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In Their Footsteps, In Their Words: Special Section, 1864-1913

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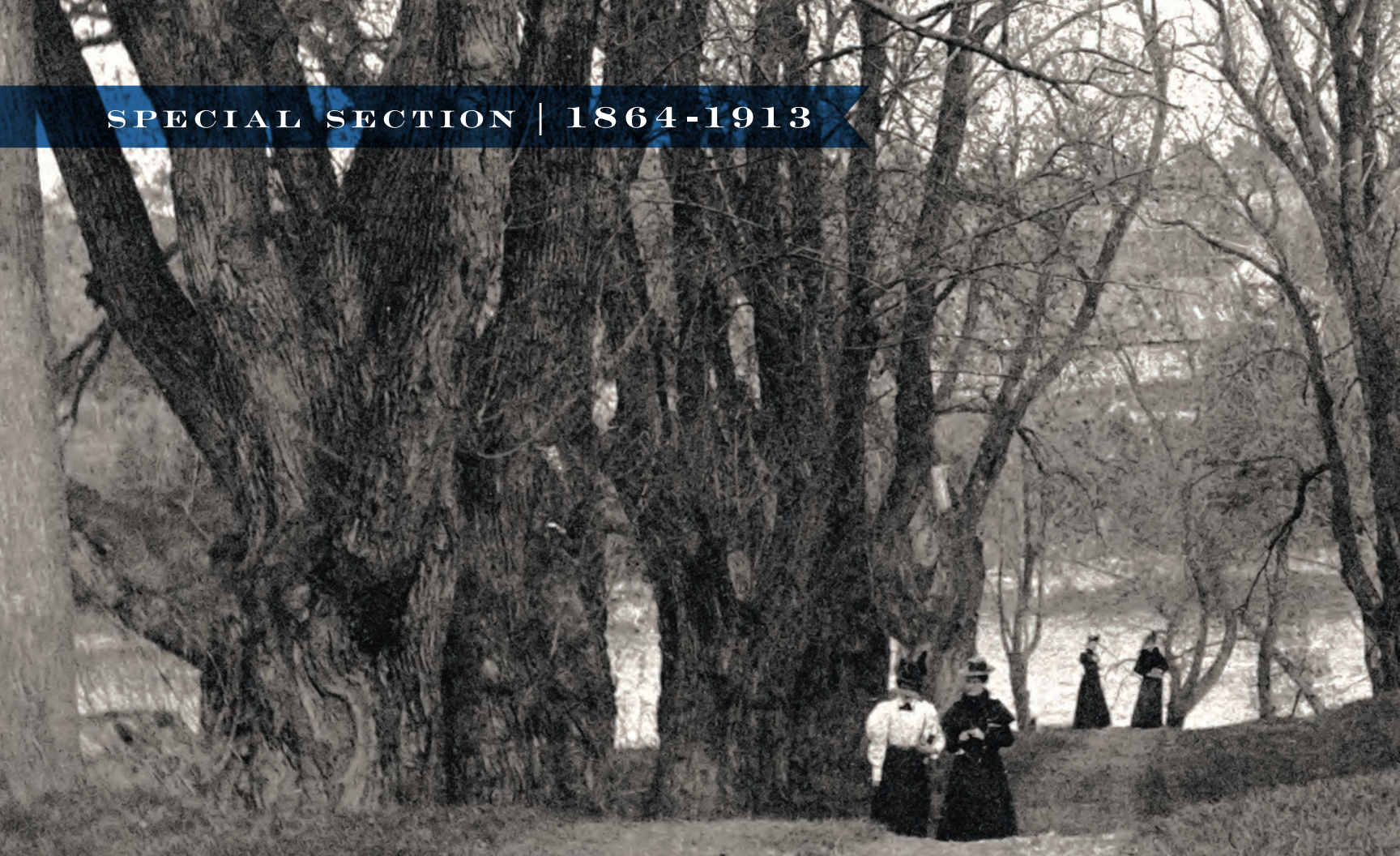
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IN THEIR FOOTSTEPS IN THEIR WORDS

Waterville College. Colby University. Colby College. The 50-year period that began with the Civil War was marked by dramatic changes that went deeper than a name.

The second half century of the community of learning on the banks of the Kennebec River began with the institution teetering on the brink of collapse. It was, in the words of the trustees, “the time of its greatest need when the number of its students was greatly diminished by enlistments in the Union armies, its funds almost wholly exhausted, its buildings in a ruinous condition and general discouragement pervaded the minds of its friends.”

Enter Maine-born industrialist Gardner Colby, whose gift of \$50,000 in 1865 pulled the College



from the precipice and propelled it into the 20th century.

Challenges remained, as Colby continued to find that its ambition often outstripped its endowment, the place of women at the College was debated, and the curriculum evolved with changes in the country and its culture. Yet on the tree-shaded campus, students came, learned, and moved on to take their place in society.

On the following pages, courtesy of Colby's Special Collections, are snapshots of Colby life, 1864-1913. Letters from Civil War battlefields. Debate of the newfangled: electric lights and evolution. Baseball scores and classroom notes. Even romance.

You've walked in their footsteps. Now read their words.

