CHAPTER V

The Administration of President Sheldon

At the Board meeting of 1843 the Trustees, having accepted the resignation of President Fay, immediately elected Rev. David N. Sheldon of Waterville to the Presidency. Mr. Sheldon was a graduate of Williams College in the class of 1830, had spent four years in France, and was proficient in the French and the German languages. As a result of special effort, the financial situation became easier, the curriculum was enlarged and a faculty of exceptional strength included President Sheldon, George W. Keely, Justin R. Loomis, James T. Champlin and Martin B. Anderson.

The veteran Trustees, Timothy Boutelle, Chief Justice Weston, ex-Governor King, Nathaniel Gilman and James Stackpole, were still in active service. Eleazer Coburn had died and Abner Coburn of Skowhegan took his place. Librarian Champlin began to evidence the faith that was in him by an effort to raise $10,000 for the Library.

Delta Kappa Epsilon

The year 1845 to many graduates of the College is memorable because in it was established the first Greek Letter Society, the Xi Chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon. There was suspicion at first as to what college students, bound together by oaths of secrecy, planning together their own projects, standing together in mutual defense, as a unit attacking their rivals, an obnoxious professor, or even the college—the very idea was redolent of danger. In this college these suspicions soon were allayed. The D.K.E. fraternity has continued its work to the present, with
increasing strength. It has numbered in its ranks some of the ablest and most successful graduates of the College. According to their testimony it supplied them while at college with some of the richest elements of college life. For some years this fraternity had public exercises at Commencement, with an oration and poem. Fraternity opinion, however, soon dispensed with this observance and gave more and more attention to the fraternity reunion held by each on some night of Commencement week. These gatherings have done much to renew old fellowships, roll the years off the old grads, give the undergraduates a new sense of what fraternity life may mean, and bind them in a closer union with the graduate body. The eminent graduate at a fraternity reunion speaks with an appeal and a challenge that the regular college officer rarely attains. The graduate of many years, back for Commencement, finds himself at home only in the reunion of his fraternity, but there finds his pulses so much quickened, that he determines to return next year.

Zeta Psi

Established in 1850, has had a similar history. Indeed, the older fraternities, and the later as well—each is in the habit of proving to its own satisfaction and to the amazement of the Freshman, that IT is the best and practically only real fraternity in the College! It would be possible to give long lists of men whose service to the College, to the state, and to the world, has been of utmost value, but these names are spoken proudly and with reverence at fraternity reunions, and on Chapter House walls the somewhat grotesque pictures of the boys who went out to conquer the world are gleefully scrutinized by the men who have done it. The Scripture passage advises to put one thing over against another, but that does not apply to writing the history of fraternities in a New England college!

Only generalities can be spoken and tribute be paid to those
names in which, forsooth, they all excel but not in the view of the zealous partisan.

Meanwhile, it is apparent that the fraternities develop the fellowships and friendships which prove half the value of a college course, and sometimes more than half of the value of life. They stimulate and help their members to maintain the honor and the reputation of the fraternity. In colleges of the usual order to which the students come from practically the same plane of society, they do not introduce a system of caste. The desperate battles in college politics in which they engage have few fatalities—they serve as an intellectual and social gymnastic or football that may prove valuable in the real contests just ahead. When fraternity politics get shady, they soon spread the gloom of defeat over the athletic field and the students much prefer to have the pennant there.

The fraternities in the order of their establishment are Delta Kappa Epsilon, Xi Chapter, established in 1845; Zeta Psi, Chi Chapter, established in 1850; Delta Upsilon, established in 1852; Phi Delta Theta, established in 1884; Alpha Tau Omega, established in 1889; Lambda Chi Alpha, 1918; Alpha, 1922.

One of the many distinguished services rendered by Professor J. William Black was in his helping to organize the Beta Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at Colby and his work as Secretary for twenty-five years. Established in the college of William and Mary, December 5, 1776, this Society has been the leading society of scholars in the colleges that have been fortunate enough to secure Chapters. The Colby Chapter was granted by the Triennial Council in Saratoga, September 11, 1895. Only one-fourth the number of graduates in any year can be elected to this Society and no one whose rank falls below eighty-eight is eligible. The College rolls were scanned and past graduates were elected. At the close of Professor Black’s service in 1921 the total membership was 456, and 91 others had died since the organization of the Society.
The Presidents of the Society have been as follows:

1899-00  Rev. George D. B. Pepper, D.D.
1900-01  Hon. Edwin F. Lyford, A.M.
1901-02  Hon. Edwin F. Lyford, A.M.
1902-03  Prof. Asa L. Lane, A.M.
1903-04  Francis Snow Hesseltine, LL.D.
1904-05  Major-General Henry Clay Merriam, LL.D., '64
1905-06  Hon. Richard Cutts Shannon, LL.D., '62
1906-07  Rev. George Mellen Prentiss King, D.D., '57
1907-08  Hon. Simon S. Brown, A.M., '58
1908-09  Hon. Asher C. Hinds, LL.D., '83
1909-10  Augustus D. Small, A.M., '65
1910-11  Wilford G. Chapman, '83
1911-12  J. Colby Basset, A.M., '95
1913-14  George W. Hanson, '83
1914-15  Charles Phillips Chipman, '06
1915-16  Charles Phillips Chipman, '06
1916-17  Charles F. Warner, Sc.D., '79
1917-18  Rev. Woodman Bradbury, D.D., '87
1918-19  Prof. Julian D. Taylor, LL.D., '68
1919-20  Prof. Julian D. Taylor, LL.D., '68
1920-21  Charles Frederic Taft Seavers, '01
1921-22  Franklin W. Johnson, L.H.D., '91
1922-23  Dana W. Hall, '90
1923-24  Fred F. Lawrence, '00
1924-25  Dean Nettie M. Runnals, '08

The literary exercises formerly conducted by the Erosophian Adelphi and the Literary Fraternity, with certain variations, are now the province of the fraternities, and the great world questions, and some that never get near enough to be called world questions, are treated with as little mercy as ever. Of late years the social functions given by the fraternities, with proper professorial adornment, have been among the most brilliant and delightful of the year.
The Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity was the first to secure a fine Chapter House on College Avenue, which provides home, club rooms, and hall for the upper classmen of the fraternity. The Phi Delta Theta fraternity rents of the College the “Briggs House” adjoining the President’s residence.

Zeta Psi, Delta Upsilon, Alpha Tau Omega, Lambda Chi Alpha and Alpha are domiciled in “The Bricks” on the College campus, which have been remodelled for Chapter purposes.

The usual experiences of a typical New England college in a typical New England town marked the presidency of Dr. Sheldon. The average number of graduates for the period was twelve, but the average number of those who entered but did not complete their course was thirteen. Many students sought the advantage that graduation from a larger college was supposed to give. Dartmouth was the favorite among such colleges.

College discipline was severe. In 1846 the professors reported:

The general attendance of the students upon both the literary and devotional exercises has been satisfactory. The order of the college has met with a few interruptions.

1. At the annual exhibition of the Senior class, 3 members of the Sophomore class, ———, ———, ——— were guilty of excessive drinking, for which they were reprimanded before the faculty.

2. 17 students went to Augusta, 2 to Readfield, without permission. When arraigned several promised they would not do it again and were excused. 4 would not promise — put on probation one term. 4 others refusing, put on probation a term and a half.

3. On July 4th a large proportion of the three lower classes absented themselves from the usual recitations. In addition to this, while the recitations were proceeding a company of nearly 20 students marched backwards and forwards from the North to the South College directly in front of the Recitation Rooms, ringing bells and blowing horns and other instruments in a way to distract greatly the order of college. Many also followed to their rooms the students who had been present at the recitations and made the like noises in the entries before the doors. These disturbances were continued in full view of several members of the Faculty.

“The Faculty felt called upon to put a stop to this riotous pro-
ceeding and with this view they promptly expelled two of the most prominent. This measure had the contemplated effect of restoring order in the college."

The Faculty and the students evidently had quite different ideas as to the proper method of celebrating the Fourth of July, but it may be noted that no recitation for the Fourth of July has been scheduled since the date above named!

Through all the earlier years of the history of the College discipline was administered according to rigid and somewhat narrow standards, thus causing the loss to the College of many men who afterward became useful private citizens or eminent public men. Many a letter like this was issued:

\[
\text{May 4, 1853.}
\]

Voted that the father of be written to and requested to take his son from college, his connection with the college being useless to him and injurious to us.

In 1850, on the resignation of Martin B. Anderson, Samuel K. Smith was elected to his life work as Professor of Rhetoric and Logic. For several years he also served as Librarian.

1852 was another of the crisis years in the history of the College. Professor George W. Keely, after thirty-four years of wholly unusual labor, in which his splendid powers of mind and heart, and his yet more splendid common sense, were at the disposal of the College and were available for the humblest student, resigned. With him also Professor J. R. Loomis resigned and became the eminent President of Bucknell University. Then came the resignation of the President.

During the last years his theological opinions had undergone some change and he had no desire to add a theological strife to the other dangers of the College. His resignation, however, was by his own choice and he carried with him the high regard of the Trustees. Their laudatory resolutions and their "cordial well wishes for his future happiness and success in whatever sphere his eminent talents and admirable culture, as well as his amiable
and elevated character shall place him,” made plain their regard.

Are we to consider as another instance of discipline that the Trustees amended a By-law of the Constitution so that it should read

And it shall be the duty of all members of the faculty to attend the Chapel service?

It should be remembered that morning prayers occurred at 5.45. One familiar with the habits of the day is at loss to understand how the morning recitation, which followed the prayers, could begin at 6.00!

An old graduate, in pensive vein, muses thus:

We missed on the morning of Commencement Day the old familiar tones of the chapel bell. It seems that this very useful appendage disappeared very mysteriously some weeks since. . . . very little has as yet been learned as to the facts, save that it was sent boxed to the President of Bowdoin College. On its arrival in Brunswick it by some means (?) fell into the hands of the students, since which time all attempts to recover it have been in vain.

That college bell! What a diversified fate has it experienced! How sadly might it speak of being ruthlessly rendered ropeless and tongueless—of being turned up and filled with water on January nights, whereby its utterance was very seriously impaired for a season. *Quaeque ipse*—we wouldn’t be a college bell!

For a year after the departure of President Sheldon, Prof. James T. Champlin served as acting President. Dr. Robert E. Pattison was again called to the presidency. With such a president and such men as he had in the faculty, there was no question as to the educational standards, the spirit, and the efficiency of the College. He held both the veneration and the love of his students. He found, however, that the lack of money was again proving the root of all troubles. At a special meeting of the Trustees in January, 1855, it was agreed that another professorship must be established, more scholarships endowed, and the funds of the College be greatly enlarged. The increased number
of students brought for the first time the embarrassment of success. (Records, vol. II, p. 17.)

A special meeting was called December 18, 1855. The meeting seemed both strange and sad. One who for thirty years had rarely been absent and who had never failed in counsel, devotion, and material aid, was absent. Hon. Timothy Boutelle had died November 12, 1855. The following resolutions were spread upon the record:

Memorial of HON. T. BOUTELLE, LL.D., late member of this Board.

In 1821 when this Board was incorporated, Hon. Timothy Boutelle, LL.D., was one of its members and continued in this office till his decease Nov. 12, 1855, aged 78 years. While we leave it to the religious society with which he was connected to estimate his religious character, and to his political friends to care for his fame as a statesman, and to the members of the legal profession to set forth his abilities as a counsellor-at-law, and to the people of Waterville where he resided for more than half a century, to honor his virtues as a citizen, and while we know the memory of his worth as a husband and father must remain sacred to his sorrowing family, we feel it our duty and privilege to record our recollection of him as a wise and judicial friend of science and literature and as a firm and persevering friend of Waterville College. He appreciated mental culture and estimated its worth in all the degrees of its progress. He saw its importance in our growing country and was ready to labor and sacrifice for its advancement. He cultivated science as a pleasant and useful employment through life. He was a

The college had not lost the spirit of Lovejoy. In 1854 the fugitive slave, Anthony Burns, was carried back by armed force from Boston into slavery. June 3 the following notice was posted on the trees along the streets of Waterville:

THE KNELL OF FREEDOM

The undersigned, not doubting the full sympathy of the citizens of Waterville in the fate of Burns, recently remanded into slavery, in the city of Boston, take the liberty of calling a public meeting in the town hall at 3.00 o'clock this afternoon to see if they will have the bells tolled in token of their sympathy, and also take any other measures in regard to the case.

