summer sunset view, from here down the glen

and across the valley beyond, is one of the glories of Ithaca—an exquisite bit of scenery scarcely excelled even in the mountain valleys of Piedmont. Nor is the winter view less striking, when the rocky sides of the gorge are filled with huge icicles and the overhanging pines heavy with their weight of snow. The present bridge was built in 1874, at an expense, including the solid masonry of the approaches, of \$7,000. The University road now winds prettily up through the grove and emerges on the brow of the hill, whence the smooth and well-built main drive affords pleasant glimpses of the lake and valley. On the left, at this sightly point, Mr. Henry W. Sage, the founder of Sage College, is erecting a costly mansion, which is to be his future residence. The wooden building close to the grove is the Students' Gymnasium; on the right hand, farther off, is the rough temporary station of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira railroad. Crossing a wooden bridge, after a slight descent, the principal avenue continues to the north, past a pleasant row of professors' dwellings, while another road sweeps to the northeast, along a handsome lawn, bordered with shrubbery and beds of flowers to the front of

THE SAGE COLLEGE.

This structure, finished in 1875, owes its erection to the munificence of the Hon. Henry W. Sage, of Brooklyn, who built it at an expense of \$150,000, contributing an additional \$100,000 towards its endowment. It serves as a female college in connection with the University, besides furnishing accommodation to one or two of the University's departments. In the form of a quadrangle, enclosing a court,—a method of building peculiar to the English universities—the three graceful towers and decorated front give it an air of lightness and cheerfulness too often absent from similar collegiate buildings. It is constructed from designs by Professor Charles Babcock, who occupies the chair of architecture in the University, mainly of red brick with dressings and ornaments of white and red brick and of Dorchester and Belleville stones. Its style is Italian Gothic and it has a length of 170 feet by a breadth of 150 feet. Passing around to the right of the great central bed of roses, the visitor ascends a broad flight of stone steps, adorned on each side with stone vases, to the level of the terrace upon which the college stands. Here he finds himself immediately in front of the beautiful central porch and



THE SAGE COLLEGE.

tower; above the entrance to the tiled vestibule projects a light enclosed balcony, while on each side are heavy columns of Quincy granite surmounted by massive capitals. These and all the other capitals and brackets on the exterior of the building are carved by English workmen from original designs, mostly representing native flowers and fruits. Passing between the brick, interior walls of the vestibule the visitor gains admission to a hall which extends the whole length of the edifice. Turning to the right it leads him, past suites of rooms appropriated to the warden of the college as a residence and offices, to the grand parlor in the south-western corner. Its furniture, designed by the architect of the building, its rich carpet, its walls adorned with pictures, and its broad and deep bay window, looking to the south, make this a noble apartment. Among the pictures which decorate this portion of the edifice are proof impressions of the engravings from Kaulbach's celebrated frescoes in the vestibule of the New Museum at Berlin. They depict the various epochs of civilization and deserve a careful examination, as do some of the splendid chromos of the Arundel Society in the parlor. Following the hall once more, as it turns towards

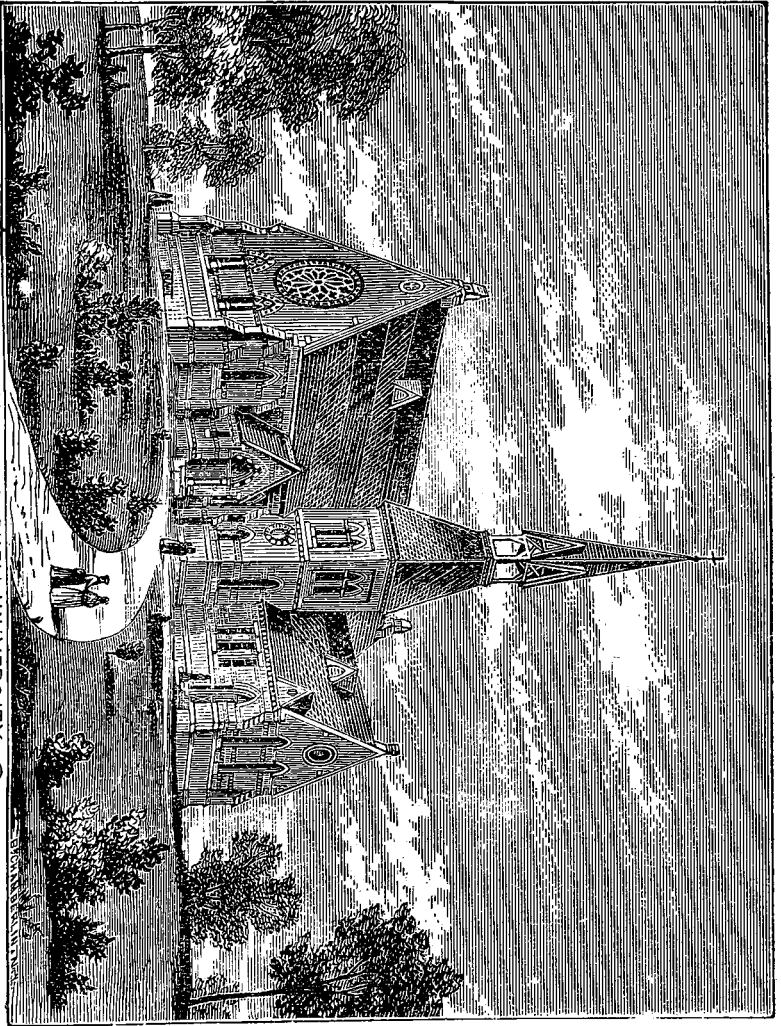
the east the whole southern wing is found to be occupied by the botanical department. The lecture-room, seating 300 students and decorated in brilliant red and sober gray, comes first, and beyond it are the botanical laboratories with their many windows and innumerable small tables. Another door gives access from the lecture-room to the private laboratory of the professor of botany, while a circular staircase in the octagonal tower on the south front, leads to a lofty hall on the second floor devoted to the purposes of a Botanical Museum. Here, in elegant cases, and arranged with great care, is a multitude of the more remarkable productions of the vegetable world. Two cases contain the Horace Mann Herbarium, presented to the University by President White. It embraces several thousand species from all parts of the world, each neatly mounted and labeled. In other cases are a series of the various woods of the Sandwich Islands; a collection of the curious nuts and other fruits which grow in Brazil; sections of the wood and specimens of the bark and cones of the gigantic cedar of California; leaves and woods of different sorts of palm; and specimens of many tropical products. Particularly worthy of notice are the Auzoux bo-

