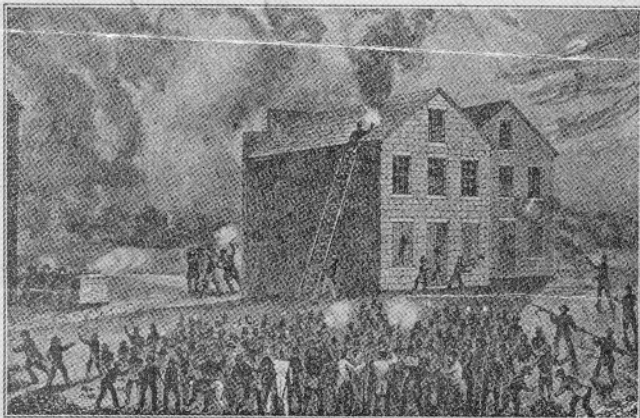


# DEFIES PRESS CURB; EDITOR IS SHOT



Scene of fatal shooting as recorded last night by our staff artist

ALTON, ILL., Nov. 7—America's free press was saved at 10:30 tonight when Elijah Parish Lovejoy, 34, local editor, received fatal gunshot wounds from an unknown assailant during a riot in the dock district.

Bystanders said that Lovejoy and six friends were attempting to hold off a gang of about 30 ruffians who had reputedly threatened to destroy his printing press, in order to silence his editorial crusade against St. Louis slave racketeers.

Lovejoy's presses had been wrecked or thrown into the Mississippi three times previously, without the culprits being identified, but eye-witnesses have attributed the violence to the deceased editor's continued refusal to soften the paper's editorial policy in the face of threats.

Lovejoy's position was stated by

him at a public mass meeting here last week where he asserted:

"As long as I am an American citizen and as long as American blood runs in these veins, I shall hold myself at liberty to speak, to write, and to publish whatever I please, being amenable to the laws of my country for the same."

Lovejoy was a native of Albion, Maine, and was a graduate of Colby College, Waterville, Maine, in the class of 1826. He is survived by his widow who is shortly expecting a child.

## FORGOTTEN?

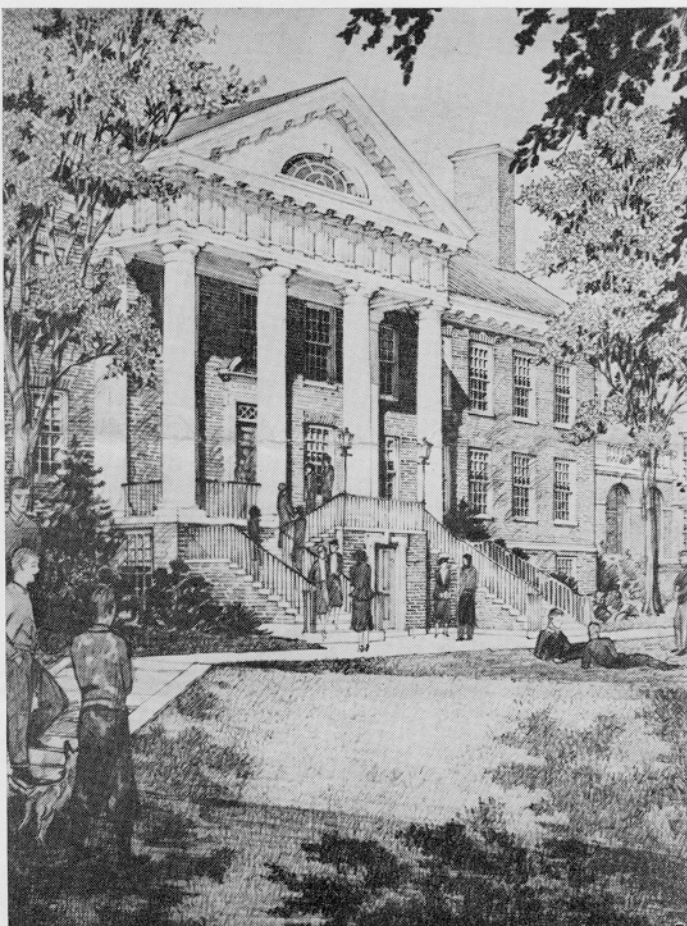
# FORGOTTEN?

As told in the imaginary news account on the front cover, Elijah Parish Lovejoy died more than a century ago in defense of his constitutional right to express his editorial convictions. At that time, the implications of this tragic event were not lost on the nation's press. The files of American newspapers for the weeks following November 7, 1837, reveal countless flaming editorials and accounts of indignation meetings, orations, and resolutions proclaiming that Lovejoy's death for the cause of a free press must not be in vain. As a result, America's newspapers remained untrammelled while Lovejoy was remembered.

But today? It is an unfortunate and perhaps dangerous fact that so few people are aware of his story. It is a long overdue and a highly appropriate gesture that the newspapers of the United States should take steps to erect a memorial which will keep the name of this courageous editor and the cause for which he died before the public eye in perpetuity.

Thinking people realize that the permanence of America's cherished liberties depends upon the vigor with which these basic principles are impressed upon the youth of the land, especially those who are apt to come into positions of leadership. *Our free press needs a permanent, visual, living monument.* How better achieve this than by keeping alive the story and name of a man who was willing to die for the freedom of the press?

*"Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom!"*



THE PROPOSED LOVEJOY MEMORIAL

## One Answer to the Question

The proposal to memorialize "America's Martyr to the Freedom of the Press" originated with the New England Daily Newspapers' Association. The goal is \$300,000 with which to erect a building for social sciences and for the undergraduate Lovejoy Chair of Journalism and allied subjects at Lovejoy's alma mater, Colby College at Waterville, Maine. The building thus is to be of practical worth and will also be regarded as a national shrine to the freedom of the press. A committee of newspaper publishers from all sections of the nation are sponsoring the project, and it has been endorsed by the Inland PA, the Press Associations of California, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, New England, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington, NEA, and other organizations.



## IT'S THE SAME OLD BATTLE

Among the hundreds of editorials endorsing the Lovejoy Memorial, that of the Olympia (Wash.) Olympian is especially timely in view of what has so recently happened in Argentina:

"The history of the establishment of a free press is marked by suffering and death. To those who won the struggle for a free press and to those who fought to preserve it we owe a debt of gratitude, for on this freedom are dependent many of our other cherished freedoms. *The effort to safeguard this priceless freedom must not be relaxed in this country or abroad.*"

The Peronistas like the Fascists, Nazis and Bolsheviks have set the pattern to be opposed. Dr. Alberto G. Paz, owner and publisher of *La Prensa*, at the Northwestern University Forum on October 1, 1951 related how and why that journalistic institution was closed and confiscated after a life of eighty-one years.

Dr. Paz lost his large newspaper. Elijah Parish Lovejoy lost both his press—four of them to be exact—and his life.

## ANOTHER STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

The confiscation of *La Prensa* today and the martyrdom of Lovejoy one hundred and fourteen years ago are tragic lessons for America, the continent of freedom. It is to the credit of Northwestern University Forum representing leading newspapers in the Americas that, after having met with Dr. Paz to consider with him the manifest dangers now confronting free people, it announced to the world convictions which cannot be repeated too often.

### Excerpts from the October 1, 1951, NORTHWESTERN PRESS FORUM DECLARATION

The members of the Northwestern University Forum, representing leading newspapers in the Americas, after having met with Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz to consider with him the manifest dangers now confronting free peoples do solemnly declare:

That it is our urgent conviction that the liberties of men everywhere are dependent upon the independence and integrity of their sources of information.

That the serious problems which disturb all peoples will be solved in honesty, justice and good morality only if the inhabitants of every nation are permitted to communicate with each other and with the people of other nations by freely speaking, writing and printing their thoughts.

That we recognize that since there can be no democracy without freedom of information and, since any threat to democracy in any place in the Western Hemisphere is of instant concern to the people of every one of the Republics, we consider the suppression of *La Prensa* and other newspapers in Argentina and elsewhere in the hemisphere as a threat to the freedoms of the peoples of the other 20 Republics.

That this Forum upholds the hand of the Inter American Press Association and calls on the newspapers of the United States to join with their colleagues throughout the Americas to support its battle to preserve and extend press freedom throughout the Americas.

As newspapermen we pledge ourselves anew to the more effective performance of the duty we owe the people. We seek, each in his own way, to be worthy of their confidence. And the best way to achieve continued confidence is by unremitting efforts to uncover, report, and publish the significant news of the day, interpreting its meaning with objectivity, and giving our editorial opinion vigorously.

That this Forum proclaims unbreakable unity on the proposition that free utterance, free listening, free printing and free reading are sacred rights of every man, bestowed by his creator, so that we may search for the truth and use the truth for himself and for his fellow men.

### LOVEJOY'S DECLARATION IN THE 1830's

Lovejoy's immortal words cannot be quoted too often. They have become the creed of those who believe in the free press:

"As long as I am an American citizen and as long as American blood runs in these veins, I shall hold myself at liberty to speak, to write, and to publish whatever I please, being amenable to the laws of my country for the same."

## THE ANSWER: HE IS NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN

It is good news that the newspaper profession is to grow in the right kind of power and satisfaction by linking itself to a memorial which will permanently record the philosophy and preserve the memory of the life and climactic deed of this great and courageous editor.

# Contributors as of November, 1951

## CALIFORNIA

Alameda Times-Star  
Alhambra Post-Advocate  
Culver City Star-News  
Delano Record  
Glendale News-Press  
Los Angeles Southwest Wave  
Monrovia News-Post  
N. Hollywood Valley Times  
Redondo Daily Breeze  
San Diego Tribune-Sun  
San Diego Union  
San Paula Chronicle  
San Pedro News-Pilot  
Sanger Herald  
Santa Monica Outlook

## CONNECTICUT

Ansonia Sentinel  
Bridgeport Herald  
Bridgeport Post-Telegram  
Bristol Press  
Danbury Times  
Greenwich Times  
Greenwich, Albert W. Johnston  
Hartford Times  
Manchester Herald  
Meriden Record  
Middletown Press  
Naugatuck Daily News  
New Britain Herald  
Newtown Bee  
Norwalk Sentinel  
Stamford Advocate  
Torrington Register  
Waterbury Republican-American  
Windham County Transcript  
Winsted Citizen

## DELAWARE

Wilmington News-Journal

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

U. S. News and World Report  
Washington, Frank B. Noyes  
Washington Star

## GEORGIA

Atlanta Constitution

## HAWAII

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

## IDAHO

Nampa, Bernard Mainwaring

## ILLINOIS

Alton, Mrs. Hannah W. Duncan  
Alton Telegraph  
Aurora Beacon-News  
Bloomington Pantagraph  
Charleston Courier  
Chicago  
Hobby Magazine  
Phillip C. Lovejoy  
Col. R. R. McCormick  
T. J. White  
Chicago Defender  
Dixon Telegraph  
Eldorado Daily Journal  
Elgin Courier-News  
Freeport Journal-Standard  
Joliet Herald News  
Moline Dispatch  
Ottawa Republican-Times  
Pekin Daily Times  
Peoria Journal-Transcript  
Peoria Star  
Rock Island Argus  
Springfield Journal-Register  
Springfield, Hon. Dwight H. Green  
Sterling Gazette  
Waukegan News-Sun

## IOWA

Centerville Daily Iowegian and Citizen  
Mason City Globe-Gazette  
Vinton Cedar Valley Times

## INDIANA

Elkhart Truth  
New Albany Tribune  
Wabash Plain Dealer-Times-Star

## KANSAS

Lawrence Journal-World

## MAINE

Augusta  
Kennebec Journal  
Mrs. Edith Raymond Hill and Percy V. Hill

## In memory of:

Mrs. Anna Lovejoy Raymond  
Mrs. Marie Louise Merrill  
William Lee Raymond  
Bar Harbor Times  
Bath Times  
Belfast Journal  
Bethel Times  
Biddeford-Saco Journal  
Brunswick Record  
Calais Advertiser  
Camden Herald  
Caribou Aroostook Republican  
Dover-Foxcroft Observer  
Ellsworth American  
Farmington, Dr. F. C. Lovejoy  
Ft. Fairfield Review  
Houlton Pioneer Times  
Lewiston Le Messenger  
Lisbon Enterprise  
Lubec Herald  
Lincoln County News  
Machias Valley News-Observer  
Madison Bulletin  
Mars Hill View  
Portland

Press-Herald  
Express  
Telegram

Walter M. Lovejoy  
Presque Isle Star-Herald  
Rockland Courier-Gazette  
Rumford Falls Times  
Sanford Tribune-Advocate  
Waldoboro Press  
Waterville Sentinel  
Waterville, E. Allan Lightner

## MARYLAND

Ellicott City Times

## MASSACHUSETTS

Attleboro Sun  
Belmont Citizen  
Beverly Times  
Boston  
Globe  
Herald-Traveler  
Capt. Winthrop Wetherbee  
Brockton Enterprise-Times  
Cambridge, Frederick H. Lovejoy  
Clinton Item  
Framingham News  
Greenfield Recorder-Gazette  
Haverhill  
R. G. W. Butters,

In memory of:  
Margaret Lovejoy Butters  
Sunday Record  
Holyoke Transcript-Telegram  
Lee, Mrs. Louise Lovejoy  
Saunders  
Leominster Enterprise  
Lowell, Frank A. Lawlor  
Lowell, Roy F. Lovejoy  
Lynn, Mrs. M. Lovejoy Kirkpatrick  
Melrose, Edward S. Lovejoy  
New Bedford Standard-Times  
North Adams Transcript  
Northampton Hampshire-Gazette  
Pittsfield Berkshire Eagle  
Quincy Patriot-Ledger  
Springfield Republican-Union  
Taunton Gazette  
Wakefield Item  
Wellesley Townsman  
Worcester Telegram-Gazette

## MICHIGAN

Adrian Daily Telegram  
Albion Recorder Press  
Detroit Chronicle  
Detroit, John C. Manning  
Escanaba Press  
Monroe Evening News  
Pontiac Press  
Royal Oak Tribune

## MINNESOTA

Albert Lea Tribune  
Austin Herald  
Moorhead Daily News  
Moorhead-Fargo News  
St. Cloud Daily Times  
Wilmar Daily Tribune

## MISSISSIPPI

Greenville Delta Democrat

## MISSOURI

Lamar Republican  
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

## MONTANA

Great Falls Tribune

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord Monitor-N. H. Patriot  
Franklin Journal-Transcript  
Keene Sentinel  
Laconia Citizen  
Nashua Telegraph  
Portsmouth Herald

## NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park Press  
Elizabeth Daily Journal  
Morristown Daily Record  
Newark Star-Ledger  
Newark Sunday Call  
New Brunswick Home News  
Plainfield Courier-News

## NEW YORK

Albany Knickerbocker News  
Beacon News  
Binghamton Press  
Corning Leader  
Danville Commercial-News  
Elmira Star-Gazette  
Hudson Star  
Ithaca Journal-News  
Malone Telegram  
Newburgh News  
New York

Editor & Publisher  
Hearst Newspapers  
Herald Tribune  
Long Island Press  
Long Island Star-Journal  
John M. Lovejoy  
Staten Island Advance  
Times  
Ogdensburg Journal  
Plattsburg Press Republican  
Rochester  
Democrat and Chronicle  
Mrs. Frank W. Lovejoy and family  
Times-Union  
Saratoga Springs, The Saratogian  
Searsdale, Frank Woods Lovejoy  
In memory of:

Alice E. Lovejoy  
Syracuse Herald-Journal  
Syracuse Post-Ledger  
Utica Observer-Dispatch  
Yonkers, James Wright Brown

## NORTH DAKOTA

Grand Forks Herald  
Granville Herald

## OHIO

Ashland Times-Gazette  
Canton, Brush Moore Newspapers, Inc.  
Cleveland, Guerdon S. Holden  
Cleveland Plain Dealer  
Columbus, Ellis Lovejoy  
Dover Reporter  
Elyria Chronicle-Telegram  
Findlay Republican Courier  
Newark, Frank W. Spencer  
Newark Advocate and American  
Tribune  
Niles Times

Oberlin Times  
Toledo, Grove Patterson  
Warren Tribune-Chronicle, in memory of Mrs. Zell Hart Deming  
Youngstown Vindicator

## OREGON

Portland Oregon Journal

## PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown Call-Chronicle  
Ardmore Main Line Times  
Chester Times  
Coatesville Record  
DuBois Courier-Express  
Germantown Courier  
Hamburg Item  
Lock Haven Express  
Philadelphia Inquirer  
Quarryville Sun  
Renova Record  
Scranton Times  
Scranton Tribune  
Sykesville Post-Dispatch  
Uniontown Herald-Standard  
Upper Darby News

## RHODE ISLAND

Pawtucket, Stanley T. Black  
Providence Journal-Bulletin  
Westerly Sun  
Woonsocket Call

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston, W. W. Ball

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Huron Huronite and Plainsman

## TENNESSEE

Chattanooga News-Free Press  
Nashville Banner

## TEXAS

Dallas News  
Dallas Times-Herald  
Texarkana Gazette and News

## VERMONT

Barre Times  
Bennington Banner  
Brattleboro Reformer  
Burlington Free Press  
Rutland Herald  
St. Johnsbury Caledonian-Record

## WASHINGTON

Spokane Chronicle-Spokesman-Review  
Walla Walla Union-Bulletin

## WISCONSIN

Janesville Gazette  
Janesville, Mrs. Julia Stow Lovejoy

## WYOMING

Casper Tribune-Herald

	Newspapers	Amount
GOAL	1000	\$300,000.00
Subscribed as of November 1, 1951	237	\$ 96,089.48

Many of the gifts listed above are on the basis of one to two cents per copy of circulation. By reason of increased building costs the latter basis is being emphasized.

Checks may be made out and mailed to:

LOVEJOY MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

WILLIAM J. PAPE, CHAIRMAN

WATERBURY 89, CONN.

(Waterbury Republican-American)

Legally deductible as gift to Colby College

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James G. Stahlman  
*Nashville Banner*

\* Deceased



# THE REPUBLICAN.

ST. LOUIS, MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1837.

## THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT ALTON, ILL.

Our former statement concerning the proceedings of this meeting, were, in some few particulars, inaccurate.

The meeting was called to order on Thursday, the Rev. G. Blackburn in the chair. The call of the meeting was then read, and Mr. W. Graves and G. Kimball appointed Secretaries for the time. A resolution was then adopted declaring that all the officers should be elected by viva voce vote. Considerable discussion ensued, as to who should be considered members of the convention. On the part of the Abolitionists it was contended, that none but such as had signed the call for the convention, or were members of the Abolition society, or who were willing to subscribe to the doctrines of the society. On the other side, it was insisted, that the call was general, that it invited all true friends to the cause of free discussion or friends of the slave, whether in favor or opposed to immediate abolition, to take part. That many of the delegates present, though opposed to the abolition of slavery, were the advocates of free discussion: and therefore, they were willing that far only, to subscribe to the call. During this discussion, a communication was received from the Trustees of the Church, informing the convention that when they gave their permission for the convention to be held in their house, that they expected it to be open to all; but that if this was not the true design, they could not have the use of the house. This communication was read and approved by the convention, after which, the meeting was organized by admitting all the delegates who would subscribe to any portion of the call.

They then went into the election of officers, when Dr. Blackburn received 73 votes and Dr. T. M. Hope 53, for President.

Messrs. T. M. Graves and W. M. Carr, were elected Secretaries.

The parliamentary rules in Jefferson's manual, were adopted for the regulation of the proceedings.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Dr. Edward Beecher, W. F. Lindet and E. Turner, were appointed to prepare business for the action of the convention.

The convention then adjourned until Friday.

On Friday morning the convention again assembled. The majority of the committee appointed the preceding evening, viz: Messrs. Beecher and Turner submitted a report, which was read, after which, Mr. Linder from the same committee, submitted a counter report. The report of the majority was a series of resolutions in substance setting forth the evils of slavery and advocating in the main the doctrine of the "immediate abolitionists."

12/1/1845

A TRACT FOR THE TIMES.

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# Prohibition Ground to Powder!!!



BY JOSEPH C. LOVEJOY,

*With Forty Witnesses.*

PUBLISHED BY  
A. WILLIAMS & CO.

100 WASHINGTON STREET.

## A TRACT FOR THE TIMES.

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SEVENTEEN years ago last March, when Prohibition was under discussion in the Senate of Massachusetts, I preached a sermon from the text, "Moreover the law entered that the offence might abound." In that sermon I said, "I know very well the excitement that now prevails, and will increase on this subject, and in the midst of that flame I must stand, and perhaps be consumed by it and perhaps not."

I have stood in that fire for seventeen years, and all there is left of me, you see on the front of this Tract. It is a long time to endure privation and abuse. It is true as was said of my namesake of old, "The archers have sorely grieved him and shot at him and hated him, but his bow abode in strength, and the arms of his hands were made strong by the hand of the mighty God of Jacob."—Gen. 49: 23.

I have never flinched nor doubted; not one pang of remorse or regret. I told the truth in vindication of God's word and Christ's example; and in defence of the personal rights of every human being. The assailants are at war with God and man. Once overthrown in 1867, they have rallied, by secret methods, to re-enact their folly, and to be buried beneath it in one short year.

A great part of this Tract was prepared and published in the *Cambridge Press* during the past winter, that will explain the headings and the divisions. The



reader has here the condensed testimony drawn from more than one hundred witnesses, and scattered over a volume of more than 800 pages of the report of 1867 on the License law.

To every reasoning person, I think the evidence here will be convincing that a prohibitory law cannot stand against the convictions of so many persons, who represent the piety, the wisdom, and the knowledge of a large majority of the people of the State. Those that are not ruled by their reason, will flounder on in the morass of prohibition—a morass of hypocrisy, folly and ambition, till they at last sink forever out of sight.

I propose to fight it out on this line. I intend this Tract shall be put into the hand of every voter in the Commonwealth.

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### PROHIBITORY LAWS CONDEMNED BY CONSCIENCE.

Archimedes said he could move the world, if he could find a place on which to fix his fulcrum; he never found that spot, and of course the earth was never moved by his lever.

The prohibitionists would do wonders, but there is always a fatal *if* between them and their promised results. They have in their law, pains and penalties; fines, imprisonment and confiscations; instruments for their purpose, justices and State constables; but the world does not move; where rum abounded it still more abounds, and what was bad enough before, is still worse under this magic law. What is the difficulty? where is the flaw or the fault? We tell

them where—the moral sense of the community, of the whole world, is against them. In all ordinary crimes, the law and the penalty have not only the sentence that falls from the lips of the judge, but they have also the condemnation from the voice in the culprit's own bosom, and they have an approving sentence from all who witness or hear of the sentence.

Not so with this law of prohibition. It is based on the supposition, that to drink a glass of liquor is a sin,—is a wrong done to society. This supposition is a falsehood; a thing that the human conscience or consciousness does not teach. The inflamed declamation of a thousand flaming tongues, for twenty years, has made no impression in that direction. The stubborn conscience holds out its sharp sword to cut the lie asunder, every time it crosses its path.

Of the two hundred witnesses who appeared before the Committee of the Legislature in 1867, not ten of them could be urged up and goaded on to say they thought it a sin to drink a glass of ale, wine or whiskey. The trick, the special plea to throw guilt back upon another party, for assisting to do what it is no sin to do, has not helped the case at all. It is rather a confession of weakness, an acknowledgment that the bull by the horns is too many for them, and so they have seized him by the tail. But a bull is a hard animal to drive anyhow, and the tail makes a very uncertain rudder. So the framers, advocates and executors of this law are everywhere, and at all times, *hors du combat*,—everywhere put to the worst. They have nowhere the strong arm of conscience to strike for them its ceaseless and terrible blows. More than half the men who pronounce it sin to sell, go and help these sinners to commit the crime which

they condemn with their tongues, but which they do not condemn in their consciences.

The universal complaint is, that juries will not find verdicts as in other cases, that witnesses will not testify readily and truthfully, and that officers will not prosecute with fidelity, and that whole communities look on, rather disposed to shelter than to punish. Why? Because they all know in their own souls that there is no crime; that the whole fabric of prohibition is got up to carry out an extreme and impossible theory. But the mischief does not stop here. The theorists do not accomplish their purpose, but they do accomplish what they do not intend. They set up a false system of laws and of morals. If a man has any right in the world, any personal liberty which government cannot challenge, any capacity for self-control, it is the right to determine what he shall eat and what he shall drink. Now this law is based on the supposition that man has no such right, and no such capacity.

Worst of all, is the false standard of morals. Subtile poisons taken into the body, soon waste its strength and destroy its beauty. So with the body of society. The devil that was selected because he could do more mischief than any other, was one who said he would be a lying spirit in the mouth of all the prophets. This law has sent forth a lying spirit into the mouth of many of the prophets; they prophesy falsely, and teach for the doctrines and truths of God the commandments of men, and those false commandments. It is implied by this law that a man who drinks with his food a glass of wine is a sinner, and a man who does not do it is a better man than he; and the person that is thus exalted by a mere negative,



begins to swell with his own righteousness, and the chances are many to one that he will be changed into the most arrant hypocrite. Every careful observer of society will see these things cropping out around us on every side, and ere long we shall have a harvest of gall and wormwood.

