CHAPTER XVII

Journalism

For many years under the direction of Dr. Libby a class in Journalism has been conducted. Hon. Oliver L. Hall of Bangor, editor of the Bangor Commercial, recently reviewed the work of Colby's journalists. The very first on the list, Elijah Parish Lovejoy, '26, of the St. Louis and Alton Observer was the first martyr to the freedom of the press; James Brooks, '28, editor of The Portland Advertiser, New York Express, and many years a member of Congress (of him Hon. A. W. Paine says, "No man in this country ever did so much to advance the science or art of newspaper publication as he, not excepting even the famous Horace Greeley." A bust of Mr. Brooks, presented by his son, is in the library); William Mathews, '35, of the Yankee Blade; Martin Brewer Anderson, '40, New York Recorder; John B. Foster, '43, Samuel K. Smith, '45, and William A. Smith, '91, editors of Zion's Advocate; Edward C. Mitchell, '49, The Present Age, Chicago; Harris M. Plaisted, '53, The New Age, Augusta, and Governor of Maine; H. W. Richardson, '53, Portland Press and Advertiser; Zemro A. Smith, '62, Portland Press, Leavenworth Times, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Indianapolis Journal; S. T. Pullen, '64, L. H. Cobb, '67, Portland Press; A. E. Meigs, '70, Omaha Bee; J. H. Files, '77, Portland Advertiser; F. C. Mortimer, '81, New York Times; Asher C. Hinds, '83, Portland Press; Walter C. Emerson, '84, Portland Press, New York Herald; Shailer Mathews, '84, Biblical World; Holman F. Day, '87, Bangor Commercial, Lewiston Journal, New York Tribune, Boston Herald; V. P. Holbrook, '88, Boston Globe; Frank B. Nichols, '92, Bath Times; Nelson Dingley, '55, Lewis-

And many more, leaving no question that Colby has done her share so far as newspapers and magazines can do it, in spreading information and guiding the thought of the people. But from the days of Brooks to those of Merle Crowell and the magazine of 2,213,482 circulation, and George Horace Lorimer of The Saturday Evening Post with little more than three millions circulation, seems a very far cry. Papers of all sorts and varieties and magazines heavy with their weight of wisdom (and advertising) are here. No Colby man or woman need be ashamed as they regard the list. It has kept well to the fore in the best thinking and most lucid statement of the hour and it has been a power
of ethical, educational, social, industrial, and sometimes theological, righteousness.

One periodical, however, can neither be forgotten or overlooked by anyone who regards the history of the College. It is the *Colby Alumnus*, the graduate magazine founded by C. P. Chipman, but long edited by Dr. Herbert C. Libby. He knows what his graduates want and what they ought to want. The *Alumnus* records the yearly history of the College advance so that little more is needed. It is the "tie that binds" the alumni into one college family, which is inspired to an ever-increasing loyalty. It reminds of the friends of yesterday, and carries the same rich fellowship into the impoverished areas of advancing years; it voices the college spirit that overcomes difficulty, and makes all things in college progress possible; it helps the faculty to teach better, the students to study better, and friends in general to give in larger sums of money and with greater satisfaction. It has made every alumnus and alumna feel that it is an honor and a joy to have been a student at Colby. Its value to the College is very high in things material, its value is vastly higher in the things of the spirit. It brings the otherwise unobtainable within reach. It is appreciated, but its support is not correspondent with its service.

Much material concerning the great war, and many vital things in the history of the College for the last ten years have been stored in the *Alumnus* and nowhere else.

The *Oracle* is the oldest among the Colby annuals, and now marks its number as the 60th year. It expresses the experience and the philosophy, the wit, and the wisdom, of the student body. It voices the life of the College, and proclaims its glory upon the housetops. It carries a winsome message and a compelling lure to the young men and women who are not thrilled with enthusiasm by the college catalog. Fraternities, Sororities, classes, in all their official glory; musical, and unmusical, clubs, athletics, with the solid reasons for their success, or the wholly
frivolous, factitious, and entirely unexpected reasons for defeat—all are there. All the nods of the Faculty Gods are duly recorded. All the deviations from standardized student mediocrity are thoroughly and sometimes painfully dealt with. In the past it has been sometimes hazardous to be an editor of the Oracle, but civilization advances, even in colleges, and from the dedications to President and Professors, it would seem that "all is forgiven." The annual is highly creditable and there are few fatalities. From the slender pamphlet it has grown to the bulky volume which surpasses in size the college history of a hundred years, written by a less romantic hand!

The White Mule justifies its name, fulfills its function—for the world would be incomplete without mules—but it may not be lightly censured, cautiously condemned, or incautiously praised. Every man seems to appreciate it, according to the class numeral that he sets against his name!

The Colby Echo celebrates its semi-centennial in 1927. As the College monthly from 1877 to 1886, the semi-monthly until 1898, and as the weekly from 1898 on, it has maintained an enviable rank among college publications. It has been the reliable exponent of college opinion and the record of college life. Outside writers and papers could describe the College—the Echo always has expressed it. For the graduate it is an infallible prescription if he would maintain his touch with the College and his real understanding of it. On the whole, it has been a strong coöperator with the Faculty and the Presidents and occasionally its pertinent suggestions have found their way into action on the part of the Trustees.

To carry on a paper of such high grade has been no light task, but it has given to a half century of editors an excellent training in journalism and many have found its columns the open road to successful editorship of important periodicals. It has been an asset to the College and has given even to those who have never
been upon the Editorial Board a valuable chance to criticize or
applaud from the bleachers.

It has made full contribution to that elusive thing—"College
Spirit," which makes college worth while and wins its victories.
A strong tribute of appreciation and praise from Faculty, Trus-
tees, and friends of the College is due to those who have given
unstinted labor to the publication of the Colby Echo.

The writers in the Women’s Division deserve a corresponding
credit.
Mary Low Carver, '75
CHAPTER XVIII

The Women at Colby

In 1871 the College opened its doors to women on precisely the same terms as to men. In the same year the University of Vermont had done the same. Bates was the only predecessor in the field of co-education in New England, being co-educational from the opening of the institution in 1864.

At Colby it was on this wise. Judge Dickerson, of the Board of Trustees, had earnestly reminded the Trustees that as the College was for the education of youth, it was manifestly unfair and short-sighted to shut out over one-half of the youth—the girls.

As Colby had but fifty-two students at the time, there surely was no danger that the Faculty would be overworked, though its seven professors doubtless kept busy!

There was at that time only one college in New England for women; Wellesley, Smith, Radcliffe, were not yet, and Mt. Holyoke was not of college grade.

In the celebration of the semi-centennial of the admission of women in 1921, Chief Justice Cornish said:

Fifty years ago a boy and a girl entered Colby and contended for prizes, and now the boy who got the second prize has the privilege of introducing the girl who got the first prize—Mrs. Mary Caffrey Low Carver.

In that autumn of 1871, with the courage, character and ability that characterized her through life, Mary Caffrey Low entered, the one woman in the class of ’75, and for two years the only woman in College. The number of women increased very slowly. There were no inducements. The only thing that would send a girl to Colby in those days was a mighty ambition for
thorough education and enlarged service. During the first decade only twenty-six women entered, and fourteen graduated, several of them with high honor.

Nothing was provided for the young women except the instruction in the class room and the exhortations in the chapel. They procured their own boarding places as best they could, but they had no common room where they could meet for cheer and fellowship.

This went on for fourteen years. In 1885 the College purchased the Briggs property, next south of the present residence of the President, and for twenty years this building, in charge of a matron, was used as a home for the women of the College, under the name of "Ladies Hall." When it was opened, ten of the thirteen women then in College found a home within it, the rest were residents of Waterville.

The four girls who entered in the class of '77, with Miss Low of '75, perhaps from their very loneliness and desolation, organized in December, 1874, the sorority of Sigma Kappa. For several years the sorority welcomed all the girls who entered Colby, but by 1893 this had become impossible. Some girls who had gone to Boston University for special work, missing the Sigma fellowship, petitioned the Colby sorority to establish another Chapter in Boston University. This was done, and the Sigma Kappa at Colby, by strictly natural evolution, has become a national society with thirty-seven College Chapters, and twenty-nine alumnae Chapters.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary, when the Grand Chapter meeting was held in Waterville with delegates from all over the country, excursions to Bar Harbor, etc., was one of the great events of 1924. When the Grand Chapter met in Waterville in 1906 and 1907 it was not regarded as a great thing in the life of the city.

The Sorority life of the College has been greatly extended. Chi Omega, founded as Beta Phi in 1895, became Beta of Chi
Omega in 1906. Alpha Upsilon, organized in 1904, became Delta Delta Delta in 1908. Alpha Phi Alpha, founded in 1910, was reestablished in 1915 as the Chapter of Alpha Delta Pi. Phi Mu, founded in 1852, was established at Colby in 1918, and Beta Chi Theta in 1924.

With a home of their own, Ladies Hall, the social life of the women broadened and brightened. Parties, games, tennis, contests, were enjoyed. The Y. W. C. A., the first in a New England college, was formed and has been widely and wisely active up to the present day.

In 1891 forty-four women were attending Colby and the house at the South corner of College Avenue and Getchell street, now known as "The Mary Low House," was purchased and that formerly occupied by the President, now known as the "Dutton House," was partially occupied.

But there were many who regarded Colby as a man's college and regretted what they called "the mistake of '71." Women all over the country were flocking to College and it was thought that Colby would become a women's college—a thing in the minds of many, greatly to be deplored.

President Small in his report of 1890 recommended the establishment of coördinate divisions, the men's division and the women's division reciting separately with separate chapel exercises, prizes, etc., but with practically the same teaching force.

In a paper of remarkable ability, dignity, and comprehensiveness, signed by Mary Low Carver, '75, Louise H. Coburn, '77, Elizabeth Mathews, '79, Minnie Mathews Mann, '80, Kate E. Norcross, '81, Minerva E. Leland, '82, Bertha L. Soule, '85, Julia E. Winslow, '86, Bessie R. White, '86, Mary E. Pray, '87, Bessie A. Mortimer, '87, Winifred H. Brooks, '87, Lillian Fletcher Smiley, '88, Alice E. Sawtelle, '88, Mary E. Farr, '88, Mary L. Tobey, '89, Hattie M. Parmenter, '89, Addie F. True, '90, Connie M. Spear, '90, the women of Colby protested against the withdrawal in any way of the advantages which co-education
gave to the women. Certainly the character and achievements of such a list of women were a demonstration of the soundness of their position and the value of the method for which they contended.

The proposition of the President, however, was accepted and the Faculty were authorized to begin the reorganization with the class that should enter in 1890. In the catalog for the following year, discussing the new order, we find this explanation:

These proposals (coördinate divisions) spring from a desire to so organize co-education at Colby that all the lingering objections to the higher education of women in the University will be removed. The Faculty believe that an organization is possible which will enable Colby to offer more favorable conditions for the liberal education of both young men and young women than can be afforded to either by the exclusive institutions. They wish to be more free than they have felt thus far to urge upon young women the advantages of the University.