"The battle ground was a terrible sight. And then the passing of the wounded + the prisoners and the hurrying by of ammunition trains all mingled"

—Richard Cutts Shannon 1862

SEPT. 14, 1862

Marched at 6 – our division leading. Heavy firing again began early and continued in direction of Harper's Ferry and along up the valley. Crossed the mountain and entered Jefferson about 9 a.m. There is a most magnificent view from the summit.

Power through Jefferson to the music of fifes and drums. People seemingly glad to see us. Proceeded on to within a mile of Birkheadsville, began to skirmish from that point up to the village which was finally occupied by our skirmishers. Discovered batteries in various positions in the mountain side and on both sides of the Gap. Tried to reach the enemys [sic] battery with 3 inch ordnance guns, couldn't do it. Finally there was a consultation held between



the Division and Brigade Commanders and it was determined to storm the pass.

Accordingly the division was moved under cover of the woods to the front and in lines of two battalions. Bartlett leading, and Newton next, they pressed forward.

The line of march was to the right of the town. While moving over the open fields our men were subjected to a severe fire of Artillery from the enemy's batteries posted on the hills until they reached the base of the mountain. There we began to feel the enemy's infantry. After an hour's firing the lines made a general charge up the slope and this ended one of the most magnificent fights of the war.

They fired at our Staff repeatedly. The battle ground was a terrible sight. And then the passing of the wounded + the prisoners and the hurrying by of ammunition trains all mingled with the troops was

Killed Wounded Total

1ST BRIGADE	42	142	184
2ND BRIGADE	??	??	233

one of the most satisfying + satisfactory spectacles that I have witnessed during the war.

For once we whipped the enemy. We gained possession of the Gap and forced the enemy to retreat down the other side of the mountain into the valley. We took prisoners, colors, and guns.

The wounded and dead of the enemy were scattered all along the mountain side. Our loss was considerable.

SEPT. 15, 1862

Spent the day in resting, burying the dead and establishing head quarters. Received news of the loss of Harper's Ferry –

1864

Extract from the report of Henry G. Staples, commander of the 3rd Maine infantry, on the Battle of Bull Run.

"Captain Hesseltine [1862], before leaving camp with his company, engaged in prayer, and was heard to say to his men, "Trust in God, stand by the flag, and you will know no fear." They did stand by, one and all, and the captain cared not for his own comfort, but ministered to the wants of the wounded, and conducted a part in safety to the camp."



CAMP UNDER WARRENTON, VIRGINIA | NOV. 10, 1862

“A flying epistle from one bound for Richmond”

To: Charles Emery '63
Waterville College

My Dear Charles:

I want a more regular correspondence with the boys at Waterville. ... I am pressed hard with duty, yet I believe I can find time to answer a reasonable number of letters from Wat. Coll. I say I am pressed hard with duties. Do you realize the force of this sentence? Perhaps you may gain a more full idea when I tell you that I have been quite unwell for the last month and that my 2nd lieut. has resigned while my 1st lieut. is sick in Maryland; thus leaving all the duties of the three to bear down upon one man unnerved by disease and broken down by the hardships and exposure of a very severe campaign. Yet you must not think me broken down in spirit. I am as buoyant as when we used to talk over events of the times around Mrs. Tozer's table at Wat.

... I have told you that our campaign in Maryland was severe. You will not doubt the assertion when I tell you the 20th marched up from Washington numbering some nine hundred and sixty, and that now we are marching Southward with five hundred and sixty. My company numbered 890 men when we left Portland and now we number for duty, fifty-three. Of course, as a general thing the men who are left are the men of the regt., yet many good, strong and brave men have been broken down.

You will pardon me if I should be brief this afternoon, as I am officer of the day, and cannot write with only one eye turned toward the encampment. Consider it, if you please, a sort of flying epistle from one bound for Richmond, and who would like to hear from you soon and frequently. O! I had forgotten to tell you that we just received the parting review from Gen.

McClellan. The scene was delightful. Little “Mac” whom we were accustomed to meet with a cheerful countenance and a light manner, wore a look of mingled sorrow and anger which made an impression upon all, and called forth cheer after cheer from the long lines as he passed from hill to hill through the vast army.

McClellan is everywhere greeting with universal and enthusiastic applause. There goes the bugle for dress parade—Remember me to all the boys, and girls.

Write us often please,

Yours fraternally,

Nathaniel Coleman (1863)
Capt. Co. N, 20th Me. Vols.



JAN. 1, 1864

Headquarters 13th Me. Reg.
Fort Esperanza, Texas

General,

I have allowed myself to be too minute in this report that you may understand exactly how one hundred of your “Yankees” baffled, beat back, and eluded so large a body of rebels and rebel gunboats without loss.