---

### PROHIBITION CONDEMNED BY THE SCRIPTURES.

The Scriptures come to us with the weight of divine authority. Fairly interpreted, their teaching is conclusive. The foundation axiom of the Prohibitionists is, that all liquors, of which alcohol is any part, are injurious as beverages. Wine has alcohol, wine is approved and blessed in the Scriptures, sanctioned and sanctified by the words and example of Christ, and therefore its prohibition is wrong, and condemned by the Scriptures. In nearly every book of the Old Testament wine is pronounced a blessing; the excessive use condemned then, as it is now. The warnings against the improper use no more prove the thing itself wrong, than the condemnation of foolish talking proves the gift of speech a curse instead of a blessing.

The Saviour of mankind appears on a festive occasion, and makes and presents to the guests a hundred and twenty gallons of the best wine, — wine fermented and ripe with age. On another occasion he admits that it was his habit to use it as a part of his diet. "John came neither eating bread nor drinking wine, and you say he hath a devil." The Son of Man came

eating and drinking; eating what? what John did not eat,—the ordinary food of the country,—bread. Drinking what? the ordinary drink of the country,—wine. The only attempt to get rid of the plain teaching of the Scriptures, and the example of Christ, is by a quibble,—that is, by saying this wine had no alcohol in it. Now the stream of commentators for eighteen hundred years never suggested such an idea. This new interpretation was begotten for the occasion.

The interpretation is begotten to meet a theory,—not because there is the least particle of truth in it. A miracle changed the water into wine, another miracle is needed to prove that wine is not wine. This the Prohibitionists have attempted; with what success we shall see. Dr. Barnes, of Philadelphia, commenting on this miracle, says, “This had all the qualities of real wine.” Rev. Eli Smith, for twenty years a missionary in Palestine, says, “Unintoxicating wines I have not been able to hear of. All wines, they say, will intoxicate more or less. So in regard to fermentation; when inquiring if there exists any such thing as unfermented wine, I have uniformly been met with a stare of surprise. The name for wine in Arabic and Hebrew is derived from the word which means to ferment.”—*Bib. Sacra*, 1846. Dr. Van Dyck, in the same *Quarterly* (Jan. 1869), who has been a missionary in Syria for more than a quarter of a century, says: “From the above you can easily infer my judgment as to the proper wine for the sacrament. The same as the blessed Saviour used when he instituted the ordinance,—the juice of the grape,—so fermented as to be capable of producing intoxication when taken in sufficient quantity. Bible lands now know nothing of any other wine, and the most diligent inquiries of

those longest on the ground, and most familiar with the people, satisfy them that no other has ever been known there."

The *New York Independent*, the organ of more Orthodox readers than any other paper in the country, in its issue of February 25th, 1869, says: "We cannot agree that there is no evidence what kind of wine our Saviour made in his first miracle. We believe that all the wine of Palestine was alcoholic, and we know that new wine was. In the climate of Palestine, fermentation would begin in half an hour after the juice was expressed, and the time of greatest drunkenness was the time of new wine." No, gentlemen, you are profane and impious, and you are urging yourselves upon the shield and buckler of Omnipotence, — upon the united opinions and practice of the whole human race.

You cannot succeed. The stars in their course fought against Sisera and his hosts; the sun in his course, the earth in its revolutions, all nature with its fixed, inevitable laws, fight against you, and proclaim your attempt neither possible nor desirable. Call off your myrmidons, let them no longer hunt for the precious life of every man who differs with you; throw down the weapons with which you war, which, because they are carnal, are therefore weak; take the sword of truth, the helmet of sincerity, and, knowing the terrors of Rum, persuade men, and you will be blessed and a blessing. Now you only fill the State with wrath, cheating, stealing, slander, and hypocrisy; the last, the most deadly of all the sins, for, like the leprosy, it strikes through flesh and blood, and eats up body and soul.



"A remarkable instance of striving to commit the Bible to the figment of an unfermented wine, is found in the Articles under the words 'Wine' and 'Fruit,' in Kitto's 'Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature,' written by Dr. F. R. Lees. But nothing could be better fitted to prejudice an Oriental scholar against the temperance reformation than to put those articles into his hands." \* \* \* \*

"The end does not sanctify the means. No good cause is promoted by unsound arguments. Our warnings are best heeded when men see that we state the truth precisely as it is. It is much better for the cause to follow reverently the teachings of God's word, than to wrest one Scripture text in favor of what some might deem the most telling arguments. The temperance reformation cannot afford to meet the terrible reaction that must inevitably follow such a course. Even on the low ground of expediency it is not wise to place the cause in antagonism with a book which is moulding the character of the world, and every day exercises a mightier and more extensive sway; a book, too, that never requires the use of wine except at the communion table, or as a medicine prescribed by another than the party who is to use it." — *Rev. Dr. T. Laurie.*

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### PROHIBITION CONDEMNED BY THE WISE AND GOOD OF THE PRESENT DAY.

The great and good Governor Andrew built his last monument of intellectual greatness and honesty, in that book of evidence drawn out in 1867, before the

Committee of the Legislature. One hundred and seventeen witnesses, second as a body to no equal number of citizens in the State, testify with one accord that they believe a prohibitory law an impossibility, and most of them declare it not only impossible, but unjust. The medical faculty were strongly represented, and testified against the law in all its forms. Some of the ablest and best clergymen of all denominations, judges learned and profound, magistrates and merchants, all pronounce it impossible, and most of them declare it wrong in principle. That book settles the fate of prohibitory laws; it is the voice of the State, the voice of mankind, and all future experiments will but confirm the opinions there recorded. We propose to give some brief extracts, to edify our friends and confound our opponents.

Ex-Governor Washburn says of the law of 1852: "We lost, by means of that law, the entire moral power of the community. Under the old arrangement there were twenty men ready on all public occasions to advocate the cause of temperance, where there is one now." Ex-Governor Clifford says: "The only decided opinion that I have, is that the existing legislation is not promotive of the morality of the community. I believe it is an invasion into the region of morals, where legislation cannot accomplish its purpose. With the people generally, I believe the change has been for the worse. I am very well persuaded that it is only a step in the wrong direction; I believe that it tends to increase the evils of intemperance; I think it will have a tendency to destroy very much of the manliness there is among us by the attempts to execute it. My own deliberate opinion is, that it has

proved an expensive failure. The law was conceived in insincerity."

Hon. Joel Parker testified: "My opinion has been that the prohibitory law could not be executed for any great length of time; that the attempt to execute a prohibitory law, was opposite to that principle which craves excitement in some shape or form; that human nature could not be recast in such a way as that principle would be extinguished, and that it would overcome any law that could be passed, after a time; the tendency of the sale, under such circumstances, was to corrupt the morals of the community. Another objection against the prohibitory law, was the tendency to corrupt the community, by making it a political question. My opinion was, that the public good was not, on the whole, promoted by this law; so far as it is executed it is attended with certain evils which spoils its effect."

Hon. George S. Hillard says: "It seems to me the attempt to prohibit liquors is an entire failure, and that it produces some very distinct evils. I think it is a very great evil having a law on our statute-book that cannot be enforced."

Ex-Judge H. W. Bishop testifies: "I think it will be very difficult to enforce it. It affects all the other laws, and destroys the respect for the other laws, and they are yielded to reluctantly. While I was in the courts a very shrewd man came to me one day, and asked me what was the penalty for stealing a glass of liquor. I informed him that it was twenty dollars fine and costs. He then asked me what was the penalty for selling a glass of liquor. I told him that penalty was a hundred dollars fine and costs. He then asked if it was worse to *sell* a glass of liquor than to *steal* it."

Judge Sanger says, in his opinion the law is "an infringement of the rights of the citizens."

Hon. E. Haskett Derby testifies as follows: "I believe that the light wines of Europe are, to a great extent, substitutes for food. The quantity of wine used in France averages nearly a bottle per day for every inhabitant. During both of my visits to Europe I do not remember to have seen a single case of intoxication. If you punish one man for selling, you do not get rid of the appetite. I would correct the taste. If no one can legally sell, then the man who buys is in complicity with the man who sells, in a violation of law."

Hon. H. W. Paine testifies: "I remained in the State (Maine) four or five years after the passage of the first Maine Law. I was not able to perceive that there was any decrease of the use of spirits. It is because this law is practically inefficient that it is tolerated. It seems to me the present law is absolutely pernicious. There have been spasmodic efforts to enforce that law (in Maine), from time to time, but they have been spasms followed by no permanent results."

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### PROHIBITORY LAWS CONDEMNED BY MEN OF SCIENCE.

To the question, "How extensive, and how constant is the use of wine as a beverage in Switzerland?" Prof. Louis Agassiz answers:—

"It is the usual beverage. It is a part of the alimentation of the country. Wine is given as one of the charities extended to the poor of the country. I

do not know of a more cheerful population, nor of a more temperate people than the citizens generally of Switzerland. Intemperance is unknown in the wine-growing countries. I believe when you can have cheap, pure wine, you will no longer need prohibitory or license laws. I was amazed to see the manner in which the prohibitory legislation here interferes with the diet and mode of living of the people. I have met with a great many people, who, in the matter of drinking, do not practice in private what they profess in public."

Prof. Henry J. Bigelow has travelled in England, France, Italy, Egypt, Germany and Switzerland. To the question as to the effect of wine upon the people in wine-growing countries, he answers:—

"I should judge that it was not injurious in any way. You will find a vast amount of wine-drinking, and the stimulus, on the whole, to the advantage of the individual."

Prof. Charles T. Jackson says:—

"The moderate use of alcoholic drinks, so far from doing any harm to the human body, serves to sustain its powers of endurance, and saves the destruction of so much of our tissues, and is therefore conservative to the system. Wines act as food."

To the question, "Does any form of alcoholic drink act as food?" Prof. Horsford replies:—

"I think it is food. It ministers to the strength of the organism. In so far as it renders more perfect the digestion of the food, it acts itself as food. During my life in Germany I saw my associates drink their light wines continuously, and I saw but one drunken man while I was there." If the question were asked you whether God made or produced alcohol, what should you say? "I should say He did."



Dr. E. H. Clarke, Professor of Materia Medica, Harvard College, studied at Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. This was one of the most thorough and intelligent witnesses upon the stand. The Doctor says:—

“I lived, at one time, for about three years in almost exclusively wine-growing countries, and I looked upon the light wine there produced as being an addition to the comfort and sustenance of the people. We find all through the world tea, tobacco, fermented liquors or alcoholic beverages, distributed wherever the human race are to be found, and they seem to afford the opportunity of checking too rapid destruction of the tissues, and so keep the balance right, and the individual in health. (Alcohol.) It aids in the consumptive work of the system, and consequently enables more food to pass into the system. I look upon the usage of drinking as one that must be governed by the intelligence, by the character, by the force of will of the individual, and that it can be governed in no other way.”

Dr. James C. White, Professor of Chemistry, Harvard College, testifies:—

“Alcohol acts precisely the same way, and its results are entirely the same, as the results of beef tea. It acts directly and finally in the same way as beef tea.”

Dr. Joseph Parrish, President of an institution near Philadelphia, for the cure of persons given to the excessive use of narcotics and stimulants, says in reference to such testimony as we have given above:—

“How the promulgation of such views as these may influence the public mind in relation to the temperance teachings of the day, may be a question of doubt. Our own belief is, that the intelligent people of this country will be satisfied with nothing short of the truth, and that no reformatory efforts can avail for the good of men, that do not draw their inspiration from truth.

"It is, therefore, respectfully submitted to the enthusiastic laborers in the field of moral reform, who are proclaiming that it is the duty of every man to be a total abstainer from the use of alcoholic beverages, to take into the arena of their logic the facts of history and science, and weave them into the system of their philosophy.

"We believe the temperance cause will be stronger, and the total abstinence principle commend itself more readily to mankind, if it is presented with all the facts concerning alcohol admitted, and an appeal made to the intelligent consideration of men on the basis of these facts. If it is food, and can be used under certain conditions and circumstances, let us be as free to assert it, and leave the whole case to the intelligent judgment of the people."

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### PROHIBITORY LAWS CONDEMNED BY THE WISE AND GOOD.

Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., testifies : —

"I think this law standing upon our statute-book to-day, is really a falsehood. My conviction is that this law tends to popular demoralization; such has been my conviction ever since the law went into operation, and I feel it more and more. I was told by missionaries, that the Mahomedans, under a prohibitory law, were dying out of drunkenness. So far as my observation in the town of New Haven extends, there is more intemperance now than there ever was before."

Bishop Eastburn says : —

"I am against a prohibitory law, on principle."

Rev. George E. Ellis, D.D., testifies : —

"I have been inclined to the opinion that all efforts to coerce men in their private habits only tend to make

them worse. There are so many legitimate and innocent uses of every grade and kind of intoxicating liquors, that individuals will assert their right to purchase them without much difficulty or annoyance. I do not know what you would call defiance of it; I am willing to own that within a week I went and bought some wine for an invalid; I did not go to the State or town agent; I went where I chose. If that was a defiance of the law, I felt perfectly innocent in doing it."

Rev. Mr. Healy says:—

"The moral effect of the present (prohibitory) law upon this class of people is very bad. I have seen the people of other countries, where there is a constant use of wines, where I have seen no cases of intoxication."

Rev. Dr. Todd says:—

"The law has taken the work out of our hands. That has been the trouble with the pulpit for the last ten or fifteen years; and I have never been in favor of the law, for that reason. We have had this law in operation for fifteen years, but are not as well off now as when this law was put in operation, in my own community."

Rev. George Putnam, D.D., says:—

"I have not any satisfactory evidence that the attempts to suppress the use of liquor is a success, or is likely to be a success. I am not aware that intemperance has been diminished of late. I think there is now more of what is called 'moderate drinking' than there was twenty or thirty years ago. All these things lead me to the conclusion that even an approximate suppression of the use of intoxicating liquors, however desirable it may be, can never be attained. I believe that the present law produces demoralization,—a disrespect for law that cannot be enforced. It demoralizes jurors and witnesses. It demoralizes the sellers of liquors, inducing them to resort to all manner of frauds, and evasions, and tricks; to do that unlawfully

which they cannot do lawfully. It is injurious to the consciences of the people to be always violating a law."

Rev. Rufus Ellis says:—

"The prohibitory law seems to me to be ill-founded in principle, and inefficient in its workings. It is a law that I do not think can be carried out, for the reason that the conscience and the judgment of the community do not go along with it. I think that the fact that the moral sentiment of a large portion of the community does not approve the law, tends to demoralize the community."

Rev. Nehemiah Adams testifies:—

"My conviction has been, and is now, that it is a failure, and for the reason it is against the light of nature."

Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., says:—

"I was at one time very strongly in favor of prohibitory legislation; but I believe it has done little or no permanent good, and has produced a great deal of evil. It has led to a vast amount of fraud and perjury. I believe that all the prohibitory laws that have been enacted have done a great deal of mischief."

Rev. J. A. Bolles, D.D., testifies:—

"I have not any doubt that intemperance has very much increased; nor have I any doubt that the public mind is demoralized upon the whole subject. I think it has, for instance, demoralized the public mind, by giving a false standard of morality; and I doubt if there can be any greater injury to good morals than the setting up of false standards of morality."

Rev. George B. Ide says:—

"I can only say that in Springfield the prohibitory law does not stop intemperance, does not suppress the sale of liquor; intemperance and the sale of liquor are increasing. I am sure that intemperance has increased within the last four or five years very rapidly."

PROHIBITION CONDEMNED BY  
MAGISTRATES.

J. C. Blaisdell, Ex-Mayor of Fall River, says : —

“The effort to enforce it is in its very nature a very demoralizing one, — demoralizing upon all who have the enforcement of the law, or the effort to enforce it, intrusted to their keeping. Young men get together in clubs of five or six in a house, and furnish themselves with liquor, and drink themselves drunk, or till their supplies are exhausted.”

Hon. Louis Lapham, Justice of Police Court, Fall River, says : —

“There have been a number of complaints for illegal selling; yesterday there were six cases in my own court. Nevertheless intemperance does not seem to decrease. The attempt is to make liquor an outlaw; I think it is impracticable in its results.”

P. L. Page, Police Justice at Pittsfield, says : —

“I have been an advocate of the prohibitory law from the start, and have endeavored as a police justice to carry it into effect. I must say, however, that my experience has compelled me to alter my opinion upon this law essentially. The moral feelings in the towns in our place in the police courts is in favor of screening the liquor dealers from the action of the law. I intended to say that intemperance had increased faster than the population.”

Charles Philbrick, City Marshal of Lawrence, testifies : —

“It (intemperance) has been constantly increasing for the last three years. In 1864 we had before the police court for drunkenness, three hundred and ninety-seven cases; in 1865, there were five hundred and seventeen cases; in 1866, we had six hundred and eighty-one.”



This witness testifies that the number of grogeries increased in Lawrence from one hundred and thirty-eight in 1865, to one hundred and sixty-eight in 1867. From forty to sixty have been prosecuted there at each term of the court since June, 1865.

William S. Meservey, Ex-Mayor of Salem, testifies:—

“The law in its effect holds out a bounty to those who violate it in the enhanced profits of the traffic, and induces perjury in the victim when forced to appear as witness for the prosecution; and while it does not lessen the number of those who sell, it increases the number of those who purchase. I think that the difficulty of a prohibitory law has been this: that it has undertaken to declare and punish as a crime, that which the moral sense of the community at large does not consider as a crime. I consider, also, that we have commenced at the wrong end entirely. If it is a crime to sell liquor, it is certainly a crime to buy it; I think the penalty should be inflicted on the persons who buy the liquor, if it is to be inflicted on those who sell.”

Hon. Charles G. Davis, United States Assessor, testifies:—

“I have no question in my own mind that the law does much more hurt than good. I think it is gradually poisoning those people who drink at all by a poorer kind of liquor than would otherwise be had. As we destroy the respectable dealers, many more of a poorer class, selling a much poorer liquor, spring up.”

Hon. James H. Duncan, of Haverhill, testifies:—

“My observation and conviction are that temperance has not been promoted by the prohibitory law; that the temperance of our people is not so good as it was before the passage of the law. I do not believe there ever was a time when a majority of those who composed a Legislature and passed a law were, in their individual opinion and consciences, in favor of

the law. It is impossible to make that a crime which is not made a crime by the divine law. I think that the prohibitory law demoralizes the community. Who believes that the thirty-three thousand dollars' worth sold at the agency in Haverhill were bought for medicinal and mechanical purposes, in the proper meaning of the terms? Then what a vast amount of lying has been occasioned through this agency! I think it impossible to carry out this law."

George Washington Warren, Justice of the Police Court, Charlestown, testifies:—

"The law is contrary to the actual public sentiment of the Commonwealth, in opposition to the practices of the people. I think the habits of society are no more tending to total abstinence than they were twenty-five years ago. I should think that a majority of the people use it in some form."

Isaac S. Burrell, Ex-City Marshal of Roxbury, says:—

"So far as my experience for the past two years extends, it has not diminished drunkenness; on the contrary, it seems to me that a great many more females are getting into the habit of drinking than heretofore."

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## THE PROHIBITORY LAW CONDEMNED BY A WHOLE CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

Rev. F. H. Hedge, D.D., testifies:—

"I think that the prohibitory measures have tended to create a great deal of moral evil, a great deal of concealment and hypocrisy. It has had a tendency to throw contempt upon law."

Prof. Bowen, of Cambridge, says:—

"It is not for the Legislature to tell me or any other man what is absolutely right or wrong. That is a matter between me, my conscience, and my God."

Rev. John Power testifies : —

"I was in France three years, in the midst of a wine country, and I never saw a man drunk. As a citizen, I have a right to sell or drink, limited by the bounds of moderation. You have no right to make that law. A bare majority makes a law. That does not make it a right law."

Rev. Patrick Strain says of the liquor law : —

"I think it has done no good. I think the people generally do not respect it, nor has there been any liquor law respected by the people generally. I think that the prohibitory law makes people hypocrites and deceitful."

Rev. Edward T. Taylor (Father Taylor), the seamen's preacher, to the question, "Are you in favor of a prohibitory law?" answers : —

"By no means. I have no right to punish the righteous with the wicked. This prohibitory law shuts us in. I should not want to deny my God. I should not want to raise my hand against the hand of my God. I should not want to think the world was so reduced, and I do not believe the world is so lost."

Otis Norcross, Ex-Mayor of Boston, testifies : —

"My own experience is, that a large majority are opposed to the present law. They think it is a failure. To be sure, a few State Constables have made arrests, and broken up a few places, but it amounts to nothing. They have not taken hold of any persons of consequence."

Hon. George C. Richardson, Ex-Mayor of Cambridge, says : —

"My observation comes to this point,—that prohibition is absolutely impossible, taking men and things as they are."

F. W. Lincoln, Ex-Mayor of Boston, says : —

"My conviction is, that the present prohibitory law cannot be enforced."

Rev. S. K. Lothrop, D.D., says:—

"I did not know that anybody now undertook to maintain that it was possible absolutely to execute the present law. I do not think you can expect a great deal from a law which makes that a crime and a wrong which in itself considered is not a crime and a wrong. I think I should rather punish the man who went and took the drams, than the man who sold them. The present law in this State seems to me to be a very imperfect one. It does not seem to be doing any great good, but much harm."

Hon. John C. Park, for three years prosecuting officer in Boston, testifies:—

"The result of this law has been a demoralization of the public mind very much, in relation to obedience to the law of the land. Once get the public to the idea that such a law ought to be violated, and the public mind is demoralized by it. It has been so in this community. The jury says, 'I am not satisfied it is a nuisance. I will not say a thing is black when it is white, because the Legislature says it is black. I see it is white, and do not believe it is black. The Legislature cannot legislate that I upon oath shall say that a thing is different from what it is.' I think that the Legislature went too far when they declared it was a common nuisance."

Rev. C. F. Barnard, Minister at Large in Boston, says:—

"I have never known so much drunkenness, and I never have known so much bad liquor to be used. I never should have anything to do with a prohibitory law, nor with anything of the kind. I have no faith in that way of facing things. It is not the Gospel way. Our Saviour came eating and drinking, and the first miracle he wrought was to give the people good wine. He wanted good wine to be used, and to be considered as the good gift of the gracious Father."

E. B. Patch, of Lowell, testifies :—

“I think that the sale of liquor was never more free than it is at the present time. I believe that all dealers sell it in the most open manner, as much as they please, and to whom they please. I do not mean to say that the habit is universal, but I do mean that it is used among the better class of our citizens, who did not use it years ago. So far as the city of Lowell is concerned, it is a failure.”

Rev. J. G. Cochran, for eighteen years a missionary in Persia, called as a witness by Messrs. Miner and Spooner, says :—

“Wine is made there ; a pure wine, which is never sweetened. It is never drank till it is fermented. It is only intoxicating wines that are drank. I have never known the use of that which was unfermented.”

Hear a warning voice from the grave of the loved and lamented Andrew :—

“I forewarn you of the day surely coming, unless you recede, when the monopoly you are striving to create, greedy for more gain and more power, anxious to increase and not to diminish its sales, will ‘run the machine’ in the interest of unlimited consumption by our own people, as well as by the heathen. When that day comes, it will be found that your machinery, the motive power of which will be a stream of Rum, swollen by all the affluents of commerce, will have a wheel large enough for the stream, and that the whole stream will be turned on the wheel. I pray you to avoid trying the fatal experiment to see whether in that day, and until a new revolution shall break the chain you now are forging, Massachusetts will own the Trade in Rum, or the Monopolists of the Trade will own Massachusetts, selling *what* they please, *as* they please, *to whom* they please, limiting their business only by the fatality of their beverages. *The only safety of ‘the machine’ is found in the fact that it never will be made to work.*”



Remember that the cry of innocent blood is ascending to heaven, and that if the guilty are permitted to escape, at your hands it will be required. If public feeling errs now, it will not err long; a change will come. The time will soon come, when recreant Mayors will have retired upon their fame as the ex-Ministers of a riot; when Attorney Generals will have learnt that it is their business to array juries for the prevention of crimes; and not to impanel mobs to promote their perpetration, when the present abettors of violence struck with sorrow and remorse, will become the most zealous to procure its punishment. Until that time comes, the guilty must be followed with an eye that never sleeps; and when it comes, the iron hand of Law must arrest its victims, and the character of our country be redeemed and the cry of blood appeased, by bringing the murderer to his doom, or to repentance and pardoning mercy.