Some difficulties were met in carrying out the plan, and the divisions were combined in a part of their classroom work.

In January, 1891, President Small secured the services of Miss Jennie M. Smith, '81, daughter of Professor Samuel K. Smith, as chaperone and personal adviser of the women. She lived at Ladies Hall and had general supervision of the women in the three dormitories, but did not have any duties as teacher. She was followed in 1893 by Mrs. Francis A. Leavenworth. In 1896 President Butler secured Miss Mary A. Sawtelle, '88, as "Dean of the Women's Division," and Associate Professor of French in the division.

Ethel Knowlton, '09, writes:

Miss Sawtelle aimed to make one's life at college a season of liberal culture; and during her three years' service she brought to Ladies' Hall men and women of education and refinement who gave to the division literary and musical entertainments of merit. Through her efforts the alumnae association received a new impetus, and the alumnae were drawn into close connection with the college.

In 1899 Miss Grace Elizabeth Mathews, sister of Shailer
Mathews, '84, afterward wife of Professor Herbert S. Philbrick, '97, became Dean of the Women. In her brief period of service by her character, culture, and spirit she greatly helped her girls to the highest things in college life.

Miss Grace E. Berry served as Dean for seven years, from 1902 to 1909. Of great executive ability, she was the registrar of the College, conducted women's classes in Mathematics and wisely led in the new developments of the women's division that came with the opening of Foss Hall.

In 1904 the beautiful building and home for Colby women known as Foss Hall was erected, the gift of Eliza Foss Dexter, wife of Mr. William H. Dexter of Worcester, Massachusetts. Mr. William H. Snyder, '85, a near friend of the Dexters, and who had greatly supported the effort of President White to turn their attention to the needs of Colby, stated that this building to be known as Foss Hall was the first building for the exclusive education of women north of the Massachusetts line. Very fortunately, Mrs. Dexter was herself able to be present at the dedication of the Hall and rejoice with the girls in their new home and all that it meant. Her words at the dedication of the building were:

My Dear Friends: I am very grateful that my life has been spared to be present here today to witness the dedication of this beautiful dormitory. I was born in the State of Maine and it is the dearest part of the earth to me. I love every part of it, and especially the town of Wayne where I was born. It is a source of satisfaction to me that I have been able to erect and give to Colby College this Foss Hall, and that Waterville is so near my early home. My father was a noble man and I am very grateful to my parents for the loving and careful training that they gave me.

Every dollar that has been given for the erection of this building has been earned by myself. When I was a girl it was impossible for me to get an education. I left home while very young, and have always intended to provide a home for other girls in Maine, that they might have the education which I could not get when young. I am very happy to have this building called Foss Hall; and I give it with my love and prayerful interest to Colby College, to help in the education of the girls of my native state.
This Hall provided parlors, reading room, recitation room, chapel and gymnasium, which greatly enriched the equipment of the College for the higher education of women.

In 1905 some further separation in the practical work of the divisions was affected. Chapel exercises were held in the new building for a period of years until the large number of the women made it necessary to remove to the College chapel.

As physical director of the women and doctor in charge, Dr. Mary Sybil Crosswell served well for four years.

To the regret of all, Miss Berry terminated her service in 1909 and went to a western college where, with renewed health, she continued her important work.

Her successor, Mrs. Carrie E. Small, was Acting Dean during the college year of 1910, and from 1910 to 1913 Miss Elizabeth Bass, who had been physical director in 1909, was Acting Dean.

In 1913 Miss Florence Sargent Carll, '12, became Acting Dean and served for two years.

For four years Mrs. Mary Castle Cooper, for one year Miss Anna Alma Raymond, for one year Miss Alice May Holmes, led the girls’ department.

In 1920 Miss Nettie May Runnals, '08, became Acting Dean. She was admirably adapted to the position by her own birth and residence in Maine, her scholarship in college, her graduate study, and teaching experience. The students were quick to perceive her sympathy and to receive her counsel. The Trustees recognizing her executive ability and her success raised her to the rank of Dean and to a full professorship in Mathematics.

Courses in Physical Culture since 1898 have been offered, courses in Music were effectively directed by Mrs. Clarence H. White, and Miss Florence E. Dunn, '96, is Associate Professor of English in the Women’s Department.

Brave and chivalrous were the words spoken by the first woman graduate as she looked back through fifty years:

The Trustees of Colby, we may therefore proudly claim, when fifty
years ago, braving prejudice and firmly entrenched custom, they gave us unsolicited and unexpected entrance to this institution for men, evinced the true spirit of the pioneer. Their action was large-minded and far-seeing. It was a piece of fine idealism, an independent step of large moral implications. In the light of later events, one might call it a valiant adventure, a splendid hazard.

To this signal act there may have been various promptings. Greatly depleted by the Civil War in numbers and scholarly spirit, the College might find here a prospect of rehabilitation. There was dearth of trained women teachers for the high schools and academies of the State, and an institution lately come into possession of a fine Memorial Hall and Library could afford a generous policy.

But behind these lesser motives serene and dominant, as we recall the personnel of the trustee body of that day, rises to our minds the real motive, the inherent claim of women to the highest culture and the certainty of its good use if granted.

For many years the fêtes, special observances, and dramatics have had their part in the joy and charm of college life. The Women's Division has not only had its part, and a well sustained one, in the Echo and other issues of college journalism, but has had its own Colbiana. Its first number said:

The object in starting the Colbiana is two-fold; to develop among the girls greater Colby pride and loyalty, and to give to the people outside of the college a complete representation of the activities of the Women's Division.

This periodical stands very high among undergraduate journals in the quality of its literary articles, its loyalty to the College and its ideals, and the wit and humor which such publications are supposed to produce.

In scholarship the women have well maintained themselves, securing a very large membership in Phi Beta Kappa and proving afterward, in whatever profession undertaken, that they had been well prepared. The more than fourteen hundred women prepared at Colby very clearly prove the service that the College has rendered to the world since it opened its doors to their coming in 1871.
The Alumnae Association has been a live organization with clear and progressive ideas as to the future of the College. It has practical representation on the Board of Trustees.

In 1920 the Association undertook to raise money for an Alumnae Assembly and Recreation Building. Miss Adelle Gilpatrick was chosen to lead a campaign for the necessary funds. A considerable amount was pledged but not enough to warrant the construction of the building. Good progress, however, was made and the building which, like Foss Hall, has been the dream of the Alumnae for years, will soon be secured. Mrs. Annie Pepper Varney has also represented the Alumnae Association in this effort.

In the new prosperity of Colby the number of students in the Women’s Division has not kept pace with that in the Men’s Division. All fear that Colby will ever be a women’s college has been dispelled, even in the minds of the most nervous! College rank and college life are well sustained in the Women’s Division and every year Colby is striving to give some new advantage to the women who seek here an education that shall have both strength and beauty.

Probably, as the years go by, there will arise the College for Women on the banks of the Messalonskee that will win their devotion as has the old College on the Kennebec the loyalty of men and women alike. Meanwhile, the students of Colby in both divisions are living up to the best methods and ideals of modern college life and are seeking and securing a preparation that will assure both service and success.
CHAPTER XIX

Athletics

The first apparatus for athletic purposes at Waterville College was a saw and a sawhorse, and the first gymnasium, the yard back of the President’s house. This was supplemented by agricultural pursuits on the College campus, which were pursuits only and yielded little for the table of the students and the support of the missionary. “Work in the ‘mechanical shops,’” if we may trust their propagandists, “was very beneficial to the health of the students and their gardens seemed to tax all their powers,” some stories of college life at that day to the contrary notwithstanding!

In the late '50's Richard Shannon, Edward Hall, and other Portland boys, brought the news that startling innovations had been introduced in the school of one James H. Hanson in Portland, and that new exceptions to the Latin Grammar had been found in the shape of mysterious gymnasium equipment. The College campus had no building suitable, and so the horizontal bar and two other articles of equipment were attached to trees north of the College and the long road to a suitable gymnasium at Colby was entered.

In war time, a wooden building, courteously called a “gymnasium,” was erected. It was never properly equipped, became a kind of play house for the students, until in the dead of night, Will Looney, ’77, rushed down the walk shouting, “The Gymnasium is on fire!” In raiment conventional on such occasions, we rushed in, and at peril of our lives, carried the dumb-bells and the Indian clubs — the most valuable things the building contained — to safety.
Somewhat later a brick building was erected. It has been improved, enlarged, equipped (more or less), has found a place in nearly every meeting of the Board of Trustees, has served as bulletin board for class numerals until they were crowded out by more modern figures, has sturdily endured the enthusiasm of Colby Night and the eloquence of Commencement Dinner orators—but no building can stand everything!

As a special committee, with Herbert E. Wadsworth at its head, is actively considering the matter, it is safe to say that the new Gymnasium and Assembly Hall will soon come from the misty realms of prophecy into that of history. As there is no building on the campus that can contain all the students, the College manifestly needs an Assembly Hall.

Major Sports

Colby was over forty years old when baseball made its first appearance on the campus in the war year of 1861. It was regarded as a childish game, a diversion fit for freshmen who must still have “fun.” Freshmen and Sophomores occasionally, Juniors rarely, and Seniors never, engaged in it. The attention of the few students in College for the next few years was directed to other fields where real battles were being fought by Colby’s sons. However, the game made its way into the larger colleges and universities of the country and in 1867 Colby had a club of her own. The only man who now lays claim to membership in that club is the Hon. R. W. Dunn of the Board of Trustees. We may be sure that whatever his position, he played for the honor of the College.

Intercollegiate baseball was organized in 1877 and four years later championship games were played, the pennant coming to Colby.

About this time that mysterious and erratic wanderer, “the curved ball,” began to circle round the plate. Sage professors, with the learning of the ages behind them, declared that there
could be no such thing as a curved ball, and then came Bosworth, '82, who projected a variety of curving uncertainties that sadly perplexed the professors and struck with consternation his bewildered opponents. The writer remembers seeing some of them hitting the ground with their bats, which in all the dreary afternoon, was the only thing they could hit, and declaring that "it isn't fair." The duty to serve up straight balls for three-base hits or homers has been much neglected by Colby pitchers from that day on.

From 1881 to 1912, when Colby's baseball history was figured out, there were twenty-eight State Championships awarded, of which Colby secured thirteen; namely, 1881-2-3-4-6-7-1890-1-4-8-1901-04-06.

For the same period Bowdoin had won four pennants, Maine four, and Bates one. Seven are not reported, but if all of these had gone to Bowdoin, it would still be in the rear.

At that time, in a total of 236 games played with Maine colleges, Colby had won 121, her opponents 113, and 2 had been tied. So well the same record has been maintained it would seem the pennant for State Championship belongs permanently on the Colby field.