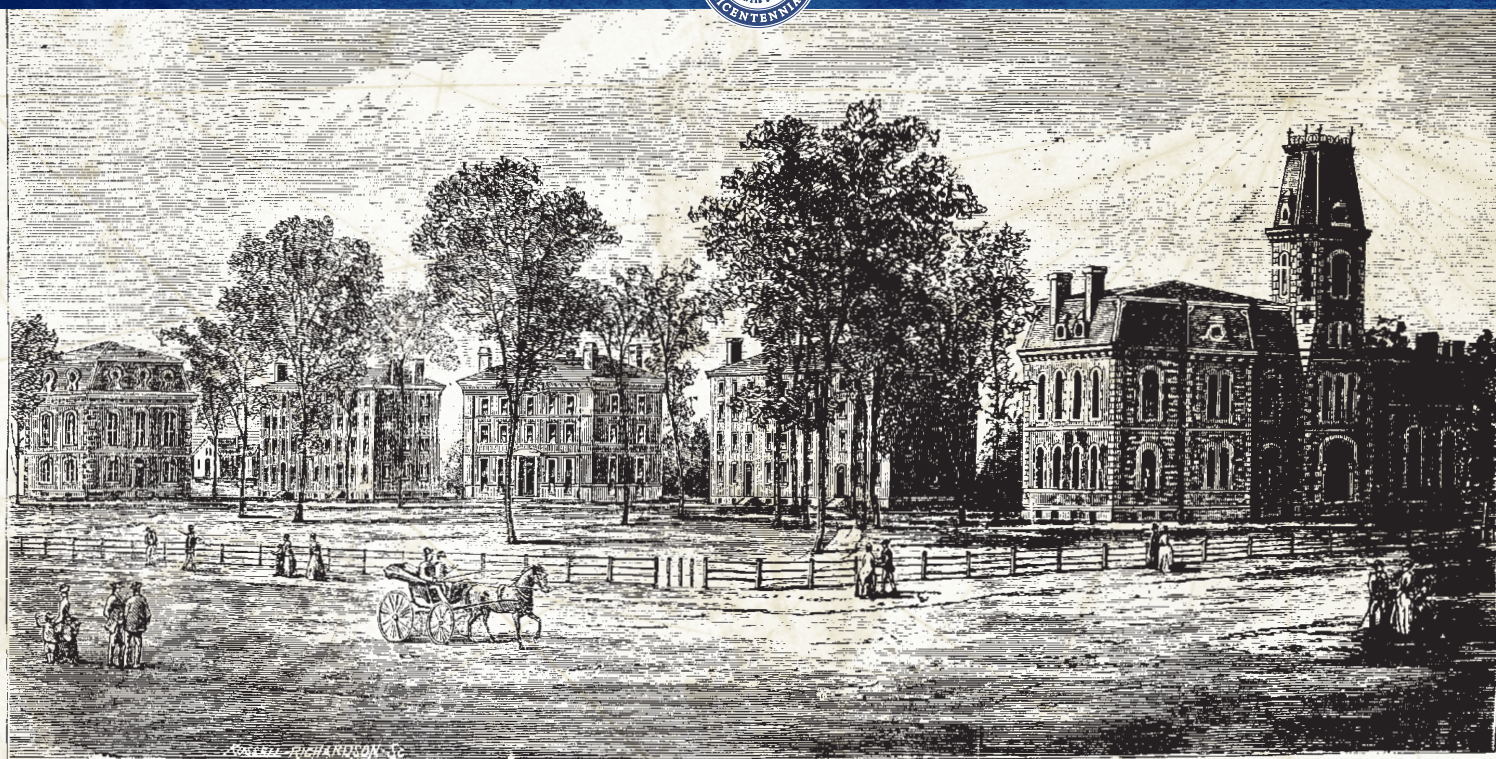
Frank S. Hesseltine 1862

Bayonets and wooden spades and filling the
barricade. Blankets were used for sand bags.
By noon it cleared away and the rebel gunboat
“P.G. class” ran down inside of our work and com-
menced shelling it with her 20 lbs. Parrotts making some
very good shots, but infusing no one. At 3 P.M. the
rebels being without food and water, the gunboats
rushed to our relief having failed, by reason of
the fog, to find us, and concluding that the enemy
had drawn back our reinforcements, after some
discussion we moved secretly out to cut our way down
Peninsula. The rebel boat shelled the abandoned
and as they report from the scene, kept back a
of their own cavalry. Our advance skirmishers
before us a few of the enemy's sent
with a heavy loss.

1864



1913



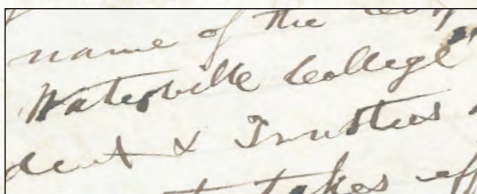
Coburn Hall. Gymnasium. Chaplin Hall. Champlin Hall. South College. Memorial Hall. Library.

COLBY UNIVERSITY.

AUG. 10, 1864

Willingness to change the name of the institution

Be it resolved that the Board of Trustees hereby signify their willingness to change the name of the institution so that it shall bear that of any suitable person who may present it with an endowment of at least fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).



SEPTEMBER 1865



Gardiner Colby

The subscription of Mr. Colby is upon conditions: 1st, that the interest of his subscription only shall be used for College purposes. 2nd that one half, or \$25,000 shall be paid when the subscriptions obtained for the college ... shall amount to one hundred thousand dollars exclusive of his subscription and \$25,000 when \$100,000 is paid on said subscription. 3rd that the President and a majority of the Faculty shall be members in good standing in regular Baptist churches.

From the report of the President, it appears that the sum of \$105,444 and 93/100s have been received. This fulfills one of the precedent conditions and entitles the College to one half of Mr. Colby's subscription.

AUG. 8, 1866

That a committee be appointed to procure from the Legislature of the State change of the name of this institution from Waterville College to that of Colby University.