J. T. CHAMPLIN  Moses Hanscom
J. R. ELDEN  T. Boutelle
J. H. DRUMMOND  F. Kimball

A most emphatic discussion was held. The bells were tolled for an hour, and an Association was formed that furnished lecturers of national repute during the next season.
progressive and wise scholar. He labored also to scatter what he gathered. The minds which he helped to cultivate are living memorials of the worth of his labors.

A. WILSON, Chairman.

A paper on the condition and needs of the College, prepared by Professor Champlin, was presented as a report of the Faculty. The recommendations were adopted and it was ordered that five hundred copies of the report should be printed and distributed among the friends of the College. The report showed that the resources of the College amounted to $30,041.08 and a Library Fund of $3,298.72.

The expenses of the College, though only $5,000 annually, were constantly reducing the above meagre resources. The body of the report is taken up with the significance, character and method of college education. So ably and forcibly did it set forth the ideals of the best educators of the day that it left no doubt in the mind of any friend of the College as to who its next president would be. The importance of the classical studies and of cultural courses could not be stated better than they are in Professor Champlin's report. He supplements this, however, by the suggestion that on account of the location of the College, and the facilities offered by it, the state should be induced to establish such subsidiary schools and departments as the different industrial interests may demand, as normal and agricultural schools, etc.

The trustees, however, should themselves at once establish a course of lectures in theology here. The course should be from two to three months in length gratis and open to all who might desire to attend them. This, as we believe, would give the college a hold upon the people which it has never had. It would immediately raise up for it a host of firm friends and those of the right kind. Colleges have always had to rely chiefly upon the religious community for support. (p. 31.)

The record reads:
Voted that the Board listen to a paper prepared by the Faculty on the condition and wants of the college.
Josiah H. Drummond, '46, became a member of the Board in 1857, another lifelong trusteeship which became of inestimable value to the College. The same year President Pattison, on account of ill health, resigned. This time there was no interregnum. The Man of the Hour was present when it struck.

The paper was read by its author, Prof. J. T. Champlin, D.D., and accepted.

Voted to take up for consideration the recommendations of the paper separately.

After due deliberation it was voted that the time has come for making a vigorous effort to increase the funds and efficiency of Waterville College.

Voted that the Prudential Committee be directed, as soon as practicable, to take measures to open a subscription to the funds of the college, one-third of which shall be payable in six months from the time of subscribing, one-third when the subscription shall have reached the sum of $40,000.00, and the remaining third when the subscription shall have reached the sum of $60,000.00, provided that it shall be brought up to that sum within two years from the next annual commencement of the college (August 14, 1856).

Voted that as soon as the sum of $50,000.00 clear of all expenses shall have been paid into the treasury of the college from the avails of said subscription, from that time room rent in college shall be remitted to all worthy candidates for the Christian ministry who shall desire the same, and $1,000.00 shall be annually appropriated from the funds of the college, which may be drawn upon for maintaining in connection with the institution a course of theological lectures.

Voted that the lecturers in this course, when established, shall be appointed and the details of the department be arranged by a committee of three from the Trustees of the college in connection with a committee of the same number appointed by the Maine Baptist Convention.
JAMES T. CHAMPLIN, LL.D.
President, 1857-1873
CHAPTER VI

The Administration of President Champlin

The Civil War

ON the resignation of President Pattison, Prof. James Tift Champlin was elected President. A farmer’s boy, son of John and Martha Champlin, he was born in Colchester, Conn., June 9, 1811, and spent his boyhood on his father’s farm in Lebanon, Conn. His career at Brown was largely influenced by President Wayland, then in the first rush of his great career. After a tutorship at Brown he became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Portland, Maine, where he had three years of service and success. Because of a trouble in the throat, which made continued public speaking difficult, he resigned his office and became professor of ancient languages in Waterville College in 1841. The crisis of the College was just passing. In an unusual degree it devolved upon the professors to prove whether it had a right to live. Desiring a better textbook for his classes, Professor Champlin prepared and published in 1843 his “Demosthenes On The Crown.” This was immediately adopted by the leading colleges of the country and remained in popular use for more than thirty years.

His masterly report on college education, as well as his inaugural, showed his fitness for his task. He came to it without illusions. He said:

Knowing full well the history and condition of the college, I do not regard the office as a sinecure. Following a succession of able and learned men, and entering upon my duties at an important crisis in the history of the Institution, I see nothing but labor and responsibility before me, and in these indeed, I find my chief incitement. Whatever may be the illusions of youth in this matter, one at length learns that labor is less irksome than leisure and responsibility more inspiring than a state of easy, quiet security.
On the election of President Champlin, John B. Foster of Portland was elected to the chair of "Greek and Latin Languages and Literatures." As one has remarked, "a professor's chair in a New England college was frequently a settee."

One of the first acts of President Champlin was to start a campaign to enlarge the resources of the College. In 1857 Waterville College had only three buildings, in bad repair, and an endowment fund of less than $15,000. The land granted by Massachusetts had all been sold. Appeal was made to the Legislature of Maine and by Resolve approved March 9, 1861, the State Land Agent was "directed to convey to the trustees of Waterville College two half-townships of land of average quality to be selected by him, and to be applied by said trustees for the benefit of said college, provided however that said land shall revert to the state unless there be subscribed and paid into the funds of said college by private subscription the sum of $20,000 by the first day of April, 1862."

In 1859 an arrangement was made with Brown University to place Rev. H. T. Love of New York in the field to raise money for the two institutions. This year terminated the trusteeship of Dr. Samuel Francis Smith, author of "America" and first teacher of modern languages in the College. Nathaniel Gilman, also trustee and loyal friend of the College since its founding, died in '59.

The catalog for 1859 showed 86 students; in '60, 117; in '61, 122. Then came the Civil War. Such men as the students of Waterville College were, were stirred to the very depths of their being, and honor, faith and patriotism compelled devotion even unto death. They could not study when it seemed to them the last page of their country's history was being turned by impious hands. Rev. George B. Ilsley, D.D., '63, writes that the news of the fall of Sumter arrived on Sunday, but as he was preaching at Oakland he did not hear it until Monday.

That very afternoon the students began to drill on the campus, and sing
patriotic songs as they had never sung them before. Then they hired a band and began to parade the streets. They enlisted at the first opportunity and 40 of them went down on the stern-wheel steamboat to Augusta and took boat for Portland. The recruiting station was the most popular place in town. Richard Cutts Shannon was a brave leader among the college boys. Colonel Hesseltine was one of the most enthusiastic. I might mention the names of Gifford, Stearns, Stevens, Hamlin, and others. As the news came and the days passed the feeling grew stronger and stronger, so that at the end of two weeks it was necessary to close the college term earlier than usual for the long summer vacation. My class of '63, which entered over 50, went down to only 8 at graduation.

Of the same period Colonel Shannon writes:

Rev. Edwin C. Whittemore, D.D.,
Waterville, Me.

My dear Dr. Whittemore:

You ask me to give you some account of what occurred at College during the spring of 1861, just before the breaking out of the Civil War. My recollections of that exciting period are still quite clear and distinct.

During the preceding winter months I was teaching school at Atkinson, Me., and had as my companion and room mate, William S. Knowlton, a brother student of the class of 1864 who was also teaching a school in the same place. So fully occupied was I with my duties that I paid little or no attention to political events then happening in the country. But after closing my school and returning to Waterville, just before the opening of the Spring term, on February 13, I found so much political excitement among the town people as well as among the students, that I began to give the subject attention, and especially so after a letter was received from a relative residing in Texas, telling of the hostile attitude of the people there on account of the election of President Lincoln. They had run up the “Lone Star” flag and soldiers were already recruiting and drilling, as though war was inevitable.

The papers too, were full of exciting news from the Southland. A provisional Government of the Confederacy was organized in January and Jefferson Davis who had been chosen President, declared in his speech of acceptance that if the Northerners presumed to make war upon the South, “they would smell Southern powder and feel Southern steel.”

All this was stirring news for the students of Waterville College and when
at the end of February, it was learned that a train would soon arrive from the East with Vice President-elect Hamlin on board, going to Washington for the Inauguration on the 4th of March, we all assembled in the Railway Station to greet him; and, for the first time, were able to give some vent to our enthusiasm, by vigorously applauding the brief but inspiring addresses of the Vice President-elect and Senator Lot M. Morrill who accompanied him.

One day Professor Smith, who doubtless felt that the students should have an opportunity to express their views on the crisis, gave our class as the subject for the next week's composition, "The threatened Secession of the Southern States and the action our Government should take regarding it."

I well remember the day we assembled before the Professor and read our papers. All of them, of course, were full of patriotic sentiments and very generally followed the same line of thought. But there was one paper quite different from all the others which I particularly recall. It was very original in its ideas and very ironical and contemptuous in its tone. In substance it urged that the "Erring Sisters" should be allowed to depart if they wished. They would be sure to return and, like the Indians on our Western Reservations, would gladly accept the rations of food and tobacco served out to them.

By this time, as may well be imagined, study had become irksome, if not impossible, and especially so, considering the uninteresting character of the subjects prescribed by the curriculum; for it must be remembered that in those days the famous "Elective System" had not yet been adopted. To thoroughly understand the "Principles of Zoology" was undoubtedly a very important matter, but in view of the present aspect of public affairs some of us thought that the "Principles of Military Science" would be of more practical benefit.

Another subject we had to study was the "Mechanics of Fluids," but the Fluid that chiefly interested at this time was the Atlantic Ocean and how, in traversing it, our Government was to succeed in throwing supplies into Fort Sumpter. In Greek we were studying a Tragedy of Euripides; but what greater Tragedy could there be than the dismemberment of our glorious Union, now so openly threatened?

The excitement continued and reached its height in April when the news came of the firing on Sumpter and its surrender. This was the electric spark that set the whole North in a blaze. Now at last it was fully realized that our beloved Union was in danger and nothing but heroic sacrifice could save it from destruction.
Following this news came quickly the President's call for 75,000 volunteers, for the defense of the Capitol, and when, a few days later, there was a murderous assault by rebel sympathizers, on the 6th Mass. Regt. as it was marching through the streets of Baltimore, the excitement among the students knew no bounds. Books were thrown aside and soon the whole student body was out of control.

Finally as some of the students had already joined a Military Company then recruiting in the town and others were showing a disposition to follow their example, President Champlin deemed it advisable to bring the term to a close. It would have closed, in regular course, on the 8th of May. So, one day, towards the end of April, we were assembled in the old chapel, and after a brief but fervent address by our beloved President, we were dismissed to our homes, to consult our parents and friends before taking final action.

On May 10th, '61, I enlisted in a Company that was then being recruited at Portland, Me., by Mark H. Dunnell, a graduate of our College of the class of 1849. This Company became "Company H" of the 5th Maine Vols.

When our class entered College in 1859, it numbered just forty. Twenty-one entered the military service and twenty-six were graduated.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) R. C. SHANNON

Forever cherished in its history is

THE HONOR ROLL OF WATERVILLE COLLEGE IN THE CIVIL WAR

38 Nathaniel Gilman Rogers. Prin. of Waterville Acad. at 20. Clerk and purser on U. S. Ship. With army in Mexico in 1847 where he died. [Mexican War.]


M. H. Dunnell. Col. 5th Me. Vols., 1861.


Wm. H. Tucker. (48-50.) Capt. in U. S. Army, 1861. Reported "missing."


Chas. Henry Davis. Sergt. Maj. 25th Mass. Vols., '61; Capt., '64; Commissary, 2d Div. 18th Army Corps, 1864; Chief Commissary of Ft. Fisher forces, '65; and of 10th Army Corps, '65; Brevet Major, '65.

V. Oakes. (49-53.) Killed at Gaines' Mill, Va., '62.

Henry Miller Pierce. Organized Ambulance Corps that became permanent army organization.