*Resolved*, That while we deeply sympathize with the surviving relatives and friends of the late Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, and earnestly commend them to the Father of the widow and the orphan, while we deplore the loss of an intrepid soldier in the sacred warfare of Humanity, we feel a triumph in his death,—that dries our tears. We feel that he has found a death worth living for. Persecution that dragged him into fame, has at last chased him up to heaven. Standing where duty placed him, between the altars of Truth and Freedom, he has fallen in their defence, winning as he fell, the Patriot's laurel and the Martyr's crown. As fellow soldiers in the cause of Freedom, we bend around the fresh earth of our departed brother's tomb, and pour out to the God of the faithful, the fervent prayer of gratitude, that one so noble, so generous, so devoted, has been raised up in His Providence for our example; that through the storm and tempest of persecution, His spirit hath sustained him unshaken, unswayed, unterrified, to a glorious immortality. Henceforward, his name to us is a talisman and a watchword consecrated in history, inscribed among the heroes and martyrs of our race.—His voice, as the herald of Humanity, along the western waters, is now hushed in death,—but its dying sound is kindling the fire of his zeal in the hearts of thousands; and ere its last echoes have ceased to reverberate, the note of his war-trumpet shall again be heard: soon some kindred spirit will gather up the blood-dyed mantle of the ascended martyr,—and calling upon the Lord God of Elijah,—smite the waters with a prophet's power.

*Resolved*, That the present is a time when it becomes our duty once more, to sound the voice of alarm in the ears of our slave-holding brethren at the South, and their yet more heartless and criminal pro-slavery abettors at the North, to warn them of national sins and impending judgments. To our brethren in the South, we would speak in an especial manner. If a distinguished member of your community in a past generation could say,—that in view of the wrongs of African slavery, "he trembled to think that God was just,"—

## STUDENTS ROLL UP SLEEVES

# *Restore Lovejoy Landmarks*

The names of Elijah Parish Lovejoy and Colby College have been closely linked since the early days of the college, when Lovejoy, a graduate in the class of 1826, died as America's first martyr to freedom of the press.

The famed editor and crusader against slavery, lynched in 1837 by a mob in Alton, Ill., as he sought to protect his newspaper, was born on a farm in Albion.

Last week members of Colby's Student Christian Association completed clearing and restoring the Lovejoy landmarks in Albion. Thirteen students turned out to cut out brush, clear away dead wood, and chop out the small trees that have grown in and around the Lovejoy family cemetery which is

hidden at the foot of a hill near Lovejoy Pond. The plot was raked and cleaned, wooden posts painted, and the grave stones straightened.

Supervising the work was the Rev. Nelson Heikes of Albion.

Once the clearing was completed another student group put in two signs, one pointing out the Lovejoy Cemetery, the other marking the birthplace of the famed martyr. The signs were made and mounted by Colby's department of buildings and grounds with the art work done by one of the department's painters, Harold Taylor of Fairfield.

While David McKeith, '55, Peterborough, N. H., and Donald Beckett,

'55, Calais, dug the post holes for the signs, Ann Beckett, '56, Calais, and Judy Baldwin, '56, Westfield, N. J. painted the cemetery posts.

For the Student Christian Association this was one in a series of services in the community. The SCA has organized a special commission to handle such projects.

Others assisting in the general clean-up in Albion were: Bonnie Barron, '56, Gloucester, Mass.; Priscilla Chamberlin, '56, Croton Falls, N. Y.; Sara Dunbar, '56, Whitman, Mass.; Chester Ham, '53, Lynnfield Center, Mass.; Eleanor Hiltz, '56, China, Me.; Linda Powers, '56, Sanford; Anne Scheer, '56, New Canaan, Conn.; and Vernon Sorenson, '56, Scarborough.

from a gentleman in Alton, of the first respectability, and although it does not communicate much in addition to our statement of yesterday, yet it fully corroborates what we then said, and gives us an additional fact as to the means by which the editor escaped from personal violence.

ALTON, (ILL.) TUESDAY, A. M. }  
August 22d, 1837. }

To the Editors of the Missouri Republican,

*Gentlemen*,—Last evening at 11 o'clock a small party assembled with the avowed purpose of giving the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy a coat of tar and feathers for not desisting to promulgate the doctrines of abolitionism. He was found by the assailants on his way home, and gave himself up without resistance, but begged they would take the medicine, he was then returning with to his wife, who was lying at the point of death. In consequence of her illness they permitted him to depart unmolested.

They then orderly proceeded to the printing office of the Observer, entered it, and strowed press, types, materials, &c. &c., into the street, where they were entirely destroyed and broken to pieces. Not more than five or six persons were concerned in the destruction of the press; a large concourse witnessed the proceedings, but none dared to interfere. You may confidently assure our friends and the public, that abolitionism is now at an end in Alton. For many weeks past, the public have been in a state of feverish excitement in consequence of Mr. Lovejoy's continued publication of these doctrines, regardless of the persuasions of our citizens. All now is quiet and good order. Yours.

To those who are familiar with the course of the Observer, comment on the destruction of that office is unnecessary, but abroad it may, and doubtless will be, used for the purpose of injuring the reputation of our neighboring town. This would be unjust in the extreme. There is probably no town of the size and business of Alton, on the waters of the Mississippi, where morality and correctness of deportment is more universally regarded. We know many of the citizens personally and all by reputation, and justice to them requires the declaration, that all the essentials that constitute a worthy, respectable, enterprising, industrious and pleasant society, are to be found in that place. They abhor disorder as much as any other community, however fastidious; but there is a point beyond which endurance may cease to be a virtue, and to this point, we have every reason to believe, they were driven before they acted. The close and intimate connexion which existed between the business of Alton and the state of Missouri, (a slave holding state;) the necessity which there was for confidence and security to the property of the latter, when, from any cause transferred to the former, urged them by every consideration for their own and their neighbor's prosperity, to stop the course of the Observer. Mild means were resorted to in the first instance. The editor was urged to cease the discussion of a subject, unpleasant and prejudicial to their own interests, and extremely dangerous to that of their neighbors on the opposite side of the river, with all these the editor refused to comply, and substituting the word emancipation for abolition, he persisted, although he could not have been ignorant that his course was destructive of the interests of those friends who gave him shelter when driven from this place. In fact he manifested a stubbornness that surprised even his friends. The result has been seen, and although regretted because of the violation of law, involved, is condemned by but few, if any.

## NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Brightest, merriest of days !  
 Welcome in a thousand lays !  
 Not a heart but leaps for gladness,  
 Nor a brow that 's veiled in sadness,  
 Not an eye that beams not brighter,  
 Not a step that is not lighter !  
 Day of joyful hopes and wishes,  
 Prodigal of gifts and kisses ;  
 Want, with all his pining brood,  
 Leaps and sings with gratitude ;  
 Nakedness—a shivering claimant—  
 Now obtains a seemly raiment ;  
 Sorrow wipes her tears away,  
 On a happy New Year's Day ;  
 All the forms of sharp distress,  
 Charity's fair hand doth bless !

What awaits, O new born Year !  
 On thy brief, untried career ?  
 Pass not, till the world is free  
 From the yoke of tyranny ;  
 Broken be th' oppressor's rod,  
 In the dust his throne be trod ;  
 Till the sea of human blood  
 Cease to roll its gory flood,  
 And the thundering tones of war  
 Echo not from lands afar ;---  
 Till the scourge intemperance,  
 With its train, is banished hence,  
 Of the fall the deadliest fruit,  
 Sinking man below the brute,  
 Foulest of impurities,  
 Bloodiest of enemies,  
 Body-eater, soul-destroyer,  
 Universal plague---annoyer ;  
 Pass not, till, from sea to sea,  
 Christ shall gain supremacy ;  
 Idols to the bats be given---  
 In their stead the Lord of heaven  
 Be consulted, loved, adored,  
 By a guilty race restored.

[Correspondent of the National Intelligence

## EDUCATION.

t was finally and forcibly said in

Where are ye? Are ye playing  
By the stranger's blazing hearth;  
Forgetting, in your gladness,  
Your old home's former mirth?  
Are ye dancing? Are ye singing?  
Are ye full of childish glee?  
Or do your light hearts sadden  
With the memory of me?  
Round whom, oh! gentle darlings,  
Do your young arms fondly twine,  
Does she press you to her bosom  
Who hath taken you from mine?  
Oh! boys, the twilight hour  
Such a heavy time hath grown—  
It recalls with such deep anguish  
All I used to call my own—  
That the harshest word that ever  
Was spoken to me there,  
Would be trivial—would be welcome—  
In this depth of my despair!  
Yet no! Despair shall sink not,  
While life and love remain—  
Tho' at times my spirits fail me  
And the bitter tear-drops fall,  
Tho' my lot be hard and lonely,  
Yet I hope—I hope thro' all.  
By the living smile which greeted  
The lonely one of Nain,  
When her long, last watch was over,  
And her hope-seemed wild and vain,  
By all the tender mercy  
God hath shown to human grief,  
When fate or man's perverseness  
Denied or barred relief—  
By the hopeless woe which taught me  
To look to Him alone,  
From the vain appeals for justice,  
And wild efforts of my own—  
By thy light—thou unseen future,  
And thy tears—thou bitter past,  
I will hope—tho' all forsake me,  
In His mercy to the last!"



## Another Martyr

TO THE CAUSE OF HOLY FREEDOM!

By the following, it appears that the Rev. ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY has, with the destruction of his *fourth* press, been *killed* by a ruthless mob. Who can read it unmoved! Shame to Atton! Shame to the boasted land of the free! Sadness must seize upon the free-man's heart, while he reflects upon the inglorious deed. Yet, there is life in the midst of death."

"Hope is not withered in affliction's blast;

The Patriot's blood 's the seed of freedom's trees."

While the friends of freedom may weep with an afflicted family, and mourn the martyrdom of one the most devoted in their ranks, they should gird to themselves tighter their moral armor, and wage mightier war against oppression.

"Glory to them that die in this great cause!

Kings, bigots, can inflict no brand of shame,

Or shape of death to shroud them from applause!

No! manglers of the martyr's earthly frame!

Your hangman's fingers cannot touch his fame.

Still in your prostrate land their shall be some

PURE hearts, the shrines of freedom's vestal flame.

Long trains of ill may pass unheeded, dumb,

But vengeance is behind, and justice is to come."

BROTHER, CUMMINGS, There probably was never a time when more was said about the right of free discussion than the present; and there are some, who, if we may judge from their manner of speaking, seem to think that "they are the people," and that free discussion "will die with them;" but who are as effectually engaged as any other class of persons whatever, in the warfare that is now waging against this boasted right of American citizens. I have already said that brutal force is not the only means by which the mobbish spirit may discover itself, or by which it may accomplish its worst purposes. So this is not the only force which may be used to wrest from us the rights and privileges which the laws both of God and our country give us. For the exercise of the right of speech and in defence of this sacred right, Lovejoy lost his life. He claimed the right which was guaranteed to him by the laws of his country; and he called upon his fellow citizens to sustain the laws designed to protect the citizens of our republic in the free exercise of their rights. But he called in vain. The majesty of the laws was prostrated by the reckless force of an infuriated populace, and he fell a victim to their rage. This outrage will ever be viewed as an indelible blot in the history of our republic, and calls loudly for the unqualified disapprobation of every virtuous citizen. *Lovejoy lost his life for daring to speak and publish his own sentiments.* This sentence may well cause the page of our history, on which it may happen to fall, to wear a perpetual blush. But I would enquire, have not others lost, *for the same offence*, that which is far better than life—their *character*—their "good name," which is rather to be chosen than great riches," nay more, than life itself? Or, if they have not actually lost this, are there any thanks due to some among us, who seem to be petrified with horror, in view of the "Alton tragedy?" And I might further enquire whether some are not evidently taxing all the inventive powers with which Providence has blessed them, to convert this horrible tragedy itself into an instrument for the destruction of that which is dearer than life, for the crime of daring to think and speak in a manner which they do not approve? Is it not a notorious fact that a person cannot speak or publish sentiments which may happen to differ from the views of some in our community, without exposing himself to the most outrageous misrepresentation, and calumny that ingenuity can invent? "Free discussion" consists in a fair interchange of views, and in meeting argument with argument for the purpose of finding truth. And therefore every friend of free discussion should *feel* and *manifest* the same abhorrence of the *tongue of slander*, as of the *assassin's dagger*, when engaged to confute argument and prostrate fair discussion. The one is no less disgraceful in its character, or diabolical in its designs or effects, than the other. But for some cause or other "public sentiment" of which so much is said, seems to make a vast distinction in this "age of light and equal rights." I have long viewed with grief and concern this prevailing evil. The apathy manifested towards this mode of mobbish warfare against "free discussion" has appeared to me no less alarming in its aspect, or destructive in its effects, than the expression of "public sentiment" by means of the fire-brand and the dagger. The death of Lovejoy has seemed to arouse the community, in some measure, from their indifference respecting the latter; and I earnestly wish it might also concerning the former evil. This is the reason why I have troubled you and your readers with my scattered thoughts on this subject. I wish all to give these few general hints the attention which the *subject itself* demands; and seriously to enquire, is there not equal cause for every virtuous citizen "to take his stand" against *mobbish slander*, as a

## The Comet.

I'm coming down with locks of red,—  
I'm coming down full sail;—  
I've scattered all the *signs* with dread,  
And turned the *planets* pale;  
Five hundred thousand miles of head,  
A million leagues of tail.

I've left the *ram* without a horn,  
Made roast beef of the *bull*;  
*Twins* curse the hour that they were born,—  
The *fish* could not keep cool,—  
*Virgo's* a maiden "all forlorn,"  
And *Leo's* lost his wool.

*Mars* was obliged to take to flight,  
Miss *Venus* had a swoon,  
I've left them all in sad affright,  
I'm steering for the *moon*;  
The *earth* will then be full in sight,  
You'll have hot weather soon.

Kamschatka, all the frozen climes  
Shall fever heat environ;  
The southern for their many crimes  
I'll pour a stream of fire on,—  
For I am "Twenty hundred times  
More hot than red hot iron."

My beard shall graze and in a trice  
Singe Greenland to a coal;  
Onesecond, and I knock a slice  
From off the northern pole;  
The shock will break and melt the ice  
Round Captain Symmes's "hole."

Poor *devil's*, you'll have cause to rue  
The moment that we met;  
When, fretting 'twixt a broil and stew,  
Stark staring mad you get;  
You'll not "resolve into a dew,"  
But melt down in a sweat.

I'll spoil Bob Walker's plans, the elf  
I well know what he's *arter*;  
Fremont shall leave his quiet shelf  
With slavery's pimps to barter;  
And Judas Dug will hang himself  
With Mrs. Douglas' garter.

Bissell shall swear with hand on high,  
Enough to sink a nation;  
And Abolition Lovejoy buy,  
And work a slave plantation;  
And Kelsey's Swamps, I'll drain and dry,  
While Jut looks consternation.

Buck, Pierce and Fillmore—*fogy* lot,  
Though dull of apprehension,  
Will quickly find they've gone to pot  
With slavery extension,—  
Cuba all charred, and Greytown hot,  
Panama burst by tension.

I'm coming! scattering afar,  
Destruction in my trail;  
Swifter than steamboat, or the car  
Whirled o'er the humming rail;  
Fire, frenzy, plague, and ruin are  
The feathers of my tail.

10

[For the Eastern Republican.]

MR. HAYNES:—As I was passing one of the stores in this village to-day, I was called to see a card which was suspended in a conspicuous situation. It proved to be an article cut from one of your papers, and very neatly affixed to a piece of pasteboard. I have since learned that several such cards are to be seen in this village. The article is a brief notice of a temperance meeting held on the 27th ult., and a short comment on the address delivered on the occasion. I should not have troubled you with this notice, had it not contained a latent attempt to cast ridicule upon the Temperance Society, and a slur upon the gentleman who entertained us. That gentleman sustains an honorable reputation, and he cannot feel obliged to any one who shall throw a shade over his "just fame" by dealing in such superlatives as must be understood by every one as an insinuation to his prejudice. Especially on that occasion, did the gentleman deserve our most sincere gratitude, as he was at the trouble to prepare and deliver a very respectable address, although he has some scruples of his own, on the subject of total abstinence, which has hitherto prevented him from uniting with the society.

It must have been at some sacrifice of feeling that he came forward so boldly to advocate the cause of a society, whose principles he could not himself adopt; and it is ungenerous to treat him or his address with disrespect. As to his disbelief on the subject of spontaneous combustion, I can only say, it is not a new thing, in these days of free-thinking, to call in question the clearest and most conclusive testimony which can be adduced on any subject; and if that gentleman, to show his independence has indulged a little in this propensity, it affords no just cause for running to the city to publish it.

It is to be hoped, Mr. Editor, that your readers will do us the justice not to form an opinion of the literature, taste and good sense of the people of Oldtown, by the notices of temperance addresses which have issued through the papers of your city; for however kind may have been the intentions of the writers of those articles, they must have been the productions of some inexperienced persons who had not the faculty of abstraction, acute enough to tell what pleased them; and it is to be regretted that their productions have served to weaken the cause of temperance by exciting public ridicule. S.

Oldtown, June 7, 1836.

[We have received another communication from Oldtown upon the same subject as the above, but think the publication of but one will satisfy all who may feel aggrieved; and as this one was first received, we have given it the preference. It did not enter our noddle at the time, that the article upon "Temperance in Oldtown," published last week, had any secret meaning, or that it was intended as a slur upon the society referred to, or any individual connected with it. If we were imposed upon, we shall charge the offence to some lady of Oldtown, who writes a beautiful hand, and if we ever discover who she is, will have signal revenge by a challenge—to take with us a glass of cold water.—We trust none of our friends in Oldtown will take offence where none was intended on our part to be given.]

In connexion with the preceding communication we give an extract from a letter of Mr. Owen Lovejoy, dated Alton, Dec. 6.

You say you regret our resort to arms, to propagate truth and convert the world." My dear sir, this is not what we did—we have not sought to promulgate our sentiments, like Mahomet, at the point of the sword—far from it—all the weapons used *for this purpose* have been those of kindness, love and argument, but it was a question of self-defence, and of the maintenance of civil government, of order and law. There was an insurrection against the government of the country, and if ever physical resistance was justifiable, I am persuaded it was in this case—Consider a moment the circumstances. Three presses of my brother's had already been destroyed in less, I think, than one year; the first on his arrival from St Louis, the second on the 21st of August, and the third on the 21st of September, while stored. No efforts were made to defend either of these by arms. When the third press was thrown into the river, the Mayor was among the mob, (only ten or twelve persons,) and he merely told them to disperse, without any effort to ascertain who they were, or to stay them in their work of destruction. Yet he had been apprised of the arrival of the press, and of the threats of its destruction, by one of the firm in whose store it was placed, besides being warned by the tearing down of the other press just a

FOR THE HENNEPIN JOURNAL.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF THE REV. E. P.  
LOVEJOY,*Who was Murdered in Alton Nov. 7, 1837. Written Dec.  
2, 1837, by a Citizen of Putnam County.*

LOVEJOY, thy name's enroll'd among the good,  
 Thy fame's immortal; honor'd be thy dust.  
 Thy strength was mighty, and thy mighty foes  
 Could not arrest that strength. They durst not meet  
 With thee in open day, and face to face  
 In combat join—but tiger like they pounc'd  
 On thee in night—while with the darkness screen'd  
 From eye of faithful men. Base men! they fought  
 With carnal arms—with falsehood and deceit.  
 The weapons thou didst wield, were argument  
 And truth—and being taught by God, did'st use  
 Them well, and sore annoy'dst the foes of man.  
 The law of nature and of nature's God  
 With thee was final—and from it was no  
 Appeal. For sin and cruelty refin'd  
 Thou had'st no love, but hatred strong and deep.  
 Thou would'st not compromise with despots vile,  
 But plainly taught that tyranny was wrong,  
 That man was never made to Lord o'er man,  
 But in the sight of God, and honest men,  
 "Are equal in their birth, and equal in their rights."  
 These TRUTHS, so dearly by our Fathers lov'd,  
 For which they pledg'd their lives, their ALL, on earth  
 And fought, and died—were dearly lov'd by thee.  
 Thy love of mercy, and of equal RIGHTS  
 Has made to thee a name among the friends  
 Of man—among the martyr'd for the TRUTH.  
 Yea, thou art bless'd—for He who came himself  
 To die, that man might live and have his rights—  
 The LORD, the KING of kings, has call'd those bless'd  
 Who in the cause of truth have boldly stood,  
 And for the poor their cause have nobly plead,  
 And to the end have faithfully endured.  
 The Lord has doubtless call'd thee home—to joys  
 Unknown below—to join the saints above;  
 And there in perfect love and harmony,  
 Without an end, and in eternal youth,  
 With ever growing zeal, to praise His name;  
 And reap a rich reward for all thy toils  
 On earth—for scoffings, mockings, pains, and griefs,  
 And all the ills that wicked, selfish, men,  
 Could heap upon thy fated head. For this  
 Abuse—and for thy faith and patience here,  
 Will CHRIST, the LORD, in paradise above,  
 At his right hand—in presence of the saints—  
 (Ah! yes, and in the sight of those vile men  
 Who murder'd thee) upon thy peaceful head  
 With gracious hand, in pomp and honor, place  
 A glorious Crown, inset with heavenly gems—  
 And in thy hand the palm of victory.  
 Then all the saints, and angels, too, will say—*Amen*  
 And praise the grace that did thee save,  
 And magnify the God, the sinner's friend,  
 Who with a liberal hand bestow'd that grace.  
 Again the heavenly hosts will shout AMEN.



NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—A few hours since, and the portion of time called *Eighteen Hundred and Thirt* was merged in eternity. Henceforth it exists only in memory—a point and an epoch from which many will date the rise of their prosperity, and many others the commencement of their ruin. What thousand hopes that bloomed brightly and hearts that beat gaily at the beginning of the year, have faded and fainted beneath the storms of adversity ere closed! What dull and dark prospects, what agonized bosoms, have been lighted up with hope and soothed from all their sorrows during the same period! How many young, and beautiful, and joyous creatures, entered upon the past year in the midst of all present enjoyments—with anticipations for the future such as the young alone can form—not a cloud or a sorrow in their visions—and are now slumbering in their graves, the victims of disease of accident, or of crime. And yet the few who survive will again begin the year believing and rejoicing in the same delusive phantoms of happiness!—Strange inconsistency of the human family! While all around us we see men toiling, and watching and suffering in vain, while we behold them in the midst of their ruined projects and plans, sinking, care-worn and out-wearied to the grave; and while we find it recorded on every page of history that we open, that thus it has ever been for six thousand years—yet is not our ardour or zeal in the same pursuits one whit abated, and each one flatters himself with being the favoured of Heaven, and that for his sake Providence will reverse those eternal decrees, by which,

‘Seasons, and times, and all their change move on.’

And yet, but for this elasticity of the human mind, this never-failing hope, that like the fiery pillar to the sons of Israel, is ever before them, shining on high and shedding a guiding light over the billows and deserts of life, who would not shrink back even at the very entrance of existence, and madly seek to return the thankless boon of immortality to Him who gave it! So that even the seeming imperfections of our nature are in truth its most valuable qualities. How often does every reflecting mind have reason to exclaim, with king DAVID—‘We are fearfully and wonderfully made.’

But we are extending our remarks beyond the space we have left, and farther than we intended—our object being merely to wish our friends at this commencement of a new year, all the happiness which this world can give, and

# THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1837.

## THE CRISIS ARRIVED.

The blood of an American citizen is at length offered up before the eyes of all christendom a propitiatory sacrifice to **SLAVERY**, that *Moloch* of modern times—that idol of *christian republicans*. Now let it be seen how many will yet fall down and worship the monster, crying, "*the blood be upon us and on our children!*"

With emotions better conceived than expressed, it becomes our painful duty to announce the murder of the Rev. **ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY**, editor of the Alton Observer, who has fallen in defence of those sacred and inalienable rights bestowed on man by the Author of his being, and secured and guarantied to every citizen of this republic, by the American constitution. He fell, as will be seen by the following accounts, by the hand of an infuriated mob, incited to deeds of violence and blood by that execrable compound of all villanies, that spirit of all evil, which riots over a broken Constitution, prostrate Law, and a crouching, bleeding Nation—the *spirit of American Slavery!*

We feel no hesitation in saying that the crisis has now arrived; the question is fairly at issue, to which there is two sides, and but *two sides*—Shall Liberty or Slavery prevail? Let this outrage pass unrebuked—let this planned and premeditated murder pass unavenged, and, as we observed a few days since, we have as yet seen but "the beginning of sorrow;" violence will fill the land, and the days of our Republic are *numbered*.

SLAVERY.—Did we not know by sad experience what the tactics of party discipline can accomplish, the course of the "Argus" on this subject would be unaccountable. While, therefore, we are not so much surprised, we mourn over the utter disregard of principle which the "Argus" manifests, in obedience to the behests of its party. Such a course may subserve the interests of a few designing men, but it cannot prosper, ultimately. There is a moral sense in the community that cannot bear to be so rudely shocked.