JULY 25, 1876

Resolved that the students of the university be required to attend public worship, at least once on each Lord's Day, during term time; each student, or in case any student is a minor, his parent or guardian selecting at the commencement of the term the place of attendance.

JULY 7, 1873

In the communication that the action of the Trustees of Colby University indicates the will of God concerning me, I do hereby accept the position to which they call me on the conditions mentioned in your letter. I do this with ... firm confidence in Him who has promised wisdom to all who ask Him.

—Rev. Henry Robins [Colby's president]

The Colby Echo: Hue-and-cry against admitting women rooted in jealousy and prejudice

The Bowdoin Orient says: "The advantages of co-education of the sexes are seen at Colby, where the young ladies take the prizes, and the young gentlemen the 'deads.' And still we hear no complaint." Right, neighbor. The world moves, and this north-east corner of the United States swings around with it. In our six-years experiment in admitting women to the College, we have tested some of the questions concerning co-education in the higher institution, and proved satisfactorily: First, that it is possible and feasible; second, that it brings no disadvantages, certainly, to either party interested, the young men or the young women, but on the contrary is advantageous to both. The hue-and-cry against admitting women to college has had its root in jealousy and prejudice and nothing more. Physicians have written against it and drawn astounding arguments from physiology and anatomy to prove that the female system is not adapted to the rigorous discipline of the curriculum; that it would inevitably

JUNE 1, 1877

break down under such a severe and exhaustive trial. But facts are against the doctors. Our young women have shown that they are as able to weather the four years' course as the young men. They graduate in good health and spirits as their brothers. Given a strong and healthy constitution, no matter what the sex and given common sense enough to take care of the health, and there is no mental labor in the course severe and protracted enough to hurt anyone.

The presence of women in college infringes upon no right of the men and secures to themselves the right and privilege of all collegiate advantages. There are certain social duties and spheres peculiar to man, and which society intuitively feels it is improper and unnatural for woman to

enter. Such are political duties and certain public professions.

Not only have the young women proved themselves physically equal to the task, but mentally also. Those representatives of the sex who have entered thus far have taken a high rank—in several cases among the foremost of their class; and they have taken a fair share of the general college prizes, because they fairly won them. They have also received such class offices and distinctions as seemed fit. "And still we hear no complaint." Why should we? Honor to whom honor, tribute to whom tribute is due.

JULY 22, 1879

Mr. Colby was a Christian gentleman of the highest character

As in the Providence of God, Gardner Colby Esq., one of our associates in the management of this university which bears his name, on the second day of April last departed this life, we, in order to express our appreciation of his character and of the importance of his gifts and services to this institution, place on record the following minute.

Mr. Colby was a Christian gentleman of the highest character and the largest benevolence which were fully shown in all the relations of life through a course of intense business activity from his youth up.

He came to the aid of our college at



Gardner Colby with his wife, Mary Low Roberts, and their children.

the time of its greatest need when the number of its students was greatly diminished by enlistments in the Union armies, its funds almost wholly exhausted, its buildings in a ruinous condition and general discouragement pervaded the minds of this friends.

His offer of fifty thousand dollars soon secured the other hundred thousand upon which it was conditioned forming at once the foundation of a permanent fund and subsequent offers secured other contributions with which new buildings were erected and the old ones repaired and thus an entirely new face put upon things.



The Colby Echo: Teaching is the test of common sense

While some may be disposed to find fault with the present arrangement of our terms, especially in the summer season, the other side of the case is not to be lost sight of. In very many of the New England colleges a considerable number of the students are obliged to pursue their courses with very restricted means of support, and Colby is not exception to the general rule. It is customary for such students to seek employment as waiters in summer hotels during the long vacation, and often to spend a portion of the winter months in school teaching, to acquire the necessary funds to defray their expenses. But while in other colleges time spent in teaching must be taken directly from that of the college course, here at Colby such a necessity is entirely obviated by our arrangement of terms. With

MARCH 1, 1880

us those who desire to do so may teach a term of school, of the usual length, and lose but a very few days at the beginning of the spring term. Entirely neglecting the financial aspect of the case, the importance to a college student of the work of school teaching can scarcely be overestimated. As a general rule the schools taught by Colby students are in country villages throughout the State, and which, in the winter term, partake more of the character of a High School within pupils ranging from twelve to twenty years of age. The moment the

teacher enters upon his work there settles upon him a peculiar responsibility and care, of which in college he knows absolutely nothing. He is now a part of the real and busy world, with certain interest at stake in common with every other man engaged in any legitimate business. The experiences of the school room can only be known and appreciated by those who have actually tried them. He who would successfully govern his school, must first learn to govern himself, a lesson of no small importance to any man. Then there are continually coming up cases which call forth the exercise of his very best judgment—cases which no Normal School theories can cover, and for which no set rules have been learned. Whatever common sense he may have is put to its extreme test.

Dear Father: Let me give my schedule and you can judge for yourself

APRIL 24, 1880

Dear Nellie:

You can tell by my writing that the first of our examinations is over. Demosthenes, if he were alive, would be surprised to see how much more he said than he meant. I finished my

examination, that is, all but the ---- on the last question. It was translate this and continue indefinitely. I didn't care to continue, you can well believe.

