The planting of many rare trees and plants.

Stadium, and Lamberton Hall. Drinker’s interest in horticulture led to

Laboratory, Taylor Hall, Taylor Gymnasium and Field House, Taylor

possible a railroad line between Easton, Pa., and New York City. He

been largely instrumental in solving the problems of constructing the

Bulletin was first published in 1913, and the Alumni Association was

graduate, was the only university alumnus ever to become president.

Drown died in office in 1904. Professor William H. Chandler became

acting president.

Thomas Messinger Drown (1875-1880). Leavitt was an Episcopal

clergyman who graduated from Jefferson College and taught at

Kenyon College and Ohio University. During his incumbency, the

university was divided into two schools, General Literature and

Technology. As of 1876, a student could receive two engineering
degrees by taking a longer course, and beginning in 1877 the master

of arts, doctor of philosophy, and doctor of science degrees were

established.

Linderman Library rotunda was completed in 1877. Asa Packer died

in May 1879, and Founder’s Day was held in his honor the following

October.

Robert Alexander Lamberton (1880-1893). Lamberton, a graduate

of Dickinson College, practiced law in Harrisburg, Pa., and was

a university trustee when asked to become president. During his

administration, students and the community witnessed the first

Mustard and Cheese dramatic presentation.

A gymnasium (now Coppee Hall) was erected, and Chandler

Chemistry Laboratory was built, now known as Chandler-Ullmann

Hall. Lehigh was also building its reputation for academic excellence;

the mechanical engineering department was established in 1881 and

the Lehigh chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was founded in 1887.

Henry Coppee (1866-1875). Coppee served as a railroad engineer

in Georgia, a captain in the Army during the Mexican War, and taught

at West Point and at the University of Pennsylvania before becoming

first president in 1866.

Much building was done on the new university campus. A Moravian

church on Packer Avenue was remodeled into Christmas Hall; a

house for the president was erected on campus; and Packer Hall, the

university center, was built.

Coppee lectured in history, logic, rhetoric, political economy, and

Shakespeare.

John McDowell Leavitt (1885-1889). Leavitt was an Episcopal

clergyman who graduated from Jefferson College and taught at

Kenyon College and Ohio University. During his incumbency, the

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Thomas Messinger Drown (1895-1904). Drown studied medicine at

the University of Pennsylvania and went abroad to study chemistry.

Thereafter he was professor of chemistry at Lafayette College. In

1895 he assumed the presidency of Lehigh and was greatly interested

in furthering the university’s development as a technical school.

His first years were difficult ones because the Panic of 1893
decimated the university’s stock holdings in the Lehigh Valley

Railroad. Nevertheless, Lehigh managed to grow in enrollment,

undergraduate enrollment rose to an all-time high, passing 2,000 in

1938. Richards and Drinker residential houses, and the Ullmann wing

adjoining the Chandler Chemistry Laboratory, were built. Grace Hall,

a year-round facility of any size on campus, was completed in

1940, the gift of Eugene G. Grace, an 1899 graduate, who headed

the board of trustees. A Graduate School implemented the programs

in the three colleges. Williams retired in 1944, and the university was

without a president for approximately two years.


During his presidency, the first graduate degrees were awarded
to women. Lehigh faced a shortage of students from 1929 to 1936
as a result of the Depression, but the newly established office of

admission, as well as university scholarships, fellowships, and

defered tuition payments, helped to ease the shortage.

Changing concepts of education were evident in several newly

organized academic offerings: philosophy, music, psychology,

journalism, history, and fine arts. The majors system was instituted

as were the senior comprehensive examinations in the Arts College.

The placement bureau, a public relations office, and a student health

service were organized.

The Alumni Memorial Building, a memorial to the Lehigh alumni who

served in World War I, was opened in 1925 and Packard Laboratory

was completed in 1929. In the same decade, a major addition to

Linderman Library also was completed.

Clement C. Williams (1935-1944). Williams, a civil engineer,

was president during an era of unprecedented alumni support.

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adjoining the Chandler Chemistry Laboratory, were built. Grace Hall,

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in the three colleges. Williams retired in 1944, and the university was

without a president for approximately two years.

Martin Dewey Whitaker (1946-1960). Dr. Whitaker, who had

been director of the Atomic Energy Commission Laboratory at Oak

Ridge, Tenn., and had worked in developing the atomic bomb, faced

the responsibility of helping the university community readjust
to peacetime conditions after World War II.

During his time as president, Lehigh’s assets nearly tripled; the

endowment more than doubled to $18 million. Many buildings were

renovated, and the Dravo House and McClintic-Marshall House

residence halls were built. The faculty increased in number by 75

percent and the first endowed distinguished professorships were

established.

The Centennial development program was begun in 1959. It raised

more than $22 million for faculty salaries and construction that later

included Whitaker Laboratory.

An extensive renovation and enlargement project associated with

Packer Hall was undertaken in 1957, and, upon completion in 1958,

the building became a university center.

Whitaker died in office.

Harvey A. Neville (1961-1964). Dr. Neville was the only faculty

member ever elected president. His association with the university

began in 1927 as an assistant professor of chemistry. During his

two-year term as president, the first phase of the Saucon Valley

athletic complex was completed, and Sayre Field was opened atop

South Mountain. The Center for Information and Computing Science

was established.

Neville, a strong supporter of research who fostered its growth on the

campus, died in 1983.
Peter Likins (1982-1997). Dr. Likins, who earned a B.S. and Ph.D. from Stanford, and an M.S. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, became Lehigh’s 11th president in 1982. He sought balanced excellence in undergraduate programs while pursuing focused objectives in graduate study and research.

Under Likins, Lehigh nearly doubled in size with the purchase in 1986 of 742 acres of land and a research complex from Bethlehem Steel Corp. The new Mountaintop Campus links the Asa Packer and Goodman campuses.