tanical models, in which, as in the Auzoux anatomical models, described on a later page, each part of the object represented is greatly magnified and separable from every other. Special attention should be given to the grain of wheat, which accurately displays the structure and the form of the interior starch cells; the section of an oak stem, showing the growth of the wood, with all the cells and ducts; two pea pods, one exhibiting the structure of the pea and the other the method of fertilization; the pea flower, in which any portion may be independently studied; models of fruits, divided into sections, including the strawberry, cherry, mulberry, gooseberry, acorn, etc.; with models of various kinds of fungi and of a host of other plants. These are among the most interesting objects displayed in any of the University's museums. They are accompanied by a somewhat similar series made in Germany by Bredel, representing types of the various classes of plants. Going back, through the botanical lecture-room, to the point where the visitor entered the long corridor and proceeding to the northern portion of the College, the suite of apartments on the left are used as music rooms, reading-rooms, reception rooms and recitation rooms, while a door on the left

leads to a broad portico, lining the whole north side of the court and affording in bad weather a covered promenade. At the further end of this piazza are passages leading to the bath rooms and to a spacious gymnasium. The north wing is occupied by a very large dining-room, decorated in colors, and by the kitchen, with its great range, the butler's pantry, laundry and closets. From the central corridor there is a north exit to the terrace under a handsome loggia, which is surmounted by a tower. The upper stories, besides a great number of rooms for students, contain an infirmary, library, studios and several private parlors. The handsome room in the second story, over the main vestibule, well deserves a visit, on account of the extensive and beautiful view from the balcony. Crossing the arched stone bridge, thrown over a brook and pretty glen-like walk at the north-west corner of the Sage College, the stranger will see before him, on the left,

THE SAGE CHAPEL,

built by Mr. Sage at an expense of \$30,000, Professor Babcock furnishing the plans. The graceful porches and pretty decorative work on the exterior will attract attention. Inside it is divided



SAGE CHAPEL, CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
ITHACA, N. Y.

into two rooms, one seating 400 and the other 100 students, but both apartments can be thrown into one by the removal of a portable screen. The airy timber roof, supported upon elaborately carved stone brackets, the stone columns separating the larger from the smaller chapel, the decorations of colored brick and above all, the stained windows, give a rich appearance to the main room. The organ chamber is under the tower. The rose window at the west end, with its heads of the twelve apostles, is wholly of Ohio freestone and glass and is of striking beauty. The glass is of English design and make, as is that of the large window at the eastern end, the mullions of which are likewise of stone. Leaving the chapel by the north porch a glimpse is caught of

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE,

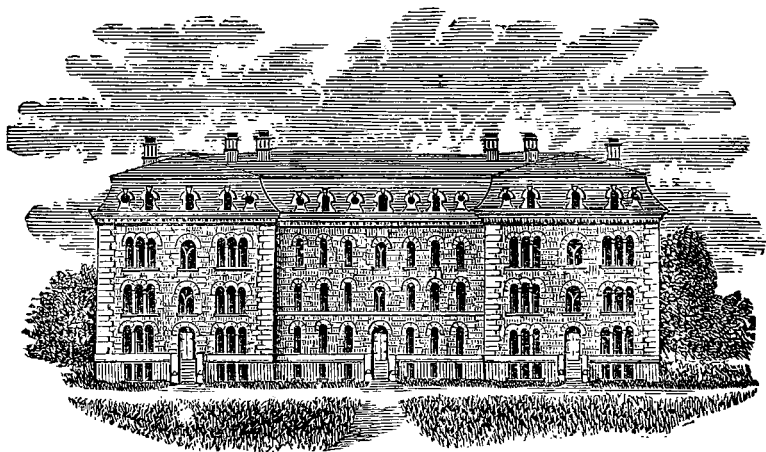
a large Swiss Gothic structure of brick, standing in the midst of a grove of venerable chestnuts and pines on an elevation at the east of the Campus. The porch has some graceful columns of Aberdeen granite and some stone carved work illustrating the scripture texts in regard to the tree of evil and the tree of good, the grapes and figs, and thorns and thistles. The

mansion was built by President White, at an expense of \$50,000, and by him deeded to the University to be used by his successors forever. It contains a collection of bronze, another of antique wood-work and a private library of 15,000 volumes, besides many valuable paintings. The grounds are laid out with great taste. Beyond the President's House, to the north, are several professors' residences, while on the road between it and the University, under an ancient pine, is placed the handsome carved seat of stone, given to the University by Professor Goldwin Smith, and bearing the motto:—"Above all Nations is Humanity." Upon the Campus proper, which begins at the north of the Chapel, much costly grading has been done. At an expense of over \$30,000 hills have been cut down, depressions filled up and roads and walks constructed. The first building of stone, forming the southernmost edifice of the University proper is

THE SOUTH UNIVERSITY,

which was the earliest structure erected, the operations of the University during 1868-9 having been carried on wholly within its walls and those of Cascadilla Place. It is 150 by 50 feet

in size, built of dark blue stone quarried on the spot, with dressings of light Medina stone, the architecture, like that of the other buildings, being an adaptation of the Florentine style. It is divided into sections by three walls with staircases running up through the four stories. In the south hall, on the first story, is the Business Office of the University, and the office of



the Treasurer, open from 10 to 3; and on the second story are the military lecture room and the physical laboratory. In the central hall, first story, on the right, is the Agricultural Museum. Here are two cases filled with an interesting collection of 300 models of plows, of all ages and of all nations, made in Germany for the Paris Exposition of 1867, and purchased by

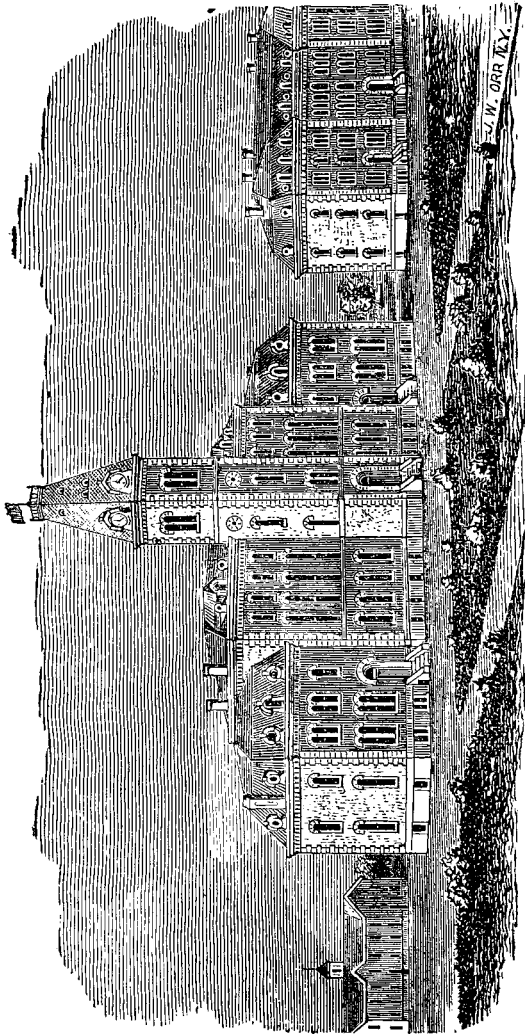
the University. In the cases around the walls are numerous specimens of seeds, above which is arranged a collection of cereals and grasses, one of two made by order of the British Government and by it presented to the University. It includes beautifully mounted specimens of the root, straw and fruit of every variety of grain and grass grown in Great Britain. The very large case in the center of the room is filled with models of agricultural implements, while around the windows are French chromos portraying the various breeds of cattle. One of the doors on the opposite side of the museum opens into the agricultural lecture-room. On the other side of the central hall is the Veterinary Museum, with many prepared specimens and an elaborate model of a horse, made in Paris and composed of 300 separate pieces. On the second floor, to the right, is the cabinet of American birds, consisting of 500 specimens, presented to the University by Mr. Greene Smith, of Peterboro, all exquisitely mounted and arranged by classes. In the apartment opposite is a portion of the Zoölogical Museum. The cases at the eastern end contain the famous Auzoux models of portions of the human body, of insects, fishes and birds, as well