Monday is French and Tuesday General Geometry. I don't dread them much. The French will be hard to write correctly, I fear.

SEPT. 8, 1880

Dear Father:

I am back here at work and work it is, too. This term is considered very hard and it seems to me that it will require more time than we can possibly get, to do the work well. Let me give you a little schedule and you can judge for yourself.

Tues., wed, Thurs. and Fri.

at 8 we have Greek and hard Greek, too. Every alternate day—wed and Sat. omitted, we have logic. Our chemistry is in lectures and I can't prepare a lesson well in less than five or six hours, for first we are given an outline of the lecture to be given the following day. This we must find time to copy into our note books so that we can fill out the lecture at 9:30 a.m. Then this lecture is to be copied out and learned, to be recited at 11:30 the next day. At that recitation another outline is given to get treated in the same way. Thus five days are occupied and on the fifth we have the recitations at 11:30, the two lectures already recited. So on ad infinitum. Laboratory work will probably occupy nearly all of Wed. afternoons and yet I want to take that more than anything else for I'm just getting into something that I love to study.

Minnie

Minerva Leland: The Boys of 1882

FAIR:

Quite jolly, but not very deep. Thinks himself quite nice and spends some time pinking. Would do the agreeable if he liked a person, might not if he did not like one. Introduced to him at Mrs. Higgins dining room. Made quite a good recitation for his first. Number one in the list of my gentleman friends.

DENNISON:

Examined with me. Quite good looking and slightly bashful. A very solid boy. Not much versed in the ways of society, but would always be polite, so far as he knew how, from principle. One of my table companions.

June 8. A fine fellow but too easily influenced for the wrong. It seems too bad that

CLASS OF 1882

such fine abilities should go wrong. He might be one of the best but I fear for him.

PHILBROOK:

Ah me! What shall I say of him? Very talkative, quite a flirt and somewhat fickle. Not at all bashful.

My Phil. The Phil that I know is a darling good boy and I would look at him with anyone's eyes but my own. I always want to pet him, not because I'm smashed, but because he is "Phil" and there could never be another like him.

HALL:

A pert little old man. Was very much amused by my remark that 58 boys would overpower me. Amused himself in class by smiling at me occasionally.

BARROWS:

The first one who walked home with us. Very jolly and a nice little boy. Wears false teeth and cribs.

DUNHAM:

Such a funny boy. Tall and with proportions of a bean stalk. Very dignified and reminds me of Mr. Clarence in



"Ah me! What shall I say of him?"

"Lawrence in the Coal Mines." Wore a purple dressing gown. He fairly touches my tickle.

WHITNEY:

Our second pickup. Very pleasant and worth being friends with. More to him than he shows.

COLLINS:

The lady's friend. Beautiful eyes, a very easy and polite manner. Let a girl be true and there is no fear. I like him. No I don't! "crème de la crème"

He is one of my pets. Not like Phil and Danny but he needs someone to love him, so my motherly heart takes him in.

ANDREWS:

Oh I can't. I can't. Yes I will. And then I didn't have to. I would have done it but I felt relieved not to have to. He is a splendid fellow.

EDGAR:

What I think I will not say. Time will tell. Oh, me. Why need people have thoughts? Did the moonlight of Nov. 6th bring pleasure with it? Why? And he is younger! Oh, dear me. Dear me. And I said I never would and I just have. April 17: What an experience. A year ago tonight I was at "Esther" with him. We celebrated the day. Today I celebrate alone. Oh my boy! I get homesick and lonely.

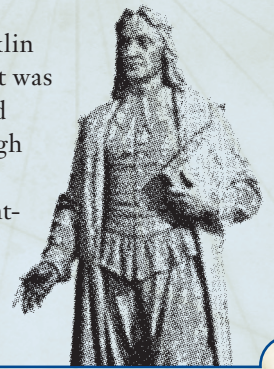
Minerva Leland 1882

MORE PERSECUTION OF ROGER WILLIAMS | JULY 2, 1883

Report to trustees These papers call loudly for enlargement of the means and the multiplication of the agencies for the more liberal accomplishment of the purpose of a university. The educators here employed are pursuing an ideal which enlarges as they move toward it. The excitement kindled by the success of new measures renders them restive and importunate for greater improvement.

It will be remembered that as their last annual meeting trustees voted to pay the expense of transporting from

Rome Italy the original model of Franklin Simmoris's statue of Roger Williams. It was not expected that the cost would exceed \$100. But the express companies through whose hands the box passed persecuted the great apostle of soul liberty as relentlessly as did the Puritans of old. It was found that the expense to the university was \$196.28.