Lehigh also added many new buildings and facilities. Perhaps most notable was the $33 million Zoellner Arts Center, which provided a new home to Lehigh’s departments of music and theatre and to the University Art Galleries, and made Lehigh a center for the fine arts. The arts center and the new Rauch Business Center, home of the College of Business, were built on the site of Taylor Stadium, which was replaced by Goodman Stadium on Lehigh’s athletic campus.

Also during Likins’ term, Lehigh built a $20 million, state-of-the-art telecommunications system, the E.W. Fairchild-Martindale Library and Computing Center, one of the most automated libraries anywhere, and the Harold S. Mohler Lab, which honors the former chairman of the board of trustees.

Also dedicated was the Sherman Fairchild Center for the Physical Sciences, which includes the renovated Physics Building (renamed Lewis Lab), and the adjoining Sherman Fairchild Lab.

Lehigh became home to the Northeast Tier Ben Franklin Advanced Technology Center, which has helped hundreds of new high-technology businesses get started. And the university led the way in establishing the Colonial League, now the Patriot League, in football. The league is committed to the Lehigh tradition of scholar-athletes.

Financial support grew from $10 million a year to over $24 million. With over half of alumni making gifts, Lehigh ranked among the top Ph.D.-granting schools in percentage of alumni donors.

Likins’ term also saw the establishment of the Lehigh Valley Center for Jewish Studies at Lehigh, the Center for Advanced Technology for Large Structural Systems, largest of its kind in North America, and centers in integrated circuits, management studies, chemical process modeling and control, and international studies.

Likins, an expert in spacecraft dynamics and control who has written textbooks in engineering mechanics, was one of 13 science advisers to President George H.W. Bush. He came to Lehigh after serving as dean of engineering and provost at Columbia, and left to become president of the University of Arizona.

William C. Hittinger (1997-1998). A former chairman of the university’s board of trustees, Hittinger became interim president after the departure of Peter Likins. A member of the National Academy of Engineering, Hittinger served for 22 years on the board of trustees. He graduated from Lehigh in 1944 with a B.S. in metallurgical engineering, and received an honorary doctor of engineering degree from Lehigh in 1973.

Over a 40-year career in the electronics industry, Hittinger worked for Western Electric Co., National Union Radio Corp., Bell Telephone Laboratories, Bellcomm Inc., General Instrument Corp., and RCA Corp. At Bellcomm, he oversaw systems engineering for NASA’s manned spaceflight program, and at RCA, where he became executive vice president, he was responsible for corporate technology, patents, licensing, international business and marketing development, and corporate technology planning.

Hittinger was a member of President Reagan’s National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee from 1982-86. He was also a member of the U.S.-Brazil Presidential Committee on Science and Technology and a member of the board of directors for eight companies.

Hittinger served as national president of the Lehigh Alumni Association in 1971-72 and received the prestigious L-In-Life Award in 1979. An ROTC student at Lehigh, he served in the U.S. Army in 1943-46 during World War II, rising to the rank of captain.

During Hittinger’s term as chairman of the board of trustees, Lehigh began construction of the Zoellner Arts Center, completed the Ulrich Student Center, aggressively improved its financial aid for undergraduates, and completed the $300 million Campaign for Preserving The Vision. As president, Hittinger realigned the Iacocca Institute into the College of Business, oversaw the construction of the new Sayre Park Village residential complex, and helped Lehigh move forward during a time of presidential transition.

Gregory C. Farrington (1998-2006). Dr. Farrington was appointed Lehigh’s 12th president in May 1998 and served the university for eight years before stepping down in June 2006. Proclaiming on many occasions that “the only thing good enough for Lehigh is the best,” Farrington promoted academic excellence, improved facilities, and fostered collaborative relationships between Lehigh and the surrounding community.

Farrington earned his B.S. from Clarkson University and his A.M. and Ph.D. from Harvard, all in chemistry and specializing in solid state electrochemistry. Before joining the University of Pennsylvania’s Department of Materials Science and Engineering in 1979, he was a research chemist for General Electric Company’s Corporate Research and Development Center in New York State. At Penn, he served as dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Science. He holds or shares more than two dozen patents and has written or edited books and book chapters, as well as 100 technical papers.

While at Lehigh, Farrington established the university’s bold and creative Lehigh 2020 Initiative. Launched in October 2000, the $75-million academic venture capital fund focused investment on attracting and retaining the best faculty and students, creating distinctive academic programs, funding critical research fields, and stimulating cross-curricular collaboration. New programs created through the 2020 program include those in bioscience, bioengineering, applied life science, computer science and engineering, information systems and engineering, and bioeconomics.

Along with the reinvigoration of academics and the promotion of interdisciplinary learning, Farrington also literally changed the face of Lehigh’s historic campus. More than 20 major campus enhancement projects were completed during his term, among them the construction of Campus Square, a new Alumni Building Arrival
Court and parking garage, and a pedestrian walkway through the heart of the campus green, transforming it into a central gathering place. In addition, Coppee Hall, Lamberton Hall, Maginnes Hall, Wilbur Powerhouse, Grace Hall, the A. Haigh Cundey Varsity House, and Linderman Library were renovated.

Under Farrington’s leadership, Shine Forever: The Campaign for Lehigh generated more than half of its $500 million goal to endow faculty chairs, scholarships, academic programs, and facilities.

Dr. Simon has been the recipient of numerous fellowships and awards for his scientific work, including the Presidential Young Investigator Award, Alfred P. Sloan Fellowship, Camille and Henry Dreyfus Teacher Scholar Award, and the Fresenius Award. He is a fellow of the American Physical Society, and has authored or co-authored nearly 250 academic papers and four books.

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