as a complete human skeleton. These models are much larger than life—the nervous system of a caterpillar, for instance, being nearly two feet in length—and are so constructed that each part can be detached and submitted to examination. They are thus admirably adapted for use in the lecture-room. The southern cases are filled with a multitude of mounted specimens—such as the skeleton of a male fœtus; skull of a codfish and of a gigantic turtle; various rare birds; reptiles and fishes from South America; and many interesting objects in alcohol. One of the cabinets has several curiosities from Central America and the Sandwich Islands. The cases at the western end contain portions of the skeleton of a mammoth found near Ithaca; and the entire contents of some Anglo-Saxon graves, lately opened in England. They were a gift from the University of Oxford, and include several ancient ornaments of metal, buried with their owners a thousand years ago. On the third floor of the South University is a large room, having along the north side the Silliman Collection of minerals, purchased at an expense of several thousand dollars. Some of the specimens are of great beauty, although the most valuable ones, the

diamonds, gold, silver, etc., are kept in the vault of an Ithaca bank, except when they are needed for purposes of instruction. The two cases at the western end are filled with specimens from the Amazons, while the other cabinets have recently been set apart to satisfy the growing demands of the Zoölogical Museum below. On the fourth floor is a hall, until lately used for the chapel services of the University. The north hall of this building is divided into lecture-rooms, with the exception of the upper floors, which are still occupied by dormitories. Leaving the South University the next edifice is the great central building or

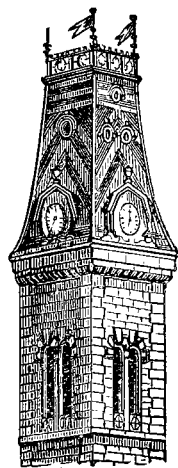
THE MCGRAW HALL,

with its high western tower, containing the University Chimes and the large four-dialled Clock. This expensive structure was erected by Mr. John McGraw of Ithaca and cost over \$100,000. Its material is the same dark blue stone of which the adjoining edifices are built, with quoins, cornices, string-pieces and window dressings of Onondaga limestone. It is 220 feet in length by 60 in depth, stands ten feet higher than the buildings which flank it, and has a tower 20 feet square and 130 in height. It is



THE M'GRAW HALL.

composed of a main part and two wings, all the rooms being finished in native woods, fitted with gas pipes, and heated by steam. To examine the interior the proper way is to enter the main or central vestibule, whence a double staircase leads to the upper floors. Ascending this staircase the visitor soon finds himself in the Museum of Natural History, a vast hall filling the second, third and fourth stories, with two broad galleries encircling it. The main floor is chiefly taken up by the Ward Casts of those gigantic monsters which peopled the earth in its younger ages. The huge central figure is a megatherium, and the one on the ceiling above the entrance doors is a plesiosaurus, while most of the others—enormous saurians, ganoids and ammonites as well as the mammoth elephants and mastodons and moas and turtles of a later period—are all carefully labeled. Noticeable are the antlers of a giant stag, and raised maps, on a large scale, of the volcanic regions of Central France and of Vesuvius, as well as of Mt. Blanc and its surrounding peaks and valleys. In the south-west corner is a noble specimen of the fos-



silized trunk of a tree—the sigillaria or gigantic club moss—from the coal beds of Scranton. In the room under the Tower, opening from this floor, are the Entomological Collections: they embrace many thousands of specimens from all the countries of the world. Most interesting are the cases exhibiting the insects injurious to vegetation in every stage of their existence, together with their habitations and food. In the first or lower gallery of the main hall is the Newcomb Collection of shells, for which the University paid \$16,000, and which is perhaps unequalled in the world. A triple row of cases extends around the whole gallery. The inner row contains the terrestrial univalves or land shells; the next one is devoted to the marine univalves (gasteropods); and the exterior one is occupied by the marine and freshwater bivalves (lamellibranchs). Some curious specimens of marine ship-borers and rock-borers will be found in a case in the south-east corner, adjoining which is another containing many examples of the delicately formed nautilus. The upper gallery is designed for the zoölogical collections, whenever they are brought together from the various places in which they are at present deposited. From this uppermost gallery the

Tower is entered and a long staircase ascends to

THE UNIVERSITY CHIMES.

The highest room in the Tower contains the apparatus for ringing the Chimes, and from here a second staircase brings the visitor to the belfry in which they are hung. They are composed of ten bells, the largest weighing 4,889 lbs.—the total weight of metal being nearly 11,500 pounds. They represent, in the order of their weight, beginning with the great bell, the following musical notes:—D, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, F sharp and G. The largest bell, known to the student world as the “Magna Maria,” bears these inscriptions:—“The Gift of Mary, wife of Andrew D. White, First President of the Cornell University, 1869;” “Glory to God in the highest, and on Earth peace, good will toward men;” “To tell of thy loving-kindness early in the morning, and of thy truth in the night season;” together with the following stanza, written expressly for it by Professor James Russell Lowell:—

I call as fly the irrevocable hours,
 Futile as air or strong as fate, to make
 Your lives of sand or granite; awful powers
 Even as men choose, they either give or take.

The nine smaller bells all bear couplets taken, with his permission, from Tennyson's "In Memoriam," commencing with the smallest:—

FIRST BELL.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true;

SECOND BELL.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind;
Ring in redress to all mankind.

THIRD BELL.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;

FOURTH BELL.

Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

FIFTH BELL.

Ring out false pride in place and blood;
Ring in the common love of good.

SIXTH BELL.

Ring out the slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right.

SEVENTH BELL.

Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old;

EIGHTH BELL.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring in the thousand years of Peace.