JAN. 1, 1886

The Colby Echo: The white man of the South has not yet risen above his prejudices

While there are many things that are commendable and suggestive in the article of "Race Prejudice," in the North American Review for November, that came from the pen of so popular and accomplished a writer as Gail Hamilton, and while too, the writer meant to be candid and unbiased, yet there is an evident lack of knowledge on her part respecting race prejudice in the south, and this especially so as respects the negro; there is also an unchristian fling at the noble, Christ-like efforts of the Congregationalists, and other educational societies at work in the negro's behalf. No such general feelings exists on the part of the negro to the white man as was represented by her, based on the authority of a Rev. B.W. Pond, of Falls Church, Virginia. Every effort that is brought to bear to put aside the feelings of hostility, and to bring the two races more together on a plane of equality is eagerly seized. It may happen in a few instances that there may be a few persons who would not appreciate such efforts, but those few would be found to be the most illiterate; those whose prejudices were the less ineradicable, because



they have conceived the notion, and not without some degree of plausibility when it is taken into consideration that their conceptions are based on the unjust treatment of the white man as a slaver, and the subsequent barbarous, inhuman, diabolical, treatment to which they have been subjected, —that every white man is their born foe; but even in this class, when their eyes are open to the fact that the Congregationalists and other educational societies are deeply interested in them, and do seek their best interests as *fellow brethren*—creations of one and the same source, and by one and the same Creator, children of one and the same Father,—even this class, we repeat, will

give over their prejudices, and will gladly enter the tent of Japhet that he may do them good. Miss Hamilton quotes Mr. Pond in saying, also, that "Black men of large means and first-rate business talents are not wanting, but all the temptations of gain do not bring them and white men into partnership relations." True and why not? Doubtless Miss Hamilton herself could have given an answer if the question had been pressed upon her. The reason why these business relations do not exist between the white men and the black men of the South must be evidence *prima facie* to every candid mind. The white man of the South has not yet risen above his prejudices that the negro is a servile thing of necessity, to be used only as a valet de chambre, a boot-black, or in some other servile capacity, and hence vastly his inferior in every way.

It is very much to be deplored that such a state of feelings does exist, but that it does is evident to every man who ever visited the South.

THE COLBY ECHO | JAN. 18, 1889

Colleges are not industrial schools

So much is said and written now-a-days in adverse criticism of the modes and character of the education in our schools and colleges that it is worth the while to see what it is that calls it forth. We have seen editorials in newspapers deploring the unpractical nature of our college curricula. We have noticed one article in particular, which appeared not very long ago in one of our most intelligent magazines, headed "Our Colleges Behind The Times." Its character may be seen best if we quote an extract from it: "Our civilization is chiefly industrial and the railway, the factory and labor organizations are the largest element in our social life. Would anyone believe a priori that under these circumstances our colleges would still be haggling over the Greek and Latin question and that only one of them in the entire county should give instruction on railway transportation, the most important subject now before the public? This however, is only one instance of the disgusting narrowness of the professional intellect as stimulated by endowments. Everywhere we find a total want of connection between the colleges and the life of its people."



The writer of this complaint was in all probability not a college graduate, as he fails completely to get the correct idea of the object for which colleges were instituted. He seems to think that colleges ought to be industrial schools or centers of technology rather than what they are, centers of the intellectual culture. Here arises the question as to whether utility per se is the ultimate ob-



ject of a true education. There is a cry for the abolition of Greek and Latin, of Philosophy, and of everything else that does not strictly have money in it. If all that was to be derived from a college course was a practical acquaintance with some business of trade, would not an early apprenticeship be preferable to four years in college walls? The tendency of our times is not altogether practical, but more or less philosophical. The aim of the college is to make the most of a man, to refine and broaden the intellectual in him, to make him a being best developed for thought and reasoning. The technical knowledge of some useful art the college does not profess to give; but the graduate who wishes to learn some business is supplemented in his efforts by the peculiar training which the college education alone can give. A training which, though not popular considered essential, is invaluable to those who have it.

JAN. 23, 1889

What species of idiot?

Dear Sir:

What species of idiot is running the Personal column of the Echo? In the last issue I notice that I have died, Dec. 8. Perhaps I did, but as yet I have not been officially notified of the fact. Please correct.

Yours,
W.D. STEWART



The Echo regrets to publish such criticisms as the above, but due respect to the dead requires it. The Personal editor declares that his source of information was reliable; yet, we must give our correspondent all benefit of doubt. The Echo editors are developing such talent for gathering news, that slight errors of this kind are to be excused. One truth may be learned, however, from the incident. The alumni of Colby so seldom send the Echo editors any news of themselves that we are, perhaps, forced to give them up as dead. The injustice of the error in the last issue is that Mr. Stewart is made to atone for the sins of all the alumni. The lesson should now be heeded; every alumnus should hasten to send in some interesting item concerning himself or some other graduate, lest perchance, our Personal column contain another untimely obituary notice.

JUNE 27, 1892

Little Short of Murder

Trustee report: The instruction on the whole was thorough and the professors seemed devoted to their work. There is much more real teaching in the University than there was in the years when most of the trustees were here. And yet, the evidence of good honest work on the part of the students was abundant. The work here at the present time is not all memorizing and reciting textbooks, nor is it all lecturing and taking notes. There seems to be an effort to secure a judicious balance in the use of textbooks, oral instruction, and original investigation.

Professor Elder's treatment at our hands would be little short of murder, did it but contain the element of malice. It cannot be that the Trustees understand the case. Here is a man teaching analytical chemistry and shut up in the same room with all the gases generated during the experiments. This has been going on for years, until Prof. Elder is in such a state of health that he will soon be relieved, if not by us, then by the Angel of Death.