Horace L. S. Bray. (51-54.) Capt. 12th Me. Inf., '63-65.


Legh Richmond Webber. U. S. Vols., '61-64.


Augustus Mellen Haskell. (52-55.) Chaplain 40th Mass. Inf., '63-64.

Samuel Tronant Keene. (52-55.) 1st Lieut. 20th Me. Inf., Capt. and Major 1st Me. Inf. Killed, battle of Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.


Stephen Boothby. 1st Me. Cav., '61; 1st Lt. and Capt., '62; Maj. and Lt. Col., '63; mortally wounded Beaver Dam Sta., Va., '64; died, Point Lookout, Md., June 5, 1864.


Francis Mayo. Priv. and Corp. 67th Ill. Vols., '63.


57 Robinson Turner. (53-54.) Impressed into Confederate service and escaped from the Merrimac.


58 Sabine Emery. Capt. 9th Me. Vols., '61; Major, Lt. Col. and Col., '62-64.


58 Benjamin Franklin Lawrence. 2nd R. I. Vols.


58 William Tripp Parker. 1st Lt. and Capt. 1st Me. Art., '62; killed in battle, Spottsylvania C. H., Va., '64.


59 Luther Byron Crosby. (55-57.) 2d Lieut. 7th Me. Vols.


59 Levi Ludden. Private 1st D. C. Cav., '64; 2d Lt. 41st U. S. Vols., '64-65.


60 Samuel Hubbard Fifield. (56-58.) Capt. 5th Me. Vols. Died, Alexandria, Va., 1862.

60 John Goldthwaite. (56-59.) Capt. 5th Me. Vols. Died City Point, Va., 1865.


61 Julius Stimpson Clark. (57-58.) 7 yrs. in U. S. Army; Capt. 72d U. S. C. I.

61 James Briar Cochrane. (57-59.) Capt. 16th Me. Vols.

61 Granville Park Cochrane. (57-59.) Capt. 7th Me. Vols.


61 John Staples White. (57-58.) 1st Serg. 7th Me. Inf.


62 Whiting Stevens Clark. Capt. 1st Me. Art., '62; Major, '64; Bvt. Lieut. Col. and Col., '64.

62 Isaac Seldon Clifford. (58-61.) Corp. 21st Me. Vols.


62 Calvin Bosworth Hinkley. (58-60.) Capt. 19th Me. Vols.


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62  Wm. Amory Stevens. 2d Lt. 16th Me. Vols., '62; 1st Lt. and Capt., '63; killed before Petersburg, Va., '64.
63  Chas. Melvin Emery. War Dept., Washington, '64-65.
63  George Calvin Hopkins. 2d Lt. 19th Me. Vols., 1862.
63  Asher Crosby Hinds. (59-61.) Sergt. 3d Me. Vols.; died in service, 1863.
63  Thomas Judson Neal. Capt. 188 U. S. Col. Inf., 1865.
63  Boardman Carey Spaulding. (59-60.) Musician 17th U. S. Inf.


Cushman Augustus Henrikson. (60-61.) Ensign, U. S. N.; on the Monitor.


Moses William Young. (60-61.) Priv. 3d Me. Vols.; Capt. 80th U. S. C. I.


Henry Merrill Bearce. Lt. 23d and 32d Me. Vols., '64-65.


Weston Hardy Keene. (61-62.) Capt. 20th Me. Vols.; killed, battle of Weldon, 1864.


Austin Thomas. Priv. 150th Ohio Vols., '64.

Sanford Hanscom. (63-64.) Sergt. 21st Me. Vols.

Thomas Melvin Butler. Priv. 10th Me. Vols., '62-64; 2d Lt. 24th U. S. Vols., '64; and 1st Lt., '65.


A remarkable roster of patriots which, when we take into account the number of the students and the alumni, no Northern college can surpass. It includes two Major Generals, one Brigadier General, eight Colonels, five Lieutenant Colonels, eight Majors, twenty-one Captains, fourteen Surgeons, nine Chaplains, eighteen Lieutenants, fourteen Sergeants.

During the war period the small faculty and the handful of students, who for reasons beyond their control were not at the front, developed a wonderful spirit. Class Day exercises were originated in 1862, though many of the leading members of the class were on Southern battlefields. A touching feature of the Commencement was the conferring of degrees "in absentia." The boys went to church and the sermons of the young minister, George Dana Boardman Pepper, though sometimes pretty hot for "sympathizers" and "copperheads," were received by the students with unbounded enthusiasm.

Nor was the religious side of life neglected. In 1860 a number of the students banded themselves together and took the name
“Pauloi.” The objects of the Society were the deepening of the spiritual life of its members, holding them to the highest ideals of the Christian ministry, and with constant effort to lead their fellow students to Christian faith. No finer example of student loyalty to Christ can be found in any American college. It resembled the “Holy Club” gathered by the Wesleys at Oxford. It numbered in its membership R. C. Shannon, its originator, Alonzo Bunker, George B. Ilsley, Peter Costello, John S. Dorey, W. T. Chase, S. L. B. Chase, Z. A. Smith, George W. Clough, Addison Blanchard, C. E. Harden, N. C. Brackett and George Keeley. The “Pauloi” were separated by the war, but the influence of the Society may be traced by the wholly remarkable religious efficiency of its members in after years. It was not a movement—it held no conventions—but it resembled a little society in Galilee two thousand years before, and it had the same Master.

More than half of the students enrolled at the College were soon on the muster rolls of the army or navy. Many more who would have been students sought the stern discipline of battle. President Champlin, Rev. H. T. Love, and the professors, made heroic efforts to secure funds to sustain the College, but the people were hard pressed by the war, and felt that while it was uncertain whether they were to have a country, a college more or less did not matter much. The subscription approached $25,000, but could seem to get no further.

The Commencement of 1864 came. The war was by no means over. A few days before, a day of national fasting and prayer had been appointed by the President, that the whole people might seek relief and guidance from God.

The Commencement was not the gala day of earlier years. The class had entered thirty-nine men—twenty-one were in the army, two in the navy, and of the nine degrees conferred, two were “in absentia.”

Dr. F. W. Bakeman describes the scene at the Commencement Dinner in the old town hall.
Dr. Champlin arose and stood a brief pause as if to command the unreserved attention of the company. How pale he looked, how strangely his voice seemed to shake as he spoke! There were no tears in his eyes, but there was what makes tears in his utterance. As long as I live I shall recall the grand old man in that historic hour which was to him the victor’s crown after years of hardest warfare.

He introduced Mr. Gardner Colby of Newton, Massachusetts, who was unknown to nearly everybody at the dinner. Mr. Colby’s speech was as follows:

I hereby agree to give to Waterville College Fifty Thousand Dollars on the conditions hereinafter named, the same to be kept forever as a permanent fund, the interest only to be used for the purposes of the College, the same to be paid without interest as follows: viz, $25,000 when the subscription for the college obtained by H. T. Love and others after him, shall amount to One Hundred Thousand Dollars, independent from any from me; $25,000 when One Hundred Thousand Dollars is paid on said subscriptions not including any from me and upon the condition that the President and a majority of the Faculty shall be members in good standing in regular Baptist Churches. If any or either of these conditions are broken, the entire Fifty Thousand Dollars shall revert to myself or my heirs or assigns. I make this agreement in consideration of the above named subscriptions of others to the funds of the College.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this ninth day of August, A.D. 1865.

S. D. PHELPS

GARDNER COLBY

There was absolute silence for about ten seconds. Then the students shouted, stamped, hugged each other. Fortunately there were no “cheer leaders” or the rhythm would have brought down the building. Those who had done and suffered most for the College, frankly cried. The college of their love, devotion, and sometimes despair, was saved. But who was this Gardner Colby who could make such a speech and stand by it? Once in the very town of Waterville that now was ringing with his name, a poor boy, he had dipped water from the river and carried it to a potash factory, thus trying to help his widowed mother to support her family. The mother was one of those women of whom noble sons
are born. Reduced from affluence to poverty by the war of 1812, in which her husband’s shipping property was lost, and soon left alone by his death, she faced the widow’s difficult way with Christian courage and the faith that overcomes. Her fortunes touched low ebb at Waterville, but President Chaplin did much to encourage and help her. For a time the family was broken up and the boy Gardner went to St. Albans to live upon a farm while the mother went to Boston to make one more effort for a home. She succeeded. Within a year she had her children together again. Her son Gardner became a clerk, a business man, the head of a great importing business. As a Christian he felt the obligation to do good with his money. One night as he sat in the old Newton Centre Church—it was the day of prayer for colleges—he saw Dr. Samuel B. Swaim rise to speak. He told an incident of his early ministry, that as he went up the steps of the house of a prominent man in Portland he saw a man, whom he knew to be Dr. Chaplin, coming out. He stood a minute as though uncertain where to go, and, bowed as with a heavy grief, he cried out, “God save Waterville College.” The name of Dr. Chaplin, his mother’s friend, caught Mr. Colby’s attention. He began to think over what he heard of the struggle of the college. He knew that there were boys in Maine, poor as he had been, but with his desire to make something of themselves. A little later, near morning of a sleepless night, he said to his wife, “What do you say to my giving fifty thousand dollars to Waterville College?” Such a woman as Mrs. Colby, to such a question as that, was sure to say yes, and it was so. This was the beginning of Mr. Colby’s gifts to the College which aggregated nearly $200,000, and through his influence other men of wealth gave in the large sums that were necessary to the efficiency of the College. Mr. Colby was not a sectarian, but he believed that his own denomination was well qualified to meet the needs of the times, and he preferred that the instruction of the young men whom he would benefit should be left in its hands. Mr. Colby gave large sums to
Newton Theological Institution and to other great causes. He continued as trustee until his death, bringing to the College the business ability that had made him successful and the devotion of heart to college ideals.

A little later [January 23, 1867], at the suggestion of Dr. Champlin, the college took Mr. Colby’s name—a name which honored it and to which it has brought no disgrace. Even the faith of Dr. Chaplin would not have dreamed that the great rich man who was to save the college would be found in widow Colby’s bright-eyed boy.

Next day President Champlin issued a challenge to the Baptist churches to meet the conditions of Mr. Colby’s gift. The professors joined the President in their efforts to raise the needed balance. President Champlin, Professor Lyford, Professor Hamlin and Professor Smith, as evidenced by their subscription books, were very successful and the next year it was announced that conditions had been met.

When the war was over a few of the soldier students came back to finish their course, but the most had found their place in the world’s work, were shattered in health, or lay beneath the sod of Southern battlefields. The very sources of student supply seemed to have dried up. Twenty men who had a war record graduated between ’66 and ’75, William Goldthwaite and John Cox being the last.

Financially, the College was in a new and strange affluence. Its budget adopted in 1866 called for $9,075.00. Its prospective receipts were $11,408.15. In accord with the recommendation of President and Faculty in their annual report, the Trustees on August 8, 1866, voted that a new building should be erected as early as possible to be called “Memorial Hall” in honor of the soldier dead. A number of ladies in Bangor had already begun to raise money for a soldiers’ memorial in Colby. A few thousand dollars were available from timberlands sold, and from stumpage. The Trustees therefore voted to proceed to the erection of
the Memorial Hall and appointed as committee, President Champlin, Hon. Abner Coburn and Hon. D. L. Milliken. The Faculty of the College were requested to cooperate with the alumni in securing funds. This they did in the usual way, subscribing $100 each and then canvassing. General Plaisted secured the subscription of James G. Blaine and many other public men. Alumni subscriptions were loyally given.

August 14, 1867, with mingled sorrow and pride, the new University laid the corner stone of the building which was the first memorial building in the North in honor of the soldiers whose death in the Civil War had saved the country's life.

Ex-Governor Coburn laid the corner stone. Ex-President Rufus Babcock, D.D., recalled the early days of the College, and Gen. Harris M. Plaisted gave an eloquent oration in which he set forth the significance of the soldiers' sacrifice. President Champlin stated a few of the practical needs which the building would meet.