In November, 1910, the Colby Echo issued a special number in honor of "The Premier Baseball Pitcher of the World, John Wesley Coombs." There seems to be some justification for this title, for the College Invincible in 1906 became the star pitcher of the Philadelphia Athletics when, in the language of Ty Cobb, "they were the finest club he ever saw in action."

Every Colby man thrilled when he heard that the "Iron Man" had won that endurance test with the Bostons in twenty-four long innings, though they had prophesied as much when, having been with the Athletics only three days, he was put on the mound and won his game with Washington 3-0. Great days followed for the Philadelphia Athletics, and again and again did the "Mack Men" win championships in the American League and
the world championships as well. Coombs holds the unparalleled honor of winning three world championship games within six days. No name stands higher in baseball annals than does that of John Wesley Coombs, and his great rival, Christy Mathewson, again and again suffered defeat at his hands. An Iron Man he was, but the iron could not sustain the tremendous spirit which, when his body was weakened by illness, almost hurled life away to save his team in a time of crisis. Even so the Spirit of Colby has won her victories in baseball.

**Football**

The second major sport to be established at Colby was football. The Colby *Echo* for October, 1883, says: “At the opening of this term there were faint symptoms of the football fever, but to the regret of many of us, the matter seems to have been entirely dropped.” The *Oracle* for the following year gives E. W. Frentz as the Captain of the team and the following as players: Bradbury, Bickmore, Dunham, Farr, Frentz, Goodwin, Moore, Moulton, Small, Webber and Wellington.

If any games were played, they were with scrub elevens on the Colby campus.

The *Oracles* up to 1890 each devote a page to the Football Team, but there is nothing to indicate that it was an active organization. The *Oracle* of 1891 contains a page with black border headed, “Hic jacet footballus,” but at the bottom the prophetic word, “Resurgam.”

In 1892 the *Oracle* has a picture of the team and says, “For the first time in the history of the college, the *Oracle* presents a picture of a fully equipped, flesh and blood football team.”

The first college games were played in the fall of 1892: Three games were played; two with Bowdoin, resulting in defeats, 0-56, and 4-42, but there was comfort in beating Maine 12-0.

During the early years of the sport at Colby there was little but indomitable spirit to be marked on the Colby side, but this
quite over-balanced the zeros in its scores. The College did not have the advantage of professional coaching and usually played with colleges that had many more students from which to select their team.

The football scores given below will awaken memories in the minds of those who played in the games, and are eloquent of those manly qualities which the game at its best is supposed to produce.

**COLBY-BOWDOIN SERIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Colby</th>
<th>Bowdoin</th>
<th>Winner</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Bowdoin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Bowdoin</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Bowdoin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Bowdoin</td>
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<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bowdoin</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bowdoin</td>
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<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bowdoin</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>tie</td>
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<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Colby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>tie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Bowdoin</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Bowdoin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Bowdoin</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>tie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>20</td>
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### Athletics

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### COLBY-BATES SERIES

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<tr>
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For many years the control and support of athletics was in the hands of various and sundry forms of athletic associations. The function of these associations was to help raise money to support the teams, to find fault when the teams lost, and to write frequent new Constitutions in the hope that they would be more successful in scores and gate receipts. When the teams won, they received applause — when they lost, the assertion was common that the sole object of a college should be intellectual training! But there were those who cheered the teams whatever their fortunes, and declared that a game played well, with honor, utmost effort, and self-sacrifice, was won whatever its score.

The College was fortunate in having friends in its Faculty. As a whole they have given support, comfort, and financial backing to the teams, but some members have rendered notable service. Professor Parmenter, twenty-five years representative of the Faculty on the Athletic Council, has brought to this work the same exact knowledge, energy, and purpose that has made his Department of Chemistry one of the strongest in New England.

Professor Ashcraft, for many years Treasurer, has done not a little to put the Council on a sound financial basis.

The Alumni of Colby do not realize how difficult and sometimes discouraging has been the work of the Athletic Council, but the old days when faculty and other members were obliged to put their own names on notes to pay the debts of the Association, are happily past. The new stadium has made it possible to attract and care for greater throngs than ever came to Waterville in the old days and winning teams cause processions of
automobiles from every part of the state to converge on Seaverns Field when college games are to be played.

The Athletic Council, the administrative body of the Athletic Association, provides for a general representation. It consists of eight members—two from the Faculty, two from the alumni, two from the student body, the Athletic Director, and the President of the Association ex officio. The duties of this Council have been performed with the faithfulness that merits appreciation on the part of all who care for Colby's interests.

Constant residence in Waterville since his graduation and unflagging interest has enabled Mr. Albert F. Drummond to render a unique service to Colby athletics.

Other alumni, too numerous to mention, and Waterville citizens generally, have been constant supporters of athletics in the College and the athletic teams. Does difficulty beset an athletic manager? He tells the story in Dr. Hill's inner office, while in the outer office the patients wait. Are the students sure that the field needs some improvement? They ask Bert Drummond or Frank Alden to convince the Trustees that a special appropriation is imperative. Are professional athletic directors too expensive? Ervin and others put up the same service with loyalty as a consideration. After short rations and spartan training that led to victory, Dr. Hill and Waterville generally get up a banquet for the football team that makes them forget all their hunger. When, very rarely, the Colby warriors come back in the gloom of defeat, College and team meet them at the train with flaming torches of loyalty.

Track

The various departments of athletics usually included under the term "Track" have never secured the enthusiasm that has been given to baseball and football. Possibly the long period of training necessary to produce winners in track events, coming as it does at a time of year when such training is difficult and un-
pleasant, may have had something to do with the indifference of the students. The lack of track equipment, so far as the gymnasium is concerned, has been a hindrance. Excellent track coaches have been employed, some of whom have had remarkable records in national and international "events," Marathon runs, etc., but the sustained coöperation of the students as a whole has not been secured. This does not mean that track athletics at Colby has failed—fine work has been done, individual excellence has frequently been attained, and victories in many significant events have proved the prowess of the coach and the pluck and power of the Colby men who have contended, but the full strength and spirit of the College has never been given. Seaverns Field now furnishes one of the best tracks in New England, and under the new and more comprehensive plan of college athletics, a more adequate interest may be expected on the part of the students and of the alumni as well.

The Colby track records follow. The class numerals of the record holders are encouraging, and possibly prophetic!

### Colby Track Records

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<td>2 min. 2 1/5 sec.</td>
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<td>Mile Run</td>
<td>Brudno, ’27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two Mile Run</td>
<td>Wenz, ’17</td>
<td>10 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120 Yard Hurdles</td>
<td>Weise, ’24</td>
<td>15 3/5 sec.</td>
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<td>Shot Put</td>
<td>Stanwood, ’16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Throwing Discus</td>
<td>Joyce, ’16</td>
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<td>Broad Jump</td>
<td>Nardini, ’14</td>
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<td>Pole Vault</td>
<td>Herrick, ’12, Kemp, ’23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hammer Throw</td>
<td>Wentworth, ’25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Javelin Throw</td>
<td>Callaghan, ’27</td>
<td>151 ft. 3 in.</td>
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Hockey

Hockey was made a major university sport so recently that the enthusiasm with which it has been received is all that can be made matter of record. An excellent rink was constructed in 1925 and students and the Athletic Council are determined to make hockey of high rank among university sports.

Minor Sports

Minor sports have held the place that is now regarded fitting in every up-to-date institution of learning. For many years Tennis Clubs have kept this ancient and dignified sport well to the fore, and several excellent courts and adequate equipment have been provided.

Rowing has never been a major sport at Colby and the records for canoeing on the Messalonskee are not available.

Basket Ball has usually been confined to inter-class or inter-fraternity contests.

A new era in the history of Colby athletics began with the appointment on the part of the Alumni Association of a committee to study the whole situation and report to the Trustees and to the Alumni. Mr. Frank W. Alden, always a devoted friend of athletics, and Dr. Archer Jordan, '95, himself an athlete in College and always deeply interested in the fortunes of Colby athletics, prepared a report which was presented to the Board of Trustees at its April meeting in 1920. This report embodied many of the ideas for which Dr. Jordan and the Athletic Council had long contended and was so far approved by the Trustees that they directed Dr. Jordan, as President of the Alumni Association for the year, to send it out for the consideration of the alumni. It presented proposals as to the management of athletics which would make it practically a department of the College activities with a professor of Physical Education in charge and the Athletic Council of the Alumni Association
in general oversight. The Alumni Council, according to this report, is to be

composed of sixteen members elected in groups of four by a mail ballot on the occasion of balloting for Alumni Trustees. They shall hold office for four years. All must have graduated at least four years prior to election except that one member shall be chosen annually from the graduating class. The Council shall meet at least three times yearly — at Waterville on Colby Day in October, at Boston on the occasion of the dinner of the Alumni Association in February, and in Waterville during Commencement week.

It was an excellent theory, plan, ideal, but when Dr. Jordan sat down a Trustee inquired where the money was coming from. There was pessimistic discussion. Then a young Trustee rose, beckoned to Archer Jordan and one or two others to follow him into an adjoining room. Things did not brighten after they went out. Soon they returned and all, especially Dr. Jordan, looked as though something had happened. Then he rose and said that Mr. Seaverns pledged $3,500 per year in perpetuity for the support of a Department of Physical Training and Athletics in the College. Later on, at the Commencement Dinner, Mr. Seaverns modestly ascribed the inspiration of the gift to the Baccalaureate Sermon of President Roberts and expressed the “hope that the establishment of a definite athletic policy at Colby would produce still greater teams here which will add still greater victories to the long list already achieved by this dear old college.”

It was another historic meeting. When it was announced, Mr. Brooks, '98, sprang to his feet and said, “Mr. President, it is the sense of this meeting that the Trustees of Colby College should be informed that henceforth and forever more yonder athletic field shall be known as Seaverns Athletic Field in honor of this great gift.” President Roberts then said, “Judge Cornish, with your concurrence, it is the Seaverns Athletic Field now and forever more.” And so the field was named.

The gift of Mr. Seaverns was in the history of athletics at Colby what the gifts of Mr. Colby and Col. Shannon had been to the
financial situation in 1864 and 1917. It made possible the instruction of a regular faculty member as Director of the Department of Physical Education. It assured attention to the health of every student and his opportunity to seek physical development. It meant physical, mental, and moral culture, first, and the winning of games, second. Every department of athletics was quickened. Tennis, basket ball, track, hockey—all found new place in the sun, and all came to reflect the new spirit of the College. The strict rules for eligibility in case of all students representing the College, already in force by the action of the professors and the Athletic Association, were to be maintained. The new code, or Athletic Creed, assured the purity of college sport and put behind it the character of the College.

Read by the Chairman of the Committee, it was unanimously adopted as follows:

CENTENNIAL ATHLETIC CODE

Believing that athletics are helpful or harmful directly in proportion as they are conducted according to the highest ideals of sportsmanship, we, the students, Faculty, and Alumni of Colby College, signify our desire and determination to do all in our power to maintain the highest possible ideals in the conduct of our athletic sports.