JUNE 30, 1896

A deficit of \$7,000 is cause for apprehension

Finance committee report: We are confronted with a condition and not a theory, and the condition appears serious enough to call for general consideration. While we try not to be pessimistic, we cannot conceal our alarm at the situation. A deficit of \$7000 in the last year is enough in itself to cause great apprehension, but when we reflect that it is likely to be duplicated the present year, it becomes a serious matter. We should consider moral as well as financial aspects of affairs. Have we any moral right to use the principal of funds entrusted to us on the condition that we should use only the income? Not only does it cause our resources to shrink, but our moral nature to shrink also.

JUNE 28, 1898

A mild introduction of the ludicrous on proper occasions

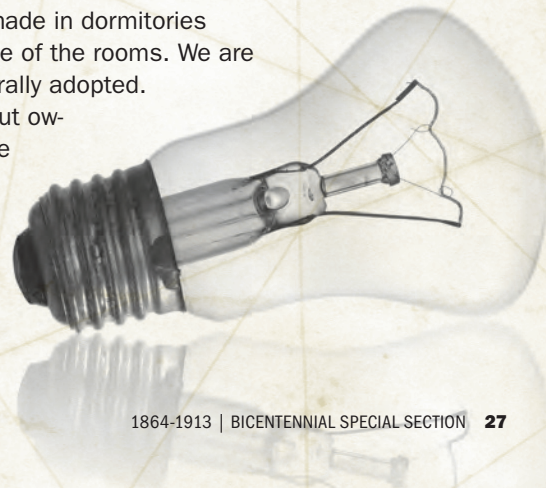
Trustee report: The feature of the work which struck your committee very forcibly was the genial, kindly sympathy between professors and students. The professors generally did not hesitate to enliven the recitations by a mild introduction of the ludicrous on proper occasions. The genial, sympathetic, and cheerful spirit manifested by professors and students seemed to your Committee a decided improvement on old times.



JAN. 19, 1895

Electric lights quite as cheap as the old method

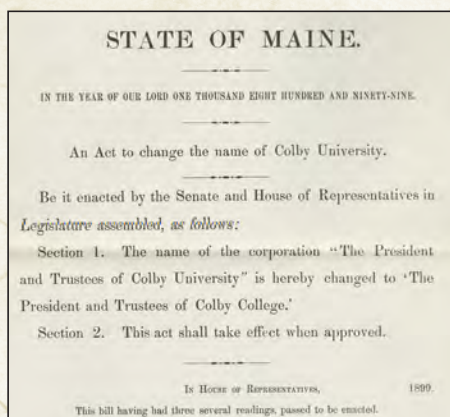
During the vacation several improvements have been made in dormitories and among them is the placing of electric lights in some of the rooms. We are pleased to note that this plan is quite likely to be generally adopted. Last year the matter received considerable attention, but owing to the expense which such a plan would necessitate the college deemed it impractical to carry out the scheme of lighting the halls by electricity. The greatest expense is the setting of the lights, but after that the lighting is quite as cheap as by the old method. The plan has many features to commend it and well deserves consideration.—*The Colby Echo*



JAN 27, 1899

From Colby University to Colby College

The chairman presented a copy of the special act of the Legislature of Maine approved Jan. 25, 1899, whereby the name of the corporation was changed from the "President and Trustees of Colby University" to the "President and Trustees of Colby College."



JUNE 26, 1900

Do not bank too much on the future

Your Committee on Finance are not pessimistically inclined but are compelled to say that they are filled with apprehension at our present financial situation.

During the past year the College has expended for current expense \$14,405.54 over and above its net income, and in addition to this has expended in repairs, improvements and support of Coburn Classical Institute all the gifts to the general fund of the college account some \$5,000, thus drawing from the College endowment some \$20,000. It needs no words from us to emphasize the situation. The figures speak for themselves. ...

It is not enough that we hope to replace them; that is the argument of every defaulter. We should not bank too much on the future.

JUNE 27, 1899

Time for an alumna trustee

The alumnae recognize as perhaps the Trustees cannot, how totally inadequate to the demands of the college women are the houses provided for their use, and they have reason to know that desirable girls are prevented from entering Colby on this very account. ... The Alumnae Association begs to urge that the Trustees will in the near future appropriate such a portion of whatever new funds may come to the College as shall be required for the erection of a new building for the women.

Also, in view of the facts, also, that it is twenty-five years since women were first graduated from Colby, that the Alumnae now number more than one hundred and thirty, and that no one can understand the peculiar needs and possibilities of the Women's Division as those who have gone

out of it, the Alumnae Association respectfully requests the privilege of electing one of its members to membership on the Board of Trustees of Colby College.



JUNE 24, 1901

Separate in chapel, recitations, commencement

We find that the opinion favorable to coeducation and co-ordination is very general, and yet the desire exists among many young men to go to a man's college and among many young women to go to a women's college.

We are of the opinion that Colby should continue to use its equipment for the higher education of men and women.

That the system of co-ordination should be continued, viz that there should be a man's division and a woman's division.

That as the conditions of the college will allow, the students of each division should become separated in chapel exercises, recitations, lectures, public and commencement exercises.

When women outnumber men

In 1891 there were 137 men, today 123. In 1891 there were 47 women, now 80, and the last entering class contained 37 of each sex. ...

When the time comes that the women outnumber the men, the men will feel that they are going to a women's college, and in my judgment such a condition will have a tendency to lessen still further the number of men. It is a fact not to be winked out of sight that many young man who would otherwise naturally come to Colby and who are just the kind we need as students and as alumni, are kept from Colby because of the large number of women here today.