The first of these "springs from the unfavorable situation of our principal recitation rooms. These are in the basement under the chapel with their floor from two to three feet below the surface of the earth. This of course renders them damp, unpleasant and unhealthy. Indeed, for many years before they were drained, the water stood in them to the depth of several inches during the heavy rains of spring. After having endured this evil for more than thirty years, you will not wonder that both teachers and students should demand better accommodations in this respect. But to raise these rooms out of the ground involved the loss of the college chapel. The library also on the floor above the chapel was overcrowded and was in constant danger from fire."

In 1867 the Trustees voted that "the time has come when some definite provision and arrangements for elective studies should be made in this university." Provision was made for a larger faculty. The department of Mathematics was divided and Professor Lyford in accord with his special taste and eminent qualifications was made the head of the new department of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. The seal, familiar to this generation, was adopted for the new university.
Yet the number of students was very small. Waterville Classical Institute, her own school, continued to send her graduates to the College, otherwise, in the words of President Champlin, “she would have been left without students.” No wonder that Dr. Ricker and James H. Hanson received the thanks of the College for raising $2,000 for the Institute.

In 1868 the students petitioned the Trustees for a gymnasium. Modern college athletics were at the door. Memorial Hall and the subscription for its erection were completed in 1869 and the building was dedicated at Commencement. Ex-Governor Coburn, who had been a large giver to the fund, passed the keys to Senator Hamlin of the Trustees and he in turn to President Champlin, whose dream had at last been fixed in stone. Gen. H. M. Plaisted received the key to Memorial Hall and Dr. Geo. W. Bosworth made an eloquent address on the theme, “Our Institutions of Learning are National Bulwarks.”

The special memorial in the building is a tablet with this inscription:

Fratribus
Etiam in cineribus caris
Quorum nomina Inpra Incisa sunt
Quique in Bello Civile
Pro Respublicae Integretate Ceciderunt.
Hunc Tabulam
Posuerunt Alumni

Above is a fine copy in marble by Millmore of Thorwaldsen’s Lion of Lucerne. Prof. Charles E. Hamlin secured by subscriptions the money necessary for this memorial.

Dr. Henry S. Burrage gives this interesting account:

Early in 1870 Professor Charles E. Hamlin, then a member of the Colby faculty, was giving a large place in his thought to a worthy memorial in the recently completed Alumni Hall of the graduates and non-graduates of Colby who had died in the service of the country in the Civil War. He was engaged in the movement with the same abounding enthusiasm that characterized him in his professional career.
My pastorate in Waterville had only recently begun, but as I had seen service in the Civil War, the professor asked me one morning to go with him to Alumni Hall and see a proposed design for such a memorial that had been prepared for examination. The design, on a large sheet of paper, occupied the place on the wall which the memorial was to have. The sketch showed the seal of the State of Maine. Underneath there was to be an inscription and the names of the sons of Colby who in the war had made the supreme sacrifice.

Both the professor and myself stood in silence looking at the proposed memorial. Professor Hamlin at length opened with the inquiry “What do you think of it?” I did not know then, but I know now, that there is no standard seal of the State. There are as many seals as new ones have been made in the last hundred years since the first seal was ready for use. Of course the legal requirements of the authorization of the seal have been followed, but the representation of the “sailor and the husbandman” on the seal, have varied according to the fancy of the maker of the seal. I answered Professor Hamlin’s inquiry by asking “In whose service were the men commemo rated? Was it the service of the State of Maine or of the United States?” Professor Hamlin did not answer the question but asked “What would you suggest?”

I had no suggestion, but a recent great memory of Thorwaldsen’s Lion of Lucerne in Switzerland, having reference to the Swiss soldiers who died in Paris, August 10, 1792, was present with me and I told him of the wonderful impression it awakened. He seemed to be interested, and I added, “I have a card photograph of it. Would you like to see it?” He asked to see it at once and it was soon in his hands. Near the close of the day he came to see me. “I am going to Boston by the night train to see Millmore the sculptor” he said. “I wish to ascertain if he can make for us in marble a copy of Thorwaldsen’s Lion adapted to the needs of our Civil War Memorial.”

On the morrow, Professor Hamlin returned from Boston radiant. He saw Mr. Millmore who, he said, showed to him a large photograph of Thorwaldsen’s Lion of Lucerne, and then called his attention to its admirable fitness for the memorial mentioned, showing how it could be adapted to its use at Colby by the substitution of the shield of the United States for that of France in the original.

“It will cost more than our estimate for the memorial” said the professor, “but I am confident the money will come easily.” And it did. Mr. Millmore fulfilled his part of the work to the entire satisfaction of Professor Hamlin and his associates, and President Champlin furnished the inscription.
The dedication of the memorial occurred at the succeeding commencement at Colby.

Eugene Plon, in his "Life and Works of Thorwaldsen," referring to the Lion of Lucerne, mentions the historic facts connected with the memorial and tells the story of its erection, which in brief is as follows: An officer of the loyal Swiss guard, General Pfiffer von Altishofen, escaped the rage of the revolutionary mob and later made his home in Lucerne. There, as the years passed, he conceived the idea of erecting on a rocky cliff in his garden a memorial of his unfortunate comrades-in-arms. All Switzerland responded to his call for assistance, and through Ruttman, the Swiss ambassador at Rome, Thorwaldsen was asked to accept a commission for its execution. The Danish sculptor had been twenty-three years in Rome and was about to revisit Copenhagen, his childhood and boyhood home. His journey was by way of Florence, Parma, Milan; then, crossing the Simplon, he came to Lucerne. Here (it was 1818) he was shown the rocky cliff on which the memorial was to be brought forth. Notwithstanding impaired health, Thorwaldsen accepted the commission and made a sketch of a lion mortally wounded, his head resting upon the shield of France with the shield of Switzerland upright at its side. The sculptor's lofty conception of heroic devotion to duty is expressed with great simplicity. Plon's concluding reference to the memorial I must give in his own words.

"Bienaime, one of Thorwaldsen's pupils, was employed to begin the work after the sketch of the master, and when this was done Thorwaldsen finished it. Never having seen a live lion, he went to antique statues for inspiration. The plaster was sent to Lucerne in the beginning of 1819. The monument was intended to be in bronze, but by Thorwaldsen's advice that idea was abandoned. An immense niche, thirty-two feet nine inches in height, was hollowed out of the solid rock; and there the sculptor, Lucas Ahorn, copying the plaster model, carved out of the native granite the colossal lion. He began the work in March, 1820, and finished it in August, 1821."

This is information concerning the Lion of Lucerne that I have found nowhere else.

1868 had other important events. The course leading to the degree Bachelor of Science was provided. One Julian D. Taylor, who was just graduating with honor, was employed as tutor at a salary of $600. Evidently he did well, for next year it was "voted that Mr. Taylor be continued as tutor at a salary of $700."

The same year it was voted that a sum not exceeding $1,200
Lion of Lucerne — Reading Room
be expended for a gymnasium building. It was voted to assess each student $1.00 per term for the use of the gymnasium, or, in case a teacher be employed, $2.00.

The semi-centennial of the College was observed in 1870. President Champlin delivered an historical address in which he reviewed briefly the progress of the College. A very large number of the alumni were in attendance.

The faith of President Champlin had been justified. It was also a satisfaction to him to say:

The Institution has never courted popular favor by popular arts. Had it, it might perhaps, have secured a larger patronage and larger contributions to its funds. From the beginning it has studiously eschewed all clap trap and frowned upon all shams. It has aimed to give a solid rather than a showy education. Its general tone upon this subject has always been high and conservative — favoring sound knowledge and sound morals, strenuously endeavoring to keep up the standard instead of depressing it. In this it has faithfully reflected the character of its faculty of instruction who, from the earliest times, have been men of high character and sound attainments, disdaining to stoop to any low arts. As a consequence, the influence of the Institution has always been wholesome and elevating. It has educated many able teachers and professional men who have contributed largely to the elevation of the public intelligence, virtue, and respectability, not only of our own, but of other states.

Perhaps we may say now at the end of fifty years, that the college is fairly founded. It has funds enough — which it never had before — to sustain it on its present scale of operations, without drawing upon the principal. And being self-sustaining it has the appearance of permanence. We want however, not only permanence but progress. To stand still in such an age and country as this is tantamount to going backward. Everything else is moving and unless we move, we fall behind. Just here has been our fault heretofore. Previously to our recent movement, no improvements whatever had been made upon the premises, no additional teachers had been employed and no considerable additions had been made to the library or apparatus of the Institution for about thirty years. Of all things stagnation is most to be dreaded in a college. If then, Gentlemen, Trustees, Alumni and other friends, if you would have the college prosper, give us the means of making improvements every year. We need immediately an additional building for a Cabinet and Laboratory. The foundations have been laid and well laid,
and the superstruction, I am confident, will gradually rise in fitting beauty and proportions. It will have a history to be recounted, I have no doubt.

At the close of another half century, and as the centuries roll on, chapter after chapter will have to be added to this history, till some future generation looking back over its whole course and estimating the influence which has gone forth from it to bless the world, will come to realize if we do not now, how great a boon to a community is a Christian institution of learning, established and sustained and nurtured up to a high purpose by the prayers, the labors, the contributions of the wise and good.

The doors of prosperity seemed to be swinging open before the College. At the meeting of the Trustees next morning, after Dr. Champlin's address, Wm. E. Wording, J. Warren Merrill, Gardner Colby and Abner Coburn pledged $10,000 each for the erection of the desired building for the Cabinet and Laboratory. President Champlin, almost incredulous, added another thousand and the balance was soon provided. Coburn Hall became the memorial of the semi-centennial and proof of the loyalty of the friends who gathered on that day. The rejoicing extended even to the homes of the professors. They had petitioned for an increase of salaries. As the total salary list of the Faculty only amounted to $8,200, this petition would not seem preposterous or unreasonable. After the proposition had been twice laid on the table, Gardner Colby sprang to his feet and moved that the salaries of the Faculty be increased twenty-five per cent and it was voted. Again had Mr. Colby shown himself a man worthy to give his name to a college. Even the much neglected library did not escape his notice, for he promised to pay $500 per year for ten years for the purchase of books. (*Records*, vol. II, p. 118.)

At the Commencement Dinner of the semi-centennial, Justice Dickerson, ’36, the first of the long line of Colby lawyers to serve the state as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, said that "immediate provision should be made for the admission of women to all the advantages of the college." This could not have been the seed, for the full grown plant quickly followed it.
August 1, 1871, the following resolution was presented to the Trustees by Dr. Shailer:

"Resolved, That the advantages of the course of studies pursued in this university be opened to young women on the same terms of admission as to young men."

After discussion it was referred to a committee consisting of Drs. Shailer, Stearns and Champlin. On the afternoon of the same day this record was made.

The Committee to whom was referred the resolution in regard to the admission of young women to the advantages of the university, reported that the resolution previously presented by Dr. Shailer might be wisely and safely adopted.

The resolution after a full discussion was adopted. The text of the resolution was significant—"that the advantages of the course of studies pursued in this university be opened to young women." If the College was to render its full service to the state and nation, why should its courses be closed to one-half of the capable and ambitious youth? The women also in home and school would have a part larger than that of the men in determining not only the social life but the character and education of the next generation. There were many young women in Maine in the same homes from which the young men had come to Waterville, with the same abilities, the same ambitions tempered with the purpose of service.

When college opened in 1871 there appeared in the Freshman division in chapel one young woman, Miss Mary Caffrey Low of Waterville. Intellectually she had a right to be there. She had been a star pupil of Dr. Hanson at the Classical Institute and the way in which she could recite Latin and Greek was to some of her less favored classmates bewildering. Her position in the class was never in doubt. Tradition has it that only one member of the class ever succeeded in over-ruling her literary decisions, and here "coming events cast their shadows before."

Graduating with Phi Beta Kappa rank, Mary Caffrey Low
became the wife of Hon. Leonard D. Carver and to the Maine State Library at Augusta gave her life work. The educational significance and efficiency of that library, throughout the state, owes much to Mary Low Carver, Colby’s first woman graduate. With mutual honor, Colby conferred upon Mrs. Carver in 1916 the degree of Doctor of Letters, and for her Mary Low Hall, a dormitory for women, was named.