As a friend, as a Christian brother, will the Editor of the "Argus" suffer us to ask him a few questions, which we hope will be answered in the same spirit of candor and sincere good will with which they are asked.

1. Does the Editor of the Argus believe that slavery, in the abstract, is right?

2. Congress has pronounced the slave trade from Africa, *piracy*—does the Editor believe that, in the eyes of God, it is a whit more criminal than the business of *negro-driving*?

3. Does he, as a Christian and as an American citizen, wish, hope, or believe that the system of domestic slavery, as it now exists among us, will be perpetual?

5. Is he satisfying a good conscience, in his endeavors to identify the movements of the "Republican" and "Observer" on the subject of slavery, with the principles of the extreme Abolitionists at the North?

6. Does he believe the statement he has copied from the U. S. Telegraph, viz: that the Rev. Dr. COXE, "declared in public that Christ was a *negro*"?

4/1835

who are now becoming old, may live to see when Sunday Schools shall have imparted the same influence to every family in our country, and when we come to lie down in death, we shall open our eyes upon a land of Sunday Schools, of Israel, and of Christians."

seconding the resolution offered by Mr. Cole, HON. CHARLES E. HAYNES, member of the House of Representatives of the United States, from the State of Georgia, said—

rising, Mr. Chairman, to second the resolution offered, I do so with unfeigned diffidence. No doubt I address you on the present occasion, but as a member of a christian community which feels as much interest in the advancement of human virtue and knowledge as any other, I would not forbear a public expression of my belief in the truth of christian revelation, and its influence over the happiness and prosperity of our country. If it be true that virtue and intelligence are the especial safeguards of republican government, and if it be true that first impressions are last impressions, (and who doubts it!) how great then the importance of impressing the minds of our children with the knowledge of the true God, in the revelation of his Son. But, aside from duty to our own posterity, there is another consideration of peculiar and universal obligation. On this country more than on any other, the providence of God, has been cast the solemn charge of preserving and perpetuating christianity, knowledge, and the principles of free government. Our country in its march to liberty and independence, was not guided by the pillar of cloud and of fire as the chosen people of old, yet, in looking back upon the events of the Revolutionary contest, it seems to have been alternately shadowed by the one and enlightened by the other. But I do not intend to go into a general inquiry into the merits of this undertaking, the promotion of which has called me together on this interesting occasion. It is only my purpose to express for its objects, my entire approbation, and to ask that the resolutions may be adopted.

HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, member of the House of Representatives of the United States, from the State of New York, then offered the following resolution;

*Resolved*, That the objects contemplated by the resolutions of the American Sunday School U-

The result of this outrage upon the rights of American freemen, will be entirely different from that intended by its perpetrators. It will build up the cause which it was intended to prostrate. Mr. Lovejoy has died not merely in defence of the principles of the abolitionists—he has bravely and nobly fallen a martyr to an attack upon the freedom of the press, one of the dearest and most valuable rights of American freemen. It will awaken a spirit throughout the Union which shall never slumber, until the reign of mobs is suppressed, the tyranny of this government prostrate, and the oppressed are free. The bell which tolled the knell of Lovejoy, tolled the knell of slavery. His name shall survive to the end of time, a martyr of liberty. It shall point the moral of the orator, and the song of the poet, while “angels, trumpet-tongued, shall plead against the deep damnation of his taking off.”—*Lynn Mirror*.

If such deeds of blood can be perpetrated and passed over, as common occurrences, the liberty of speech and of the press is but an empty name, calculated to entrap and deceive the people in their ruin. If there is a press, an orator, or legislator in the country, who will attempt to palliate this outrage, as the mere natural consequences of the folly and obstinacy of the sufferers, they are deeply imbued with the very quintessence of despotism. If our liberty of speech, and of the press, is confined to only such subjects as a lawless mob in the exercise of their omnipotent rascality may see fit to license, we had better burn up our Constitution, burn down our Capitol, cease to pay taxes, and every one fight on his own hook. If the constituted authorities of Illinois do not punish this outrage with exemplary retribution, the Constitution and the laws are not worth the parchment on which they are written. We hope for the sake of the cause of liberty, and for the sake of our numerous emigrants to that State, that she will clear her skirts from this shameful stain.—*Haverhill, Mass.*

We are living, we are dwelling;  
In a grand and awful time;  
In an age on ages telling  
To be living—is sublime.

Hark! the waking up of nations;  
Gog and Magog to the fray;  
Hark! what soundeth? Is creation  
Groaning for its latter day?

Will ye play then? will ye dally  
Up! it is your music, with your wine?  
God's own arm hath need of thine.

Hark! the onset! will ye fold your  
Faith-clad arms in lazy lock?  
Up, O up, thou drowsy soldier:  
Worlds are charging to the shock.

Worlds are charging—Heaven beholding;  
Thou hast but an hour to fight;  
Now the blazoned cross unfolding,  
On—right onward, for the right.

What! still hug thy dreary slumbers?  
'Tis no time for idling play:  
Wreaths and dance, and poet numbers,  
Flout them! we must work to-day.

Fear not! spurn the worldling's laughter;  
Thine ambition—trample thou!  
Thou shalt find a long hereafter  
To be more than tempts thee now.

Oh! let all the soul within you,  
For the truth's sake, go abroad!  
Strike! let every nerve and sinew  
Tell on ages—tell for God!

Magog leadeth many a vassal;  
Christ his few—his little ones:  
But about our leagued castle,  
Rear and Vanguard are his sons!

Sealed to blush, to cower never;  
Crossed, baptized, and born again,  
Sworn to be Christ's soldiers ever,  
Oh, for Christ, at least be men!

A. C. T.



THE HORRID OUTRAGES AND MURDER, perpetrated at Alton, in opposition to the freedom of speech and the press, have awakened a voice and a feeling which are uttered in tones of appropriate indignation throughout the land. Here and there a press, cowering to the fear of the mob, or accustomed to instigate tumults, palliates the offence of the rioters, and throws the blame on the assaulted party, or is content to copy some mobocratic version of the affair and leave the subject without comment. Do the conductors of such presses suppose that they can always keep their readers in ignorance of the truth? Let us tell them that the people will ultimately see who are the real friends of right, of law, and of the Constitution.—*Ohio Atlas.*

The details which are given below of a late disastrous affair at Alton, Illinois, are calculated to arrest public attention, not merely for the moment, but, probably, for years to come. The death of a man, falling in the defence of his undoubted rights, against the aggressions of a miscreant mob, is an event of no mean public importance. The death of the editor of a public journal, falling in defence of his press, against an excited populace, is a matter of the *very highest* public importance. It matters but little what Mr. Lovejoy's designs were, the destruction of his press by a mob was an outrage, than which none greater is to be found in the catalogue of human offences. It becomes the duty of the public—and more particularly of the Southern public, so to treat it.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN is an excellent paper and in almost all things its Editor, Brother Smith, displays Christian temper and disposition. Why does he deviate from his usual course and practice, when he speaks of those who have devoted their lives, energies and property to the godlike enterprise of breaking the chains from off the manacled slaves? Does he not know that, as a body, they are among the very best men and women in the land? All that he now says against them, he will have to unsay. Time and events will dissipate the mists of prejudice through which their motives and actions are now viewed, and they will universally be hailed as the benefactors of their race.

Does not Brother SMITH know that CLARKSON, and SHARPE, and WILBERFORCE labored, while pursuing their work of love for more than twenty years, under the same popular odium, exposed to the same reckless, unmeasurable calumny as now rests upon and follows the abolitionists of our country? He surely knows it. Yet these men of God were not to be deterred from their purpose. They toiled on undiscouraged. They had examined the principles on which their course was predicated, and knew them to be the unchangeable principles of justice, they KNEW that they had the RIGHT, and that so long as they held fast to that, God himself was engaged to support them. Like Moses they were called to engage in a conflict with wickedness in high places, like him they had the court, the nobility, and the "gentlemen of standing and influence" against them. But like him, through faith they overcame. When Moses had led his long-enslaved countrymen, with "their wives and their little ones" in safety through the Red Sea, and when he heard them chanting the song of deliverance and triumph, think you not, Brother Smith, that at that hour his heart was swelled with emotions which more than repaid him for all the buffetings and scorn he had received from Pharaoh and his minions? And when Wilberforce, and Sharpe, and Clarkson saw the King of England, at high noon, in the face of the sun and of the world, affix his signature to that act, by which the Slave Trade was declared to be piracy, and abolished throughout all their country's dominions, did not the holy triumph of that hour more, a thousand fold more, than repay them for all the scoffs, and scorns, and contumely, and bitter revilings, they had so often encountered in bringing about so glorious an event?

They "rest from their labors." But the work they did in England has yet to be performed in this country. The men whom God has appointed to do it have the same toil to undergo, the same falsehoods to encounter, the same reproaches and buffetings to endure; and, most assuredly, the same victory awaits them. We speak not of this or that particular measure, but as it regards the great, main enterprise which so many good men have undertaken in this country, that of freeing the slave from his fetters, we have no more doubt that "the work is of God," than we have that there is a God. And those—alas! that there should be so many, even in the Christian church—who set themselves to oppose it with "clamor and wrath," and with the weapons of detraction and violence, are, beyond question, fighting against God. Whether they are likely to succeed in such a contest is for themselves to determine.

The following extract of a letter on the subject of the Alton riot and the death of Mr Lovejoy, is from the New York Observer, an Orthodox paper. It appears to have been written by a clergyman who was so friendly to Mr Lovejoy, as to have been selected as the organ of communicating the melancholy intelligence of the result of the fatal catastrophe to Mr L.'s wife. Many people are ready to condemn in unqualified terms the proceedings of a mob, without looking at the imprudent conduct of those who have unnecessarily caused it. The unlawful violence of a mob, it should be the endeavor of every friend to good order and the well being of society at all times, to suppress ; but it is not the less the duty of every good man to avoid all unnecessary excitement, calculated to raise a mob. It is well remarked in a New York paper commenting on this extract, that "while we put down one wrong, we must not put up another. Persons who by their virtuperation and abusiveness, and violence of every sort, urge on the passions of the vulgar until they get up a mob, claim to be exempt from all censure themselves, because to censure them would be to encourage the mob. We do not think so. If mobs are to be repressed, the licentiousness which gets them up, must also be repressed."

We are happy to perceive that the author of the extract below, has had the justice and candor to look at both sides the question.

"Mr L. undoubtedly is a martyr to the cause of Anti-Slavery. And I think he was sincere and conscientious in the course he had pursued, but it is not every martyr that is to be justified in every step by which he brings on the crisis. Imprudence is justifiable nowhere ; and that Mr L. was imprudent, the best acknowledge. Good men here lament Mr L.'s death, but they have always wished him to adopt a different course. He has not been sufficiently mild or discreet ; was quick and passionate, and in some points, as I think, wrong. The most that I regret now it is all over, is, that

From the Weekly Messenger.

## THE ALTON OUTRAGE.

It is extremely painful to record such acts of brutal outrage in a free and civilized country. Whatever may be the errors of our fellow-men, or the supposed injurious tendency of those errors, such inhuman conduct must ever remain unjustifiable in the estimation of unprejudiced and good men.— May we never hear the like again.

---

We publish in another column an account of the murder of the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, who has several times vainly attempted to establish an Abolition paper in Alton, Illinois. Such outrageous proceedings reflect deep disgrace upon our country, and should be frowned upon by every friend of the freedom of the press, and of civil and religious liberty. So far from putting down Abolitionism, or retarding its advance, such a course will certainly increase the zeal as well as the number of its advocates. Slavery is fast approaching its termination, when its supporters resort to such desperate and high handed measures.—*Beaver Argus*.

Pursuant to public notice.

Society, together with other

to adjournment on Monday evening, Dec.

take into serious consideration the late melancholy occurrence at Alton Ill., of the murder of the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, by an infuriated, lawless mob.

The meeting being called to order by the President, was opened by prayer, by the Rev J. C. Anthony.

In accordance with the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were offered by the Rev. E. W. Robinson, and being sustained by eloquent and pertinent remarks from the Rev. E. W. Robinson, Dr. Wm. Carpenter, Rev. J. C. Anthony and Mr. John Burbank, were unanimously adopted.

1. *Resolved*, That we do sincerely lament the prevalence of a spirit of insubordination to the laws of the land, which has risen up of late, to an alarming extent, because it is alike prejudicial to the existence of good order in the community, to the interests of every peaceable citizen, and to the prevalence of morality and religion; and unless a check is put to that spirit, we cannot but look forward with fearful apprehensions, as it respects the permanence of our free institutions.

2. *Resolved*, That we give our hearty response to the proceedings of those of all parties, who have met for the purpose of discountenancing mobs, and upholding, by discussion and the expression of public sentiment, the right of freedom of speech and of the press, as intimately connected with our dearest liberties and privileges.

3. *Resolved*, That the prevalence of mobs is not to be ascribed to the peaceable and lawful discussion of Anti-Slavery principles, but to the same fearlessness of the civil arm, and reckless disregard of law; which could burn the Convent at Charlestown,—which could destroy store-houses and a large quantity of flour in New York,—which would oppose the progress of the cause of temperance, or resort to violence to effect any other object desired by the voice of popular tumult in opposition to justice and the rights of peaceable citizens.

4. *Resolved*, That as we wish Slavery, (the greatest curse that ever infected a free people,) to be abolished peaceably, and without the shedding of blood, so we would strongly desire that all abolitionists, in their efforts to advance the cause, would resort to such measures as are perfectly mild and peaceable.

5. *Resolved*, That tho' though the late Rev. E. P. Lovejoy and associates had a perfect right according to the laws of the land, to defend their property, and their persons by armed force, still we would much rather that he had only gone so far as he could by peaceable measures, as the way then seemed to be hedged up against the continuance of his press at that place for the present; and because this course would have been much more agreeable to the spirit of the Gospel.

6. *Resolved*, That tho' we do not approve of all that was done to defend the press at Alton; still we would not in the least exonerate the lawless and infuriated mob from guilt, or the desert of the frowns of every lover of peace, of every advocate for the supremacy of the laws, and every well wisher of his country.

7. *Resolved*, That we confidently believe that the death of Mr Lovejoy, will be the means of opening the eyes of multitudes to the enormity of Slavery, and of doing much to advance the cause of emancipation; and our hope, and prayer to God is, that He will stay the lawless spirit that prevails. And in His all-wise Providence over-rule this event, and all the violence of the enemies of the cause of human rights, and of the freedom of speech and of the press, so as to hasten the day when all the poor, down-trodden, defenceless, degraded, uninstructed, and unchristianized of the colored race in our land, shall enjoy the rights of free-men, the protection of law, and the blessings of the Gospel.

*Voted*, That the doings of this meeting be published in the Fall River Patriot.

EARL SAMPSON, President.

C. C. NICHOLS, Secretary.



# The COLBY COLLEGE

# Bulletin

No. 3  
SERIES 58  
FEBRUARY 1959

MAYFLOWER HILL • WATERVILLE, MAINE

## Program of Fulfillment Passes \$2,000,000; Administration Building is Next Goal



*The Music and Art Center is taking shape. In the foreground is the Keyes Science Building.*

### Academic Convocation Set for March

IN A WORLD forced to choose sides between conflicting political ideologies, the search for fundamental truths and for their proper application to the needs of society is more vital today than ever before. Appropriately, the Academic Convocation being held March 11-13, marking the opening of the new classroom building, will emphasize "the liberating role of the humanities and social sciences."

A nationally famed classicist, a college president whose academic background is in the social sciences, and a noted scholar who has studied and written extensively in both fields comprise the speaking program.

This year's Convocation, incidentally, continues the tradition established by President Bixler of holding at least one such event every three years, assuring each student an opportunity to attend a Convocation during his undergraduate career.

A lecture entitled "Humanities For Our Time" by Walter R. Agard, professor of classics at the University of Wisconsin, will open the program Wednesday evening, March 11, at 8:00

p. m. Professor Agard, known on the Wisconsin campus as "Mr. Humanities," was honored in a recent *Life* magazine poll as one of the country's outstanding teachers.

Following Dr. Agard's address, an open house will be held in the new classroom building named for Elijah Parish Lovejoy.

Louis B. Wright, director of the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D. C., and an authority on both of the general areas under discussion, will talk on "History As A Cultural Bridge" at 4:00 p. m. Thursday.

A panel discussion on the Convocation's general theme Thursday at 8:00 p. m. will include Dr. Wright, Professor Agard, and Dr. Charles Woolsey Cole, president of Amherst College. Colby's Dean of Faculty, Robert E. L. Strider, II, will be moderator.

The concluding lecture, "What are the Social Sciences Good For?" will be given Friday at 11:00 a. m. by President Cole, who taught economics and history for many years prior to his present appointment.

### Art and Music Center

#### Now Underway

GIFTS AND PLEDGES from alumni, parents and other friends to Colby's current two and one half million dollar Fulfillment Program passed the two million dollar mark on December 31, and by mid-February had reached \$2,063,557.98. This special Campaign bulletin pays tribute to the thousands of individuals, corporations and foundations who have taken part in this historic enterprise to move Colby into the very front rank of liberal arts colleges.

In reporting results to date, Colby expresses deep appreciation to all whose names appear in this bulletin. Great credit for the steady progress of the Campaign belongs to the army of alumni workers in the sixty-four geographic areas where it is being conducted, to the college's two hundred thirty-eight class agents, to Colby's faculty, and to the Campaign Committee of the Parents Association.

### Lovejoy Memorial

On February 3, Colby students attended inaugural classes in the first of the three major building objectives of the Campaign—the new Social Sciences and Humanities Building. Containing class and seminar rooms, as well as faculty offices, the building bears the name of Colby's famous alumnus Elijah Parish Lovejoy, Class of 1826, martyr to the freedom of the American press. Formal dedication, with special tribute to newspapers and newspapermen who took an active part in the Lovejoy Memorial, will be held next November. A Convocation on the social sciences and humanities in March marks the opening of the new unit.

*(Continued on page two)*

## Administration Building Will Meet Several Pressing Campus Needs

ADEQUATE library facilities for students and newer, more efficient administrative offices — two of Colby's most pressing needs — will be realized simultaneously when the proposed new Administration Building becomes a reality.

The Lovejoy classroom building, offering the finest facilities available, is in use. The Art and Music Center, second goal of the Fulfillment Program, is under construction. The college's administrative offices, however, are still scattered throughout the Miller Library, in temporary quarters, intruding on areas sorely needed for library purposes.

Looking hopefully ahead to the day when Campaign progress will enable construction of a new Administration Building, Librarian John R. McKenna reports "At long last we will have the floor space for sufficient reading rooms and storage of books. There will be room to carry out our carefully planned library program which will eventually provide separate rooms for microfilms, maps, and the housing of special collections, including the superb James A. Healy Collection of Irish Literature."

It is estimated that a college library doubles itself every 13 to 22 years, thus necessitating long-range expansion plans. Stack space is, of course, a major item, both for the present and the future. With administrative offices in the Miller Library, such space is even inadequate for present needs.

It is generally agreed that a small college library should have seating capacity for 40-45% of the students. The Miller Library cannot at present accommodate even 30% of the current enrollment.

As microfilm and map collections expand, separate facilities will become imperative. In addition, individual rooms are needed for the college archives, and for several collections of books and poetry which have been given to the college.

A periodical room is another necessity, since at present the periodicals are delegated to the reference room. Eventually, Mr. McKenna would also like to have seminar rooms, a study room which would be open twenty-four hours a day, and a room to be

used as headquarters for the library staff.

The occupants of the administrative offices are also coping with serious inadequacies. Especially handicapped are officers who must meet with students, faculty and parents on matters of a personal nature. Various factors of size and location make privacy practically non-existent in the offices of the Dean of Men, Dean of Women, Dean of Faculty and Recorder.

The admissions office is perhaps in the most need of expansion. Over 1,000 prospective students will be interviewed during 1959, with total visitors numbering approximately three times that figure. Where to put these visitors is a constant problem, since the admissions office has scarcely room enough for the personnel and the records necessary for its proper functioning.

Achievement of the Administration Building will indeed serve a dual purpose and cap the climax of the Fulfillment Program, equipping Colby for the task which lies ahead.

## Building for Art and Music Is Now Under Construction (continued)

Colby achieved a special \$25,000 grant from the Kresge Foundation when the second major objective of the campaign — the Art and Music Building — was fully pledged by December 1, 1958, a stipulation of the grant. This was accomplished on schedule despite an increase in the total sum needed because of rising construction costs. Work is underway and the Art and Music Center is expected to be ready for occupancy in the fall. Classrooms and studios for the departments of art and music, an art gallery, a 400 seat auditorium, and a sculpture patio are among its features.

With costs continuing to climb, every effort is being made to assure that the Campaign's third objective — the Administration Building — is fully pledged during the next few months. It will not only replace temporary and makeshift quarters now used by all administrative personnel, but will complete the program for releasing space in the Miller Library presently devoted to offices but intended and urgently needed for library purposes.

This bulletin lists the first roster of donors whose gifts and sacrifices have assured the steady progress of the Fulfillment Program.



World-famous composer Paul Hindemith conducted the Colby Community Symphony Orchestra and the Colby Glee Club in concert at the college, February 8. The program was carried throughout the state in the first stereophonic broadcast over a network of Maine stations.

Above with Mr. Hindemith, who is acknowledged as "the most important musical theorist since the eighteenth century," are Glee Club officers, left to right, Donna Tasker ('59, Corinna, Maine); David Lawrence ('59, West Groton, Mass.); Nancy Nelson ('59, Belmont, Mass.); and Professor Peter Re, glee club director.



## Names That Are Making History At Colby

## DONORS TO THE FULFILLMENT PROGRAM

(As of January 23, 1959)

Colby expresses sincere appreciation to the ALUMNI, PARENTS, other FRIENDS and ORGANIZATIONS whose names appear on these pages and whose gifts and sacrifices have assured the steady progress of the Fulfillment Program. A final list in booklet form will be published at the completion of the campaign. In spite of our most conscientious efforts, there is always a possibility of error or omission. We ask your help in calling to our attention any errors in the list which follows.