NINTH BELL.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land;
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

This ninth bell bears also the following:—This Chime, the gift of Miss Jennie McGraw to the Cornell University, 1868.” The chimes are played—both peals and tunes—for Chapel service at 8 a. m., for the cessation of University exercises at 1.15 p. m. and at 5.45 p. m. The great bell is struck for the lectures at the beginning of every University hour: it has been plainly heard at a distance of ten miles. Descending once more to the main floor of the Museum, the visitor may pass through the north door into the physiological lecture-room, which accommodates 250 students in its seats, which rise as they recede from the lecturer’s stand. The walls are hung with zoölogical and physiological diagrams; the windows can be darkened to permit of the use of the lantern in illustrating lectures. On the west side of the room a narrow passage leads to the Anatomical Laboratory, where many interesting objects are preserved, such as brains of various creatures; foetal specimens of man and animals; a Surinam toad

which carries its eggs on its back until they are hatched; a poison fish from Central America, having envenomed spines projecting from the sides of its body; the silk spider of South Carolina, with some of the silk produced by it; and a multitude of alcoholic preparations. Coming back to the lecture-room a staircase affords access to the north vestibule of the building, where the Architectural Museum and Draughting-room may be visited. The former contains some handsome collections of tiles and building-stones, and many ingenious models of roofs, arches, vaults, staircases, doors and columns, among them a set made at the establishment of the Christian Brothers in Paris. Leaving the McGraw Building by the north door, the stranger should now retrace his steps to the south entrance. From this vestibule a door on the right takes him into the physical lecture-room, which is arranged like the physiological lecture-room. It is plentifully supplied with water and with gas from the Ithaca Gas Works, as well as with oxygen and hydrogen from works in the basement below. Here in lectures both the electric and oxy-hydrogen lamps are largely used, and the conveniencies and appliances for physical experiments are nowhere excelled. The

door in the rear leads to the Physical Cabinet where two rooms are filled with apparatus, including several electrical machines, a Ruhmkoff coil, the famous König acoustic apparatus—one instrument of which produces all the tones of the human voice—an electric clock, optical apparatus by Duboscq and other noted European makers, a powerful air pump made upon a novel principle by Deloeil of Paris, with a great variety of other ingenious machines and instruments. A telegraph wire connects these rooms, as well as the Business Office of the University, the President's House and the Sibley College with the lines of the Western Union Telegraph. Returning once more to the south hall the staircase takes the visitor to the Geological Laboratory in the second story of this wing. It is a very large apartment. The closed cases on the right and left along the wall are filled with the Jewett Collection of palæontological specimens, used in the preparation of the "Natural History" of the State and afterwards bought by Mr. Cornell for \$10,000. The other cases contain additions made since the opening of the University, including an admirable series of specimens from the Amazons. In the lower case in the middle is some ancient South American pottery

from mounds in Brazil; and beyond, some select fossils, from which the rocky matter has been cleverly removed by the application of acids, leaving only the shells, and thus exhibiting the exact structure of the fossilized animal. On one table is a large raised map of St. Domingo; the walls are hung with great numbers of large photographs of American scenery, handsomely mounted and framed; and busts of Agassiz, Buffon, St. Hilaire and so forth adorn the tops of the cases. In the small room off the hall on this floor is a collection of Peruvian pottery and some large Brazilian vases. The ornamentation of these ancient remains of American art deserves a close study. The room in the third story, just above this, is used as a store-room for the rapidly-accumulating pamphlets and newspapers belonging to the library. Descending the stairs the double doors on the north side of the vestibule entrance, open into

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY,

which is arranged in a room 100 feet long by 50 in width, thus occupying nearly the whole first floor of the McGraw Hall. The iron work here is painted in bright blue and carmine tints which greatly relieve the somewhat sombre ef-

fect of the dark bindings. On each side are 11 alcoves, with galleries, while the central space is partly occupied by rows of chairs and tables affording accommodations for 125 readers. The present shelving would suffice for nearly 75,000 volumes, but the Library at present contains only 45,000. They have been collected as follows:—first, by the purchase in Europe in 1868 of several thousand volumes on science; secondly, by the purchase of the private library of Charles Anthon, 7,000 volumes relating to classical literature and philology; thirdly, by the acquisition of the private library of Franz Bopp, 2,500 volumes of general philology; fourthly, by the gift of the private library of Goldwin Smith, 3,500 volumes on English history and literature; fifthly, by the purchase of the private library of Jared Sparks, 9,000 volumes mostly having reference to American history; sixthly, by the careful selection in Europe of 2,500 volumes on mathematics, known as the Kelly Collection; seventhly, by the gift of several thousand volumes on art, architecture and history by President White; and finally by purchases, since the opening of the University, to an amount of about \$5,000 annually. Among the noteworthy book-treasures are a government copy of the

great Napoleon work on Egypt; a complete series of the French "Moniteur" from 1789; a set of the London "Times," beginning with the year 1848; a set of Piranesi's engravings of Roman antiquities and works of art, bound in 21 folio volumes by one of the best Italian binders, being the copy presented by Pope Clement XIV to the English Duke of Cumberland; a full set of Canina's works on the same subject; a copy, colored at its publication, of Besler's "Hortus Eystettensis"—a huge folio of which less than half-a-dozen similar copies are known; copies of Bateman's "Orchidaceous Plants of Mexico," Humboldt and Bonpland's "Voyage en Amerique," Martius's "Flora Brasiliensis" and many similar expensive books on botany and other branches of natural history. Some of the curiosities of the Library are exhibited in the large cases in the middle of the open central space. In that nearest the entrance, on the eastern side, is a collection of incunabula, or works printed when the art of printing was still in its cradle. They are nearly all, of course, from the latter half of the fifteenth century and embrace productions from the presses of Gutemberg, Schoeffer, Zell, Mentelin, Sweynheym and Pannartz, Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde,