We believe that such standards of scholarship should be maintained as will admit to membership on our athletic teams only such men as can take part in the intercollegiate contests without lowering the recognized scholastic standards of the college.

We approve the eligibility rules of the M. I. A. A. and we denounce as unfriendly to our college any act by a student or alumnus which shall result in any way in the violation of the spirit or the letter of the rules by it laid down, or which shall result in the tendering of help to any athletic student which shall assist him in maintaining his connection with the college and which he would not receive were it not for his athletic tendencies.

We believe that our athletic sports can be successful only when individual interests give place to loyalty to the college; that no student is worthy of a place on one of our athletic teams, or to ask the support of the students and alumni for the team which he represents, who is unwilling to observe so strictly the rules of training that no act of his can possibly jeopardize its chances of success.
We express our conviction that the standard of manhood at Colby is influenced greatly by the individual ideal in sport, and desire that the greatest honor shall be extended to the student who manifests the highest type of sportsmanship rather than personal prowess alone.

We are firmly convinced that intercollegiate athletic rivalry is desirable when conducted as a means to an end, but we would avoid the spirit of winning for itself alone. We stand firmly behind our athletic sports and will do everything possible in conformity with the foregoing principles to make them a success.

This report is respectfully submitted with the earnest hope that it will be carefully considered by the Board and put into effect at the earliest opportunity.

Yours very truly,

FRANK W. ALDEN, Chairman.

The Committee and the Athletic Council proceeded to organize the new Department of Physical Education, but found it necessary to move slowly. At last they secured Mr. C. Harry Edwards of Springfield to be the head of the Department and his work, immediately apparent in results, has been constructive and increasingly valuable.

The old grads of ante-football days, and some others, will be interested in this picture drawn by Professor Ashcraft, Treasurer of the Athletic Association, and which represents many similar events.

I wish I might give the alumni a moving picture of our field November twelfth, the day of the Bates game which was to decide the championship. In the early morning with beautiful sunshine and perfect weather, everything is put into spick and span order. Tickets are on sale at ten o'clock and at high noon the gates are opened. Small groups are seen to gather on the stadium which soon grow larger to form one mass. At one o'clock the noise of tramping multitudes is heard, the late comers beg with pleading voices for even standing room on the Woodman stadium, the vendors hawk their wares amid the clutter of voices, male and female. Now the bands are heard in the distance and large banners are followed by long lines of students. There are now three thousand people seated in the stadium and two thousand on bleachers on the opposite side of the field. Standing room only is now for sale, and soon two thousand people are standing at the ends. One new thing
— a white mule mascot parades in front of Colby students. He is supposed to put the kick in the team, and is an improvement over the usual side line kickers in that he at least aims at something when he kicks. The whistle blows, and the game is on. The battle was a satisfying one for the spectator, and Colby won by the score, nine to six.

* * * * *

The receipts were the largest ever, being about $4000 for the Maine game and $6000 for the Bates game.

The athletic situation at Colby is one to give satisfaction and concern. Satisfaction, because of the equipment possessed and the work of the all round coaches in the major sports who help every student to secure physical instruction and development in the line of his need. Concern, because of the lack of gymasia adequate to the needs of the hour. The erection of the fine memorial stadium by Mrs. Eleanora S. Woodman in 1923, and the new Seaverns Field, are proving of utmost value to Colby athletics.

When the continued loyalty of students, alumni, and wise friends shall provide a new and greater gymnasium for the men and a new gymnasium and recreation building for the women, the athletic service of Colby will be assured and her athletic glory will be placed beyond question.
CHAPTER XX

The Continuing Service

In the early pages of this story reference was made to the men whose eminence in world service forever justified the foundation and support of the College. In the middle years of its history strong men appeared, trained for high service in school, church, state and battlefield.

In later years men of the same quality have not been wanting. Colby is the Alma Mater of some of its greatest presidents, Small, Butler and Roberts.

It has given to the Supreme Court of Maine Justice Dickerson, Justice Fogler, Justice King, Chief Justice Whitehouse, Chief Justice Cornish and Associate Justices Philbrook, Barnes and Bassett. Many other states have been served by Colby lawyers, eminent at the bar or on the bench, among whom may be named for special loyalty to Colby, Justice Harrington Putnam of New York and Judge F. M. Hallowell of Nebraska.

It is notable that this college, founded as a literary and theological school, has trained more lawyers than it has ministers!

In recent years great business interests have come more and more under the advice or control of lawyers and the bureaus for their governmental control are largely in legal hands. For several years Charles E. Gurney, '98, has been the Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of Maine and Herbert W. Trafton, '86, a member of the same Commission.

Public school education has been carried forward by many hundreds of teachers trained at Colby. For some years of late the superintendence of education in Boston has been in the hands of Dr. J. E. Burke, '90, of Cincinnati, of Dr. R. J. Condon,
and one of the associate superintendents of New York City for many years was Dr. Clarence E. Meleney, '76.

Maine has fully repaid her intellectual debt to Massachusetts. Boston especially has profited by the twenty-seven years of that master teacher, Larkin Dunton, at the head of the Boston Normal College, and by the labor of that brilliant group of head masters, Lincoln Owen, A. H. Kelley, William C. Crawford and H. S. Weaver.

Charles F. Warner, '79, made the Springfield High School of Industrial Arts one of the most notable schools in the Commonwealth and a pioneer in its line. The Mitchells, father and son, have developed a military school of high grade at Billerica. That the Hartford High School has become known and honored throughout the country bears witness to the life and work of Edward H. Smiley, '75, while Charles F. T. Seavers, '01, continues the Colby service. Another Colby educator, Franklin W. Johnson, has won wide recognition in the Department of Education of Columbia University.

In the profession of medicine and surgery, Colby has done well her part. She has been fortunate in having sons of her own to minister to the health of her students from the time when "doctors of the old school" cured, but charged not, up to the days when brilliant young specialists bring to the newest physical enemies prompt dispatching by the most up-to-date methods.

A volunteer medical staff has always been on hand at football games and Dr. Hardy, Dr. Merrill, Dr. Bessey, Dr. Reynolds, and others have been familiar figures, and Colby doctors in the more serious ills that have come to the students have shown the sympathy as well as the skill that saves.

In the days of the Civil War many Colby men served on the medical staff. Dr. George M. Staples, class of '49, was surgeon-in-chief at Fort Donelson, and at Shiloh, and later Medical Director of the right wing in the Sixteenth Army Corps.

Eugene F. Sanger, of the same class, was Brigade Surgeon,
afterward Medical Director, of the Nineteenth Army Corps.

The list of Colby doctors in the Great War, printed elsewhere, shows that Colby had not lost her spirit.

Dr. Frederick C. Thayer early took rank as an eminent surgeon and during his long career in Waterville his best skill was ever at the call of the college.

Dr. Alfred King, '83, was for many years one of Maine's most prominent surgeons, with private hospital in Portland.

Dr. Charles D. Smith, scientist, teacher, and for many years head of the Maine General Hospital, brought honor to his college.

Dr. Fred M. Wilson won high honor as head of the Bridgeport Hospital, Bridgeport, Conn.

Dr. Everett Flood, superintending physician for many years in the Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics (the Monson State Hospital) made it one of the most notable institutions in the country.

A group of young men splendidly trained and already in the front rank of the profession will keep the medical service of Colby in hospital and special practice abreast of the time. Examples of this class are Dr. Charles Meader of Denver and Drs. Frederick T. and Howard G. Hill of Waterville. From the special work done in Professor Webster Chester's Department of Biology and Professor Parmenter's Department of Chemistry, students have gone to the great medical schools and hospitals of the country and are doing well their part in the essential and honorable profession of medicine and surgery.

In national service at Washington Colby has been well represented. General Herbert M. Lord, '84, as Director of the Budget, is the financial advisor of both President and Congress and exerts a potent influence for justice and economy. Dr. George Otis Smith for many years has been Director of the U. S. Geological Survey, one of the most important departments of the Government, and has rendered a far-reaching and important service in
the description and development of the natural resources of the country. He was also a member of the Coal Commission appointed by the President at the time of the general strike in the anthracite coal mines.

It was given to one man to render a special service, not only to Colby but to the cause of education as carried on by his denomination throughout the world. Dr. Frank W. Padelford of the class of '94, after successful pastorates and administrative work in his denomination, became Secretary of the Board of Education, a department of the Northern Baptist Convention. Primary share in the credit for the work of that Board belongs to Dr. Padelford. Through the efforts of the Board vast sums were raised for Christian education, colleges throughout the country which were in danger were strengthened and the Denomination was aroused to a new sense of the importance of education.

As head of the Committee on Survey of the Northern Baptist Convention, Dr. Padelford was largely responsible for the report which was enthusiastically adopted and resulted in the New World Movement with its campaign for a hundred millions. In the allotment of the funds to be raised by this effort Colby was accorded a generous share. The whole sum was not realized but the more than $180,000 received by Colby, and the total of $500,000 received by the Baptist schools and colleges of Maine is but a partial recompense for the service rendered to national education by this son of Colby.

Within the limits of this volume it is impossible to mention even the names of all who have won exceptional success and eminence in the service of their day. Reference has been made only to a few who have been a little more intimately connected than others with the work and progress of their Alma Mater. Indeed, the College would base its claim to recognition, not on the dazzling success of the few great men and women, but on the general, steady, honorable work done almost without exception by her graduates. The trained, uplifted, patriotic, honor-
The continuing service

able, serviceable life that has characterized the Colby graduate is the best tribute to the character and spirit of the instruction given here.

With the spirit of the founders, Colby has been true to the Christian faith in all the light of increasing knowledge and with devotion to the enlarging opportunity. From the high Christian standards of the College few have strayed. In the time of national need her sons have never been found wanting.

The opening of the College in September, 1925, saw the largest enrollment ever recorded at Colby, 645 in regular courses, while 174 more were in the extension courses given at Waterville and Skowhegan. The Faculty numbered thirty-five members.

The presidency of Dr. Arthur Jeremiah Roberts, now the longest in the history of the College, is getting well under way. Marked by achievements, it has been eminently successful, and these achievements are of a nature to make yet larger things possible in the many future years of his presidency and of those who come after him at subsequent centennials. No president has so largely increased the financial resources of the College, none has gathered so large an attendance of students or has led so large a faculty. No president has had more loyal support from students, faculty, trustees, alumni, and the friends of the College. No president could have served with a more signal devotion the college to which he holds it highest honor to give the splendid strength of his life.

In poverty, weakness, difficulty, the College has been true to all highest ideals in national life and has served them on every field of honor and achievement. With present resource enlarged and enlarging, with her faculty stronger than ever in training, culture, and ideals, with a great student body of as fine young men and women as the country can furnish, with the leadership of President Roberts, with a body of graduates definitely and fully committed to the service of Colby, the college of our love, under the blessing of Almighty God, will meet with honor whatever occasions the coming years may bring.
THE CONTINUING SERVICE

At the spring meeting of the Board of Trustees, announcement was made of the death of Professor Marquardt on January 24, 1927. It was voted that the following appreciation, and his picture, be included in the Colby History.