- 1888**  
William M. Cole  
Albert F. Drummond
- 1889**  
Minnie Bunker (Deceased)
- 1890**  
Charles W. Spencer
- 1891**  
In memory of Mary Morrill  
In memory of L. L. Dunham
- 1892**  
R. Adelle Gilpatrick  
Frank B. Nichols  
Stephen Stark
- 1893**  
Denis E. Bowman  
In memory of Leon O. Glover  
Lucia H. Morrill  
Albert Robinson  
In memory of John F. Wood
- 1894**  
Clara P. Morrill  
Frances H. Morrill  
Grace M. Reed  
Clarence E. Tupper  
William B. Tuthill
- 1895**  
Emma A. Fountain  
Reed V. Jewett  
M. Blanche Lane
- 1896**  
Myrtice Cheney Berry  
Albert S. Cole  
Edna Moffatt Collins  
Florence E. Dunn  
In memory of Henry W. Dunn  
C. Benjamin Fuller
- 1897**  
In memory of Edith Hanson  
Gale  
Minnie Corson Garland  
Helen Hanscom Hill  
Harriett F. Holmes  
Albert R. Keith  
Lena Tozier Kendrick  
(Deceased)  
Edith M. Larrabee  
Minnie Gallert Mayer  
Herbert S. Philbrick  
Fannie Parker Wing
- 1898**  
In memory of Frank Wentworth  
Alden  
Lenora Bessey  
Arad E. Linscott  
Arthur H. Page  
T. Raymond Pierce (Deceased)  
Bertram C. Richardson  
Ina Taylor Stinneford
- 1899**  
Jennie M. Buck  
Harold L. Hanson  
Ernest H. Maling  
Hubert J. Merrick
- Etta Purington Parsons  
Charles E. G. Shannon  
Henry R. Spencer  
Helene Bowman Thompson  
William L. Waldron
- 1900**  
Louise May Benson  
Simon P. Hedman  
Stella Jones Hill  
Grace B. Holden  
Mary Lemont Ingraham  
Fred F. Lawrence  
Ethel M. Russell  
Charles F. Towne  
Gertrude Pike Towne  
Ernest H. Tupper  
Lu Ames Ventres
- 1901**  
Mary Blaisdell Belknap  
Jennie W. Cummings  
William F. Hale  
Grace Farrar Linscott  
George A. Marsh  
Rhena Clark Marsh  
Edgar B. Putnam  
Ralph W. Richards  
Lucinda Peacock Smith  
Ernest E. Ventres
- 1902**  
Ralph C. Bean  
E. Howard Bennett  
Lew C. Church  
Augusta Colby  
Edna Owen Douglass  
Grace Bicknell Eisenwinter  
Bertha Thayer Flint  
Vera Nash Locke  
Nellie Lovering Rockwood  
Edith Williams Small  
Linwood L. Workman
- 1903**  
Grace Warren Atchley  
Edith C. Bicknell  
Florence Dixon  
Florence Perry Hahn (Deceased)  
Martha B. Hopkins  
Caleb A. Lewis  
Lois Hoxie Smith  
E. May Tolman  
Allison M. Watts
- 1904**  
Eva Clement Ames  
In memory of Vernon S. Ames  
Eunice Mower Beale  
Carl R. Bryant  
Mary Caswell Carter  
Edith Watkins Chester  
Jennie M. Cochrane  
William A. Cowing  
Ruby Carver Emerson  
Louis A. Hammond  
Mary Berry Manter  
Harriet Cleveland Nason  
Emma Clough Peterson  
Edward B. Winslow
- 1905**  
David K. Arey  
Cecil W. Clark (Deceased)  
Arthur L. Field  
Sarah Gifford Gray  
William Hoyt  
Henry N. Jones  
Hersey R. Keene  
Ida Phoebe Keene  
Alton I. Lockhart
- 1906**  
Adelbert Bowdoin  
Anna M. Boynton  
Cornelia B. Caldwell  
Karl R. Kennison  
Ella E. Maxcy  
Elaine Wilson Oxnard  
In memory of Beulah F. Purington  
Ralph L. Reynolds  
Arthur G. Robinson  
Cora Farwell Sherwood  
William H. S. Stevens  
Susan H. Weston  
Christia Donnell Young  
Nettie Fuller Young
- 1907**  
In memory of Myron Berry  
In memory of Adelaide Holway  
Brown  
Sarah S. Cummings  
In memory of Lewis W. Dunn  
Roscoe C. Emery  
Caro Beverage Faulkner  
In memory of Burr F. Jones  
Rayford C. Lidstone  
Alma Morrisette McPartland  
Marian Learned Meader  
Alice Tyler Milner  
Millard C. Moore  
Bertha E. Nead  
Ellen J. Peterson  
In memory of Oscar B. Peterson  
Nellie Winslow Rideout  
Arthur W. Stetson  
Perley L. Thorne  
In memory of Elihu B. Tilton  
Bertha Robinson Wheeler  
In memory of Edith Priest  
Whitten  
David M. Young
- 1908**  
Charles W. Bradley  
In memory of Lena May Clark  
Helen L. Cochrane  
Alvin L. Cotton  
Myrta Little Davies  
Helen F. Dickinson  
Charles C. Dwyer  
Caroline Noyes Ervin  
Florence King Gould  
John E. Hatch  
Nina Holmes Herschleb  
Caroline Hill Keyes
- Merle R. Keyes  
Betsey Libbey  
Frank W. Lovett  
I. Ross McCombe  
Harold N. Mitchell  
Mollie Pearce Putnam  
Ninetta M. Runnals  
Helen Campbell Shaw  
Suzanne Corbett Steele  
Ragnhild Iverson Tompkins  
Howard A. Tribou
- 1909**  
Helen E. Adams  
George C. Anderson  
Joseph Chandler  
Clark D. Chapman  
Jeanette Sturtevant Crowell  
Clara A. Eastman  
Blanche Emory Folsom  
Myra I. Hardy  
Harold W. Kimball  
Marion Wadsworth Long  
Thomas J. Seaton  
Austin Shaw  
Ethel Knowlton Siedhof  
Ella MacBurnie Stacy  
Florence Freeland Totman  
Leo S. Trask  
In memory of Maude Eaton  
Wadleigh  
Abbie Hague Warren  
Sarah B. Young
- 1910**  
Leona Booth  
Mary Donald Deans  
Emma Berry Delahanty  
Leona Achorn Gillis  
Ralph N. Good  
Grace Whittier Greene  
Jennie Grindle Grindle  
J. Pauline Herring  
Frederick T. Hill  
Verena Chaney Hornberger  
Lillian L. D. Lowell  
Eleanor Creech Marriner  
John M. Maxwell  
Henry B. Moor  
Gertrude French Packard  
Helen V. Robinson  
John A. Tidd (Deceased)  
Geneva Coffin Winslow  
Leta Young
- 1911**  
Albion W. Blake  
Inez Mace Bridges  
Raymond C. Bridges  
Ray Cecil Carter  
Laura Day Cole  
Helen Warren Cummings  
Robert L. Ervin  
Isaac Higginbotham  
Hazel Cole Hutson  
Rose Pillsbury LeBlanc  
Ralph E. Nash  
Nathan R. Patterson

Gladys Simpson Perry  
Horace M. Pullen  
Margaret Fielden Rogers  
Louise A. Ross  
Rose Carver Tilley  
Beulah E. Withee

## 1912

Leslie B. Arey  
Mildred Ralph Bowler  
Albert E. C. Carpenter  
Ernest H. Cole  
Harriet Lawler Davis  
Jennie Reed Dixon  
John P. Dolan  
Thomas S. Grindle  
In memory of Ethel V. Haines  
Ernest D. Jackman  
Florence Carll Jones  
Laurel Wyman Keppel  
O. E. Lowell  
J. Elliott May  
Jessie Ross Murchie  
Margaret Buswell Nash  
Elsie Gardiner Pierson  
Leora E. Prentiss  
Lillian Carll Schubert  
Freda A. Snow  
Margaret Holbrook Titcomb  
Emma Leighton Walden  
Mary Strickland Ward  
Ruth Hamilton Whittemore

## 1913

Anonymous  
Mathea Windell Allen  
Genevieve Barker  
Clair F. Benson  
Dora Libby Bishop  
Crary Brownell  
Robert F. Fernald  
Diana Wall Fogler  
John H. Foster  
Phyllis St. Clair Fraser  
(Deceased)  
Victor Gilpatrick  
Marian Ingalls Hague  
Pauline Hanson  
Ivan O. Harlow  
Elmer H. Hussey  
Philip W. Hussey  
Lionel F. Jealous  
John P. Kennedy  
Eva Macomber Kyes  
Ernest C. Marriner  
Merroe F. Morse  
Robert R. Webber  
Iva B. Willis  
Ada Waugh Young

## 1914

Anonymous  
Joseph P. Burke  
Frank S. Carpenter  
Edith Washburn Clifford  
Eugene K. Currie  
Lena Cushing  
Annie Dudley Douglas  
F. Harold Dubord  
Idella K. Farnum  
Helen Thomas Foster  
Lora Danforth Gagnon  
In memory of Arthur J. Gillingham  
Alice Beckett Haley  
Marjorie Scribner Holt  
Mabelle H. Hunt  
Adelaide Klein Jackman  
Roscoe E. Johnson  
Mabel Bynon McDaniel  
Stanley B. Miller  
Wilmer A. Mooers  
Marston Morse  
Gladys Paul  
George W. Perry

Clara Collins Piper  
Christine Whittemore Powers  
Thomas J. Reynolds  
Abbie G. Sanderson  
William A. Tracy  
Ernest L. Warren  
Lois Peacock Warren  
Milroy Warren  
Ethel Merriam Weeks  
Louis A. Wilson  
Lynnette Philbrick Witham  
Chester F. Wood

## 1915

Florian G. Arey  
E. Mildred Bedford  
Putnam P. Bicknell  
Ralph A. Bramhall  
Marguerite M. Chamberlain  
Jennie Farnum Collins  
Ruth Whitman Cushing  
Robert R. Decormier  
Prince A. Drummond  
Vivian M. Ellsworth  
Avery M. Fides  
Roy W. Gillmore  
Aldine C. Gilman  
Leonard W. Grant  
Mildred Holmes  
Everett G. Holt  
Merle F. Hunt  
Marion Steward LaCasce  
Carl B. Lord  
Ina M. McCausland  
Ruth Morgan (Deceased)  
Leslie F. Murch  
Hazel Ross Pomroy  
Marguerite Robinson  
Ray D. Robinson  
Halbert K. Struthers  
Raymond R. Thompson  
A. Ruth Trefethen  
Lizzie Howland Waldron  
Mary A. Washburn  
Lester F. Weeks  
Evelyn S. Whitney  
Albert Willard  
Robert H. Williams  
Earl M. Woodward  
Aaron H. Yeaton

## 1916

Anonymous (2)  
Elizabeth Hodgkins Bowen  
Edith Pratt Brown  
Loren F. Carter  
Marion Miller Chase  
Alice A. Clarkin  
Carroll E. Dobbin  
Franklin M. Dyer  
Henry A. Eaton  
Fred C. English  
Frank C. Foster  
Effie Hannan Fraser  
Herman O. Goffin  
Arthur E. Gregory  
John N. Harriman  
Samuel J. Hartley  
Leon D. Herring  
Vivian Skinner Hill  
Ella Robinson Hoyt  
Cyril M. Joly  
Ralph W. King  
Hazel N. Lane  
Lewis Lester Levine  
Louise McCurdy MacKinnon  
Eleanor Bradlee Mitchell  
Lucy Montgomery Newell  
Fossie Seekins Nichols  
Malcolm B. O'Brien  
Donald E. Putnam  
John M. Richardson  
Edith C. Robinson  
Katharine Moses Rolfe

William C. Schuster  
Gabriel H. Shohet  
Marion Wyman Sim  
Byron H. Smith  
Esther French Spaulding  
Alice Boynton Sturtevant  
Ruth Brackett Sturtevant  
Carolyn Stevens Thompson  
Frances E. Trefethen

## 1917

Anonymous  
Harriet Canham Alley  
Mildred Greeley Arnold  
Eva M. Bean  
Hazel Robinson Burbank  
Elmer W. Campbell  
Edward D. Cawley  
Flora Norton Dexter  
John F. Everett  
In memory of Grace A. Farnum  
Donald B. Flood  
Mildred Barton Flood  
Hazel M. Gibbs  
Myrtle Aldrich Gibbs  
Harold E. Hall  
Madelyn Daggett Haskell  
Francis E. Heath  
Thomas F. Joyce  
Leonora A. Knight  
Selma Koehler  
Elsie M. Lane  
Thorvald B. Madsen  
Evie Learned Miller  
Attalena Atkins Mower  
Floy Strout Murray  
Frederick A. Pottle  
Lucy Taylor Pratt  
E. Donald Record  
A. Raymond Rogers  
Cecil A. Rollins  
Irma M. Ross  
Hazel Durgin Sandberg  
Leonard A. Shea  
Charles T. Siltan  
Marion White Smith  
Ralph N. Smith  
Aubert N. Sylvester  
Ruth Murdock Thayer  
Mark R. Thompson  
Anne F. Treworgy  
Winthrop Webb  
Nathaniel Weg  
Daniel B. Whipple  
Paul G. Whittemore  
Mildred Greene Wilbur  
Oliver C. Wilbur  
Winifred Atwood Wilbur  
Grace Fletcher Willey

## 1918

Mary Jordan Alden  
Paul E. Alden  
Carleton M. Bailey  
Hazel E. Barney  
Merrill A. Bigelow  
Howard G. Boardman  
Helen Kimball Brown  
Helene B. Buker  
Phyllis F. Cole  
Violet French Collins  
Alta E. Davis  
James H. Dunn  
Elizabeth R. Fernald  
Hazel Cobb Gillespie  
Charlotte Gilman  
Norma H. Goodhue  
Roy M. Hayes  
Margaret Wilkins Hickman  
Marion Horne Hunt  
Frederick K. Hussey  
Mollie Treat King  
Harold Luce  
Eugene Bliss Marriner

Alberta Shepherd Marsh  
Robert A. Matthews  
Harris B. McIntyre  
Harvård E. Moor  
Charles H. Piebes  
Marion Starbird Pottle  
Lenna H. Prescott  
Dorothy I. Roberts  
Hugh L. Robinson  
Charles L. Siltan  
Winifred Shaw Terrill  
Pauline Windsberg Thall  
Paul A. Thompson  
Leila M. Washburn  
Raymond C. Whitney  
Daisy Murray Wilson  
Elwood A. Wyman

## 1919

Gertrude Allison Bennett  
Katharine Hatch Burrison  
Lillian Pike Chick  
James B. Conlon  
Mildred Dunham Crosby  
Marion Griffin Demuth  
Mira L. Dolley  
Elizabeth R. Eames  
Gordon E. Gates  
Helen Baldwin Gates  
Ruth C. Holbrook  
Helene Blackwell Humphrey  
George E. Ingersoll  
Hildegard Drummond Leonard  
John L. Lessard  
Everett S. Marshall  
Beatrice Bowler Nelson  
Newton L. Nourse  
Mary Ann Foss Ogden  
Alice Barbour Otis  
Matilda Titcomb Pavey  
Harriet Eaton Rogers  
Emily Kelley Russell  
Martha Gregory Shibles  
Burton E. Small  
Nellie Davis Spiller  
Robert E. Sullivan  
Julius G. Sussman  
Phyllis Sturdivant Sweetser  
Vernon H. Tooker

## 1920

Phinehas P. Barnes  
Cecil L. Berdeen  
Pauline Higginbotham Blair  
Raymond O. Brinkman  
John W. Brush  
Rudolph E. Castelli  
John F. Choate  
Joseph H. Claffie, Jr. (Deceased)  
Lillian Dyer Cornish  
Daniel M. Crook  
Anna McLaughlin Fallon  
Harriett Sweetser Greene  
Merrill S. F. Greene  
M. Lucile Kidder  
Ernest L. McCormack  
Rafael J. Miranda  
Gladys Chase Nixon  
Harold A. Osgood  
Retta Carter Pinchbeck  
Esther M. Power  
Elsie McCausland Rich  
Carl W. Robinson  
Everett A. Rockwell  
Hugh A. Smith  
Arthur J. Sullivan  
Clarence A. Tash  
Lucy O. Teague  
Stella Greenlaw Thompson  
H. Thomas Urie  
Robert E. Wilkins  
James L. Wilson  
Marion Waterman Wood  
Madge Tooker Young



## 1921

Anonymous  
 Alice Clark Anderson  
 Thelma French Arnold  
 Paul H. Bailey  
 Laura V. Baker  
 Helen Hodgkins Berry  
 Stanley R. Black  
 Arthur J. Brimstine  
 Paul L. Brooks  
 Alice LaRoque Brown  
 Chauncey L. Brown  
 William E. Burgess  
 Frances Bradbury Burke  
 Elizabeth Smith Chaplin  
 Dorothy Knapp Child  
 Marion L. Conant  
 George A. Costley  
 Hector J. Cyr  
 Gladys Dow Daskam  
 Bernard E. Esters  
 Elva Sawyer Fish  
 Grace R. Foster  
 Adelle McLoon Germano  
 Grace Johnson Grant  
 Everett H. Gross  
 Geraldine Baker Hannay  
 Arthur A. Hebert  
 D. Ray Holt  
 Hazel Peck Holt  
 Neil Leonard  
 Lewis Levine  
 Bernice Butler McGorrill  
 Wayne W. McNally  
 Arthur R. Mills  
 Isabel Genthner Misto  
 Irene Gushee Moran  
 Esther Blanchard Nicoll  
 Frederick J. Pope  
 Ransom Pratt  
 Libby Pulsifer  
 Mary Margaret Rice  
 Ashton F. Richardson  
 Dorothy Rounds  
 Reginald H. Sturtevant  
 Joel E. Taylor  
 Elva C. Tooker  
 Ruth Ostrom Trask  
 John B. Tschamler  
 Catherine A. Tuttle  
 Milford I. Umphrey  
 Roland G. Ware  
 Clara Carter Weber  
 Samuel Wolman

## 1922

Asa C. Adams  
 Vina Parent Adams  
 Eleanor C. Bailey  
 Raymond J. Bates  
 Marguerite Craig Beach  
 Virginia M. Bean  
 Walter D. Berry  
 Ashley L. Bickmore  
 Avis Barton Bixby  
 Julia Hoyt Brakewood  
 Mary Brier  
 Leslie H. Cook  
 Dorothy M. Crawford  
 Kenneth C. Dolbeare  
 Elizabeth Dyar Downs  
 Bernice Strout Fortier  
 Charles H. Gale  
 Edwin W. Gates  
 Miriam Hardy  
 Robert M. Jackson  
 Catherine D. Larrabee  
 Merle F. Lowery  
 Arthur B. Malone  
 Leonard W. Mayo  
 Bertha Gilliatt Moore  
 Edna Chamberlain Nelson  
 Irwin S. Newbury

H. A. Perkins  
 Daphne Fish Plummer  
 Clyde E. Russell  
 Lorena E. Scott  
 William L. Stearns  
 Arthur J. Sullivan  
 Henry D. Teague  
 Hazel Dyer Town  
 Mary I. Whitcomb  
 Mildred Smiley Wing  
 Louise Jacobs York

## 1923

Reta Wheaton Belyea  
 Arthur L. Berry  
 Doris Dickey Besse  
 Ruth A. Blakeslee  
 Frederick D. Blanchard  
 Arlene Ringrose Brown  
 Helen A. Brown  
 William J. Brown  
 Elliott F. Chase  
 Mildred R. Collins  
 Elizabeth Kellett Craven  
 Helen L. Davis  
 Eleanor Hawes Dempsey  
 Edythe Porter Dunstan  
 J. Leslie Dunstan  
 A. Galen Eustis (Deceased)  
 Marlin D. Farnum  
 Melva Mann Farnum  
 Frederick G. Fassett  
 Edward R. Frude  
 Agnes Cameron Gates  
 John R. Gow  
 Wendell F. Grant  
 Elizabeth H. Griffin  
 Gertrude Weller Harrington  
 Chilton L. Kemp  
 E. Stanley Kitchin  
 Elizabeth B. Larrabee  
 Marguerite Rice Lary  
 Lillian Cyr LaVerdiere  
 Vera Collins Lindsley  
 Gertrude Fletcher Lowrey  
 Marguerite Starbird Lunt  
 Eleanor Wilkins McCarthy  
 Ezra McEwen  
 Madeline Beach McEwen  
 Avis Newman Norwood  
 George J. Odom  
 Forrest M. Royal

ADDED IMPETUS had been given to the Campaign's progress by gifts to the Leadership, Pace-Setter, Associate and Shareholder plans. Colby will give special recognition to all persons participating in these plans in a subsequent bulletin.

As of January 23, 1959 these gifts were as follows:

LEADERSHIP	(\$5,000 and up)	63
PACE-SETTER	(\$1,000 to \$4,999)	148
ASSOCIATE	(\$500 to \$999)	180
BUILDER'S SHARE	(\$300 to \$499)	173
LOYALTY SHARE	(\$150 to \$299)	528
Total		1,092

Charles E. Smith  
 Louise L. Steele  
 Louise K. Tilley  
 John P. Tilton (Deceased)  
 Lloyd J. Treworgy  
 Thelma Powers Walker  
 Ruth Crowley Weaver  
 Ernest R. Werme  
 Clifford O. T. Wieden  
 Doris E. Wyman

## 1924

Percy G. Beatty  
 John L. Berry  
 Theodore C. Bramhall  
 Martha Marden Briggs  
 Sue R. Daye  
 Mary Watson Flanders  
 Harry J. Greene  
 Robert L. Jacobs  
 Louis Langman  
 Carolyn Hodgdon Libbey  
 William J. McDonald  
 Joseph W. McGarry  
 Marion Brown Newcomb  
 George T. Nickerson  
 Morris D. Nordstrom  
 Anne Brownstone Prilutsky  
 Lawrence A. Putman  
 Ruby Frost Robinson  
 Doris Ackley Smith  
 Ervena Goodale Smith  
 Joseph C. Smith  
 Arthur H. Snow  
 Ronald W. Sturtevant  
 Ralph Talberth  
 Cecilia Simpson Thyng  
 Marion Drisko Tucker  
 Gren E. Vale  
 Merle Rokes Waltz  
 Mildred Todd Weir  
 Fred M. Weiss  
 James A. Wilson

## 1925

Earle S. Anderson  
 Oscar P. Benn  
 Mildred E. Briggs  
 Alfred K. Chapman  
 Harold G. Clark  
 Hiram H. Crie  
 Claire A. Crosby  
 Amy Robinson Cumming

Lloyd M. Dearborn  
 Joseph P. Gorham  
 Raymond S. Grant  
 William W. Hale  
 Madeline Miles Hall  
 Nellie Pottle Hankins  
 Flora M. Harriman  
 Edith Gray Havice  
 Doris Hardy Haweeli  
 Robert H. Hawkins  
 Lionel Hebert  
 Clayton W. Johnson  
 Ralph M. Larrabee  
 Alta Doe Maher  
 Hollis W. Manning  
 Olive Smith Marcia  
 Edward H. Merrill  
 Earl L. Merriman  
 Ellsworth W. Millett  
 Alice McDonald Mills  
 Donald J. Mills  
 John R. Monroe  
 Rosamond Cummings Morehouse  
 Edward T. Moynahan  
 Elsie Bishop Nichols  
 Philip G. Pearce  
 William F. Powers  
 Carrie Baker Pratt  
 Doris Tozier Putnam  
 Verne E. Reynolds  
 Arthur O. Rosenthal  
 Charles W. Shoemaker  
 Ethel Childs Storer  
 Sylvester R. Sullivan  
 Leota Schoff Wadleigh  
 Ellen Smith Weiblen  
 Carleton F. Wiley  
 Phyllis Bowman Wiley

## 1926

Class of 1926  
 George B. Barnes  
 In memory of Francis F. Bartlett  
 Ruth Kelliher Bartlett  
 Ruby Shuman Berry  
 F. Christine Booth  
 Kenneth W. Bragdon  
 Agnes J. Brouder  
 Alpha Crosby Brown  
 Esther Lord Cahill  
 Pauline Lunn Chamberlin

Marguerite Albert Cook  
Helen E. Davis  
Paul M. Edmunds  
Samuel R. Feldman  
Hilda M. Fife  
Susan McGraw Fortuine  
Donald C. Freeman  
William E. Garabedian  
J. Frank Goodrich  
Emily Heath Hall  
F. Clive Hall

James H. Halpin  
George F. Hodgkins  
Charles O. Ide  
Philip Keith  
E. Evelyn Kellett  
Carl R. MacPherson  
Irma Davis McKechnie  
Clarence R. McLaughlin  
Marguerite L. O'Roak  
Clifford R. Packard  
Carroll S. Parker  
Ellis F. Parmenter  
Olive Soule Parmenter  
Jennie Nutter Peacock  
Edith Gearson Phelan  
George E. Roach  
Marian B. Rowe  
Doris Garland Russell  
Dorothy Farnum Scott  
Abbot E. Smith  
Kenneth J. Smith  
Roger A. Stinchfield  
Harry B. Thomas  
John S. Tibbetts  
Katherine Coyne Tierney  
Albert W. Wassell  
Ruth Turner Weymouth  
Jere G. White  
Doris Keay Wood  
Esther E. Wood  
Herbert McC. Wortman  
Mollie Seltzer Yett

## 1927

Barbara Whitney Beatty  
Dorothy Farnsworth Bragdon  
Stanley C. Brown  
James C. Brudno  
W. Preston Cadwallader  
Wenonah Pollard Cadwallader  
J. Ardelle Chase  
Leola M. Clement  
U. Cleal Cowing  
Ralph H. DeOrsay  
Louise Chapman Dibble  
Theodore Emery  
Erna Wolfe Fullerton  
Perley C. Fullerton  
Elizabeth Watson Gerry  
Dorothy Giddings  
Helen Speed Gossis  
Dorothy I. Hannaford  
James J. Harris  
Caroline Rogers Hawkes  
Jean Cadwallader Hickox  
Alan J. Hilton  
Mabel Root Holmes  
Herbert C. Jenkins  
C. Evan Johnson  
J. Douglas Johnston  
Archer Jordan, Jr.  
Frances Nason Knight  
James C. LaGrue  
Percy Levine  
Alan M. Lohman  
Marguerite Chase Macomber  
William A. Macomber  
Waldo Lincoln MacPherson  
George L. Mittelsdorf  
Helen Stone Mittelsdorf  
Prudie R. Moore  
Albert U. Peacock

Arline Mann Peakes  
Greely C. Pierce  
Ralph F. Prescott  
Clyde E. Riley  
Lawrence Roy  
Miriam Rice Schulze  
Esther Knudsen Shettleworth  
Perry F. Shibles  
Theodore G. Smart  
Richard P. Staunton  
Barbara Fife Stearns  
F. Clement Taylor  
Fred L. Turner  
Lura Norcross Turner  
Caroline Heald Wallace  
Elizabeth Alden Wassell  
Faith D. Waterman  
Julia Mayo Wilson