Pynson and many others — a large collection from the library of President White. Many of them are adorned with beautiful illuminated initials. Here are also a few works printed on vellum, among them a portion of a volume by Gutemberg and one fine missal with arabesque borders. In the opposite side of the case are several black letter volumes; the first editions of Euclid, of some of Milton's works, and of Newton's "Principia;" many specimens of early American printing of the seventeenth century; books with autographs from the private libraries of Leigh Hunt, Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate and others; books with Albrecht Durer's and Holbein's wood-cut illustrations, as well as other specimens of early engraving on wood; a copy of Pyne's "Horace," printed without types; and specimens of Confederate printing. In the farther case on the eastern side are several Chinese and Japanese books and some fine examples of costly works printed in colors, as well as of bindings by famous craftsmen. On the western side are some Sanscrit, Persian, Arabic, Hindustani and Ethiopic manuscripts; several medieval Latin manuscripts on vellum, mostly Bibles, missals and breviaries some of them with exquisite illuminations; an unpub-

lished German passion-play of the fifteenth century; a collection of French assignâts, or revolutionary paper-money; a volume bought for \$1,000, containing drawings and other documents by Washington, besides letters and papers in the handwriting of Franklin and Lafayette; and finally autographs of most of the Presidents of the United States, of Cotton Mather, Ethan Allen, and many other famous Americans, together with quite a number of letters addressed to Washington and filed in his neat handwriting. The two documents set in glass are unpublished letters from Washington. The portraits on the walls at the north end of the Library Hall are those of Goldwin Smith and George William Curtis—both by Carpenter—and Humboldt; at the south end those of Peter Cooper, Mr. Hiram Sibley and Prudence Crandall, the latter an early sufferer in the anti-slavery cause. The marble bust represents Lincoln, the others President White and Professor Wilson; and the medallion over the north door is a portrait of Mr. John McGraw. The Library receives most of the noted foreign and domestic periodicals of a scientific or literary character—the subscriptions to such works amounting to nearly \$1,000 a year. The department

which possesses the greatest number of expensive works is that of architecture. The one which is most nearly complete is the May Collection, consisting of 700 bound volumes and 4,000 pamphlets treating of the subject of slavery. The Morse Collection is made up of the works on telegraphy formerly owned by Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph. On one of the tables are kept the various silver cups belonging to the Cornell Navy, one of which was a gift from Mr. Thomas Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown at Oxford." Above the central cases are exhibited a large number of heliotype copies of celebrated engravings. In the corners of the hall are the staircases which give access to the galleries. Only professors in the institution and post-graduate students are admitted to the alcoves. The Library is open every day, except Sundays, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., all the year round. In the forenoons it is usually crowded with readers. Leaving the McGraw Hall, the visitor should stop a moment at the handsome drinking fountain placed in front of the main entrance by the class of 1873. It cost \$400. It is made of Scotch granite and Italian marble; and the water which flows from it is brought from a cool spring on the bank of

Fall Creek. The water in the large oval fountain beyond is forced from the stream itself, through the pipes of the University water-works. The next building in order is

THE NORTH UNIVERSITY.

This is, in dimensions, architecture and material, a repetition of the South University, but its interior is much more carefully finished and its appointments and furniture are of a better character. Its north and south halls open on their lower floors into plain lecture-rooms and in their upper stories into dormitories; in these the visitor will find little to interest him. In the central hall, however, the door at the right, in the lower story, gives admission to the Societies' Room, an elegant apartment devoted to the purposes of some of the literary societies, formed by the students, and used on Sundays as a place of meeting by the Students' Christian Association. It is carpeted, and its walls are partly wainscotted in two woods and partly tinted. On them, supported by bronze brackets, are placed nine full-length bronze statuettes, executed in Paris, and representing the following historic characters:—Washington, Franklin, Shakespeare, Newton, Molière, Goethe, Cervan-

tes, Dante, and Michel Angelo. Interspersed among these are twenty large engravings, many of them proof impressions, depicting important scenes in the history of America and other countries. A half hour may well be devoted to their examination, since some of the imported ones are exceedingly rare in this country. Nor should the handsome desk on the rostrum be neglected; it is a fine specimen of modern Renaissance work. Following the stair-cases in the central hall it will be found that the third one leads into a large hall, in which the lectures of President White, Goldwin Smith and of several of the non-resident professors are delivered. Like most of the lecture-rooms, it is filled with seats, each of which has a small desk attached to it for convenience in taking notes. Among various maps and engravings suspended here are to be especially noted two photographs at the south end, which are among the largest ever taken. One represents the Roman Forum and the other the Coliseum; both are so finely finished as to be genuine works of art. The hall will accommodate almost four hundred students. Before proceeding further in the examination of the buildings and collections those visitors who have not ascended into the belfry,

will do well to pass around in front of the University or the McGraw Hall and observe

THE VIEW FROM THE UNIVERSITY.

It is one of the pleasantest of prospects. On the right, over the woods which mark the gorge of Fall Creek, the eye of the spectator can distinguish, for nearly 30 miles, the blue waters and green banks of Cayuga Lake, stretching away to the north, and making, some ten miles down, a sudden but graceful curve. Just beyond the projecting point on the west bank lie the deeply-sunken glen and lofty cascade of Taghonic. The forests this side of it, on the same shore, offer in autumn an innumerable variety of tints and in summer every shade of green. At the head of the lake is seen the long pier close to the mouth of the Inlet, with a light-house at its extreme point; a little way up the Inlet is the steamboat-landing and still further to the south a group of extensive coal yards and coal-pockets. The railroad track leading to Geneva may be traced as it gradually rises up the western hill; the locomotives moving up the valley are bound for Athens, Elmira or Owego—those destined for the latter place climbing the south hill by means of a series of

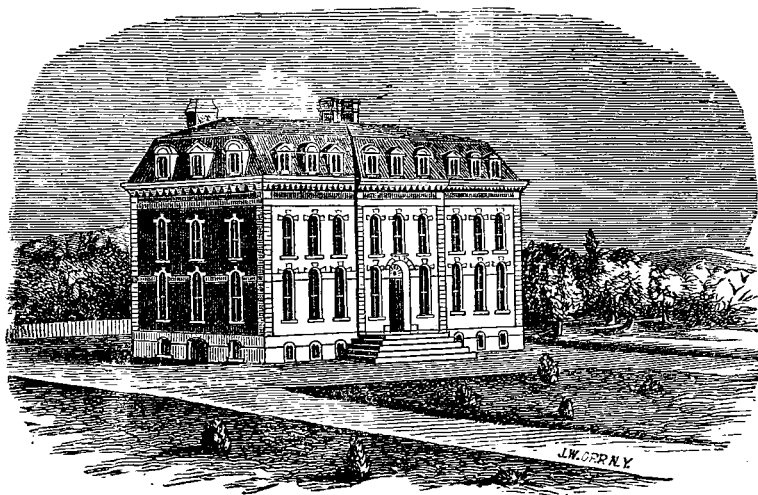
zigzag tracks; across the plain, directly in front, the Cayuga Lake Shore road is carried to the general station near the Inlet. Through the flat land intervening between the village and the lake may be traced the Cascadilla, bordered by rows of massive willows, and Fall Creek with its embankments, as they flow on to their mouths. The very large brick building immediately below the observer in front, is the factory of the Ithaca Calendar Clock company; somewhat farther to the south stand the works of the Ithaca Glass Company. The opposite side of the valley, a steep slope rising to the height of 700 feet, and extending, with little variation in its outline, for many miles north and south, is covered with orchards and vineyards and sunny farms, with here and there a patch of forest. A little to the left, far below, is the village of Ithaca—a town of white-walled houses, tree-embowered. So thickly are its streets adorned with foliage that it conveys the impression of a place built in a forest. Nearly every roof and spire can be seen except in the small portion of the town cut off by the woods which stand along the Cascadilla gorge. An especially sightly quarter is formed by the streets running up the South hill, a projecting