PROFESSOR ANTON MARQUARDT, Ph.D.

The Trustees of Colby College have learned with profound sorrow of the death of Professor Anton Marquardt, Ph.D., for a generation the head of the Department of German Language and Literature in this College. They desire to place upon permanent record their appreciation of his distinguished ability as an educator.

With the best training and discipline of the German Universities, he came to America, and beginning his work at Colby in 1891, he gave his life in unlimited and self-forgetful service to his students in the College. They quickly recognized that a master teacher had come among them. Sometimes by genial appreciation, sometimes by the force of intellectual shock, he opened their eyes to new vistas of knowledge and stimulated and directed energies before undiscovered and unknown.

Of unique personality, his wit and humor were unsurpassed in their student appeal. No Colby Day could reach its limit of enthusiasm without a speech from "Dutchy"; no athletic contest lacked his presence, criticism, and encouragement; serious alumni became shouting boys again under the wizardry of his words.

The College came to be his supreme interest, indeed, so much a part of himself that anything to its disadvantage hurt as a personal injury, while anything to its credit was his own prosperity.

During the war many of his relatives in Germany were in the army. His affection for them was sincere and anxious, but his loyalty to his adopted country, and especially to the Colby soldiers, was unswerving. His classes were full, even when other institutions were giving up their departments of German for lack of students.

He was rich in the hearts of his students and none of them did he ever forget.

He used the last remnant of his strength in teaching and had expressed the desire to die in his classroom. This was denied him, but his last difficult words were about courses to be carried out in his department and of counsel concerning students whom he could never teach again.
APPENDICES
APPENDIX I

RULES, ORDERS, AND BY-LAWS

Adopted at the First Meeting of the Trustees of the
MAINE LITERARY AND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION

Art. 1. Voted that the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary and Trustees and all other officers of the Institution shall be chosen by written ballots.

Art. 2. At this meeting, and at every succeeding annual meeting of this Corporation, three persons of known abilities and of unquestionable integrity shall be chosen (by ballot) to manage under the direction, inspection and control of the Corporation, the funds and other prudentials belonging to the Institution. This committee shall be known and called by the name of the Standing Committee of the Maine Literary and Theological Institution. They shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for their services.

They shall be holden to make returns at least once in a year and as much oftener as the Corporation shall require it, to the President or Moderator of the Corporation, of the state of the funds and of all other matters of moment, to be by him laid before the Corporation. Further, it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee, with the advice and consent of the President or Moderator of the Corporation, to select the Township of land which the Legislature granted to the Corporation, and to fix on the spot for placing the Institution. It shall further be the duty of the Standing Committee to cause a plot of ground one hundred rods square to be cleared as soon as conveniently may be, the plot to extend sixty rods in front of the spot chosen for the building, and on each side equally.

Further it shall be the duty of the said Committee to proceed as fast as the funds belonging to the Corporation will permit, to prepare brick and other materials for one building which shall be thirty-eight feet wide and its length in proportion, to the means and apparent exigency of the Corporation, said building to be three stories high, the lowest nine feet, the second eight and the third seven feet all in the clear.

Art. 3. Voted that the Standing Committee shall have power from time to time to draw upon the Treasurer as they shall progress in their work for any sum or sums not exceeding what shall have been paid into the Treasury.
Art. 4. Voted that the Township shall be laid out by a person or persons appointed by the Corporation, and in the manner following, viz: As highy facing the South as may be, the first road running Southerly through the centre of the town and parallel with the sides, to be five rods wide. The other roads, running parallel with the great or centre road and four hundred rods distant from each other, shall be laid out on each side of the centre road, to be each four rods wide. There shall be also three other roads of four rods wide each, crossing the above described roads at right angles, one crossing through the centre of the Town, the other two parallel with it and four hundred and eighty rods distant, to be left at the discretion of the Committee.

Art. 5. The above mentioned plot of ground of one hundred rods square shall ever belong to the Institution and for the following purposes, viz: for public buildings, for gardens, and in general for the accommodation of the officers and students of the Institution. There shall be another square encompassing the foregoing and above described square, forty rods on each side of it, the front towards the Institution, running ten rods back, to be appropriated to house lots, ten rods of front to be allowed to each lot, the residue of this hollow square to be reserved for the accommodation of the officers and for other purposes, as the Corporation may judge expedient.

Art. 6. The Treasurer and Secretary shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Corporation.

Art. 7. The President shall hold his office so long as (in the judgment of the Corporation) he shall possess a fair moral and religious character, and shall well and faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

Art. 10. The Secretary shall keep a fair record of all the Rules, Regulations and By-Laws, which shall be made and ordained by the Corporation; also of all other of their corporate acts. Further, he shall notify the meetings of the Corporation whenever directed by the President or Moderator, or Standing Committee and Treasurer.

Art. 11. Every special meeting of the Corporation shall be notified by a letter to each member from the Secretary three weeks previous to the meeting.

Art. 12. The Secretary shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for his services.

Art. 13. The Standing Committee, with the advice and consent of the President or Moderator, shall be authorized to transact, in any recess of the Corporation, whatever necessary prudential concerns of the Institution may occur and not otherwise be provided for.

Art. 14. It shall be the duty of the President, Treasurer and Secretary to
attend to all matters and things, according to approved customs in Literary Institutions or as occasion shall require.

Art. 15. The following languages are hereby appointed to be taught in the Institution, viz: The English, Latin, Greek and Hebrew.

Art. 16. The following Arts and Sciences are also appointed to be taught, viz: Arithmatick, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Logic, Rhetoric, Composition, Pronunciation, Geography, Philosophy, Astronomy, Metaphysics or Antology, and the elements of Jurisprudence.

Art. 19. Such as shall enter the Freshman’s class shall be able to parse and construe the Greek Testament and Latin Bible or Virgil and Cicero with a degree of ease. For Tuition each student shall be holden to pay four dollars by the quarter.

Art. 20. Such as become students at the Institution with a particular view to the Gospel Ministry shall bring with them a recommendation purporting that, in the churches where they are members, they are in regular standing and are considered as possessing promising gifts for the Ministry. This shall be all the prerequisites to their becoming students or members of the Institution and no money shall be required for their tuition. Nevertheless, after they shall have become public preachers the Corporation, should they judge it expedient, shall have it in their power to require them to serve as missionaries under their own direction, at a reasonable rate, for so long a time as will be equal to the tuition money, which might have been demanded.

(Rescinded by vote July 29, 1839)

Persons of the above description shall not be holden to abide for any definite period at the Institution, but when they shall judge it expedient, shall have liberty to depart and shall be furnished with testimonials from the officers of the Institution of the progress they shall appear to have made in Literature, Theology and the Divine life. During their continuance at the Institution they shall receive instruction in any and every branch of literature and theology which their deficiencies may require, and their time at the Institution shall permit. And should the funds of the Corporation be increased so as to render it compatible, such young men as shall be qualified as aforesaid, who shall be unable to pay for their board, etc., shall be boarded gratis, at the expense of the Corporation and any other indulgence shall be granted them at the discretion of the Officers of the Institution and Trustees of the Board.

Art. 21. The President and such other officers as may belong to the Institution and resident there, shall determine as to the qualifications of the persons applying for admission.
Art. 22. As soon as the funds shall be adequate and the exigencies of the Institution shall so require, the Corporation shall appoint one person to officiate as Professor of Theology, one of Philosophy, and one of the Languages, and Tutors as occasion shall require.

Art. 23. Fronting the house-lots, which encompass the Institution, there shall be a road four rods wide and on each side of the Institution there shall be laid out a plot of ground twenty-nine rods and an half by twenty-six, leaving a square of fifteen rods for the Institution, leaving four rods in front of each of the above plots, then there shall be laid out two other long squares, forty-two rods by twenty-one, leaving an area fronting the Institution fifty rods by thirty.

Art. 24. Voted that all meetings of this Board shall uniformly be opened and closed by prayer.

Art. 25. Voted that this meeting be adjourned to September twenty-third at nine o’clock A.M. at the Baptist Meeting house in Mount Vernon.

Bowdoin, May 18, 1813. A true record of proceedings.

Attest: SYLV. BOARDMAN, Secretary.
APPENDIX II

Copy of first printed document of
MAINE LITERARY AND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION

The Trustees of this Seminary were incorporated by the Legislature during the winter of 1813. At the same time they obtained the grant of a township which they were authorized to select from any of the unappropriated lands of the Commonwealth in the District of Maine. The grant was made on condition that the Seminary should be erected within the limits of the township which the Trustees should select. At their request, however, the Legislature gave them permission to locate it in any part of the Counties of Kennebec and Somerset; in consequence of which they finally resolved to establish it at Waterville.

In February, 1818, they made choice of Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin as Professor of Theology, and the Rev. Ira Chase as Professor of the Learned Languages. The latter, however, did not accept his appointment; and the Seminary was opened by the former alone, on the 6th of July following. At a special meeting of the Trustees, holden the 12th inst. Mr. Alva Woods, a graduate of the University in Cambridge, and a Student at the Theological Institution in Andover, was appointed a Tutor.

The design of the Trustees in founding this Seminary is not limited to such Students as have the gospel ministry in view, but extends to those who are desirous of engaging in any of the learned professions. It has, accordingly, a literary as well as a theological department.

Students who enter the former are required to possess nearly the same literary qualifications, and to pursue in general, the same course of studies as those who enter the several Colleges in this Commonwealth.

Students who belong to the theological department are ranged in three divisions. The first division consists of those who have received a complete classical education. These are to tarry two years, and to devote their whole attention to Theology and sacred Literature.* The second division consists of those whose advantages for literary improvement have been small, and who do not propose to obtain a complete classical education. These are to tarry four years, the three first of which they are to devote to the study of the Learned Languages, and some other branches of literature, and the last to

* At present there are in the Seminary no students of this description.
Theology. The third division consists of students who, like those of the second, have enjoyed but few advantages of a literary kind, and who propose to read no books but those written in the English language. These are to tarry two years, and are required to devote the first to English Grammar, Common Arithmetic, Rhetoric, Logic, Geography, and English Composition, and the last to Theology.

The literary department, it is expected, will be put into operation in September next.

The number of students in the theological department is at present 17. It will probably increase during the ensuing summer.

The vacations at this Seminary are as follows: The first begins on the third Wednesday in August, and continues three weeks; the second, on the last Wednesday in December, and continues eight weeks; the third, on the first Wednesday in May, and continues two weeks.

The price of Tuition is 4 dollars a quarter. Decent board, exclusive of washing, mending, and beds, may be obtained for about 1 dollar a week; with the addition of these, for $1.50. The usual price of wood in winter is $1.50 cents a cord.