## 1928

Irma Sawyer Andrews  
Roland B. Andrews  
Nelson W. Bailey  
Ava Dodge Barton  
Louise Bauer  
Rose Black  
Gladys Bunker Bridges  
Marion Jacobs Burke  
Dorothy Sylvester Carman  
Everett O. Champlin  
Helen Merrick Chandler  
Robert C. Chandler  
Ruth Viles Clark  
Cornelia Adair Cole  
C. Stanley Corey  
Gardner D. Cottle  
Esther Parker Crosman  
Augustine A. D'Amico  
Amy D. Dearborn  
E. Richard Drummond  
Margaret Davis Farnham  
Edmond F. Fiedler  
Cecil E. Foote  
Louis P. Fourcade  
Nathaniel M. Gallin  
Lela H. Glidden  
Katherine B. Greaney  
Ashton S. Hamilton  
Ena Page Hawkins  
Betsy Ringdahl Hicks  
Dorothy Daggett Johnston  
Leemont Kelley  
Walter F. Knofskie  
Arthur B. Levine  
Arthur W. Littlefield  
W. Robert Lombard  
J. Lewis Lovett  
P. Kenton MacCubrey  
Albert F. MacDougall  
Claire Richardson MacDougall  
Clyde L. Mann  
Evelyn Ventres Mariner  
Harriet Towle McCroary  
James T. McCroary  
Ruth M. McEvoy  
Laurice Edes Merriman  
Charlotte Clary Nevins  
Edward R. Newhall  
Marion Daye O'Donnell  
Lawrence A. Peakes  
Margery M. Pierce  
Myra Stone Pruitt  
Edna Cohen Rapaport  
Daniel J. Shanahan (Deceased)  
Roy V. Shorey  
Alberta VanHorn Shute  
Sydney P. Snow  
A. Frank Stiegler, Jr.  
Ruth Hutchins Stinchfield  
Mary Thayer  
Joseph F. Therriault  
Albert J. Thiel  
Grace Morrison Thompson

Elizabeth Lewis Tittle  
Charles E. Towne  
Edna E. Turkington  
Ella L. Vinal  
Susie Stevens Watson  
George C. West  
Ruth E. Williams  
Clair E. Wood

## 1929

Anonymous  
Alice Paul Allen  
Grace Stone Allen  
J. Drisko Allen  
Muriel Sanborn Armstrong  
Florence Young Bennett  
E. Richard Benson  
Joseph B. Campbell  
J. Stone Carlson  
Oscar M. Chute  
Murray A. Coker  
Sylvia D. Crane  
Reed Davis  
Franklin Bedell Dexter  
Harvey G. Fetter  
Jack J. Glick  
Lillian Morse Henry  
Philip R. Higgins  
Martha Holt Hines  
Richard P. Hodsdon  
Everett H. Holmes  
Gilman S. Hooper  
Dorothy Wilson Irvine  
Rupert M. Irvine  
John D. Jones  
Lowell P. Leland  
F. Elizabeth Libbey  
Lemuel K. Lord  
Corona Hatch MacRae  
Clifford J. McGaughy  
Mary Vose McGillicuddy  
Earle A. McKeen  
Edwin D. Merry  
Ernest E. Miller  
Murray B. Miller  
John W. Miner  
Dorothy L. Morton  
John T. Nasse  
Barbara Weston Noyes  
Warren R. Payson  
Rosalie Mosher Reynolds  
Ruth Plaisted Robinson  
Robert W. Scott  
Mark R. Shibles  
Roy E. Smith  
Fred J. Sterns  
Allan J. Stinchfield  
John D. Swartz  
Gordon M. Trim  
Donald B. Tupper  
Irene Hersey Tuttle  
Bertil A. Uppvall  
Jean M. Watson  
Dorothy Woods

## 1930

Ethel Rose Adams  
Phil Allen  
Forrest M. Batson  
Philip S. Bither  
Helen Baker Bosworth  
Robert P. Brown  
Barbara Taylor Cahill  
John A. Chadwick  
Linda E. Christie  
Aaron Cook  
James E. Davidson  
Elizabeth Bottomley Davis  
Clarence A. Dyer  
Dexter E. Elmore  
Lucile Whitcomb Elmore  
Leroy S. Ford  
Nellie Simonds Gallison

Alma E. Glidden  
Ralph L. Goddard  
Arlene Williams Goodrich  
Harold L. Grant  
Evelyn L. Grindall  
Hugh G. Hatfield  
G. Gilbert Henry  
Karl R. Hines  
Pauline Morin Howlett  
Gerald A. Johnson  
Harland L. Keay  
John H. Lee  
Philip Lloyd-Ely  
Helen Hobbs Lyon  
Pauline Smith Mayhew  
Mary Rollins Millett  
Helen Kimball Mintz  
Albert C. Palmer  
Norman D. Palmer  
Helen Chase Pardey  
Walter P. Quarrington  
Deane R. Quinton  
Maxine Hoyt Richmond  
Bernard C. Shaw  
Margaret Hale Shaw  
Ruth Park Smith  
Mary Petke Summers  
Frances E. Thayer  
Barbara Libby Tozier  
Pauline Brill Trafton  
Nathan Tupper  
Mary K. Wasgatt  
Charles W. Weaver, Jr.  
Stanton S. Weed  
Edith M. Woodward  
Viola Blake Woodward

## 1931

Miles L. Allen  
Robert Allen, Jr.  
Myrtle Paine Barker  
William B. Brown  
Edward S. Cobb  
Louise Mulligan Collins  
Mary Cadwallader Combelleck  
Barbara Hamlin Cummings  
Faith Rollins Davidson  
John S. Davidson  
Frances Page Egan  
Robert B. Eldridge  
Arthur B. Esty  
Arlene Woodman Evans  
Roderick E. Farnham  
Howard L. Ferguson  
Alexander R. Gillmor  
Hope Pullen Gillmor  
Marvin S. Glazier  
In memory of Louise Gearson  
Haley  
Edward F. Hayde  
Charles Heddericg  
Charles C. Hicks  
Anne Macomber Holden  
Eunice Foye Hutchins  
Lucius V. Lobdell  
Muriel MacDougall Lobdell  
Eleanor Hilton Martin  
William C. Martin  
John C. McCoy, Jr.  
Mary Dignam Murphy  
Roland J. Poulin  
Evelyn Haycock Quinton  
Alice Linscott Roberts  
Wayne E. Roberts  
Vivian F. Russell  
Evelyn Bell Rowe  
In memory of Marjorie Small  
George F. Sprague  
George H. Sterns  
Robert G. Stirling  
Marion White Thurlow  
Doris Spencer Wallis



1932

Douglas B. Allan  
Melvin E. Anderson  
Jane C. Belcher  
Marjorie Van Horn Bernier  
James Block  
Barbara Sherman Burger  
William H. Caddoo  
Donald M. Christie  
Stanley L. Clement  
Richard Cummings  
John B. Curtis  
Fulton E. Daniels  
Barbara Works Dyer  
Harvey B. Evans  
Maxwell H. Feinman  
James E. Fell  
Dorcas Paul Frost  
Estelle Taylor Goodwin  
Thompson D. Grant  
Nissie Grossman  
Louise Dyer Hall  
Martha Johnston Hayward  
Evelyn L. Johnson  
Glen B. Lawrence  
Harold F. Lemoine  
Alex Lindholm  
G. Alden Macdonald  
Samuel H. Marder  
Hubert J. Merrick, Jr.  
Dolores Dignam Morgan  
Christo T. Nasse  
Norman C. Perkins  
Gladys True Phelps  
Tina Thompson Poulin  
Henry W. Rollins  
Viola Rowe Rollins  
Marion Richardson Snow  
Morton Sorensen  
Jean Wellington Terry  
Philip C. Thibodeau  
Clinton F. Thurlow  
Gwendolyn Mardin Trefethen  
Phyllis Hamlin Wade  
Ralph H. Wakefield  
Genevieve Garran Waterhouse

1933

Carl W. Ackley  
Barbara Johnson Alden  
Elizabeth Swanton Allan  
Charlotte Bloomfield Auger  
Arthur R. Austin  
Rosamond F. Barker  
Leon A. Bradbury  
Elizabeth Haley Brewster  
Carleton D. Brown  
Herbert K. Bryan  
David S. Carr  
Frances Perkins Cary  
Evelyn Brackley Chadbourne  
Harold F. Chase  
Dorris Moore Cox  
J. Robert Curtis  
Marguerite deRochemont  
William N. Dexter  
Walter L. Dignam  
Dorothy Dingwall  
Emery S. Dunfee  
Carl F. Foster  
Averill D. Gellerson  
Robert F. Greene  
Bertrand W. Hayward  
Stanley C. Hersey  
Wilma Stanley Hill  
Norma Fuller Hurst  
Isabelle Miller Hutchinson  
Dana A. Jordan  
Muriel Hallett Kennedy  
Raymond O. Knauff  
Rebecca Chester Larsen  
Myron J. Levine  
Marian Archer MacDonald

Irving M. Malsch  
Theodore H. Packard  
James E. Poulin  
Vesta Alden Putnam  
Lillian Shapiro Reardon  
Donald H. Rhoades  
Priscilla Perkins Schumacher  
Albert L. Skidds  
Clyde W. Skillin  
Katherine Holmes Snell  
Theron R. Stinchfield  
Geraldine Colbath Taylor  
William M. Terry  
Bertha Lewis Timson  
Louise Smith Velten  
Ruth Weston  
Otis W. Wheeler  
Ethel Bragg Williams  
Harrison F. Williams  
R. Leon Williams  
W. Malcolm Wilson  
Perry G. Wortman

1934

John M. Alden  
Selwyn I. Braudy  
William T. Bryant  
William J. Chapman  
Greta Murray Connors  
Lois B. Crowell  
Henry Davidson  
Hayden E. Fairbanks  
Samson Fisher  
Jacob Hains  
Florence Harding Hamilton  
John P. Holden  
E. William Huckle  
Evelyn M. Kelley  
Mary Buss Krueger  
Ann Duoba Lawrence  
Robert M. MacGregor  
Margaret Salmond Matheson  
Myron H. Matz  
William H. Millett  
Barbara White Morse  
Eleanor W. Ness  
Franklin Norvish  
Frances M. Palmer  
Harriet Pease Patrick  
Preston W. Pennell  
Everett P. Perkins  
Harold M. Plotkin  
George C. Putnam  
Dorothy Hawkes Reynolds  
Leslie R. Rhoda  
Portia Pendleton Rideout  
Margaret Raymond Small  
Sybil Wolman Smith  
Arthur W. Stetson, Jr.  
Barbara Bridges Stinneford  
Horace B. Wesott

1935

Carroll W. Abbott  
Warden C. Amidon  
George H. Anderson  
Leo Barron  
J. Warren Bishop  
Donald M. Bither  
Harold F. Brown  
Norman R. Brown  
Elizabeth Franklin Call  
Ruth Thorne Chaplin  
Morris Cohen  
John J. Coyne  
Ellen Dignam Downing  
Albion L. Farnham  
Melvin O. Flood  
William T. Fuller  
Everett W. Gray  
Lawrence N. Gray  
Edward J. Gurney, Jr.  
Leo F. Haggerty  
Ann Trimble Hilton

David R. Hilton  
Deane L. Hodges  
Margaret Jordan  
Reba E. Jose  
Wilfred R. Kelly  
Milton P. Kleinholz  
Theophile S. Krawiec  
Maurice Krinsky  
Donald F. Larkin  
Thomas W. Libby  
Floyd F. Ludwig  
Eugene A. McAlary  
Kathryn Herrick McCrodden  
John R. Merrick  
Richmond N. Noyes  
A Philadelphia Alumnus  
Bettina Wellington Piper  
Elbridge B. Ross  
Elinor Chick Ross  
Ruth Shesong Ross  
Virginia Swallow Seepe  
Raymond E. Shibley  
Edgar G. Spear  
Gordon P. Thompson  
John B. Ward  
Barbara Howard Williams  
Ralph S. Williams  
Ruth Wheeler Wood  
Llewellyn F. Wortman

1936

Kathryn Caswell Abbott  
Annette Tebbetts Audette  
Edna F. Bailey  
Arthur W. Bartel, 2nd  
Hugh D. Beach  
George R. Berry  
Alton D. Blake, Jr.  
Howard L. Brown  
Katherine Rollins Brown  
Robert O. Brown  
Frederick D. Call  
Omar E. Candors  
John P. Dolan  
Willard H. Dunn  
Millard E. Emanuelson  
Edmund N. Ervin  
Ruth Fuller Frost  
Milton M. Gilson  
Agnes Carlyle Hadden  
Alice Bocquel Hartwell  
Floyd M. Haskell  
Cleo Tuttle Henderson  
Harold W. Hickey  
Jeanne Peyrot Hoffman  
Harold W. Kimball, Jr.  
Maxine L. Knapp  
Eleanor Manter LeMaistre  
Samuel R. Manelis  
Ruth Michalek McAlary  
Wallace B. McLaughlin  
Oliver C. Mellen  
Annabelle White Messer  
Elizabeth Miller  
Leon B. Palmer  
Albert O. Piper  
Louis G. Rancourt  
John F. Reynolds  
Dorothy Gould Rhoades  
Ernest J. Roderick  
Sheldon R. Rudnick  
Roberta Ryan Ryan  
Emma Small Schlosberg  
Gordon W. Schumacher  
Robert W. Sparkes  
James R. Stinneford  
Ruth Mailey Sutherland  
Carolyn Williams Turpie  
Dorothy Cunningham Vendetti

1937

Anonymous  
Harold C. Allen  
Joel Allen

Dorothy Smith Brown  
George N. Burt  
Wilfred J. Combellack  
Sara J. Cowan  
Margaret Libby Darlow  
Marcella Duoba  
Edith E. Emery  
Hildreth Wheeler Finn  
James E. Glover  
Morton M. Goldfine  
M. Edson Goodrich  
Dorothy W. Goodwin  
J. Robert Haskell  
Mary Fairbanks Haskell  
Barbara Frazee Haynes  
Harold Hurwitz  
Eino A. Kivi  
Willard D. Libby  
Ruth Walden Ludwig  
Frank R. Mellon  
Marjorie Gould Murphy  
Paul K. Palmer  
Malcolm M. Pierce  
Frederick K. Poulin  
Lewis E. Rush  
Foahd J. Salim  
Wayne B. Sanders  
Hazel Wepfer Thayer  
Louise G. Tracey  
Mary Ewen Ulich  
Emery P. Worthen  
Whitney Wright  
Gordon S. Young  
Lucille Pinette Zukowski

1938

Anonymous  
A. Wendall Anderson  
Dorothy Trainor Anderson  
Joseph G. Antan  
Robert N. Anthony  
Kenneth R. Bickford  
L. Russell Blanchard  
Roger J. Bourassa  
Ralph W. Brown  
Calvin L. Butler  
Joseph Ciechon  
Cecil M. Daggett, Jr.  
Carroll F. Danforth  
Harold P. Davis, Jr.  
Wade R. Davis  
Richard W. Dow  
Marion E. Dugdale  
Lawrence W. Dwyer  
Frederick C. Emery  
Mary Herd Emery  
James Fox  
Ernest M. Frost  
Alonzo H. Garcelon  
Martha Bessom Gorman  
W. Linwood Haynes  
Harry K. Hollis  
Eliot S. Irving  
Helen Foster Jenison  
Edwin M. Leach  
Lawrence C. Lightner  
Charles A. Macgregor  
Ethel Bradstreet Maney  
Lucile E. McClintock  
Marcus C. Oladell  
Mitchell E. Phillips  
Frank A. Record  
Walter B. Rideout  
E. Donald Rogers  
Elizabeth Newell Rosenbaum  
Elizabeth Herd Sanders  
Helen Wade Sawdon  
Edwin Shuman  
J. Marble Thayer  
Elizabeth McLeod Thompson  
Herschell M. Turner  
Victor W. Vincent  
Maynard C. Waltz

Margaret Higgins Williams  
Paul G. Winsor  
Louise Weeks Wright

## 1939

Freda K. Able  
Arnold Benton  
Edward S. Boulos, Jr.  
Leon J. Brady  
Frank H. Burchell  
Robert V. Canders  
Charles L. Dignam  
Elizabeth J. Doran  
Clarence E. Dore  
Elliott H. Drisko  
Fletcher Eaton  
Stephen Greenwald  
Helen Carter Guptill  
Nathanael M. Guptill  
Constance Knickerbocker Harley  
Priscilla Jones Hauter  
Elizabeth Solie Howard  
Albert L. Hunter, Jr.  
Gilbert E. Hutchinson  
Marion Crawford Hutchinson  
Roy Y. Illingworth  
Lester Jolovitz  
Ruth Reed Kingman  
Leo S. Kresky  
Alma Moses Kuhn  
David C. Libbey  
Anne Simpson Miller  
Mary Healey Orr  
Arlene Paine Osias  
Wilson C. Piper  
Maurice A. Rancourt  
Jeanette Drisko Rideout  
Judith Quint Schreider  
Stanley H. Schreider  
Allan B. Smith  
Kenneth G. Stanley  
Machaon E. Stevens  
Mildred Colwell Stevens  
Arlene Bamber Veracka  
Earl L. Wade  
Irving Ward

## 1940

Isabel C. Abbott  
Alexander Anton  
Brewster A. Branz  
Ruth Moore Brown  
E. Robert Bruce  
Mary Wheeler Bruzga  
Robert B. Carr  
Clark H. Carter  
Raye Winslow Carter  
Marjorie Chase Chapman  
Jean Congdon Deneke  
Clarence Fernald  
Fred M. Ford  
Halsey A. Frederick, Jr.  
Donald A. Gilfoy  
Helen Brown Gilfoy  
Ruth Gollis  
Frances C. Gray  
Maurice D. Gross  
Doris Rose Hopengarten  
Edward H. Jenison  
Gordon B. Jones  
Stanley W. Kimball  
In memory of Charles F. Maguire  
Priscilla B. Mailey  
Ruth Hendricks Marden  
Carl W. McGraw  
Elizabeth Walden Palmer  
Olive Pullen Palmer  
Warren F. Pearl  
Ellen Fitch Peterson  
William D. Pinansky  
Leah-Doris A. Russell  
Virginia Gray Schwab  
Constance Pratt Spinney

Roger Stebbins  
Ruth Gould Stebbins  
Philip A. Stinchfield  
Patricia Thomas Thompson  
Constance L. Tilley  
Alfred N. Timberlake  
Leon Tobin  
Ross H. Webb  
Marjorie Day Weeks  
Elizabeth C. Wescott  
Linwood L. Workman, Jr.

## 1941

Anonymous  
Henry W. Abbott, Jr.  
Jane Russell Abbott  
Charles E. Barnfather  
Elizabeth Sweetser Baxter  
Elmer L. Baxter  
George L. Beach, Jr.  
Dwight K. Beal  
Hartley A. Bither  
Richard H. Bright  
Thelma Bassett Cornell  
Mildred Van Valkenburg De-  
martini  
Norris E. Dibble  
John C. Eaton  
Claire F. Emerson  
Raymond A. Fortin  
James J. Foster  
Joseph J. Freme  
Diana Wiesenthal Friedman  
Hoover R. Goffin  
Audrey Massell Greenwald  
Stanley Gruber  
William H. Hughes  
Geraldine Stefk Jones  
Hiram P. Macintosh  
Ada Vinecour Mandell  
Ruth Lewis Nowlan  
In memory of Richard E. Noyes  
S. Winnifred Odlin  
Jerome Orenstein  
John E. Ormiston  
Linwood C. Potter  
Robert W. Pullen  
Ruth Scribner Rich  
Robert C. Ryan  
Virginia Ryan  
Alison Pike Slade  
Doris Peterson Stanley  
Willette McGrath Snow  
Wendell T. Starr  
Ruth R. Stebbins  
Herbert D. Sterns  
George J. Stump  
Edwin A. Toolis  
Lubov Leonovich Waltz  
Olive Savage Ward  
Joanna MacMurty Workman

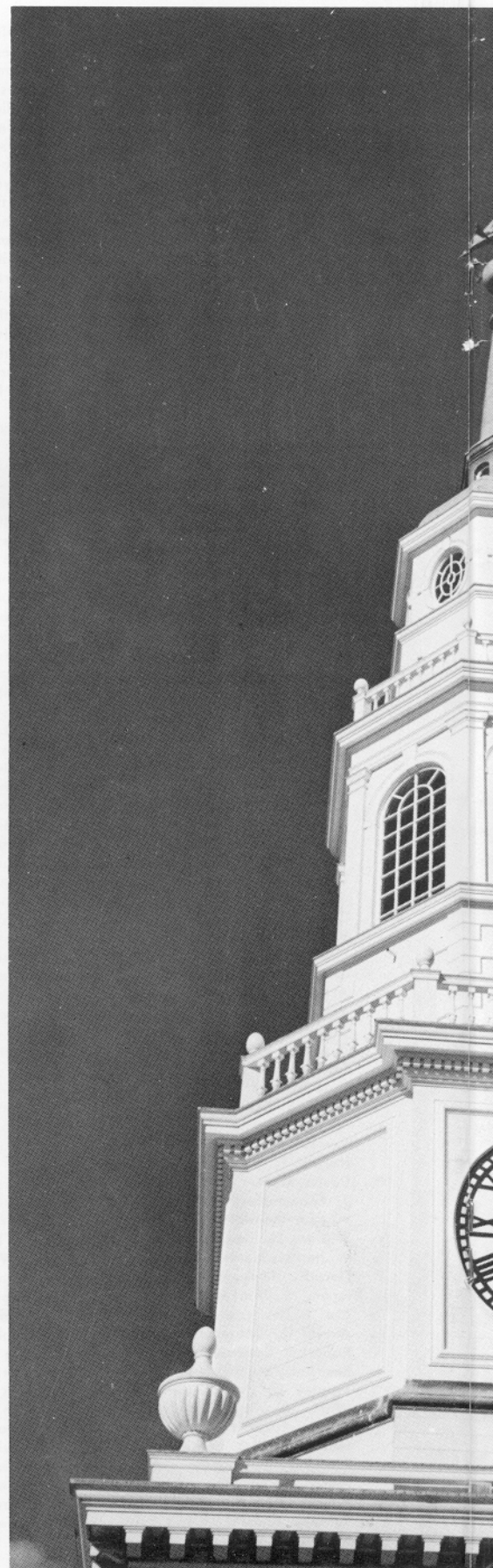
## 1942

Mary Anacki  
Robert M. Arnold  
Arthur G. Beach  
Martha Rogers Beach  
Susanne Rose Bessey  
Harold J. Bubar  
Louise Hagan Bubar  
Robinson D. Burbank  
Clifford F. Came, Jr.  
George C. Carothers  
Jane Leighton Carr  
Harry Cohen  
Kenneth M. Decker  
Richard R. Dyer  
Jane Soule Engert  
Dorothy Smith Fernald  
Milton W. Hamilt  
Beniah C. Harding  
Laurie L. Harris  
Eero R. Helin  
Barbara R. Holden

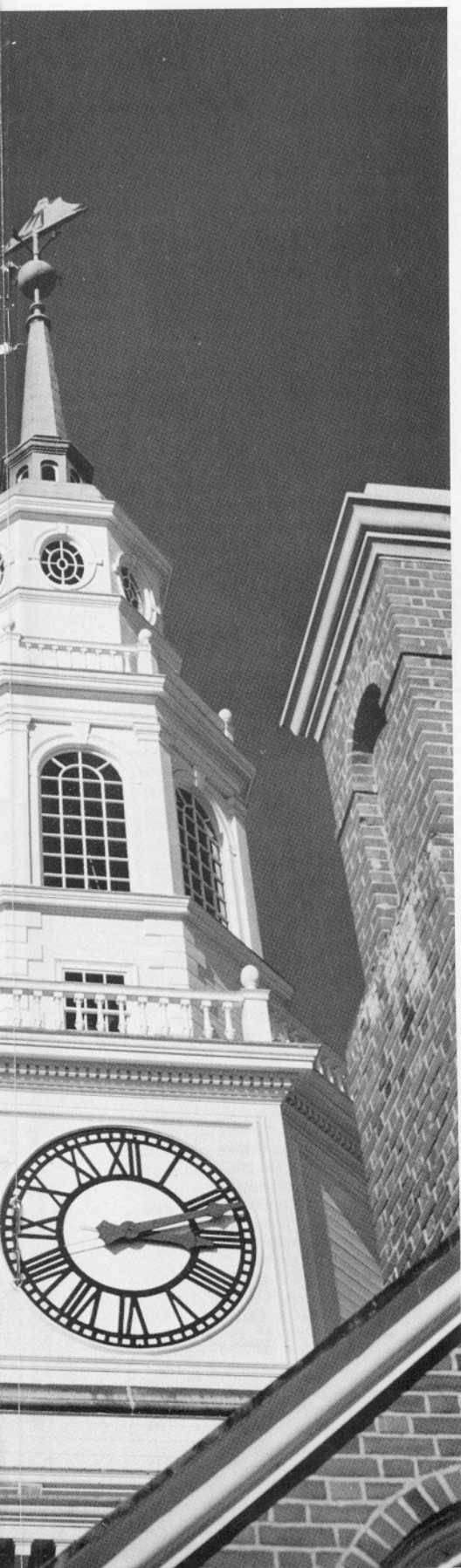
Max A. Holzrichter  
Carolyn Hopkins Johnson  
Lincoln V. Johnson  
Ruth Crowell Knight  
Richard N. Kohn  
Alton G. Laliberte  
Victor A. Lebednik  
Arthur B. Lincoln, Jr.  
Charles A. Lord  
Melvin N. Lock  
Edward F. Loring  
John L. Lowell  
Christine Bruce Lyon  
Jean Cannell MacRae  
Weston MacRae  
Florence Perkins Mignei  
Albert Newell  
Linwood E. Palmer, Jr.  
George A. Parker, Jr.  
Walter M. Pejko  
Muriel Carrell Philson  
J. Franklin Pineo  
Carl J. Pizzano, Jr.  
Joseph R. Rancourt  
Robert S. Rice  
Betty Barter Richardson  
Gordan A. Richardson  
Priscilla George Ross  
Albert I. Schoenberger  
Oren G. Shiro  
Cynthia M. Smith  
Betty Anne Royal Spiegel  
Addison E. Steeves  
Marilyn Ireland Steeves  
Marion B. Thomas  
Margaret Campbell Timberlake  
William E. Tucker  
William W. Vaughan  
Lewis E. Weeks, Jr.  
Theodora Wright Weston  
Priscilla Hathorn White  
Betsey Libbey Williams