prominence which rises, like a great buttress, at the junction of the glen of Six Mile Creek with the main valley. A little beyond, on the east side, a dark strip of forest marks the site where the white waters of Buttermilk leap from their elevated height to the level of the low land, and still farther on the peaceful valley bends away to the south, a land of graceful slopes and smiling fields, until it at last rises into a chain of hills of broken contour and misty summits. In the foreground, on the narrow plateau below, may be seen the marble monuments of the Ithaca cemetery glistening through the trees, and nearer still the stone walls of the beautiful Gothic residence, built by the late Ezra Cornell. The whole view, with its wonderful play of light and shade, is one which a man may well afford to travel far to see, and which, once seen, is little likely to escape from the memory. Coming back to the path along the east front of the buildings, and ascending a slight incline, the visitor finds himself in front of

THE SIBLEY COLLEGE,

another stone edifice, with a tall chimney in its rear; it faces the south. It was erected at the expense of Mr. Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, to

accommodate the department of the Mechanic Arts. It has a neat fountain in front of it. Upon ascending the steps and entering the hall the door at the right leads to the office of the University Press. This establishment has several steam presses and gives employment to a considerable number of persons, some of whom



are students in the University. Here the annual "University Register," the "University Bulletin," the examination papers and other University documents are printed. Attached to this printing office is a stereotype foundry, in which much work is done for the New York publishing firms. On the opposite side of the hall is the Mechanical Laboratory or work-

shop. In this large room there is a great amount of costly machinery, so arranged that it can be operated either by steam or by water-power,—the latter derived from a turbine wheel, in the adjoining deep gorge of Fall Creek, and conveyed into the building by a wire cable. Here all sorts of work is done, models are made for various departments of the University and practical instruction given in the use of tools. All students in the course of Mechanical Engineering are obliged to work a certain number of hours a week in this laboratory. The door in the rear leads to the engine-room. On the next story is, at the right, the lower draughting-room of the department of Free-hand Drawing, which also occupies an apartment of the same size, directly over this, in the third story. Here will be found an interesting collection of casts, representing statues, busts, mouldings, bas-reliefs, friezes, capitals, groups of flowers and a great variety of other objects; they are copies of antiques in the British Museum and the Louvre at Paris. They are so arranged that the sketcher can control the light which falls upon them. The west room, on the second floor, is partly a lecture room for the professor of Mechanics and partly a model room. In the

cases may be seen several hundred mechanical models. Among them the most noticeable are the series of Ollivier models, exhibiting the effects produced by intersections of curves and surfaces; many working models made at the College of Mechanics, in Chester, England; a series of models, executed by the mechanician Schröder, of Darmstadt, illustrative of mechanical combinations, of which those displaying the peculiarities of cog-wheel motion are of especial interest; and some exquisitely finished models of steam engines and their various parts. The drawings on the walls are those which, in previous years, have received the prizes offered by the Sibley College. Up stairs, the room above this, is the Mechanical Draughting room, fitted with adjustable tables, which can be lowered and raised at will. A path leads from the Sibley College to

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES,

a wooden structure, with a front of 100 feet, and two wings each of the same length. The north wing is at present occupied by the Civil Engineering Department of the University. The suite consists of a lecture room, a very large draughting room and a cabinet, containing

many costly surveying instruments. In the last named is the chronometer, by which the University time is regulated. A small library of works on engineering, accumulated by means of contributions from those connected with the department, is also kept here. On the lower floor of the main building is the lecture-room of the professor of general chemistry, his private laboratory, a weighing room, an apparatus room, and, in the south wing, an assaying room and the Mineralogical Laboratory. On the second floor is a laboratory for special students in chemistry and a larger one for general students. The latter, during the day in term-time, presents a busy scene, as students in nearly all the courses are obliged to practice here a certain number of hours each week. Here are arranged ten large tables of chestnut, each accommodating 24 students. Each student has a drawer and press in which he keeps his apparatus and materials, and above his place is a set of cards upon which are inscribed his name, the number of his drawer and press and the time which he works each day. Every division of the table, occupied by a student, has a gas burner, with a flexible tube and a stand, as well as shelves for his flasks, etc. Attached to each

table is a sink and water tank. In the second story of the south wing are the lecture-room and private laboratory of the professor of agricultural chemistry and the Agricultural Laboratory. Here are made analysis of soils and manures, of milks and foods, and of various other substances, the composition of which is of value to the farmer. The third story of this wing is devoted to the Photographic Laboratory. In its rooms, besides experiments in photographic science, the work of manufacturing photographic slides for use in electric and oxy-hydrogen lanterns, is extensively carried on. They are made in great numbers, not only for all the departments of the University, but for sale to other scientific institutions. The establishment now possesses many thousands of negatives, illustrating every branch of science and art.

THE UNIVERSITY FARM.

The land belonging to the University was mostly presented to it by Ezra Cornell, and comprises upwards of 250 acres, chiefly rolling upland. It extends from the lower plateau in front, or to the west, of the University buildings back nearly a quarter of a mile; contains

several orchards and considerable woodland; and is abundantly supplied with water, being bounded on the north by Fall Creek and on the south by the Cascadilla. At the eastern end stands the little hamlet of Free Hollow, nestled in the narrow valley of Fall Creek above the gorge. The old farm buildings, considerably enlarged within a few years, stand some distance north-east of the Chemical Laboratory. The large new barn, built in 1874, is placed near the track of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira railroad, its cupola and slated roof, far in the rear of the Sage College, being plainly visible from the Campus. It is intended to be a model structure, and is well worthy of a visit both on account of its elaborate internal arrangements and for the sake of the fine specimens of foreign stock in its stalls. Between it and the Sage College is the Horticultural Garden of ten acres, carried on under the superintendence of the instructor in horticulture. It thus adjoins the Botanical Garden, which lies close to Sage College. In the rear, that is, to the east of the Campus, rises a plateau, some 20 feet high, upon which, as has been seen, the President's mansion and several professors' houses are placed. Back of this is a still more elevated tract, a