Students are permitted to assist themselves by keeping school during the winter vacation, and may be absent, for that purpose, four or five additional weeks, provided the Instructors deem it necessary.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC

Having given the foregoing sketch of the origin, progress, design, and present state of the Institution, the Trustees solicit the attention of those persons, for a few moments, who wish to make a right improvement of the property with which the great Lord of heaven and earth has been pleased to bless them.

The local situation of Waterville, the Trustees conceive, recommends it, in no small degree, as a suitable place for the establishment of such a Seminary as that which is here contemplated. It has, or shortly will have, an easy communication, not only with the various parts of New England, but with several of the British Provinces in North America. Besides, the country around it, especially on the north of it, to a very considerable extent, is remarkably fertile; a circumstance which renders it highly probable that this part of Maine, should the blessings of heaven attend it, will, in a few years, become very populous, and that, of course, it will furnish a very considerable number of students to the Institution. It is important to add, that as the fertility of the soil in this section of the country cannot fail to afford the
inhabitants of Waterville a plentiful supply of the necessaries and comforts of life; so it authorizes the expectation that provisions of almost every kind, and consequently board, will be afforded there at as cheap a rate as in any part of New England.

Nor should it be forgotten that the Seminary in behalf of which the public patronage is now solicited, is especially intended for the instruction of students in divinity. On this account it will, if handsomely endowed and well conducted, attract the attention of a large number of pious young men who will repair to it for the purpose of obtaining an education, and who, feeling a deep concern for the welfare of those around them, will exert a most salutary influence on each other, and on the students generally. It has long been a subject of deep regret that at many of the Literary Institutions in this country, a large majority of the students are utter strangers to experimental and practical religion. The pious young man who becomes a member of any of these Seminaries is, of course, placed in circumstances far from being favorable to his spiritual progress. — Hence, however fervent his piety at the commencement of his collegiate or academical course, he usually becomes cold and formal in his devotions long before that course is completed. This lamentable fact can hardly fail to have great weight with such persons as justly appreciate the importance of ardent piety in a gospel minister. And the Trustees feel themselves authorized to say that it ought to influence those to whom this paper may come, especially the Inhabitants of Maine, to patronize the Institution established at Waterville. All the students in this Seminary, at present, have the gospel ministry in view, and are hopefully pious. Nor is it improbable that of those who may hereafter repair to it for education, a majority will be persons of the same character. And how much better it must be for a pious youth to receive instruction at a Seminary where a large proportion of the students possess a spirit congenial to his own, and feel it to be their duty to exhort, admonish, and reprove him, as he may need, than at a Seminary where the predominant influence exerted by the students is of a directly contrary tendency!

But the benefit here contemplated will not be confined to students of a religious character. It will extend to students of every description. In a Seminary where many are truly pious, the rest can hardly fail of being overawed, and may be expected to refrain from many vices into which their unhallowed passions would otherwise hurry them. Associating daily with those who pay a sacred regard to the precepts of the gospel, they can hardly fail of imposing a restraint on their words and actions. Nor is it too much to hope that, in such circumstances, many of them will be led to reflect seriously on religious subjects and to make choice of that good part which can never
be taken from them. — Parents who intend to give their sons a classical education are deeply interested in these remarks, and should be excited by them to patronize an Institution, the plan of which is so eminently adapted to promote morality and piety, as well as to facilitate the acquisition of useful knowledge.

It deserves to be remarked here, that this Seminary, though under the direction principally of one denomination is, nevertheless, open to persons of every religious sect. From the literary department no one will be debarred who maintains a decent moral character. Nor will any one be debarred from the theological department, (to whatever denomination of Christians he may be attached) who is able to exhibit satisfactory evidence of his piety, and of his possessing gifts adapted to the gospel ministry.

The pressing need which the Institution now stands in, of pecuniary aid, is one of the most weighty of those considerations which have induced the Trustees to address the public on this occasion. They have undertaken to erect two buildings, one for the accommodation of instructors. To meet the expenses which the completion of these buildings must necessarily create, they propose to sell a part of the township above mentioned, and a part of the lot which they lately purchased in Waterville. From the sale of these lands, and from the subscriptions to the Institution not yet collected, they hope to obtain a considerable sum.* But owing to a variety of circumstances which it would be tedious and unnecessary to mention, they have reason to believe that the money obtained in these ways will be very inadequate to the objects above mentioned. Besides, they are in want of a library and a philosophical apparatus, neither of which can be obtained without the expenditure of a pretty large sum. In addition to these things, they have now one Instructor, and expect ere long to have two, for whose support provision must be made.

In these circumstances, they feel it incumbent on them to make application for aid to the pious and charitable of every religious persuasion; and they flatter themselves that the application will not be in vain. They are encouraged by the consideration that the present age is honorably distinguished by that liberal spirit which the prevalence of pure Christianity is so eminently adapted to promote. They rejoice in the patronage which has been afforded to Bible Societies, to Literary and Theological Institutions, and to a variety of other establishments, the design of which is to promote the best interests of mankind. And they cannot but indulge the hope that while immense sums

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* The Subscriptions to the Institution obtained in Waterville and its vicinity amount to about 3,000 dollars. Of this sum almost 1,800 dollars have been expended on the lot of land above referred to. The remainder (about 1,200 dollars) is still due the Trustees.
are annually expended on these objects, the Institution under their care will not be forgotten.

In making this application, The Trustees address themselves particularly to those who are distinguished by the possession of large fortunes. They beg leave to remind such that they are but stewards under God, the great Proprietor of all things; that they are accountable to Him for the use they make of the treasures committed to their care; and that the exercise of genuine liberality affords one of the noblest satisfactions which the human mind is capable of enjoying.

But the Trustees do not apply to the opulent only. They extend their solicitations to those, the narrowness of whose circumstances will not permit them to do much for pious and charitable purposes. Persons of this description may perhaps excuse themselves from giving, on the ground that what they are able to give is too inconsiderable to do any good where thousands of dollars are wanted. The reasoning of these people would undoubtedly be correct, did each of them know that he was the only individual of whom money could be obtained. A dollar, it will be readily granted, would be of no avail for the accomplishment of an object which requires the expenditure of many thousands. But such persons should consider that they form the most numerous class of people in every country, and that if some thousands of them unite in giving only a few cents each, the aggregate of the whole will be a very considerable sum.

It is hoped by the Trustees that the benevolent in various parts of New England, and in some of the British Provinces, will afford them aid in this important and arduous undertaking. But they will not despair, although they should be disappointed in this expectation. Enough, they conceive, might be raised in the District of Maine to supply the immediate and most pressing wants of the Institution, were such of the inhabitants, as are bound both by duty and interest to assist them, disposed to do it. This section of the country is supposed to contain about 240,000 souls. Now, admitting that of the whole population a sixth part only are able to give any thing, and that of these one half are already pledged for the support of other seminaries, still 20,000 would remain to patronize the one established at Waterville. And should each of them give but 50 cents, the sum of 10,000 dollars would be obtained. This, with what the Trustees have reason to expect from tuition and the sale of lands in their possession would probably be sufficient for two years to come. But should the 20,000 individuals above mentioned, contribute 50 cents annually (and they could certainly do it without the least inconvenience) the Trustees would scarcely stand in need of donations from the opulent, or of aid from the Legislature — 10,000 dollars obtained an-
APPENDIX III

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT CHAPLIN

To the trustees of Waterville College.

Gentlemen:

You are already apprised that, in consequence of some late disturbances in this college, my intentions to resign the office which I have so long held in it was announced to the students on the 17th instant. My views in relation to that subject remain unchanged. Under existing circumstances, I see no reason to expect, that a reconsideration will be affected between me and the disaffected students. And I need not tell you that so long as disaffection on their part continues, all attempts on mine to do them good, either by imparting instruction or by the exercise of authority must be unavailing. I therefore wish to be understood as now resigning, in due form, the office which, for so many years, I have held by your appointment and under your direction. Accept, Gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgment of the many tokens of friendship and confidence with which you have been pleased to honor me, both as individuals and as members of this Board. May we always cherish the friendly feelings which have so long existed between us: and may you be successful in all your endeavors to promote the cause of learning and religion, both here and elsewhere.

As many of the students of the college have manifested dissatisfaction towards me in a somewhat extraordinary manner, it seems to me important that an inquiry should be instituted into my official conduct, particularly that part of it which relates to the Address delivered by me in the College Chapel on the 13th inst. Such an investigation is in my apprehension, the only proper expedient which you can employ for ascertaining whether I am, or am not, still deserving of your confidence. And you cannot but feel, Gentlemen, that if I have not forfeited any claim to your regards, you are bound to give me such testimonials as will ensure me the approbation of an enlightened and impartial public. To a man in my situation, a good name is of vast importance; the loss of it an incalculable evil. My imperfections are certainly many. I know them well; I feel them every day. But I am not conscious of having materially failed of fulfilling my obligations in relation to the college. I address you as an honest man, who has honestly endeavored to discharge the duties which your appointment had devolved upon him. And I cannot feel willing to be sent away as a culprit, after having faithfully
and laboriously served this college and this place for 15 years. When I first came to Waterville, the place where these college buildings now stand was covered with trees and bushes. I need not tell you that, by the assistance and blessing of the Almighty, something has been done; nor need I mention the instruments whom he has chiefly employed.

In stating the reasons for my own resignation, I have said nothing respecting any other officer of the college. It is, however, unquestionably true, that the same reasons may be urged in favor of the resignation of Prof. Conant. He will, accordingly, tender his resignation this very day. And as, during his ten years connection with the college he has proved himself to be a very laborious and able instructor, and a most efficient disciplinarian; and as, besides, he has made great sacrifices to the college of property, and personal comfort, you will not I trust, suffer him to leave this place with a tarnished or impaired reputation.

In relation to my son who, during the past year, has had a professorship in the college, I would remark, that as the compensation allowed him for his services has been nothing more than the salary of a tutor, it was thought unjust to expect of him much service in the discipline of the college. This circumstance will account for the fact, that, during the late disturbances, he has not incurred the displeasure of the students. He has, however, resolved to leave the college, and will, accordingly, send in his resignation, before the close of the present session.

In closing this communication, I would devoutly acknowledge the Divine Hand in all the success which has attended your efforts and mine to promote the interests of learning and religion, and in our preservation amidst all the changes and sufferings through which we have been called to pass, since our connection with the seminary commenced. My removal to this place was the result of solemn impressions of duty, and was accompanied by a deep and abiding sense of my dependence on God. My motto was, "I know, O Lord, that the way of man is not in himself; it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps." I generally acted in conformity with this motto. In my perplexities (and they were not few) I sought direction at the throne of grace, and although I have experienced great and sore troubles, I see no cause to repent my having come to Waterville. He who, I trust, sent me hither, has mercifully guided and sustained me continually and has granted me the satisfaction of seeing this seminary prosper beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends. To his blessing, Gentlemen, and to your fostering care, I now most affectionately commend it.