In 1871 the Trustees missed and mourned Rev. Adam Wilson, D.D., forty-three years a member of the “Old Guard” Trustees. To be a real trustee in the old days required a courage that could not be dismayed, a faith adequate to mountain-moving, an energy that knew no relaxation, and a benevolence that regarded personal possessions as the available resources of the College. Dr. Wilson was all that and more, and in the same class was that Christian layman of Portland who died the same year, Deacon Henry B. Hart.
CHAPTER VII

The Academies

The most important work in the later years of Dr. Champlin’s presidency was the suggestion and organization of Colby’s Academy System. He saw that Colby must have more students in order to fulfil its mission; he also saw that Christian academies of a high grade would bring the advantages of the higher learning within the reach of the country boys and girls who would use them to the best advantage.

The Classical Institute had shown President Champlin what such a school could do for the College and the state. At the meeting of the Maine Baptist Education Society at Bath, June 19, 1872, Dr. Champlin urged that $50,000 be raised for the endowment of the Institute. In 1873 the Colby Trustees referred the matter to a committee of which Hon. Abner Coburn was Chairman. This Chairman evidently thought on the matter to some purpose, for on April 4, 1874, Governor Coburn wrote to his old friend and colleague on the Board, Dr. Hanson, that he would give $50,000 for the endowment of Coburn provided that a similar sum should be raised for the endowment of two other schools, all three to be affiliated with Colby. Naturally the offer was accepted. Hebron and Houlton Academies were selected and Dr. A. R. Crane was appointed financial agent to secure the money needed. The effort was finally successful. The three academies had had a notable history. Hebron was the oldest. Founded in 1804 by Rev. John Tripp and other men of similar spirit, its strength had not been in its money or its buildings, but in the character of its teachers and trustees in giving the education which instructs, but in even higher degree, inspires. Among its
teachers had been George G. Fairbanks, A. K. P. Small, Mark H. Dunnell, Joseph F. Elder and John F. Moody. Among its eminent graduates are found Seba Smith, Henry Bond, Adam Wilson, Elijah Hamlin, John B. Brown, Henry B. Smith, William Pitt Fessenden, Hannibal Hamlin, Eugene Hale and John D. Long. It was no light thing when Colby saved this school to the state and to the world.

The conditional offer of Governor Coburn was not fully met until 1882. In 1885 William E. Sargent became Principal of Hebron. His boundless energy and enthusiasm soon made the school so large that new buildings must be provided. At the meeting of the Colby Trustees in 1886 Mr. Sargent presented the needs of Hebron so impressively that Mr. B. F. Sturtevant of Jamaica Plain, Mass., soon offered to give $10,000 for the erection of an academy building if $30,000 could be otherwise secured. Rev. C. M. Emery became financial agent and Judge Percival Bonney of Portland, one of the most loyal alumni that Hebron or any other school ever had, proceeded to raise the money. A potent speech by Judge Bonney before the Boston Baptist Social Union secured the last $15,000. New buildings, increased endowments, and multiplied students marked the years until, by the gift of Mrs. Hannah R. Sturtevant of the magnificent dormitory for women named Sturtevant Home, Hebron came to have one of the very finest equipments in all New England. Meanwhile, growing younger all the time, with energy that could not rest and with a purpose that could not be daunted or deflected, Principal Sargent bodied forth his great dream for Hebron Academy.

What Arnold was to Rugby, Hanson to Coburn, that Sargent became to Hebron. After Dr. Sargent's death, the Trustees of Hebron, feeling that they could render a larger service, made it a school for boys only. With its magnificent equipment and enlarged support, the purpose of Principal Hunt to make it "The Boys' School of Maine" seems in way of fulfillment.
Coburn Classical Institute
The recent gift of $200,000 by Mr. F. O. Stanley of Newton, President of the Board of Trustees, crowns his many benefactions and helps the school forward toward his ideal.

Coburn, the school whose service had inspired the whole academy movement, was so much a part of the College that it cannot be treated in a single period. The very next year after the College received its Maine charter work was going on in the College Grammar School. Be it said, however, that it was a Latin Grammar School. The fortunes of the school exactly paralleled those of the College until its great teacher, Dr. James H. Hanson, gave it a reputation even wider than that of the College. It was the students from the Institute who made the process of education possible in the otherwise vacant college walls between 1866 and 1872. Elijah Parish Lovejoy did his first teaching in the Institute.

The old Academy building, constructed in 1829 and afterward somewhat enlarged, was removed in 1883 and Gov. Abner Coburn erected the stately structure which is a fitting memorial of his brother, Hon. Stephen Coburn, and his nephew, Charles Miller Coburn.

After the death of Dr. Hanson the standards of the school were well maintained by Principal Franklin W. Johnson, afterward of the faculty of Chicago University, and later of Columbia University, New York, George Stanley Stevenson, and Drew T. Harthorn.

In the years 1890 to 1915 the whole academy system of the state was endangered. The new education was more expensive than the old. The academies did not have large endowments, and the meager tuition fees did not allow them to compete on equal terms with the high schools supported by taxation. To an extent, seen neither before nor since in this country, knowledge instead of character became the goal of education.

In 1913 the Trustees of the College, appalled at the cost of maintaining the Institute, recommended that its doors be closed unless its financial condition could be improved. Dr. Edwin C.
Whittemore resigned his pastorate of the First Baptist Church, Waterville, and undertook to raise funds to save the school. The loyalty of the Coburn family again came to the rescue—"the family of Stephen Coburn" offered $75,000 in case another $75,000 could be raised to meet the pressing needs of the school. The Agent was successful in his quest. Among the large contributors were Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Thayer, Dr. F. M. Preble, Mrs. M. E. Fuller, George C Frye, Chief Justice Cornish, Justice Whitehouse, Justice King, Justice Philbrook, Justice Spear and Justice Hanson—all but one of whom had been students at the school.

A new dormitory for boys, Thayer Hall, was erected in 1919. The residence of Dr. Hanson was purchased and equipped as the house of the Home Economics Department. The West house, corner of Elm and Winter Streets, was purchased for the Music Department, and the fine estate of Edward Ware for the principal's residence.

The enlarged equipment, the new courses offered, the increasing number of students, and the loyalty of the alumni, make the promise of the school brighter than ever before.

Has its century of effort been worthwhile? Five Governors of Maine, seven Justices of the Supreme Court in Maine, three in other states, three United States Senators, eight Congressmen, eight college presidents, men eminent in the ministry and in medicine, and many scores of teachers and professors, attest the work accomplished by one of Colby's schools.

Houlton Academy was for many years the leading school in Aroostook County. Its broad campus on the hilltop in Houlton village was unsurpassed. Dr. Joseph Ricker noted the possibilities of the school. Under his influence it was selected as a northern fitting school for Colby, to its resources he gave largely himself, he interested others, he induced able men to teach for petty salaries, he gave to the Academy its new foundation. In example of the close fellowship of the schools, he, a Higgins graduate,
went to Dakota and secured from Mrs. Catherine L. Wording, widow of Judge Wording, a Coburn graduate, the money to erect a memorial building for Ricker.

Ricker Institute stands alone in its field, the great county of Aroostook, a state in itself. It has done a remarkable work at small cost. In the absence of local high schools of adequate grade it has brought the potent force of liberal education to young men and women who otherwise never would have received it. By the teachers sent out, as well as by its own standards, it has raised the grade of teaching throughout Northern Maine. Ricker needs more buildings, more endowment, to make adequate salaries for its teachers possible, and more advertising. The possibilities of the school are limited only by the courses and equipment provided.

Higgins Classical Institute is practically the gift of one man to the College and the state. John H. Higgins, a native of Charleston, Maine, went to New York and there accumulated a fortune. In middle life he was ordained to the Christian ministry and devoted his time and strength to evangelism in the towns of Maine. Coming again to reside in Charleston, he became the liberal benefactor of the town, and with a purpose to serve Christian education, put nearly $100,000 into the buildings, grounds, and equipment of the Academy that was afterward called by his name. This, in 1893, he turned over to Colby, with an endowment of $25,000, on condition that Colby should provide an equal amount. The College did not meet this condition, except by payment year by year of interest on the fund which they had promised. The death of the founder and patron, and the loss by fire of the dormitory in 1914, were heavy blows, but special efforts were made to relieve the financial stress, and the school has increased greatly in influence and efficiency. Its equipment has been increased by the purchase of the Higgins residence for a dormitory for girls. Under the present arrangement of payment by the state for special work, and by towns not
supporting a high school for the education of their pupils, its receipts and expenditures are in close balance. It has great resources, and greater possibilities which it is in a fair way to realize.

The academies came into special relation with Colby College in 1877, which held in trust their earlier endowments and was to exert certain rights of supervision. Thus Colby became possessed of the finest system of academies held by any Baptist college in the country. Her efforts had secured the original endowments, and loans were extended to the academies in their times of special need for a few years. Soon their own Boards of Trustees and other influential friends came to care for the interests of the academies and great sums of money were contributed that the College itself never could have secured.

The education afforded by these schools is of the highest type in its grade and the contribution to character is regarded as “the supreme aim.” There is sincere and helpful cooperation between the academies and the College. Each could do without the other now, but if, according to President Champlin, “the schools saved the College,” it should be remembered that the College saved the schools from extinction and made possible to them their subsequent prosperity.

In the founding of Coburn and the refounding of Hebron and Ricker, the College has rendered one of its very largest contributions to the education, citizenship, and high service in the state, the nation, and the world.

But the man of many burdens, stern and indomitable purpose, was growing weary. President Champlin had been connected with the College for thirty-three years, for seventeen of which he had been President. Those in the inner circle knew the greatness or his service and the depth of his love for the College. A generation later it was recognized by all.

Retiring to Portland President Champlin enjoyed a little of the rest that comes after high achievement and is accompanied
by the high honor of all friends, both old and new. He found a leading place in the life of the city, and when he died in 1882 he was deeply mourned. At the funeral Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, then President of Bowdoin College, paid the tribute of one great man to another. He said:

We meet to make him even more to us hereafter than before. I come also to stand here with you and mingle my tributes with yours. To the man who loved his country, his state and the community in which he lived and who labored for them with his best, I offer the salutation, may I say, of a fellow citizen. To the scholar, to the strong and strenuous man in the cause of education, to the maker of books, to the instructor of youth, the college which I represent [Bowdoin] offers a sincere and affectionate tribute. . . .

. . . I have had occasion to know something of the work he was doing for his college, but how he could at the same time he was doing so much to found the institution financially, arrange to put forth so many books, evincing scholarship and hard work, I cannot understand. I regard it as an example, one indeed I had almost said, which rather discourages than encourages us for how can we follow, how can we reach to those heights which he seemed so easily to achieve.

Dr. Champlin published the following:

*Demosthenes on the Crown*, 1843, immediately adopted and for thirty years the text used in the leading American colleges.

*Select Popular Orations of Demosthenes*, 1848.


*Aeschines on the Crown*, 1850.

*Short and Comprehensive Greek Grammar*, 1852.

*Butler's Analogy with Ethical Discourses*, 1859.


*First Principles of Ethics*, 1861.

*Lessons in Political Economy*, 1868.

*Selections from Tacitus*, 1876.


To them should be added many articles and reviews in the leading magazines of the country and numberless addresses and sermons.

Hobart W. Richardson, '53, one of the most brilliant of Colby's editors, said:
The service which Dr. Champlin rendered to the college and to his generation is not measured or even indicated by a list of his published work. He was not merely or even primarily a literary man. He was pre-eminently a man of affairs—a man who would naturally have become a great merchant or a successful politician. His tendencies were all practical. He edited Greek and Latin text books because in the place where he found himself, that was the thing to do. When he left the professorship of Ancient Languages, he turned to other studies without regret and with the same industry and sound appreciation of the requirements of his new position.