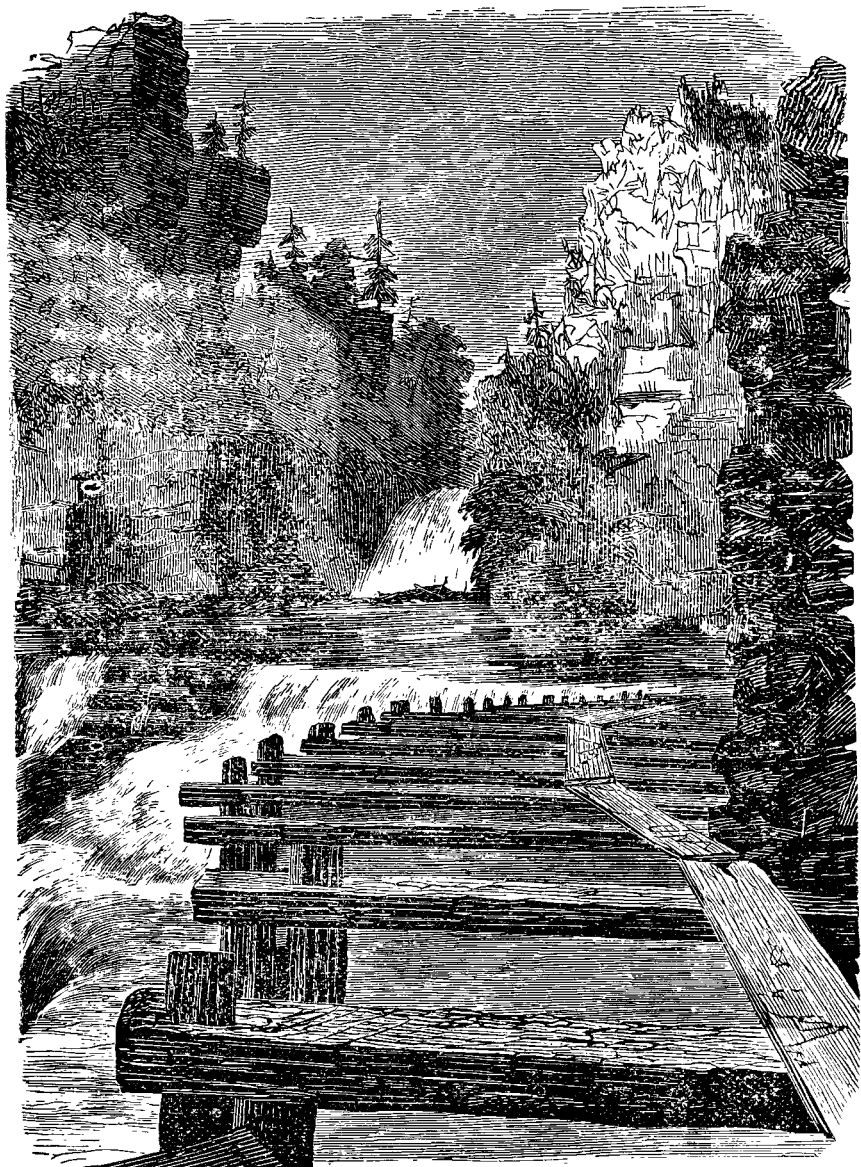
portion of which is known as Observatory Hill. Here the University authorities are erecting a large reservoir, designed to furnish water to the Campus and buildings in much greater abundance than at present. Across the way from the Sibley College, on the very brink of the Fall Creek gorge, is a University work shop of wood. If the stranger has time for a pleasant drive he may make his exit from the University Campus at this point and pursue the road, which passes between these two edifices to the east. This road follows the windings of Fall Creek to the village of Etna, a distance of some three miles. It is generally level. On the right are forest-clad hills and on the left the broad stream. In a summer afternoon the picturesqueness, seclusion and coolness of this rustic road cannot be otherwise than agreeable. From the University, instead of returning to the village by Buffalo or State street, the visitor may drive down University Avenue, past the noble Gothic stone mansion of the late Ezra Cornell, and the romantic Ithaca cemetery, crossing the Cascadilla just as it emerges from its gorge into the plain. Or he may walk back by the Fall Creek gorge or glen. In the latter case carriages may be sent to wait at the lower entrance

of the gorge in the valley below. By passing into the road in the rear of the Sibley College, and proceeding a short distance to the right, access may be gained to

THE FALL CREEK GLEN,

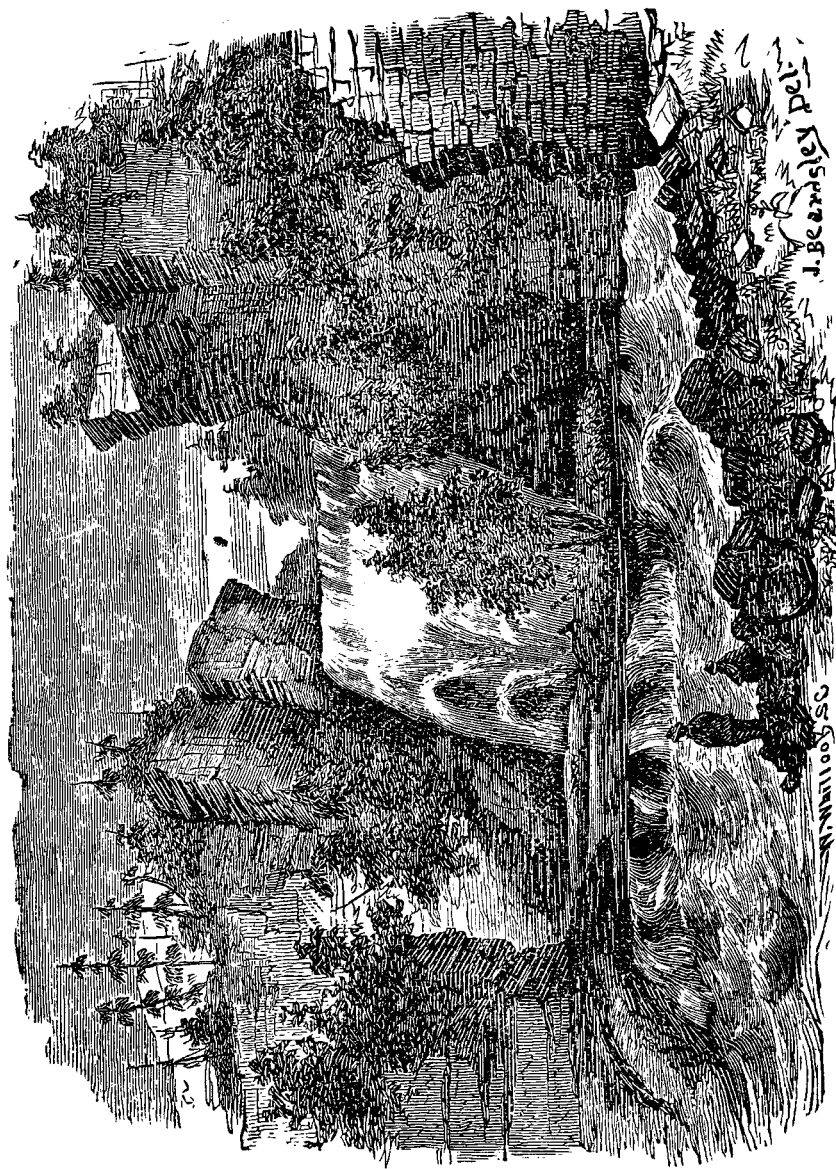
one of the most singular and beautiful of the many similar natural curiosities in the vicinity of Ithaca. It is certainly not inferior, in all the elements of loveliness and romantic effect, to the well-known Trenton Falls, which, in some respects, it resembles. Through it runs a stream of considerable size, sometimes called the Fallkill, but more generally known as Fall Creek, in allusion to the numerous cascades which succeed each other, at brief distances, during this mile or two of its course. In order to pass through "The Gorge"—its popular local name—from its upper or higher end down to the valley, the visitor should enter the "University Walk," starting in the foliage nearly opposite the residence of the Professor of Agriculture, and running along the very brink of the great chasm. From it the Triphammer Fall, the Flume, the great stone dam and the rustic bridge combine to form a view really Swiss or Norwegian in character. The walk