With sentiments of gratitude and respect, I am,
Gentlemen,
Your friend and servant,

JER. CHAPLIN.
REPORT OF GOV. KING CONCERNING PRESIDENT

The Committee to whom was referred the communications of the Rev. Dr. Chaplin and Professor Conant in relation to the causes which induced them to resign their offices in the college, have given the subject all that consideration which their limited time would enable them to bestow, and now ask leave to report —

That they are of opinion it is not expedient at this time to present a detailed statement of facts in relation to the causes which have led to and resulted in the resignation of the President and Professor Conant — we are gratified in being able to state that in our opinion no cause of complaint whatever is imputable to those gentlemen for the course which they have pursued on the management of the general concerns of the college.

In justice to Dr. Chaplin and Professor Conant your committee can with confidence state that they have the most satisfactory evidence that they have discharged the duties of their respective offices, with fidelity, ability and zeal, and that their arduous exertions have been uniformly devoted to promote the prosperity and best interests of the college; and your Committee would further add — That they submit to the occurrence with regret which deprives the college of the services of gentlemen of so much experience, and so peculiarly qualified to advance the cause of literature and promote as we believe the best interest of the college.

All which is respectfully

Submitted by the Committee

W. KING, Chairman.

July 31, 1833.

Your committee further report considering the extra services rendered by Dr. Chaplin, and the donations made by him in aid of the college, they consider it their duty to recommend to the Board to allow the late President one thousand dollars, and that the Treasurer be directed to pay this sum one half in 6 mo. and one half in 12 mo. to Dr. Chaplin, for that purpose.

Which is respectfully submitted,

W. KING, Chairman.

This last part passed
and the first part laid
over till next meet-
ing of the Board.
To the Hon. Trustees of Waterville College

Gent,

The Subscribers to the enclosed Constitution, are desirous of forming a Society whose principles and objects are therein stated. They would, therefore, most respectfully request your consent to the formation of such a Society in this College.

Per Order,

EDWARD P. McKOWN, Committee

Waterville College, July 4, 1833.

CONSTITUTION OF "WATERVILLE COLLEGE ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY"

Preamble

Believing that all men are born free and equal and possess certain unalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and that in no case consistently with reason, religion, and the immutable principle of justice man can be the property of man; — we, the subscribers do hereby agree to form ourselves into a Society, and to be governed by the following,

Constitution

Art. I. This Society shall be called the Waterville College Anti-Slavery Society.

Art. II. The object of this Society shall be to endeavor by all means sanctioned by law, humanity and religion, to effect the abolition of slavery in the United States; to improve the character and condition of the free people of color, to inform and correct public opinion in relation to their native land, equal civil and political rights and privileges with the whites.

Art. III. Any person who is a member of the college may become a member of this Society by signing the Constitution and paying annually to the treasurer twenty-five cents;

Art. IV. The regular meetings of this Society shall be holden on the third Wednesday of each term at 4 o'clock P. M. in the College Chapel. There shall also be an Annual Meeting on the 4th of July at which a report
of the transaction of the past year, of the income, expenditure and funds of this Society shall be presented by the Board of Managers.

Art. V. The Officers of this Society shall be a President, V. President, Secretary and Treasurer to be chosen by ballot at the Annual Meeting, and they shall act as a Board of Managers.

Art. VI. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and in his absence the V. President.

Art. VII. The Secretary shall notify all meetings, keep the Records of the same and with the assistance of the President and V. President conduct all correspondence.

Art. VIII. The Treasurer shall collect all monies due the Society, hold its funds and make payments when directed by the Managers; shall report his proceedings at each annual meeting.

Art. IX. The Board of Managers shall exercise a general superintendence over the interests of the Society, report annually as above specified (Art. IV) assign parts for the regular meetings.

Art. X. The exercises for each regular meeting shall be two essays, which shall be assigned by the Board of Managers.

Art. XI. At the Annual Meeting (4th of July) there shall be a discourse pronounced by a member of the Society, who shall be chosen by ballot for the purpose at least six months previous.

Art. XII. This Constitution may be altered at any regular meeting, or at the Annual Meeting, by a vote of two thirds of the Society.

Art. XIII. A majority of this Society shall constitute a Quorum for the transaction of business; but a less number may adjourn from time to time.

R. Giddings
Z. Bradford
F. Barker
I. Clarke
J. H. T. Dale
B. Osgood Pierce
L. B. Allen
R. G. Colby
James Upham
Henry P. Brown
Amoriah Joy
R. F. Potter
James S. Wiley
Z. P. Wentworth
E. L. Magoon
Jonathan Forbush

Asa Millett
Augustus Everett
B. Wells
Ivory Quimby
Isaac M. Comings
Edward P. McKown
Eraus Everett
Ahira Jones
Samuel W. Field
E. T. Allen
C. S. Buswell
Geo. S. LeRow
Wm. B. Wedgwood
Sam. L. Gould
Benj. Williams
William Mathews
APPENDIX IV

SCHEDULE OF INSTRUCTION—PRESIDENT’S REPORT 1835

Waterville College, August 3, 1835.

Schedule of Instruction in the several departments during the year ending the fifth of August, 1835.

By the President

Of the Senior Class in Whatley’s Logic, Paley’s Evidences, Butler’s Analogy, Moral Philosophy, Whatley’s Rhetoric, The Constitution of the United States, with a full course of lectures on the fundamental principles of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy, and brief lectures on the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion.

By Professor Keely

Of the Senior class in Astronomy, and Electricity, with lectures on Mechanics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics and Electricity.

Of the Junior Class in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics and Optics.

By Professor Newton

Of a part of the Senior Class in elements of Hebrew.

Of the Junior Class in Campbell’s Philosophy of Rhetoric, and Stewart’s Intellectual Philosophy, with a course of Lectures on Rhetoric.

Of the Sophomore class in Kamed’s Elements of Criticism and Blair’s Rhetoric.

By Professor Barnes

Of the Senior class in the Miles Gloriosus of Plautus, and of a part of the same class in the Elements of the French Language — 100 pages — of Telemachus, and 140 pages of the works of Boileau.

Of the Junior class in the Odes of Horace, Paley’s Theology, Combe’s Physiology, ‘the Miles’ Gloriosus of Plautus and 25 pages of the Greek Bucolics.

Of the Sophomore class in Cicero de Amicitia, the Antigone of Sophocles, and the Andrian of Terence.

Of the Freshman Class in the elements of the French language, and 30 pages of St. Pierre, and in 40 pages of Ovid.
APPENDICES

By Professor Smith
Of the Sophomore class in the Elements of the German language.

By Tutor Farnam
Of the Sophomore class in Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, the Application of Algebra to Geometry including Conic Sections, and Topography, comprising projections, dialling, navigation, height and distances, surveying and levelling, and in the differential and integral calculus.
Of the Freshman class in Lacroix's Algebra and Legendre's Geometry.

By Tutor Randall
Of the Sophomore Class in the First and 350 pages of the Second Book of the Iliad.
Of the Freshman Class in 100 pages of Folsom's Levy, 70 pages of Hellenics and 30 pages of the Memorabilia of Xenophon.

By Dr. Holmes
Of the Junior Class in Chemistry, Mineralogy and Botany.

By various officers
Of the three higher classes in composition and Elocution, and of the Freshman Class in Declamation and the making of Latin and Greek.
From the Minutes of the several officers.

PHS. BARNES.
APPENDIX V

DISTINCTIONS IN RANK

The matter of distinctions in rank and their indications on Commencement programs was a burning one for many years. The custom prevailed until 1833, when it was suspended. In 1835, on prospect of its renewal, a very vigorous protest was printed. Solemn arguments from scripture, philosophy and experience were adduced against the practice, closing in these words: "We believe there is too great an equality amongst us to admit any important distinctions.

"The operation of the system has been suspended for the last two years, and the renewal of it could not fairly be anticipated. We have consequently been influenced in pursuing our studies by other motives than those of ambitious rivalry, and we can sincerely say that we should have studied with far less pleasure, and, as we believe with far less profit, if we had acted under the influence of motives which the system in question is adapted to call into exercise.

"Conscious that we are possessed of natures in no respect better than those of other men, we especially deprecate the influence of this system in causing a disruption of those sacred and we would fain hope indissoluble ties which have hitherto united our hearts. Cause not, therefore, we entreat you, the hands that are wont to be grasped only by the instinctive impulses of affection, to be extended at the parting hour with cold repulsion. Darken not with feelings which we would willingly suppress, those solemn moments, when standing on the boundaries of the past and future, the mind turns back with joyous satisfaction upon the few years so happily spent together, and stretches forward with anxious uncertainty over the unknown path of future destiny.

"We have thus, gentlemen, opened to you our minds, as briefly as possible, but with a freedom corresponding to the importance of the subject, and have now only to solicit the favor of an early reply."

Respectfully submitted,

Lorenzo B. Allen         Amariah Joy         B. O. Pierce
Henry P. Brown          Wm. Lamson         James Stone, Jr.
Richard G. Colby         Wm. Mathews        Albert F. Tilton
Oliver Emerson                   Stephen B. Page   James Upham
J. G. Fellows                 Thomas H. Perry

Apr. 22, 1835.
For convenience of reference the following lists are given.

**College Presidents**

Twenty-one Colby men have served as Presidents of twenty American colleges and universities. One college owes its existence to a Colby man—Kalamazoo College, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, established through the efforts of Thomas Ward Merrill, '25. Many secondary schools have been founded or have been brought to distinguished success by Colby men.

The list of college Presidents follows:

Rockwood Giddings, A.B., '33, Georgetown College.
Martin Brewer Anderson, LL.D., L.H.D., '40, University of Rochester.
Theophilus Capen Abbott, LL.D., '45, University of Michigan.
Henry Miller Pierce, LL.D., '53, Rutgers College for Women.
Oliver Crosby Gray, LL.D., '55, St. Johns College.
Jonathan Cilley Fales, A.M., LL.D., '58 (Acting), Central Univ. (Centre College.)
Justin Kent Richardson, D.D., '69, Des Moines University.
Nathaniel Butler, D.D., LL.D., '73, Colby College.
Herbert Lee Stetson, A.M., D.D., ex-'73, Des Moines Univ. and Kalamazoo College.
Albion Woodbury Small, Ph.D., LL.D., '76, Colby College.
Charles Francis Meserve, LL.D., '77, Shaw University.
George William Smith, A.B., LL.B., '83, Colgate University.
APPENDICES

Arthur Jeremiah Roberts, LL.D., '90, Colby College.
Samuel Baldwin Morse, A.M., D.D., ex-'61, California College.