JAN. 31, 1902

D.K.E. piano was not silent

The club rooms of the D.K.E. fraternity on College Avenue, last Friday evening, were the scene of a very pleasant assemblage. The Dekes of the active chapter tendered a smoker to the alumni members of the fraternity residing in the city.

The rooms were brilliantly lighted; a bright fire was crackling in the fireplace, while Deke designs and escutcheons were in evidence on all sides, from rugs on the floor and pillows in every nook of window-seat and sofas. In one corner stood a table holding a large punch bowl surrounded by drinking glasses, and on the mantel were cigars with appurtenances for smoking them, of which everyone was expected to partake, whether he had ever smoked before or not. And as early as half-past seven all of the active members were collected.

The alumni brothers began to arrive soon after this. The younger men sparked no pains to see that the guests of the evening were well waited upon, and the punch and cigars did not fail to meet their appointed office. There was nothing in the least formal or constrained, everyone was at his ease, and did his best to insure that both he himself and those about him should have a good time.

As the light, billowy clouds rose more and more thickly towards the ceiling, brothers young and old moved freely from room to room and gathered here and there in ever changing groups for conversation. The center of each group was usually some alumni



surrounded by his interested listeners.

The piano was not long silent, and soon several of the more musically inclined of the brothers gathered about it rendering at first some of the late popular songs, but these were later followed by some of the Fraternity songs in which all voices joined. When the air of Phi Marching Song was begun, the brothers of this active chapter joined in lock step Indian File and tramped slowly back and forth around chairs and tables and out through the hall. Some time after ten many of the older and some of the younger members felt obliged to leave. Those who remained, however, gathered about the hearth in the south parlor and, in the gleam of the dying member, stories, old and new, were bandied.—*The Colby Echo*

MAY 25, 1904



Sam Osborne's serious illness

It was voted that the Trustees learned with deep regret of the serious illness of their janitor, Samuel Osborne, and in sincere appreciation of his faithful service of thirty-nine years that the note and mortgage held by the college against him be cancelled. Further that all unpaid bills outstanding against Marian Osborne, daughter of Samuel Osborne, be cancelled.



JAN. 25, 1905

A separate college for Women's Division

Trustees voted that the Women's Division of Colby College be made into a separate college with:

- 1st** - A separate name
- 2nd** - A separate chapel service
- 3rd** - A separate catalogue
- 4th** - Separate public exhibitions
- 5th** - A separate commencement
- 6th** - That the Library be used in common
- 7th** - That the recitation, as largely as possible, be in Foss Hall or neighboring buildings
- 8th** - That the laboratories be used in common with Colby College
- 9th** - That the instruction of the first two years of the college course be entirely separated from that given to the men of Colby College, and that there be separation in the Junior and Senior year as far as possible
- 10th** - That there be one treasurer for both institutions, and that the administration and instruction of the new college be, as far as possible, the same as that given to Colby College

Miss Norton returns after attack of the grip

Miss Smith, '05, is ill with tonsillitis. College will close next Tuesday evening, March 22.

Prof. Roberts lectured at Wilton Tuesday evening.

Percy Andrew, '01, took dinner at the Commons Wednesday.

Coombs '06, who has been seriously ill the past week, is convalescing.

Prof. Parmenter was unable to attend his classes on Tuesday on account of illness.

Miss Ethel Townsend has been visiting her sister since Thursday of last week.

Miss Norton, '06, resumed attendance at recitation, after an attack of the grip.

Miss Taylor of Farmington Normal School visited Miss Emory '07, Monday and Tuesday.

Dr. Marquardt sailed Tuesday for Germany, where he was called on business.

The freshmen have elected Betts as captain, and Smart as manager of the class track team.

Miss Dora Shaw of Houlton, a student at Bates, paid a brief visit to Miss Smith '05, last Saturday.

Mrs. Mary Warren and daughter, Miss

MARCH 19, 1904

Grace Warren, of North Sebago, are visiting friends in town this week.

Miss Holway '06 has closed her term of school in Fairfield and returned to Waterville. She will resume her studies next term.

Miss Clement '04, Miss Caswell, '04, Miss Lamb '05, Miss Nead, '07, and Miss Morrisette '07, are among the victims of the grip this week.

Monday night the Kappa Alpha girls were very pleasantly entertained by Miss Caswell. The evening was in a way very typical of Kappa Alphas.

Dean Berry has so far recovered from her recent illness that she is able to go out a little each day, though she is still unable to attend to her regular duties.

The apparatus has been moved away from the front doors of the gymnasium so that they can be used. These doors have been closed for a number of years and those using the gymnasium have been obliged to use the back door.

COLBY JACK/MAY 23, 1906

U.M. Second Victim—Coombs Effective

Colby took Maine into camp at Orono last Wednesday afternoon with a score of 4-2. It was a pitchers' battle throughout, the Colby team showing up slightly better at the bat.—*The Colby Echo*





NEXT ISSUE | 1914-1963

Moving Day

In 1905 women at Colby were assigned a separate college. Four decades later they were among the first students moving to the new campus atop Mayflower Hill. In the spring issue of *Colby*, read about the College, 1914-1953, a time of momentous change.