If, however, any scholars of the "old school" yet remain, they will appreciate the picture of Dr. Champlin in the retirement of old age, after the arduous duties of his Presidency were over, preparing in Portland almost his last book, and he called it his best, his edition of the *Histories of Tacitus*. In his last days he spoke of a desire to teach Tacitus once more, and again, of proclaiming the importance of Christianity to the world, and so died the scholar and the Christian.
HENRY E. ROBINS, D.D.
President, 1873-1882
CHAPTER VIII

The Administrations of President Robins and President Pepper

The successor of Dr. Champlin was the Rev. Henry E. Robins, D.D., who was called from the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Rochester, N. Y. He was an eminent preacher and an idealist, but with the energy and business acumen which does not always characterize men of that type of mind. He was an enthusiast for the great things of truth and righteousness and could denounce what he regarded as the opposite with an adequate, even abundant, scorn. A clear thinker, he expressed his convictions — neither he nor any of his hearers thought of them as opinions — with compelling eloquence. In the President’s chair he remained a preacher of the gospel.

The churches of the state received him with great favor and sent to him their sons. The number of students was largely increased, the curriculum was enlarged, more electives were offered, the buildings were improved. The resources of the College kept pace with the increase of the students and its needs.

It was the thought of the President that found voice in this resolution of the Board:

It is of the highest importance to this University that its character and reputation for moral purity and good order be kept at an elevated standard, and that the faculty be required carefully and earnestly to strive for the accomplishment of this end.

Resolved, That the students of the University be required to attend public worship at least once on each Lord’s Day.

The Faculty were also directed to institute and maintain such oversight over the halls of the University “as in their judgment may be needful and wise.”
By discipline, occasionally severe, and not always well founded, the President strove to keep the life of the College on an ideal plane. Misunderstandings ensued, but those who came to know the real spirit and kindly heart of the President became grateful for one of the highest inspirations of life.

The administration of President Robins marks the dividing line between the old and the new in Colby history, and one of his successors [President Small] declared that “the progress, plans, and improvements of the later years are developments of the policy that was then proposed.”

The American Baptist Educational Commission in May, 1873, suggested as part of the National Commemoration a simultaneous effort in all states and territories for the strengthening and endowing of the institutions of higher learning—academies, colleges, and universities.

The first object to be sought was the raising of the money to meet Governor Coburn’s offer of $50,000 for Waterville Classical Institute on condition that $50,000 more be subscribed to endow at least two other academies in the state. “Thus the college and academies will form one system under one general oversight, and inspired by one spirit, whose stimulating and elevating influence will be felt throughout the Commonwealth.”


Dr. Crane became the financial agent of the committee and in due time secured the endowment proposed.

The first year of Dr. Robins’ presidency the number of students was only sixty-two. It was one hundred fifty-seven in 1879.

In 1881 the health of President Robins began to fail. A leave of absence was granted to him for the balance of the year.

Other notable events of the year were the election of Albion
W. Small of the class of '76 to be Professor of History, and Judge Percival Bonney of Portland was elected Treasurer. A special fund of $30,000 was raised to meet deficits and enlarge activities. Of this sum, Abner Coburn, J. Warren Merrill and Gardner Colby gave $5,000 each.

The death of Dr. William H. Shailer occasioned the following Minute on the records of the Board:

He was wise and sagacious in counsel, prudent yet progressive in planning for the highest interests of the university, faithful and untiring in executing the trusts committed to him. The cause of education in this state has lost by his death one of its most influential friends.

The death of Hon. B. D. Metcalf, who by his counsel and his gifts in time of special need had served the College well, was memorialized.

Prof. S. K. Smith, after the resignation of Dr. Robins, served as acting President. Dr. Robins returned to his post with the Commencement of 1881, but soon his health declined to such an extent that he was obliged to give up his work and at a special meeting, February 14, 1882, sought release from his office.

Fortunately, the successor to Dr. Robins was secured immediately. With remarkable consent, the eyes, minds, and hearts of the friends of Colby turned to one man. He was no stranger to Waterville. Ordained as pastor of the Baptist church in 1860, after closing his pastorate here he had been sixteen years a teacher at Newton and Crozer and had established a reputation for sound learning, clear thinking, and brilliant expression.

After conference, a committee consisting of Geo. W. Bosworth, O. S. Stearns, J. Ricker, Moses Giddings, Abner Coburn and J. Warren Merrill reported their "conviction that Dr. Pepper is the man whom Divine Providence has prepared for the emergency before us." His election followed.

George Dana Boardman Pepper was born in Ware, Mass., February 5, 1833. His father, John Pepper, embodied the best of the Puritan principles and loyalty. At twenty-one he entered
Amherst College, well prepared to receive all that the college had to give him, and to become its best, and by common consent, greatest student of that period. Graduated at Newton in 1860, he became pastor of the First Baptist Church in Waterville, Maine. The same year he was married to Annie Grassie, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke. The modern ideas of a college pastor were anticipated in the relations of pastor and Mrs. Pepper to the college students, while their leadership in the life of the town was quickly established.

Two years in the chair of Church History at Newton and fourteen years as Professor of Systematic Theology in Crozer Seminary at Upland, Pa., had prepared him well for his work.

The inaugural address of Dr. Pepper—"A Definition and Defense of the Liberal Arts College"—has been regarded as one of the ablest documents on the theme ever produced in America.

The main body of the Address is an exposition of liberal education as possessing the three fundamental characteristics of catholicity, symmetry and vitality; a catholicity which embraces all fundamental fields of thought; not leaving it to the student to choose merely that which appeals to his taste, which his leisure or his whim dictates, as was then so fatally advocated by a "brilliant reorganizer (or ought we to say disintegrator)"; a symmetry which develops the whole man, not forgetting, as was too often done in the earlier periods of American education, the physical man, since it was not the true "badge and glory of a student to be pale-faced, hollow-cheeked, sunken-eyed, lean and ill-favored," like the kine of Pharaoh, a perpendicular, slightly animated, and very insignificant corpse, as though a huge Corliss engine could be run at full power on a scarecrow frame, rocking and creaking and ready to tumble to pieces; a vitality which resides in living men teaching living subjects to living men.

The kind of students desired by the new president is indicated in the following quotation:

The college cannot be an academy or high school, nor do the work of academy or high school. Better ten students that are college students than a thousand amorphous nondescripts. It must have students—youth with power and disposition to do the work and receive the benefits of the course. A college is not a training school for feeble-minded, a hospital for the sick,
GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN PEPPER, LL.D.
President, 1882-1889
a retreat for the lazy, a reform school for the vicious, a jail or prison for criminals. All such characters can be spared from the college. None such are welcome. Any such that creep in unawares will have speedy leave of absence from Colby, and no request for their return. If there is any place in this world for them it is outside college precincts.

The years of President Pepper’s administration reflected the character of the President. His kindliness, quick appreciation of good work on the part of professor or student, his good cheer, his optimism, and his fairness “communicated his own courage.”

In his annual report for 1887 President Pepper called attention to the “well-nigh universal and uniform courtesy, good-will, loyalty and fidelity to duty manifested by the students.” Concerning the religious interests of the College, Dr. Pepper makes a very satisfactory report. “Prof. Elder has on Sunday morning met a Bible Class composed of students from the senior and junior classes and Prof. Warren a class of freshmen. I have met a class of sophomores at the same hour, giving a series of lectures on the Bible and subjects pertaining to it. The young ladies have had religious meetings at Ladies’ Hall and these have been occasions of deep interest. It is possible to say truthfully that Colby University is a Christian College.”

With reference to the outreach of the influence of the Faculty he says:

The college is manned by teachers who in their public services abroad represent it worthily, confer upon it honor, and attract to it favorable notice. It has been my endeavor to encourage the professors each in his own way to make close and vital the connection of the college with the public, while the teacher’s first duty is to his classes and with them he has also to recognize collateral interest essential to the institution.

During this period the student attendance was about one hundred twenty per year. January 4, 1885, Hon. Abner Coburn, who had served for forty years on the Board of Trustees, and had proved himself one of the most generous of the benefactors of the College, died, leaving a bequest to Colby of $200,000.
Governor Coburn remains the largest benefactor in the amount of gifts that the College ever has had.

A thorough revision of the curriculum and the opening of the new departments of Geology and Mineralogy retained the proved values of former courses and opened new fields for enthusiastic research.

The Alumni Association, in the persons of its committee, D. P. Bailey and R. W. Dunn, were again before the Board asking for the modest allowance of two members in each class on the Board. It was referred to a committee to report next year. The day of democracy was not yet.

Next year, however, Josiah H. Drummond and F. W. Bake- man, Committee, recommended that the Alumni Association be invited to present to the Board annually the names of three gentlemen whom they desired to have elected as members of the Board. This system of nomination was accepted by the Alumni Association and was in force for several years.

Ballots were distributed among the alumni in 1888 and the following were nominated: Larkin Dunton, ’55; Leslie C. Cornish, ’75; Albert P. Marble, ’61. Of these, Larkin Dunton and Leslie C. Cornish were elected, the latter to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Professor Lyford.

The Shannon building—"The Shannon Observatory and Physical Laboratory"—was built in 1889, wholly paid for by Col. Shannon and thoroughly equipped and prepared for the special departments of work in which the eminent scientist, William A. Rogers, had secured a national reputation.

But the strain of executive work proved too heavy, and Dr. Pepper in 1889 resigned the presidency. Travel abroad seemed to restore his strength and after a brief pastorate in Saco he was called to Colby to fill the chair of Biblical Literature. His courses in the Bible made it a new revelation to his students. Describing his work he said he held "a professorship of holes." To be more explicit, he was called on to teach whatever seemed
to be needed, and to fill the vacancy when any professor or the
president chanced to be absent.

At the close of President Pepper's administration in 1889 the
endowment of the College, besides its real estate, had risen to
$505,767.00.

Retiring in 1900 he spent the rest of his life in Waterville.
Instinctively the people regarded him as the "first citizen" of
the city. Dr. and Mrs. Pepper were prominent and efficient in
all social, civic, and religious interests that made for the good
of the city, or connected it with the life of the larger world. Their
hospitality was boundless and an evening with them brought out
the richer values of life.

His son-in-law, Dr. Frederick M. Padelford of the University
of Washington, writes:

He did not die, but awoke to renewed strength and liberated powers on
January 30, 1913. The playfulness which softened his domestic life and
charmed everyone who knew him as a friend was present to the last. On
the day of his death, in one of the wakeful moments, he remarked to a
friend: "They say I have hardening of the arteries: I am glad it is not
hardening of the heart."
CHAPTER IX

The Administrations of President Small and President Whitman

President Pepper rarely erred in his judgment of men. Watching the career of the young professor of History in Colby, he came to feel that Dr. Albion Woodbury Small of the class of 1876, Colby, was the one man to be his successor. He regarded the time of his retirement opportune because Dr. Small was available to take up his work.

Albion W. Small was the son of Rev. A. K. P. Small, D.D., of the class of 1849, and when elected to the presidency of Colby was not only the first graduate to serve as President and the first son of a graduate, but was the youngest man who had been called to that office, being only thirty-five years of age. He was graduated from Colby with highest rank in the class of 1876 and from Newton Theological Institution in 1879. He then went to Germany for the study of History and Philosophy. He studied at Leipsic and the University of Berlin and traveled extensively through Germany, France, Italy, England and Greece.

In 1881 he was elected to the chair of History in Colby. His originality and energy immediately won the students and attracted attention outside the College. He was in constant demand as preacher and lecturer. While at Johns Hopkins he had lectured on the State Constitutions and State Sovereignty, and his degree of Doctor of Philosophy was fully earned. A paper on “The Dynamics of Social Progress” before the American Institute of Instruction won the attention of the leading educators of the country. Professor Small had decided to give himself to the study of Sociology.

His successor in the chair of History was Shailer Mathews.
ALBION W. SMALL, LL.D.
President, 1889-1892
The number of students in the College increased to one hundred and eighty-four, a larger number than at any previous time in its history. President Small recommended the system of coördinate colleges for young men and young women, which was adopted July, 1890, by the Board of Trustees, by the following votes:

(a) That the Board adopt the purpose of organizing within the University a college for young men and a second coördinate college for young women.

(b) That as soon as the income of the University will permit, instruction in the different branches pursued in common by the young men and the young women be given to the students in each college separately, except in the case of lectures, which would be given to the students of both colleges simultaneously, and excepting also laboratory work, in which pupils are engaged upon individual problems.