College Professors

One hundred or more Colby men have served as members of the faculties of eighty-four American colleges. The list is too long to be given in this connection. The following list of the more important colleges where Colby men have served will, however, be suggestive of the wide distribution and prominence of Colby college men in higher education:

Bates College
Bowdoin College
Brown University
Bryn Mawr College
Colby College
Colgate University
Columbia University
Cornell University
Dartmouth College
Franklin College
Harvard University
Johns Hopkins University
Northwestern University
Pennsylvania State College
Princeton University
Rutgers College
Syracuse University
University of Chicago
University of Maine
University of Michigan
University of Pennsylvania
Wesleyan University
Yale University

Members of Congress

James Brooks, '28, Representative from New York.
Wyman Bradbury Seavy Moor, '31, Senator from Maine.
James Sullivan Wiley, '36, Representative from Maine.
APPENDICES

Benjamin Franklin Butler, ’38, Representative from Massachusetts.
Stephen Coburn, ’39, Representative from Maine.
Benjamin White Norris, ’43, Representative from Alabama.
Mark Hill Dunnell, ’49, Representative from Minnesota.
Harris Merrill Plaisted, ’53, Representative from Maine.
Alfred Eliab Buck, ’59, Representative from Alabama.
Asher Crosby Hinds, ’83, Representative from Maine.
Forrest Goodwin, ’87, Representative from Maine.
Llewellyn Powers, ex-’61, Representative from Maine.

Governors

Benjamin Franklin Butler, ’38. Massachusetts, 1883.

Judges

Caleb Burbank, ’30. Court of Common Pleas, California.
John Leese Moses, ’41. County Court, Tennessee.
Sidney Keith, ’44. Circuit Court, Indiana.
William Sanford, ’47. Court of Magistrates, Rhode Island.
William Pitt Bartlett, ’53. County Court, Wisconsin.
Cyrus Wesley Lander, ’54. County Court, California.
Percival Bonney, ’63. Superior Court, Maine.
Harrington Putnam, ’70. Supreme Court, New York.
Leslie Colby Cornish, ’75. Chief Justice, Supreme Judicial Court, Maine.
Florentius Merrill Hallowell, ’77. County Court, Nebraska.
Warren Coffin Philbrook, ’82. Supreme Judicial Court, Maine.
Benjamin Franklin Wright, ’83. District Court, Minnesota.
George Northup Hurd, ’90. Court of First Instance, Philippine Islands.
Joseph Bullen Alexander, ’94. County Court, Wisconsin.
Bartlett Tripp, ex-’61. Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Dakota Territory.
APPENDICES

William Henry Fogler, ex-'63. Supreme Judicial Court, Maine.
John Carlton Gray, ex-'63. Superior Court, California.
Arno Warren King, ex-'83. Supreme Judicial Court, Maine.
David Francis Smith, ex-'89. District Court, Montana.

In addition to the above a large number of Colby men have held positions as municipal and police court justices in several states.

Authors

If in the list of Colby authors were included the names of all who have at least one published work to their credit, it would make a list too long for inclusion here. For that reason this list is limited to those who have published at least three books. For the list of the works of each author, see the General Catalogue of Colby College.

Jeremiah Chaplin, '28
Hosea Quimby, '32
William Mathews, '35
Samuel Lunt Caldwell, '39
Josiah Hayden Drummond, '46
Charles Edward Hamlin, '47
Edward Cushing Mitchell, '49
Ephraim Hunt, '50
Hobart Wood Richardson, '53
Everett Wilson Pattison, '58
Alonzo Bunker, '62
George Boardman Ilsley, '63
John Oliver Marble, '63
Abraham Willard Jackson, '69
Frederic Howard Evelth, '70
Augustus Hill Kelley, '73
Albion Woodbury Small, '76
Edwin Carey Whittemore, '79
Harry Lyman Koopman, '80
Frank Dearborn Bullard, '81
Fred Myron Preble, '81
Charles Branch Wilson, '81
Frederic William Farr, '82
Shailer Mathews, '84
George Ricker Berry, '85
Holman Francis Day, '87
APPENDICES

William Franklin Watson, '87
Edward Bennett Mathews, '91
Arthur Kenyon Rogers, '91
George Arthur Andrews, '92
George Otis Smith, '93
Frederic Bryant, '95
Frederic Morgan Padelford, '96
Charles Huntington Whitman, '97
William Oliver Stevens, '99
W. C. Emerson, '84
Fred Wilbur Thyng, '02
Charles Phillips Chipman, '06
Fenwicke Lindsay Holmes, '06
Peter Joseph Mayers, Jr., '16
Elias Lyman Magoon, ex-'36
William Berry Lapham, ex-'55
George Horace Lorimer, ex-'98
Herbert Carlyle Libby, ex-'02
Louise Helen Coburn, '77
Maud Elma Kingsley, '87
Frances Elizabeth Chutter, '94
Alice Lena Cole (Mrs. G. A. Kleene), '98
Mattie Wilma Stubbs, '00
Mabel Freese (Mrs. C. D. Dennett), ex-'04

Missionaries

Colby’s list of missionaries is a long one. Beginning with George Dana Boardman, the first name on the roll of graduates, and extending to the class of 1919, there are fifty-eight names in the list, as follows:

BURMA

George Dana Boardman, '22
Daniel Appleton White Smith, ex-'59
Alonzo Bunker, '62
James Frederick Norris, ex-'63
Henry Ware Hale, '67
Henry Malcolm Hopkinson, '68
Frederic Howard Eveleth, '70
Julia Maria Elwin, ex-'79
John Elijah Case, '80
APPENDICES

James Edward Cochrane, '80
John Ernest Cummings, '84
Benjamin Francis Turner, '84
Wilbur Willis Cochrane, '85
Vernelle Wallace Dyer, '15
Mrs. Odette Pollard Dyer, '15
Gordon Enoch Gates, '19
Mrs. Helen Baldwin Gates, '19

CHINA
Henry Allen Sawtelle, '54
John Marshall Foster, '77
Edwin Palmer Burtt, '84
Henry Kingman, '84
Arthur Hartstein Page, '98
Arthur Greenwood Robinson, '06
Ellen Josephine Peterson, '07
John Hess Foster, '13
Mrs. Helen Thomas Foster, '14
Abbie Gertrude Sanderson, '14
Chester Frank Wood, '14
Frank Clifton Foster, '16
Hazel E. Barney, ex-'18
Myrtle Aldrich Gibbs, '17

INDIA
Albanus Kimball Gurney, '71
Frank David George, ex-'78
Addison Benjamin Lorimer, '88
Ellen Mildred Patten, ex-'96
Mrs. Clara Winslow Moldenke, '13

JAPAN
John Lincoln Dearing, '84
Yugoro Chiba, ex-'97

PHILIPPINES
Francis Howard Rose, '09
Mrs. Gertrude Coombs Rose, '11

SIAM
David Webster, '73
APPENDICES

AFRICA
Calvin Holton, '24
Ivory Clarke, '34
Norman Lindsay, '16

SYRIA
James Perry, '11
George Waterhouse Perry, '14

FRANCE
Erastus Willard, '29

SPAIN
Manual Casaus Marin, '82

HAITI
Mrs. Alice Henderson Wood, '10

HOME MISSIONARIES
Thomas Ward Merrill, '25
Henry Joseph Hall, '27
Nicholas Medberry, '28
Francis Barker, '34
Oliver Emerson, '35
Lewis Barrows, '39
Thomas Frye, '42
James Winchel Capen, '45
Stilman Hersey Record, '60
Octavia Whiting Mathews, '97
Delber Wallace Clark, '11
APPENDIX VII

PRIZES

For many years the College authorities have conferred prizes for excellence in work and in academic contests. Entrance Prizes are awarded to the boy and the girl from each fitting school who have received the highest credits during their preparatory course.

Prizes to undergraduates are given as follows:

1. Albion Woodbury Small Prizes.
   A prize amounting to one hundred dollars, derived from a fund given by Lina Small Harris of Chicago, in memory of her father, Albion Woodbury Small, of the class of 1876, former President of Colby and late Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago, is available for students pursuing work in the field of economics and sociology.
   This prize will be given to the student in the Men's or Women's Division who presents the best essay on some subject to be announced by the Department of Economics. In case two articles are presented of equal merit, the prize may be equally divided.

2. Coburn Prizes.
   Special prizes aggregating one hundred dollars, the gift of Louise Helen Coburn, of the class of 1877, are awarded to the best speakers in a public contest open to all members of the Women's Division.

3. Commencement Prizes.
   A prize of fifteen dollars is awarded on Commencement Day to the Commencement Speaker in the Men's Division, and a similar prize to the Commencement Speaker in the Women's Division, for excellence in English Composition.

   The gift of Randall J. Condon, of the class of 1886, awarded to the member of the senior class who by vote of his classmates and with the approval of the faculty is deemed to have been the best college citizen.
5. Foster Memorial Greek Prizes.

A prize of twenty dollars, in memory of the late Professor John B. Foster, is awarded to a student in the Men's Division for marked excellence in interpreting Greek authors. A similar prize is offered in the Women's Division. These prizes are awarded at the end of the college course upon a basis of not less than four semester-courses.

6. Freshman Scholarship Prizes.

A first prize of fifty dollars and a second prize of twenty-five dollars are awarded to those two members of the Freshman Class, Men's Division, and similar prizes to members of the Freshman Class, Women's Division, who have maintained the highest average in their courses during the Freshman year.

7. German Prizes.

A first prize of ten dollars and a second prize of five dollars are awarded to members of the Men's Division for excellence in German courses. Similar prizes are awarded in the Women's Division.

8. Goodwin Public Speaking Prizes.

Special prizes aggregating one hundred dollars, given by Matie E. Goodwin of Skowhegan in memory of her husband, Hon. Forrest Goodwin, class of 1887, are awarded to students in the Men's Division for excellence in the delivery of original addresses.


Special prizes aggregating one hundred dollars, the gift of Florentius Merrill Hallowell, of the class of 1877, are awarded to the four best speakers among the students electing Public Speaking 6.


A first prize of ten dollars and a second prize of five dollars are awarded to the best two speakers in the Freshman Hamlin Prize Speaking Contest, Men's Division, for excellence in public reading. Similar prizes are awarded in the Women's Division.

Prize founded by Vice President Hannibal Hamlin and continued by his son, Hon. H. E. Hamlin, '79.
11. **Junior Exhibition Prizes.**

A first prize of twenty-five dollars, a second prize of fifteen dollars, and a third prize of ten dollars are awarded to the best three speakers in the Junior Exhibition, Men's Division, for excellence in composition and declamation. Similar prizes are awarded in the Women's Division.

12. **Lyford Public Speaking Prizes.**

Special prizes aggregating one hundred dollars, the gift of Will Hartwell Lyford, of the class of 1879, of Chicago, Illinois, are awarded to young men attending preparatory schools in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts for general excellence in declamation in a public contest held at Colby College.

13. **Murray Debating Prizes.**

The sum of one hundred dollars, the gift of George Edwin Murray, of the class of 1879, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, is awarded to the six public debaters chosen from among the students electing Public Speaking 5. Seventy-five dollars is given to the winning team, to be divided equally among the three speakers; $25 is given to the losing team, to be equally divided among the three speakers.

14. **Sophomore Declamation Prizes.**

A first prize of ten dollars and a second prize of five dollars are awarded to the best two speakers in the Sophomore Declamation, Men's Division, for excellence in declamation. Similar prizes are awarded in the Women's Division.
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