leads down the rocks to the bridge, which is built over the natural race course, known as Fume Falls, between Triphammer and the high dam. Hence, by a few rocky steps, the path climbs the cliff to a shady grove, but soon afterwards descends, by a long winding stair-case, to the base of Triphammer Fall—35 feet high—so styled from the hammer-like sound of the echo which its roar produces. The gulf here is vast and amphitheater-like and its perpendicular walls lofty and impressive. The path follows the stream, clinging to the precipitous side of the gorge, down to Rocky Fall—55 feet high—which, owing to a sudden curve, faces the opposite bluff, whence the best view of it is to be had. The visitor is now just in a line with the Sibley College. Soon after this he reaches Foaming Fall—30 feet high—divided in a most peculiar manner into two separate cascades, having a little, gem-like island at their junction. Past many mossy nooks and shaded recesses the walk at length reaches Forest Fall—60 feet high—one of the finest of this splendid series of cascades, after which it ascends a rock-hewn stairway and then borders the cliff, affording striking glimpses into the profound and gloomy abyss below. Here, too, the huge



FOREST FALL.

buttresses of rock, with their intervening deep recesses, which line either side of the stream, will constantly attract the observer's notice. From a low dam below this height a long tunnel—the upper mouth of which is visible—is cut through the opposite mass of rock, furnishing one of the finest water-powers known. A walk through this tunnel affords noble views of the two falls immediately above it, and the stony buttresses on the north side. Keeping on the path descends down another series of hewn stone steps, to the brow of Ithaca Fall, an inscription on the way indicating the site of "Johnson's Tumble," which was the scene of a marvelous escape from sudden death. Ithaca Fall—150 feet high—is, next to Niagara, the largest cataract in the state. Magnificent views of it are obtained as the path winds around the wild and wooded amphitheater. Nor should the beautiful glimpses of the valley, which are caught through the framing walls of the gorge during the later stages of the walk, pass unnoticed. The path soon declines to the level of the highway, upon which it emerges, and the visitor, crossing the bridge, may return, either by his carriage or by an easy walk, to the heart of the village. The path through the gorge of



J. Beardsley Del.

W. Wallis

ITHACA FALLS.

Fall Creek was opened, at a considerable expense, in the autumn of 1869. It has already been traversed by thousands of the admirers of nature's wonderful phenomena. The nearness of this remarkable glen to the University makes it a frequent and favorite resort of the students, and the singular loveliness of the cascades, the astonishing play of light and shade in its profound depths, and the sublimity of its rock scenery are destined to give it every year a wider renown.



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STUDENT'S DIRECTORY.

Admission of Students.—Candidates for admission to the University must call first at the Registrar's office and enter their names.

President's Office.—President's House, Campus.

Vice-President's Office.—North University, South Hall, No. 50. *House.*—83 East Seneca-st.

Registrar's Office—Cascadilla Place, second story, No. 143.

Librarian's Office.—McGraw Hall, North Vestibule.

Business Office.—South University, South Hall.

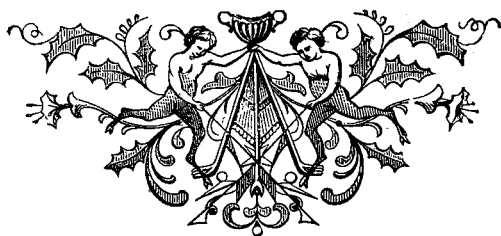
English Grammar Examination Room.—North University, Middle Hall, Room T. (Tuesday 3 p. m.).

Geography Examination Room.—North University, Middle Hall, Room T (Tuesday, 10 a. m.).

Greek Examination Room.—South University, North Hall, No. 2.

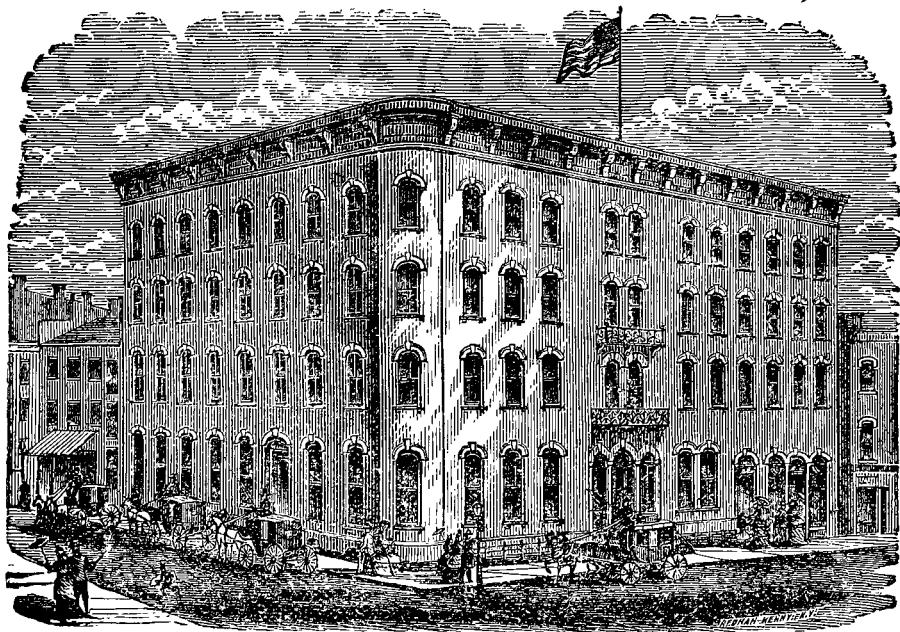
Latin Examination Room.—South University, North Hall, No. 1.

Mathematical Examination Room.—North University, Middle Hall, Room T (Monday 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.)



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