(d) That in the further development of the elective system due attention be paid to the expansion of courses likely to be of special attractiveness to members of the one college or the other. I refer, on the one hand, to courses in natural and political sciences, and, on the other hand, to courses in language, literature, aesthetics, and history.

(e) That in case the students in one of the colleges should in any study not be numerous enough to form a separate division, they be admitted to recitation with the corresponding division in the other college.

(f) That in class organization, rank, prize contests, appointments, and honors, the members of the two colleges be treated as independently as though they were in distinct institutions.

(g) That the faculty be authorized to begin this reorganization with the class that shall enter in 1890, provided it can be done without additional expense.

Board of Conference and Student Council

The Board of Conference was organized to give to the students share in the administration of campus affairs. It consisted of the President and two members of the Faculty, four of the Senior class, three of the Junior, two of the Sophomore and one of the Freshman, the undergraduates being chosen by their respective classes. An elaborate series of rules was drawn up.
and regular meetings of the Board were held. The Board was not only charged with maintaining order in the dormitories and on the campus but

Either committee shall be competent to act as a grand jury to investigate and prevent charges on specific cases. The whole Board shall sit as a tribunal to consider each case presented.

The Committee of Students shall be regarded as the authorized medium of communication between the students and the faculty.

The Committee of Students was given authority to assign demerits and determine fines. The college officers bound themselves not to determine matters involving college discipline before a meeting of the Board of Conference should have been called.

As the Faculty reserved the right to set aside decisions of the Conference and resume the initiative in all matters pertaining to college order, perhaps the changes in administration were not so drastic as they might appear.

However, the Board of Conference justified its existence and secured a much better state of feeling between classes and between the student body and the Faculty.

Later on the Board was reorganized as The Student Council of Colby College. On the student side it included one representative of each fraternity and the president of each of the four classes.

The Council has charge of all contests between the classes, exerts its influence on the side of law and order, considers special cases and is the authorized representative of the students in all their dealings with the Faculty.

The progress made in so short a time seemed to assure a future of remarkable prosperity under the new President. At Commencement the degree of D.D. was conferred upon W. R. Harper, President of the new University of Chicago. It was not an evidence of gratitude, but of wisdom on his part, that within a year President Harper invited Colby’s brilliant young Presi-
dent to become head professor of Sociology in that University. It was one of the great positions in education in the country. It opened to a man like President Small an opportunity with unlimited resource to develop according to his own conceptions a department of education new and of utmost value to human society. Naturally, he resigned his position at Colby, but his loyalty to his Alma Mater never abated.

After the resignation of President Small the Trustees spread upon their records:

Colby University has been fortunate in its leadership in the crises of its history. When a step was to be taken in advance, the man to lead has appeared. This was true when President Small assumed the leadership of the college. . . His administration has been characterized by rare executive ability and by a vigor that was both well directed and well sustained. There has been a marked increase in the attendance of the students and the financial conditions have shown steady improvement. In this, the last year of his administration, the attendance was the largest on record and the current expenditures have been kept within the current receipts. His labors outside the strict lines of college work, both in this and other states, have been abundant, and have added much to the reputation of the college. He has given himself without stint to the interests of the University, and has been unwearied in his efforts for its upbuilding. His discipline, while firm, has tended to secure a large measure of self-government on the part of the students. His instruction has been inspiring and stimulating to an unusual degree. As teacher and preacher he has led willing captives in the class room and place of public assembly. . .

The years as head professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago and Dean of the graduate school of Arts and Literature, editor of the American Journal of Sociology from its founding in 1895, author of many learned and significant books, including The Beginnings of American Nationality, General Sociology, Adam Smith and Modern Sociology, The Meaning of Social Science, Between Eras from Capitolism to Democracy, and many sociological monographs, have made large contribution to the literature of a great science and to the thought of the world. High in the councils of his denomination, and a member of its
National Board of Education, he did his utmost, and successfully, for Colby and her academies. His advocacy served Colby well when she was placed upon the list for share in the results of the New World Movement. One of the most eminent of the teachers of Colby, he kept his Colby faith.

Professor Smith

The same year the following minute was spread upon the records:

Professor Samuel K. Smith retires from the faculty of Colby University at the end of the present term, after a continuous service of forty-two years. During all this time he has been an able, conscientious teacher. His mind possesses those qualities rarely so fully developed and so well balanced in one person — acuteness, logical power, and breadth of view. Whatever subject he has examined he has probed to the bottom. Whatever principles he has applied he has followed to the conclusion, and whatever ground he has professed to explore he has known to its limits. As a teacher he has shown great critical power. Whatever weakness has existed in argument or rhetoric, it has been exposed to the light of truth. His teaching has been unusually stimulating. No student trained by his critical scrutiny could be satisfied with anything short of the best. As a result of this, he has stamped himself upon his pupils as a moulding influence that has lasted through the years. Many of us are largely indebted to Professor Smith for whatever power of orderly and logical thought we possess. Few men have teaching power at once so strong and so enduring. His influence has been one of the heart as well as of the head. Few college professors make more friends and none make warmer ones. The friendships for Professor Smith have been so firmly grounded in genuine respect that they strengthen with the flight of time. Many of us love him as a father. As teacher, preacher, and man, his has been a well-rounded life. He retires from the field of active service bearing with him the honor and loving regard of the Trustees and of hosts of his former pupils. May the future be to him as peaceful as the past has been honorable.

Larkin Dunton
Leslie C. Cornish
Edwin F. Lyford
PROF. SAMUEL K. SMITH, D.D.
Again the Trustees in search of a President went to Portland, finding this time the brilliant and popular pastor of the Free Street Church, Rev. Beniah L. Whitman. A graduate of Brown and of Newton, though immediately successful in an important pastorate, he saw the great possibilities of the position that was offered to him as the head of Colby College, and accepted it. Both Faculty and students gave him enthusiastic coöperation and his public addresses won many friends for the College within the state and beyond it.

Immediately after his graduation in 1890, one Arthur J. Roberts was elected an instructor in English at a salary of $900. Next year his salary was raised, but in the following year the Committee on Faculty suggested, evidently in anxiety, that "any interruption of Mr. Roberts' work in this department would be a serious loss to the University. In the judgment of your Committee he should be elected at once to a professorship. And allow us to add that the personal regard and respect of the students for him is something phenomenal." The phenomenon has continued ever since!

The number of students increased to two hundred and six, the largest in the history of the College up to that time. The gymnasium was enlarged and provided with baths and modern equipment. Physical training found fitting place in the courses.

In 1894 Prof. Shailer Mathews resigned to accept a position in the Divinity School of Chicago University. The Trustees of Colby testified to the breadth and efficiency of his work in the College. His class room duties had covered a wide field. He had been prominent in the religious work, had been a leader in athletics, and in the extension work of the College. Already he had shown that his activity could not be confined to ordinary lines or fields. He won quick preferment at Chicago, gained national fame by his books and addresses, became President of the Northern Baptist Convention, Dean of the Divinity School, University of Chicago, and for many years has been a leader of the
liberals who hold that religion should have a rational foundation and should be rationally and universally applied. Dean Mathews has kept up his historical studies and has published important books in that field. Probably he has more books to his credit than has any other of Colby's graduates. He edited *The World Today* and *The Biblical World*, 1913 to date. Among his books are *The Social Teachings of Jesus*, *The Messianic Hope in the New Testament*, *The Church and the Changing Order*, *The Social Gospel*, *The Gospel and Modern Man*, *The Spiritual Interpretation of History*, *The French Revolution*, *The Faith of a Modernist*, etc., etc.

Dean Mathews has served as President of The Federal Council of The Churches of Christ In America and was appointed lecturer of The Haskell Foundation to present the Christian religion to the universities and learned men of China, Japan, and the East. Over forty thousand listened intently to his message.

On April 21, 1894, one of the greatest benefactors Colby ever had died. He had given the College something better than money, even men, qualified for its work and able to extend its influence. The Trustees wrote:

James Hobbs Hanson, LL.D., fell asleep on April 21st last, after an absence of only five days from the school and the tasks which had long been his joy and delight. Though in feeble health in recent years, he had held himself to a strict performance of the duties which had engaged him so earnestly for more than half a century. A graduate of the class of 1842, he entered at once upon the work of teaching in which he achieved a national reputation. Forty of the fifty-one years of his professional life were spent in two periods of service, as the Principal of Waterville Academy, and the Coburn Classical Institute. These years were eventful both to himself and the college. Eager students gathered around him. They felt the influence of his patient, persistently honest work, and recognized in him a master indeed. The years broadened his acquirements and enlarged his experience and so enriched the life and work of the school.

The college became largely dependent upon him for its supply of students and found in the school of which he had the charge, its most important
JAMES H. HANSON, LL.D.
feede r. Indeed, for some years it might be truthfully said that he was the college. He gave men when men were the only gifts that the college could number. In the darkest days of its history Colby turned to him more than to any other source for the material which would warrant the continuance of its work. For quite a period tributary and stream were nearly identical. He became a trustee in 1862 and served until death released him from the duties which had been cheerfully and faithfully performed and which had brought a large measure of good to his Alma Mater.

He was constant in his attendance upon the meetings of the Board and was a faithful custodian of the trust which had been committed to him. The weight of his character and the extent of his acquirements made him for a long period the most eminent as well as the most widely known teacher in the preparatory schools of the state. His text books in Latin Prose and Poetry evinced scholarship of the highest order and made him an authority in the best fitting schools of the land. His genius for work was amazing and his endurance in the performance of this work was well nigh marvelous. By his death the college loses one of its most distinguished sons, and this Board one of its most honored members.

The Colby Oracle of '94, in its sketch of Prof. John B. Foster, truly said:

The recent successes of Colby University are popularly traced to the large financial endowments which the College has been fortunate enough to receive from noble benefactors. And such endowments have indeed been the immediate occasion of the great progress realized in these latter decades. But not all, even of the friends of the college, duly remember that Colby's chief endowments have been men, and not money. It is through her earlier professors, their devoted piety, robust endurance, and conspicuous ability, that the institution survived at all, and at length, after the long, patient, heroic struggle, was endowed with generous means. In the future it will be seen that the survival and fame of our beloved Alma Mater are pivoted, not so much upon money endowments, but upon such men as Champlin, Smith, Hamlin, Foster, Lyford, and others of their mould.

The friends of Colby were disappointed when President Whitman, in 1895, suddenly resigned to become the president of Columbian University, Washington, D. C. Sam, the janitor-philosopher of the institution, set forth the situation well in these words: "I tell yuh, sah, what dis institution needs am a President's fun'ral," and then added, "I want somebody 't'll stay 'til he dies, or as long as I does."
CHAPTER X

The Administrations of President Butler and President White

ONE feature of the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the College was an address delivered by Prof. Nathaniel Butler of the University of Chicago. Dr. Butler was a graduate of the College in the class of '73, the son of Dr. Nathaniel Butler of the class of '42. He had been Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Chicago, later Professor of Latin, and then of English. When invited to deliver the address at Colby he was the Director of University Extension, of the University of Chicago.

His subject at Waterville was "The College Ideal and American Life." His wide acquaintance with American colleges and his many contacts with the active forces in American life, enabled him to give an address of very unusual significance, pointing out that Colby had "stood faithfully to the ideal of a safe and sound culture — a culture not withdrawn from life, but intimately and necessarily concerned with life, and had steadily moved toward the realization of her ideal." He showed that the college ideal should fulfill itself in every department of the nation's activity. He asserted the supremacy of the spirit and the place of the college in bringing that supremacy into actual experience.

When President Whitman resigned the thought of Trustees and Alumni turned to Dr. Butler as the man best qualified to become President. Accepting an unanimous call, Dr. Butler began his work in 1896. It was a heavy task. The large benefactions of Colby, Coburn, Merrill, Wording, and others had made possible a broadening of the work of the College, and Colby had
NATHANIEL BUTLER, JR., LL.D.
President, 1896-1901
sought to maintain well her rank among the American colleges that were constantly broadening their work by multiplying their courses and largely increasing their faculties. This multiplied their expenses. Investments were producing less income, and some that had been regarded as sound and safe proved of little value. The number of students in college, especially of women, had largely increased and no worthy dormitory facilities had been provided. The Chemistry rooms which Dr. Elder had made a shrine, not only of science, but of literature and life, were sadly inadequate to the modern demands. The new President immediately saw that the endowment of the College must be greatly increased, a chemical building erected, and a worthy dormitory for the women provided.