## 1943

Paul M. Abramson  
Elizabeth Field Blanchard  
Jeannette Nielson Braddock  
Thomas R. Braddock  
Eleanor Smart Braummuller  
Norman A. Chaletzky  
Elizabeth Tobey Choate  
Kathleen Monaghan Corey  
Robert C. Cornell  
In memory of Harold A. Costley  
Lowell R. Cumming  
Marjorie McDougal Davis  
Robert C. Dennison  
Priscilla Moldenke Drake  
Anne Dunmore  
Natalie Cousens Dyer  
Patricia Ford Ellis  
Ethel Paradis Emerson  
Thomas W. Farnsworth, Jr.  
Richard A. Field  
William Finkeldey  
Harry Hildebrandt  
Jane Hudson Hinman  
Calvin K. Hubbard  
Elwin F. Hussey  
George H. Jahn  
Jeanice Grant Keese  
Eliot B. Kraft  
Anita Pooler Laliberte  
Perley M. Leighton  
Irving Liss  
Ronald D. Lupton  
Lauchlin MacKinnon  
Delbert D. Matheson  
Thelma Proctor Matheson  
Frederick B. McAlary  
Frank J. Miselis  
Ruth Graves Montgomery  
James W. Moriarty







Leonard L. Osier  
Geraldine Fennessy Parker  
Charles F. Pearce, Jr.  
Lucien J. Pellerin  
Ronald M. Reed  
Lorraine Deslsles Reifel  
I. Bradford Shaw  
J. Kenneth Shepard  
Eilene Alpert Siegal  
Lillian Beck Skolem  
Lyndon A. Small  
Hilda Niehoff True  
Ruby Lott Tucker  
Louis J. Volpe  
Jacquelyn Nearney Wallace  
Sylvia Rakofsky Weller  
Donald C. Whitten  
Paul V. Witham

1944

Anonymous  
Rae Gale Backer  
Nancy Curtis Bacon  
William T. Belger  
Helen Watson Boldi  
Russell E. Brown  
Catherine Clark Brunell  
Robert H. Brunell  
Donald M. Butcher  
Alexander E. Dembkowski  
Wesley R. Doe  
Patricia Berquist Donna  
Efthim F. Economu  
Mildred Steenland Ellison  
W. Merritt Emerson  
Franklin H. Ervin  
Arnold A. Glassman  
Richard D. Goodridge  
W. Harris Graf  
Barbara White Haddad  
William R. Hibel  
Frederick W. Howard  
William Hutcheson  
Hope Mansfield Jahn  
Charles W. Luce  
Shirley Ellice Lord  
Dorothy Holtman Lyon  
N. Douglas Macleod, Jr.  
Eileen A. Matteo  
Walter B. Maxfield  
Josephine Pitts McAlary  
Priscilla Higgins Merrifield  
Paul E. Merrifield  
Evelyn Gates Moriarty  
G. Richard Mountfort  
Philip E. Nutting  
Barbara Baylis Primiano  
Elizabeth Wood Reed  
William A. Reifel  
Edward H. Saltzberg  
Mary Weeks Sawyer  
Ralph M. Sawyer, Jr.  
Stanley Short  
James Springer  
Eugene C. Struckhoff  
Harold L. Vigue  
Alden E. Wagner  
Sarah Martin Wahl  
Eleanor Eisberg Watson  
Philip H. Watson  
Annabell Morrison Wolfertz  
Frederick S. Wood  
Benjamin Zecker

1945

Christy C. Adams  
Adele Grindrod Bates  
Beverly F. Booth  
Marilyn L. Bryant  
Katherine McCarroll Christensen  
Mason W. Colby  
Lois Loudon Cutler  
Charles A. Dudley  
Georgina Guilford Fielding

Edwin S. Gibson  
Anita Konikow Glassman  
Muriel Marker Gould  
Elizabeth Lohnes Gruden  
Marguerite B. Gustafson  
Floyd L. Harding  
Janet Jacobs Holden  
Doris Taylor Huber  
Paul R. Huber  
Doris Blanchard Hutcheson  
Ann L. Johnson  
Roslyn E. Kramer  
Mary Callard Laughland  
Marie Kraeler Lowenstein  
Anna Van Middlesworth Mac-

Kee

Rita A. McCabe  
Marjorie Merrill Melvin  
Michael M. Nawfel  
Garrett V. Ridgley  
Frances Willey Rippere  
Ernest I. Rotenberg  
Viola M. Smith  
Helen Strauss  
Sherwood J. Tarlow  
M. Colby Tibbetts  
Edith Hinckley Turner  
Joseph R. Wallace  
Frances Dow Wells  
Maurice M. Whitten  
Ernest J. Williams  
Jane Farnham Wood

1946

Anita Herdegen Allen  
Ann Lawrence Bondy  
Edward M. Cook, Jr.  
Naomi Dick Dice  
Shirley Martin Dudley  
Ruth Lewin Emerson  
Carol Robin Epstein  
Nancy Parsons Ferguson  
Wilfred R. Granger  
Hope Emerson Hatch  
Marie E. Jones  
Hanna Karp Laipson  
Muriel Larrabee  
Halston O. Lenentine  
Hilda Robertson Lyons  
Jean O'Brien Perkins  
Betty Soule Pope  
Charlene Blance Ray  
Courtney H. Simpson  
Harriet Glashow Singer  
Roselle Johnson Tharion  
Mary L. Young

1947

Margaret Scott Alden  
Nancy Burbank Allured  
Elizabeth Richmond Anthony  
Dorothy Briggs Aronson  
Maynard F. Baldwin  
Miriam Marsh Barteaux  
Joanne O. Bouton  
N. Paul Bromley  
In memory of David Bruck-  
heimer  
Theodore R. Buyniski  
Beverly Benner Cassara  
Charlotte Hanks Dumas  
Albert I. Ellis  
Jean Murray Fallon  
Mae Hoyt Farrington  
Elizabeth Hall Fitch  
Stanley F. Frolio  
Elinor Farnham Frolio  
Ray B. Greene, Jr.  
William Gutteridge  
Gloria Kennedy Hammond  
Perry A. Harding  
Marilyn L. Hubert  
Mitchell C. Jaworski  
Lawrence S. Kaplan

Barbara King Longley  
Robert Lucy, Jr.  
Robert L. Madison  
Mary Waters McElhannon  
Faith Jones Middleton  
Alice Billington Rex  
Jane Gray Rollins  
Josephine Scheiber  
Edward S. Sherwood  
Shirley Warren Shirley  
Robert Singer  
Arline Kiessling Wills  
Jean Whiston  
Carl R. Wright  
Roberta E. Young

1948

James Alex  
Jacquelyn M. Allen  
Margaret Clark Atkins  
Dorothy Almquist Attaliades  
Marion Sturtevant Atwater  
S. Shipley Atwater  
Anne Fraser Baer  
Phyllis M. Bedig  
Shirley M. Bessey  
Edward G. Birdsey  
Mary Louise Coulombe Boddy  
Douglas C. Borton  
Donald J. Bourassa  
Priscilla Bryant Bourassa  
Shirley Carrier Brown  
William L. Bryan  
Benjamin C. Bubar  
Lois Bowers Came  
Carl E. Chellaquist  
Shirley Smith Chellaquist  
David A. Choate  
Dorothy Worthley Cleaver  
A. Howell Clement  
Norice Mahoney Conant  
Elizabeth Coombs Corke  
Charles E. Cousins  
Elizabeth Hall Cousins  
Jane George Daniels  
Charlotte Weinberg Davis  
Charles R. Debevoise  
Muriel Howard Deacon  
Kathryn J. Dempsey  
Harriet Hutchinson Dusty  
Norman G. Epstein  
Ronald M. Farkas  
Francis R. Folino  
Virginia Brewer Folino  
Mary B. Gilles  
Louise J. Gillingham  
Avis Yatto Godbout  
Janet Gay Hawkins  
Susan Lynch Henry  
Constance M. Howes  
Eugene A. Hunter  
Katherine Weisman Jaffe  
Cyril M. Joly, Jr.  
Marvin S. Joslow  
Edward E. Kaplan  
Barbara Herrington Keith  
Carolyn Browne Kelso  
Harvey L. Koizim  
Sanford I. Kroll  
Merle I. Lathrop  
Charles Harry Lightbody  
Margaret Horsch Lightbody  
Barbara Lindsay Lucy  
Ruth Barron Lunder  
Evelyn Helfant Malkin  
David M. Marzynski  
Ruth Burns Mason  
Gertrude S. McKusick  
Hazel Huckins Merrill  
Gordon T. Miller  
Marie Machell Milliken  
Martha Morrill-McDonough  
Marianne Schoeffel Nelson

Mary Conley Nelson  
 Mary Burrison Odell  
 F. Shirley Parks  
 Frederick W. Perkins, Jr.  
 Philip E. Peterson  
 Helen Moore Phillips  
 Richard H. Rabner  
 Janet Bowmar Reynolds  
 Mildred Schnebbe Riordan  
 Marguerite Jack Robinson  
 Everett O. Rockwell  
 Richard H. Rogers  
 Jeane Marshall Sawyer  
 Daniel C. Scioletti  
 Frances Posca Scioletti  
 Maurice C. Smith  
 Paul I. Smith  
 Paul Solomon  
 Joseph R. Spina  
 Carol Silverstein Stoll  
 Frederick P. Sutherland  
 Ruth Marriner Szopa  
 Gilbert Y. Taverner  
 C. William Taylor  
 Barbara Bond Wasserman  
 Robert M. Wasserman  
 Harriet Sargent Wiswell  
 Marianna Nutter Wyer  
 Frances Hyde Zecker

## 1949

Kathryn Garrick Alex  
 Marguerite I. Baker  
 Robert G. Bedig  
 Mary Gardiner Benton  
 Ann M. Beveridge  
 Donna Barter Billings  
 Arthur Blasberg, Jr.  
 Barbara Van Every Bosworth  
 Earle S. Bosworth, Jr.  
 Carolyn Roberts Boucher  
 Barbara Briggs  
 W. Davidson Bryant  
 Fay Klafstad Carpenter  
 Manson H. Carter  
 Elaine Noyes Cela  
 John C. Chernauskas  
 Mary Hathaway Cherry  
 John S. Choate  
 June Stairs Cook  
 Robert L. Cook  
 Janet Pride Davis  
 Raymond W. Deltz  
 Miriam H. Dickinson  
 Justine Jackson Doherty  
 Barbara Grant Doyle  
 Elaine E. Erskine  
 Anne Hagar Eustis  
 Norma Egerton Evans  
 William M. Fairley  
 Georgiana Hooker Firth  
 Claire Rosenston Fishstein  
 Barbara A. Foley  
 Ruth Endicott Freeman  
 Jean Desper Fryberg  
 Paul A. Golden  
 Elizabeth Brown Gordon  
 Hope Harvey Graf  
 Fred H. Hammond, Jr.  
 Martha Bennett Headley  
 Jean C. Hillson  
 John H. Ives  
 Robert L. Jacobs, Jr.  
 Jean Beauchamp Johnsrud  
 Audrey Fountain Jordan  
 Pauline Vitkauskas Kuzmeski  
 Patricia Lydon Latham  
 Robert Latham  
 Roy F. Leaf  
 Louise J. Leavenworth  
 Cynthia Crook Lieck  
 David D. Lynch

Nellie Macdougall  
 Shirley Marshall Marden  
 Barbara Starbuck Marshall  
 Sally McCormack McDonnell  
 Sidney B. McKeen  
 Richard G. Michelsen  
 Jean Maloof Naman  
 Robert F. Nardozzi  
 Donald E. Nicoll  
 Hilda Farnum Nicoll  
 Benson Noice, Jr.  
 James C. Noice  
 Leon V. O'Donnell  
 Andrew B. Offeniser  
 Charles A. O'Reilly  
 Audrie Drummond Owsley  
 Leslie Amlaw Perry  
 Russell S. Phillips  
 M. Marjorie Plaisted  
 Nancy Semonian Protter  
 Marilyn Perkins Prouty  
 Joseph L. Putnam  
 L. Charles Rastelli  
 A. Raymond Rogers, Jr.  
 Antoinette Fera Romano  
 June White Rosenberg  
 Robert C. Rowell  
 Robert Sage  
 Alvin Schwartz  
 Barbara Hart Shanahan  
 Daniel J. Shanahan, Jr.  
 Martha Loughman Shepard  
 Phillip J. Shore  
 Burton S. Silberstein  
 Herbert Singer  
 Robert A. Slavitt  
 William C. Slemmer  
 Anne Houston Stiller  
 Carleton P. Stinchfield  
 Gerald Stoll  
 Jeanne Pelletier Sutphin  
 Ann Jennings Taussig  
 Beverly Hayward Teague  
 Kenneth J. Vigue  
 Edward A. Waller  
 Leonard R. Warshaver  
 Gordon M. Watts  
 Haroldene Whitcomb  
 James H. Wing  
 Christine Woodbury  
 C. Roy Woodman  
 Priscilla Leonard Woodman  
 Ivan A. Yeaton, Jr.

## 1950

Ruth Pierce Abrahamsen  
 John Alex  
 Barbara Wyman Anderson  
 Charlotte Shoul Backman  
 Gerald G. Baker  
 Robert F. Barlow  
 Robert A. Barteaux  
 Nancy Bradbury Belisle  
 Thomas G. Blake  
 Nancy Ardiffe Boulter  
 George N. Bowers, Jr.  
 Richard M. Bowers  
 Hildegard Pratt Burkhart  
 Robert C. Burkhart  
 Mary Seward Crafts  
 Philip P. Dine  
 James F. Doughty  
 Nelson T. Everts  
 Ralph H. Field  
 Virginia Hill Field  
 Gerald B. Frank  
 James A. Fraser  
 Robert S. George  
 Joan Seekins Golden  
 Gloria Gordon Goldman  
 Charlotte Crandall Graves  
 Barbara Miller Green  
 Eileen J. Greene

Grace Rutherford Hammond  
 Constance Leonard Haynes  
 Kevin Hill  
 Marjorie Jackson  
 June R. M. Jensen  
 Hugh B. Jordan  
 Richard H. King  
 Robert N. Kirk  
 John S. Lawton  
 Doris Knight Leete  
 Neil Leonard, Jr.  
 Beverly Deschenes Libby  
 Barbara Starr Lipson  
 Charles H. Lord  
 Elizabeth Jennings Maley  
 Robert A. Marden  
 William E. McDonnell  
 John D. McSweeney  
 Mary Ellen Jordan Megargee  
 David G. Montt  
 Jean Chickering Nardozzi  
 Robert G. Olney  
 Winslow W. Reed  
 Patricia Murray Richards  
 Robert Rosenthal  
 Pauline Berry Rowell  
 Eleanor L. Runkle  
 Nancy Ricker Sears  
 Alan E. Silberman  
 Alene Sylvester Smiley  
 Charles L. Smith, Jr.  
 Leonard W. Smith  
 Mildred Fenwick Starrett  
 Charlotte Cowan Sutherland  
 Irwin Swirsky  
 Priscilla Tracey Tanguay  
 William A. Tipples  
 Richard C. Urie  
 Joseph Verrengia  
 Russell O. Washburn  
 Robert R. Wehner  
 Patricia Root Wheeler  
 Beverly Holt Wiegand  
 George C. Wiswell, Jr.  
 Harold S. Wormuth

## 1951

Nancy Nilson Archibald  
 Robert E. Archibald  
 Clifford A. Bean  
 Cecil A. Beaupre  
 Richard B. Birch  
 Myra Hemenway Bowers  
 Frederick R. Boyle  
 Constance E. Brackett  
 Harold E. Brewer  
 Samuel G. Brown  
 Vivian M. Bryant, Jr.  
 Helen Leavitt Campbell  
 Nancy Williams Chute  
 Vernon Corell, Jr.  
 John P. Crawford  
 Sebastian J. Cultrera  
 Glenys Blumenthal Davis  
 Alyce Moskowitz Domenitz  
 William T. Doyle  
 Edith Harris Edgerton  
 Warren J. Finegan  
 Ernest V. Fortin  
 Harriet Boyer Frost  
 Robert L. Gabriel  
 Cynthia Cook Gair  
 Elwood Gair  
 Norval E. Garnett  
 Russell Goldsmith, Jr.  
 Gunnar A. Gustafson, Jr.  
 Robert E. Hartford  
 Marilyn Gracie Hiers  
 Michael Reed Hunter (Deceased)  
 Robert A. Ingraham  
 Shirley Raynor Ingraham  
 Donald McG. Jacobs  
 A. Eugene Jellison

James K. Keefe  
 Harvey M. Kirstein  
 Martin Kress  
 Richard H. Kuehndorf  
 Jean Castelli Laliberte  
 Robert Laliberte  
 Robert S. Lee  
 S. Blair Lent  
 Frederick W. LeVeque  
 Ruth Leverett  
 Norene Tibbetts Linder  
 Jane Perry Lindquist  
 Helen Nickerson Martin  
 J. Edward Martin  
 Charles S. McIntyre  
 Joan Cammann McIntyre  
 Gertrude Cleveland Miller  
 David W. Miller  
 Allen B. Mirken  
 Fenton R. Mitchell, Jr.  
 Mary Leighton Mitchell  
 Mark S. Mordecai  
 Schuyler L. Mott  
 Constance Willey Mott  
 Naomi Jennison Noice  
 Herbert Panzenhagen, Jr.  
 Kershaw E. Powell  
 Helen Ritscher Rindge  
 Helen Palen Roth  
 Robert M. Roth  
 Walter E. Russell  
 Theodore Shiro  
 Francis J. Silver  
 Robert F. Staples  
 Edward M. Stuart, Jr.  
 Arnold A. Sturtevant  
 Leda Whitney Sturtevant  
 Loreto Tempesta  
 Patricia Blake Thomas  
 In memory of John E. Thompson  
 Gilbert R. Tibolt  
 Sylvia Fredette Tibolt  
 Carol Huntington Upton  
 Robert C. Vergobbi  
 Barbara Jefferson Walker  
 Joyce Edwards Washburn  
 Edward D. Whitney

## 1952

Anonymous  
 Carolyn Williams Albrecht  
 Marjorie Russell Aldrich  
 Paul M. Aldrich  
 Jeremy J. Amott  
 Ralph E. Bailey, Jr.  
 Richard W. Baldwin  
 Sara Hollister Belden  
 Robert C. Benfari  
 John A. Briggs  
 Janet Perrigo Brown  
 Joyce Wallace Bryant  
 Anne McGee Burgess  
 Hugh F. Burgess, Jr.  
 Donald O. Cameron  
 Sally Shaw Cameron  
 Susan J. Campbell  
 William H. Carter  
 Edward J. Cawley  
 Nancy Nelson Cedrone  
 Margaret Brown Christie  
 Nancy Copeland  
 Paul A. Cote  
 Richard S. Creedon  
 David S. Crockett  
 Nancy McDonald Cultrera  
 Austin M. Deane  
 Janet Leslie Douglass  
 John E. Douglass  
 Barbara Bone Eastman  
 Arthur G. Eustis, Jr.  
 Daniel W. Fenner  
 Elisabeth Levardsen Finegan  
 Sally Jackson Frailay



William A. Gardiner, Jr.  
Norma Berquist Garnett  
Harold Grandberg  
Raymond S. Grant, Jr.  
Donald G. Hailer  
Nita Hale  
Beverly Forgey Hamrah  
Jeanne Hallee Hawkins  
William W. Hennig  
Gerald J. Holtz  
Barbara Cheeseman Hooper  
Robert L. Hooper  
Frederic C. Ives  
Arnold M. James, Jr.  
Donald P. Keay  
Robert B. Kaake  
Raymond F. Keyes  
Robert J. Keyes  
George B. Laffey  
Alton W. Lamont, Jr.  
Joan Martin Lamont  
Audrey Morgan Leaf  
Carleton D. Leaf  
Joanne Pierce LeCount  
Carol J. Leonard  
David E. Lynn  
Melvin Lyon  
James A. McLean  
Bruce A. MacPherson  
Barbara Vaughn McCoy  
John F. McCoy, Jr.  
John H. McGowan, Jr.  
Dale Dacier Meagher  
Edna Miller Mordecai  
David Morse  
Deborah Brush Morse  
Herbert S. Nagle  
Katherine O. Parker  
Wendell O. Peabody  
Joan Stewart Panzenhagen  
Stanley G. Pike  
Beverly Cushman Pratt  
Aifred J. Rosborough, Jr.  
Ann F. Rossiter  
Elizabeth Rivers Russell  
Howard B. Sacks  
David Saltzman  
Benjamin R. Sears  
Herbert Simon  
Robert L. Swain  
Edith Ann Carpenter Sweeney  
Mary Sargent Swift  
George F. Terry, III  
Nancy Newman Tibbetts  
Ruth Watt Tolford  
Joseph H. Unobskey  
Beverly Baker Verrengia  
Richard Verrengia  
Bradford L. Wall, Jr.  
Margaret Pierce Weller  
Barbara C. Wentworth  
Patricia Omark Woodwell  
George W. Whitney  
F. Celand Witham

1953

Barbara Weiss Alpert  
Hershel L. Alpert  
Bruce Bahrenburg  
Joan Rooney Barnes  
Carolyn English Beane  
Folkert E. Belzer  
James E. Bernard  
J. Nelson Beveridge  
Ruth Sheehan Bersani  
Quintilio Bersani, Jr.  
Norma Shea Black  
George C. Blance, Jr.  
Ruth Gallup Bowers  
Parvis Chahbazi  
Helen Koniars Cleaves  
Joan Leader Creedon

Harold Dick Cross  
Louise MacGill Dages  
Joyce Maguire Demers  
In memory of Nancy Desper  
Mary A. Devan  
Charles K. Fisher  
Edwin E. Fraktman  
Martha Friedlaender  
Kenneth R. Gesner  
Elaine Mark Goldsmith  
Robert E. Grindle  
Robert H. Harris  
David W. H. Harvey  
George Richard Hobart  
Norman S. Hodgkins  
Florence Fisher Hooper  
Sally Baines Howard  
Roger M. Huebsch  
Elizabeth Chilson Hudson  
Philip W. Hussey, Jr.  
Mary Scott Jahn  
Clifford H. Johnson  
Theodore E. Johnson  
Helen Osgood Keeler  
Franklin King  
Helene Wolper Kress  
Elizabeth Winkler Laffey  
David Lavin  
Peter Lowrey  
Barbara Estabrook Mailey  
Michael Manus  
William H. McDonough  
Loretta C. Mearns  
Paul Mendelsohn  
Barbara Best Merrill  
David M. Merrill  
Nancy Twaddle Meserve  
Alan L. Mowatt  
Virginia Falkenbury Murphy  
Ann Burger Noonan  
Ann Quinn Olney  
Electra Paskalides  
Philip L. Phillip  
Beryl Baldwin Punt  
Sarah Packard Rose  
David W. Rudd  
Harriet Sart Rudd  
Phebe Dow Runyon  
Carole Starr Schein  
Jess H. Smith  
Loretta Thompson Staples  
Sylvia Caron Sullivan  
Carol Carlson VanAlstyne  
Sybil B. Walker  
Theodore W. Weigand, Jr.  
Margaret Randall Whitney  
Mary Warner Whitney  
In memory of Seth D. Whitney

1954

Anonymous  
Joseph R. Alpert  
William C. Ames  
Robert M. Anderson  
Clarence Atkins  
Charles P. Barnes  
Judith Wetherbee Barr  
G. Foster Barry  
Marcia J. Begum  
Mary L. Belden  
Jacqueline Warendorf  
Beve-  
ridge  
Ruth A. Brindley  
Nancy Weller Brown  
Lois McCarty Carlson  
Edith M. Costello  
Gerald B. Cowperthwaite  
James P. Doherty  
Karl Dornish, Jr.  
Martha Cornish Downing  
Edwin Roy Eisen  
Georgia Roy Eustis  
Richard E. Fornaciari