Not merely to meet these needs, but with the conception that the College and the community and society generally should be brought into closer harmony of thought and action, Dr. Butler took such steps as brought to pass an entirely new relation between the city of Waterville and the College. Laying the situation plainly before the Board of Trade, he sought a cooperation of the citizens that should be to their mutual interest. There was hearty response. The friendly attitude of Dr. and Mrs. Butler was reciprocated. The Trustees voted an effort to raise $50,000 for specific purposes, and the Baptist Education Society promised $10,000 on the condition that the full sum should be raised.

Rev. Newall T. Dutton did effective canvassing in the state until his sudden death. Rev. C. E. Owen was then appointed Financial Secretary to collect subscriptions already made and carry on the work. The situation was nearly desperate. The deficit for the year was over $14,000, which with the deficits from the academies reduced the funds of the College about $20,000. Good progress was made by Mr. Owen until, in an expensive instance of economy, his work was transferred to another department.

In 1897 William A. Rogers, Ph.D., resigned his professorship
of Physics and Astronomy. His long connection with the Bureau of Standards, Washington, his articles in scientific publications, and the quality of his teaching, had given him high rank as a scientist and had made him known throughout the entire country. Appreciation of his high character and his devoted service to the College was written upon the records.

President Butler, by his very popular sermons and addresses, won the approval of all who heard. He made appeal also to the alumni associations and secured their cooperation in such a way that the Chemical Building that was soon erected on the south campus was called "The Alumni Chemical Building." This building, erected in 1898, admirably met the needs of the Department of Chemistry and provided several additional recitation rooms. It was the first effort on the part of the alumni to do something in a large way for the College.

That the College might have a name true to its type and work, by unanimous vote of the Trustees and an act of Legislature approved January 25, 1899, Colby University became Colby College.

The last of the college land was sold in 1899 and the proceeds went toward the payment for Chemical Hall. It appears that 8,805 acres were sold at $1.40 per acre, amounting to $12,327.90. A month later the last portion in Number Eleven, Range Sixteen, 5,535½ acres, was sold at 83c per acre, amounting to $4,705.17. The total amount realized by the College from the Grant by Massachusetts and the two half-townships granted by Maine, was $47,370.00 — a goodly sum in those days, but the cost of having the land surveyed was very considerable.

Meanwhile efforts had been made by committees of the alumnae to secure funds for a woman’s dormitory. Mrs. Nellie Bake- man Donovan had secured several thousand dollars’ worth of subscriptions when the financial situation of the College became such that effort for enlargement seemed to be unwise. The excellent spirit prevailing in the College, the loyalty of the students
who flocked to its doors, the high quality of the instruction provided—all these seemed to effect nothing in the way of removing the deficits that increased annually.

In 1901 the University of Chicago extended a very earnest invitation to Dr. Butler to return to a place on its Faculty, offering him a position of wide influence. President Butler had every evidence that his work at Colby had not been in vain; the achievements of his six years showed the possibility of larger things along the same line of effort. The College stood higher in the educational and popular field than ever before; movements were slowly gathering force that would accomplish many of the things which he had sought, he therefore felt at liberty, though regretfully, to resign his position. Returning to Chicago, he became Dean of the College of Education and then of University College. He has proved himself a constant friend of Colby.

**President White**

The committee were fortunate enough to secure a new president immediately, and by unanimous choice Dr. Charles Lincoln White of Hampton Falls, N. H., was elected. He was graduated at Brown in 1887, at Newton in 1890, had been pastor at Nashua, and at the time of his election was the General Secretary of the New Hampshire Baptist Convention.

The financial situation involved the greatest difficulty and there seemed to be only two lines of approach, namely, economy and increase of resource. The unpleasant and unpopular task of cutting down salaries and dispensing with officers began, but there was an earnest effort to secure increase of funds and resources. The Trustees were kept strictly in hand and when they indulged in appropriations in excess of probable receipts, vote was passed that they endeavor to raise a sum not less than $2,000 to "meet the deficit which may be caused by the above votes."

The President set a good example by accepting a salary over
$1,000 less than the usual figure. The professors with similar grace accepted heavy reductions. Every expenditure that could be reduced was reduced. Colby, in company with nearly every other eastern college, had suffered from investments in the west, and also from the dishonesty of a trusted agent.

Investments long of no value were charged off. Faithfully the President and the Finance Committee worked together until a better condition of affairs was secured.

Hon. Josiah Hayden Drummond of the class of 1846, in a trusteeship extending from 1857 to his death in 1902, for many years of which he was the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, rendered an eminent service. Distinguished in many lines of professional and political activity, he kept his supreme loyalty for the college of his youth. The Trustees spread upon its records the following:

Dr. Drummond was a most distinguished and loyal son of Colby, to whose service he brought the best that was in him, considering no sacrifice of time and strength too great to lay upon the altar of his Alma Mater. Strongly endowed by nature in body, mind, and heart, he continually added to these native gifts by rigid observance of the laws of health, by prolonged investigations in mathematics, literature, art, history and law, and by a sincere love for truth, intense devotion to philanthropic and fraternal organizations and a continuous and successful attempt to attain a high ideal of conduct and character. During the long period in which he served us as Chairman of our Board he used the nicest judgment in the appointment of committees and in his relations with the Baptists of Maine, with the presidents and professors whom he so well knew, with the students who greatly loved him, and with the graduates of the college who highly respected him, and this because he was so sincere in his convictions, so judicial in all his public utterances, so fair with those who disagreed with him, so fearless in his defense of what he believed was just, and so ready to accept the judgment of the majority. His life and his influence will forever exert a noble strength in the college which mourns his death.

In January, 1902, Judge Percival Bonney of Portland, who for twenty-one years had been Treasurer of the College, resigned his office. His love for the College and desire to serve her was
equalled only by his first and never diminished affection for Hebron Academy. The Trustees expressed their appreciation:

From the beginning to the end his integrity has commanded unquestioning confidence, his service has been rendered con amore, his devotion to the college and the affiliated academies has been recognized by all.

On the night of December 5, 1902, fire broke out in the basement of North College, which practically destroyed the interior of the building, though the walls which had stood for eighty years remained sturdy and unharmed. The students, some forty of them, by means of the fire escapes, made hasty exit but with a loss of nearly all their clothing and personal property. The homes of Waterville were immediately opened for their relief, the Waterville Board of Trade, the Faculty, Trustees, and others raised a large subscription. The Maine Legislature, recognizing the service of the College, voted $15,000 and in brief time the building was better than ever. Fortunately no lives were lost.

The next event of outstanding importance in the life of the College was the building of Foss Hall, the gift of Mrs. William H. Dexter of Worcester, Massachusetts, to her native state, which she had never ceased to love.

By careful study of Maine conditions President White saw the great advantage that would come to boys and girls in towns that did not support standard high schools if they could have the privilege of tuition at academies or city high schools. Presenting the matter to the educational authorities in the state as well as to the Legislature, he was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the bill which made it incumbent on towns that did not support public high schools of "A" grade to pay the tuition of their qualified students in other schools. This was no hardship to the towns, as the cost was much less than would have been involved in the support of separate schools. It opened the doors of education and college to many who otherwise would have gone out into life without this preparation, and in his authorship and advocacy of this measure, President White rendered an exceedingly important service to the whole state.
On January 16, 1903, Prof. Laban E. Warren presented his resignation. He was more than a professor. He was a loving, wise, and inspiring father to his students and in many instances his influence determined their subsequent success. The following resolution was spread upon the college records:

The Trustees of Colby College have this day received with deep regret the resignation of Prof. Laban Warren, who for twenty-eight consecutive years has occupied with distinguished ability the chair of Mathematics and Art.

The noble spirit and the high ethical ideals with which he has always performed his work as a professor emphasize the great loss which Colby College sustains by his removal and fills us with devout thankfulness that a life so noble, pure, and efficient, was so long given to our Institution. He has built himself into the College and into human character and life and leaves an influence behind him which can never be destroyed.

Chapter Houses

An event of considerable importance in the life of the fraternities and the prosperity of the College was the changing of the dormitories in North and South College into special apartments adapted to the use of the several fraternities. Delta Kappa Epsilon had secured a Chapter House of its own, Phi Delta Theta had rented a house owned by the College, the rest of the fraternity members were scattered about in the dormitories or in lodgings downtown. The changes made by a committee, of which Edwin C. Whittemore was the executive head, provided for each fraternity a club room, a society hall and dormitory rooms for the fraternity members. The fraternities were to pay to the College a definite rent and the College incurred the expense of structural changes. This gave to the fraternities the privileges of a Chapter House at a low rental and gave to the College a larger interest on its investment. The plan has been in successful operation for twenty years. Local brothers have made considerable contributions to the furnishings of these houses and the work of the fraternities themselves has gained greatly.
January 16, 1907, was a notable day in the history of Colby College, for on it, by unanimous election, Leslie Colby Cornish became Chairman pro tem of the Board, an election which was made permanent June 25, 1907. He continued in that office until his death in 1925, demonstrating its high possibilities in efficient business and in a fellowship with every member of the Board which enabled him to work in self-forgetful loyalty for the good of the College. The loyalty and the friendliness of the Chairman were contagious.

New By-Laws for the College were adopted by the Board of Trustees on January 16, 1907 (pp. 432-442, Records).

The improved financial conditions of the College made it possible to increase the salaries of officers who at no little sacrifice had continued their work through the period of stress, and improved their courses.

The optimism of President White appears in an action on the part of the Trustees asking cooperation of the City Government in securing the removal of the tracks of the Maine Central Railroad to a greater distance from Colby College— but the tracks still retain their unpleasant proximity, and the engines scream as of yore!

Alumni Trustees

On several occasions effort had been made to secure a representation of the alumni on the Board of Trustees, and on January 16, 1907, it was voted to accept the change in By-Laws authorized by the Legislature, whereby the alumni should, by their votes, elect three persons in each class of Trustees, a total of nine.

On February 12, 1908, President White was called to become Associate Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, with headquarters in New York. This position, as one of the most important in the denomination to which he belonged, and of great influence in education as well,
President White felt constrained to accept. The following resolutions, presented by Judge Wing, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the executive ability and virile characteristics, the persevering industry and promptness, the tireless devotion to duty, of the President of Colby College, Charles Lincoln White, together with the attractive personality of the man, have been observed and admired by those in charge of important trusts who have called him to fill a most responsible place, therefore the Trustees of Colby College, being called upon to face the situation, and of naming his successor, in meeting assembled while considering the premises, resolve:

That it is with regret that we accept the resignation tendered by our President, Charles Lincoln White.

That we gratefully and lovingly give tribute to Dr. White for his faithful, loyal, and effective service for the college during his administration of its affairs as its president.

That we commend him to all the world as a strong and resourceful executive, an able and cultivated educator, and a kind and true Christian gentleman.

That we wish him all success in his new field of action and ask of him that the successful future of Colby College and the deliberations on the part of her Trustees may be made the subject of his best wishes and prayers.

The years of Dr. White’s Presidency had been marked by many improvements in the condition of the College and had given him an admirable preparation for the national work to the remarkable development of which, in the last twenty years, he has contributed a progressive and successful leadership.

Probably no man who ever trod the Colby campus had so many friends as did Samuel Osborne, the colored janitor. Born in slavery, brought by Col. Fletcher to Waterville, he fulfilled the duties indicated by the words in gilt letters on the cap which he proudly wore—"The Janitor of Colby University," for whose good name and fame he regarded himself as largely responsible. He gave thirty-seven years of service to the college and when he died President White and pastor Whittemore were at his bedside. He was mourned wherever there was a Colby man and Dr. Fred M. Padelford of the University of Washington wrote his biography.
SAMUEL OSBORNE
Janitor of Colby University
1867-1903
ARTHUR J. ROBERTS, LL.D.
President, 1908 -