Robert C. Fraser  
William L. Ganem  
Barbara J. Guernsey  
John R. Hammond  
Robert H. Hawkins, III  
Carolyn Perron Hennig  
Janice W. Holland  
Douglas C. Howard  
Robert F. Hudson  
Susan Smith Huebsch  
Thomas A. Hunt  
Nancy Eustis Huprich  
Patricia B. Ingraham  
Robert T. Jacobs  
Carolyn Bruning Jellison  
Richard A. Jones  
Anne Isom Kauffman  
John Teed King, III  
John D. Krusell  
Charles M. Landay  
Barry Levow  
Nancy Fischer Lowery  
Carole Yarchin Marcus  
Maurice D. Mathieu  
Winifred Robertson Miller  
Richard E. Nickerson  
Richard A. Noonan  
Joan Hall Parker  
Robert B. Parker  
Josephine R. Peary  
A. Lawrence Peirson, III  
Lorraine Walker Powley  
Philip Reiner-Deutch  
Abbott E. Rice  
Betsey Aldrich Rodman  
Arlene Rosenthal Sacks  
Carlyn Grutzner Sampson  
A. Allen Sandler  
Leslie VanNostrand Shaffer  
Dorothy Sellar Sheerin  
Robert F. Sheerin  
C. Freeman Sleeper  
Susan Johnson Sleeper  
Jay Slavin  
Helen Cross Stabler  
Diane Chamberlin Starcher  
Barbara Hills Stuart  
Beverly Barrett Templeton  
Meredith Mitchell VonBreiten-  
feld  
Betsey Powley Wallingford  
David Wallingford  
Wallace Ward

1955

Jean Hawes Anderson  
Reginald D. Anderson  
Betsey Keene Austin  
Constance Putnam Barker  
Theodore L. Brown  
Virginia Lee Browne  
Katharine Flynn Carrigan  
Ann Mandelbaum Cramer  
Ann Burnham Deering  
John W. Deering, Jr.  
John P. DeLea  
George P. Dinnerman  
Jane Millett Dornish  
Beverly Aikman Duncan  
John A. Dutton  
Virginia Coggins Eilertson  
Sidney W. Farr  
Leon E. Fernandez  
Ronald D. Francis  
Harriet Sears Fraser  
R. Bruce Harde  
Douglas M. Harlor  
Elizabeth P. Harris  
Joan Chandler Harvey  
Barbara Ayers Haslam  
Suzanne Whitcomb Hays  
Donald L. Hoagland  
Ann Seguin Horne

Barbara Restall Horne  
Martha De Wolfe Hussey  
Jane Phillips Hyde  
Ann Dillingham Ingraham  
Dorothy Dunn Jones  
Janet Killheffer  
Barbara Burg King  
Barbara Leavy Klauber  
In memory of Donald P. Lake  
Allan Landau  
Lee M. Larson, Jr.  
Judith Holtz Levow  
Joseph Lovegren, Jr.  
Rebecca Small Lovegren  
Margaret Grant Ludwig  
Hugh J. MacDonald  
Carol MacIver  
John E. Macklin  
Charles W. Macomber  
Betty Cuthbertson Marshall  
Carol Branch Martin  
Mary Ellen McGoldrick  
David McKeith, III  
Shirley Coatsworth McKeith  
Vanda Mikolowski  
Donald F. Miller  
Nathan R. Miller  
Beverly Mosettig  
Marilyn Faddis Nicholl  
Arlie R. Porath  
Jean Van Curan Pugh  
John N. Reisman  
David W. Rollins  
Nancy Robinson Rollins  
Janet Rosemond  
William P. Rosen  
Joan M. Sandberg  
Payson F. Sawyer  
Carol Flavin Shapiro  
Betsy Benson Sherburn  
Selden C. Staples  
Sue Biven Staples  
Russell E. Stone  
Henry A. Tateronis  
Nancy Kelleigh Tavenner  
Richard G. Temple  
Robert Tempeton  
Katherine Hartwell Thalheimer  
Mary McCullum Woodman  
Mary Cutter Yans  
Elizabeth Young  
Louis V. Zambello, Jr.

1956

Robert E. Adel  
Brian L. Alley  
Frederick C. Bagnall  
Francis F. Bartlett, Jr.  
Patricia Robinson Benfari  
Richard H. Berns  
Lucy C. Blainey  
Hope Palmer Bramhall  
Barbara Barnes Brown  
F. Robert Brown  
Louise Peterson Chahbazi  
Paul W. Christie  
Janet Nordgren D'Amico  
Audrey Tanner Davenport  
Richard J. Davis  
Vincent Ferrara  
Walter S. Foster  
Joyce Frazier Fraser  
Judith Bramhall Getchell  
Forrest R. Goodall  
Virginia T. Graves  
Nelson P. Hart  
Nancy Henshaw  
Ann Holden  
Susan Miller Hunt  
Frank E. Huntress, Jr.  
Andrew T. Johnson  
Arlene Berry Julia  
Barry H. Karetnick

Anne Baker Kany  
 Fotini Xenakis Karris  
 Carol A. Kiger  
 David J. Kimmett  
 Barbara Faltings Kinsman  
 George D. Jenkins III  
 Roger Landay  
 Christine Laver Larson  
 Toby Lunder Lasoff  
 Robert S. Leavitt  
 Maurice C. Libbey  
 Judith Pennock Lilley  
 Peter Lunder  
 Barbara Nardozzi Macomber  
 John C. Marshall  
 E. Sheila McLaughlin  
 Nancy L. McLeod  
 Judith A. Miller  
 Jean Pratt Moody  
 Albert N. Nagy  
 Russell Nahigian  
 Shirley A. Needham  
 Linda Powers Nickerson  
 Ruth Beckett Olsen  
 Lawrence R. Pugh  
 Charles B. Rice  
 Ann Stiegler Richards  
 Eleanor A. Rieg  
 Charlene A. Roberts  
 Lois Latimer Savage  
 Robert B. Savage  
 Charlotte Wood Scully  
 Mary D. Seaver  
 Gerald Silverstein  
 Vernon M. Sorensen  
 David C. Sortor  
 Rosemary Crouthamel Sortor  
 Janet C. Stebbins  
 Joan Sturtevant Stinneford  
 Brian K. Stompe

David A. Tamaccio  
 Macaria Tanate  
 Patricia Hennings Thompson  
 William R. Thompson  
 Donald W. Vollmer  
 Julie Brush Wheeler  
 Joanne B. Whitney  
 Daniel Yarchin  
 Kathleen McConaughy Zambello  
 Robert L. Zullinger, Jr.

## 1957

Jeanne F. Arnold  
 Jacqueline Auger  
 Nathaniel B. Bates  
 Grace E. Bears  
 Malcolm E. Blanchard  
 Thomas S. Brackin  
 Linda K. Cadmus  
 Antonette M. Ciunci  
 Carol Ann Cobb  
 Anthony M. D'Amico  
 Sally Dixon  
 G. Webster Ellinwood, Jr.  
 Elizabeth A. Elwell  
 Arthur E. Engdahl, Jr.  
 Eleanor A. Ewing  
 Susan Fairchild  
 Charles R. Fraser  
 Joan Billups Guiles  
 Carolyn Bossi Hadge  
 Arthur D. Hall  
 Nancy L. Hansen  
 Patricia L. Harrison  
 Kyoichi Haruta  
 Jean H. Haurand  
 Eleanor Shorey Harris  
 Audrey W. Hittinger  
 Richard B. Huart

Peter Hussey  
 Judith Lowery Ingram  
 Warren R. Kinsman  
 Nancy Roseen Leavitt  
 Marjorie Lynn  
 Allen D. MacLean  
 Dorothy Clapp Macklin  
 Richard H. Mailey  
 Mary Waters McElhannon  
 Peter Merrill  
 Judith A. Murnik  
 Priscilla Myers  
 Laura S. Newhaus  
 Alexandra Johnson Nickerson  
 Brian F. Olsen  
 Marilyn Perkins  
 Richard J. Phillips  
 Lucille A. Pickles  
 George Pierce  
 Elizabeth Powers  
 Mark E. Powley III  
 Caroline Schwartz Purdon  
 Peter P. Rigero  
 Nancy T. Rollins  
 Laurent B. Roy  
 Katherine Sferes  
 Rona Kopans Rosenthal  
 Roberta L. Santora  
 Elizabeth Atkinson Scott  
 John W. Shute  
 Lydia B. Smith  
 Neil S. Stinneford  
 Janice Thompson  
 Frederick W. Toppin  
 Doris E. Turcotte  
 Allen Van Gestell  
 Guy J. Vigue  
 Edward B. White  
 Barbara J. Wyand  
 Leslie J. Wyman

Toni Jaffe Yarchin  
 Diane Zullinger

## 1958

Mary Adams  
 Maya H. Andrau  
 Bruce C. Blanchard  
 Peter G. Bridge  
 Sheila Campbell  
 Deborah Robson Cobb  
 Philip R. Dankert  
 John C. Edes  
 Margaret Fox  
 Wallace G. Frye  
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 Philip E. Guiles  
 Sally B. Howes  
 Edward I. Hulbert, Jr.  
 Janice S. Klem  
 Linda Levinson  
 John D. Ludwig  
 Lois Macomber  
 Wilma E. McDonald  
 Lynne D'Amico McKee  
 Stanley H. Moger  
 Embeth Stumpf Nagy  
 William H. Orne, Jr.  
 Helen B. Payson  
 B. Frederick Reinmund  
 Jane Daib Reisman  
 Paul L. Svendsen  
 Virginia C. True  
 David E. Woodbury

## 1959

Annette M. Casavant  
 Carl Cobb  
 Donald Davenport  
 Katherine Niles Roy  
 Margaret Barnes

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 Harold C. Allen  
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 Miss Lydia J. Briggs  
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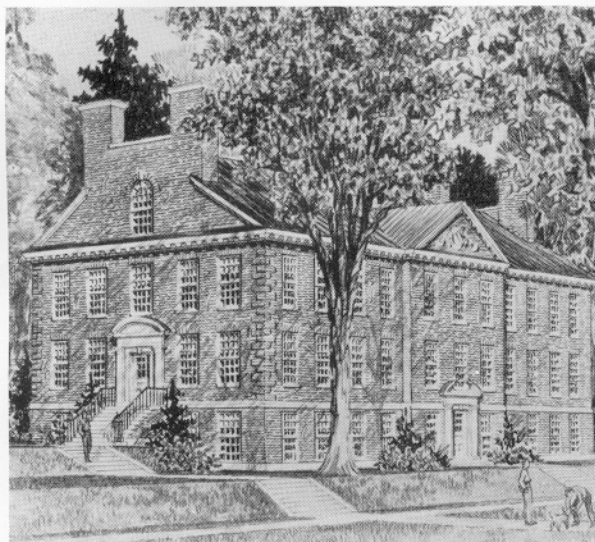
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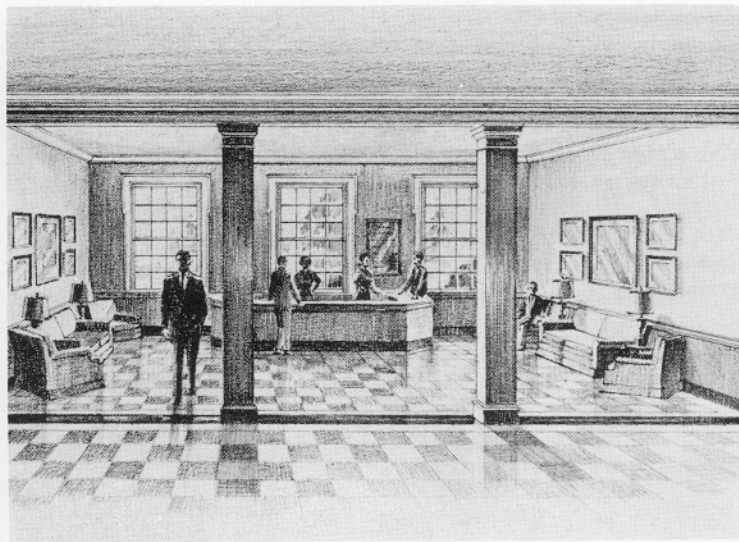
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Colby has been selected to participate in a workshop at Colorado Springs, June 22-July 11, which will seek ways in which American colleges can contribute even more effectively to the life of the nation. Dean of the Faculty Robert E. L. Strider, II, along with three other members of the faculty, will represent the college at the program sponsored by the Danforth Foundation.

The Board of Trustees has approved sabbatical leaves for eight faculty members during the college year 1959-60 to permit each to undertake research.

The manuscript of William Butler Yeats' *Autobiography*, plus the only known surviving volume from the library of Jonathan Edwards, are among recent important acquisitions of the Edwin Arlington Robinson Treasure Room. President Bixler presented the Edwards book. The Yeats manuscript was given by James A. Healy of New City.

The president of the American Stock Exchange, Edward T. McCormick, will address the opening of Colby's Eighth Annual Institute for Maine Industry, March 20. Paul Pigors, professor of industrial relations at M. I. T., and Ira T. Ellis, economist for E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, will be other speakers.

The two-day Institute is sponsored by Colby in cooperation with the following: Associated Industries of Maine; Maine Bankers Association; Maine Food Growers and Processors; Maine members, American Paper and Pulp Association; Maine Merchants Association; National Association of Wool Manufacturers; and the New England Group, Investment Bankers Association of America.

On exhibition at the State Capitol in Augusta are samples of Maine minerals from Colby's Herbert M. W. Haven Mineral Collection, one of the finest of its kind at any small liberal arts college.

Interest in graduate study is at an all-time high. More seniors than ever before have applied for aptitude examinations for admission to graduate schools.

Over 1300 requests for applications have been received for Colby's Summer Institute for Science, June 29 to August 7. Sponsored by the National Science Foundation for junior and senior high school teachers, the Institute will offer courses in biology, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and geology. Enrollment will be increased over the Institute of a year ago from fifty to eighty.

Research in developmental biology will be launched at Colby next fall by a \$44,200 grant from the National Science Foundation. Under the direction of Dr. Melvin Spiegel, assistant professor of biology, a study will be made of "protein changes in developing embryos."

**COLBY** | COLLEGE  
BULLETIN

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*ON THE HILL—  
BUT NOT OVER THE TOP*



COLBY COLLEGE TODAY



## *ON THE HILL— BUT NOT OVER THE TOP*

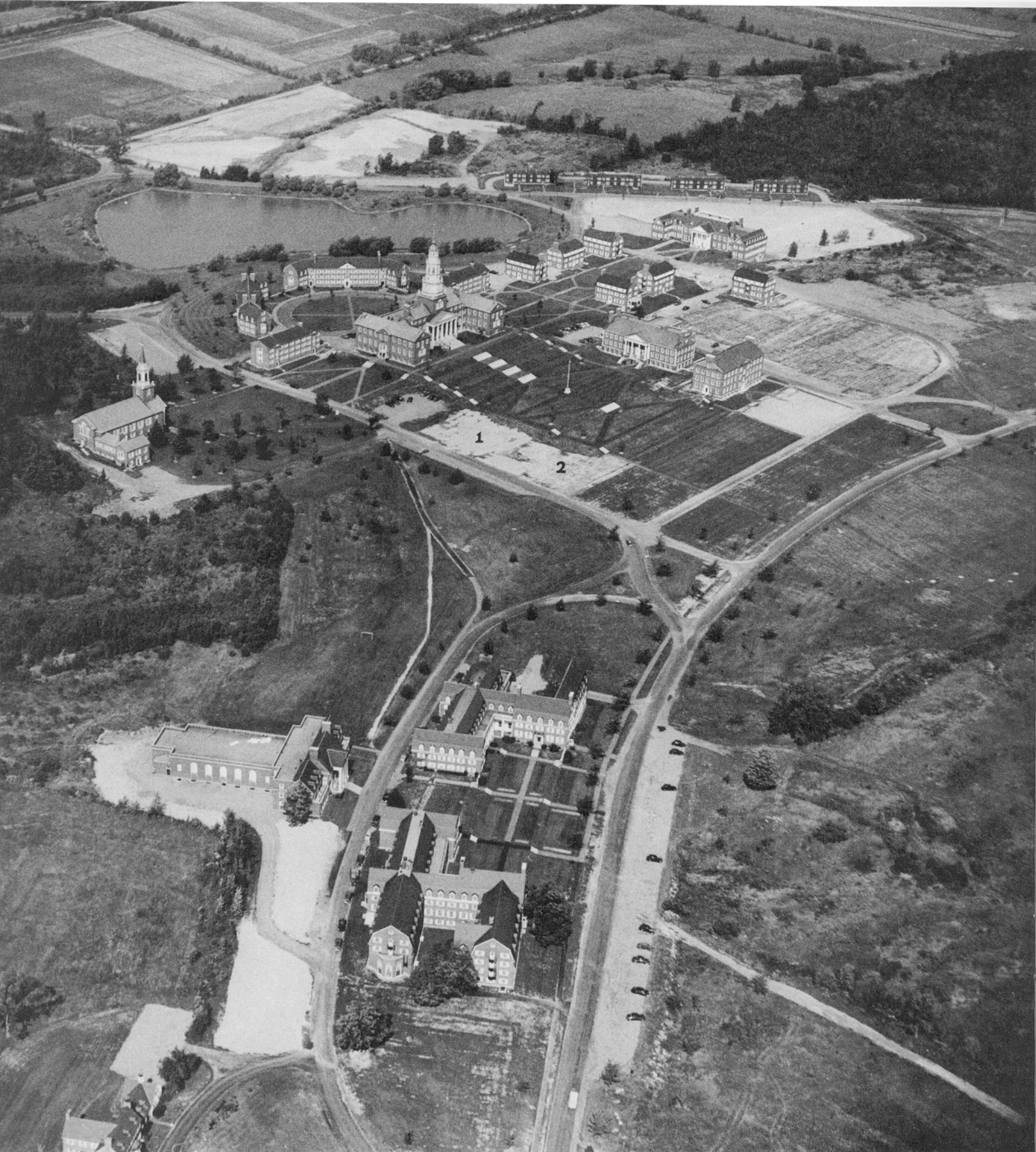
THE story of Colby College, wherever it becomes known, excites interest and admiration. For it is a record of great difficulties overcome and of high objectives attained. More than merely the story of what one college located in northern New England has done, this chronicle is a typically American account of what free men under our political and social institutions can achieve.

Briefly, here is the Colby College story up to the present time. Chartered in 1813, the College opened its doors in 1818 at Waterville, Maine, eighty miles north of Portland, and quickly demonstrated its usefulness. In its first century of service it graduated an exceptional number of men (and, from 1871, women) who went out into the nation and, in a variety of callings, proved themselves leaders. This was particularly true in higher education.

LORIMER CHAPEL, COLBY'S FIRST BUILDING ON THE MAYFLOWER HILL CAMPUS and one of its largest memorials, occupies high ground at the southern end of the north-south axis of the campus plan. From the portico of the chapel there are beautiful views eastward toward the Dixmont and Camden Hills, stretching to the Atlantic, and westward toward the Rangeley chain of mountains.







TWENTY-ONE NEW BUILDINGS IN FIFTEEN YEARS form a fine crown for Mayflower Hill, on which Colby College began to build its functionally planned campus with the construction of Lorimer Chapel (left center) in 1937. The president's house is situated at the lower left corner of the picture. Other groups of buildings shown in this view include: the women's unit (four dormitories and Union and gymnasium), lower middle; Miller Library (center, with spire); men's group (dormitories, fraternity houses, and Roberts Union), back of the library and extending to the right (north); and the Keyes (chemistry, physics) and Life Science Buildings, to the right in front of the library. Sites of the Social Science (1) and Music and Arts Buildings (2), opposite those of the other two classroom and departmental office buildings, are indicated.



MILLER LIBRARY SEEN THROUGH THE TREES ADJACENT TO THE MEN'S DORMITORIES. The library is the focal building in the functional plan of the Mayflower Hill campus, and the spire is the tallest structure in the State of Maine.

Colby, after surviving the Civil War, maintained its quality on this high plane until, in the 1920's, its envelopment by industrial Waterville threw a cloud over its future. In 1929 a State-sponsored survey of higher education in Maine made it clear that Colby must move from its old campus if it were to continue to serve.

Eight years later the College put up Lorimer Chapel, its first building on the 650-acre Mayflower Hill campus, two miles west of Waterville. In the face of depression, war, and inflation the "Venture of Faith" was carried forward resolutely. September of 1952 saw Colby College occupy its twenty-first new building on the new campus—able at last to conduct all of its activities there.

Colby's physical plant on Mayflower Hill represents an investment of more than \$7,000,000 on the part of about 14,000 friends, half of whom did not attend Colby College. And in twenty years its endowment has grown from \$1.5 to \$4.6 million.



### *Minimum Plant—Maximum Service*

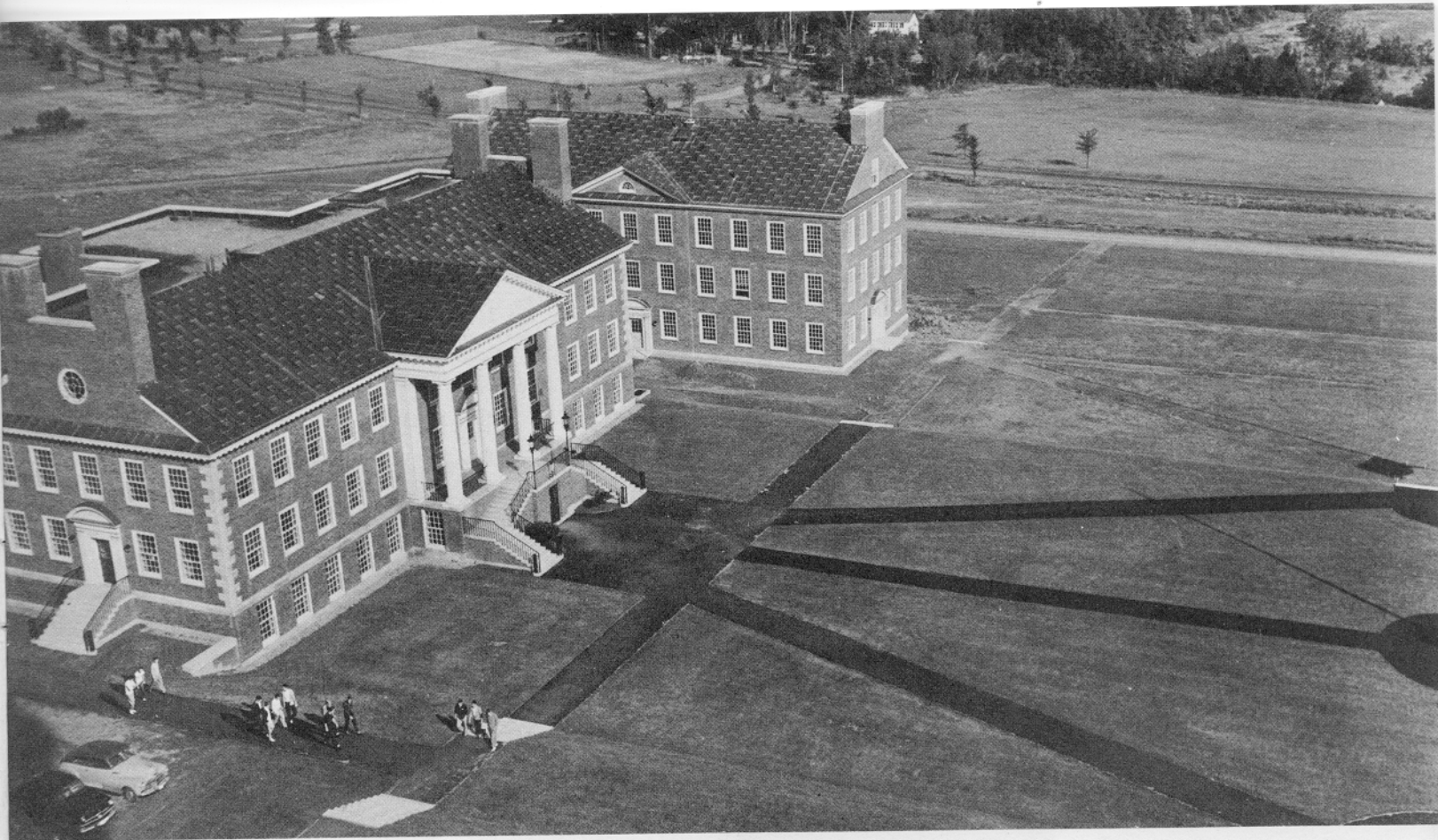
Speaking for the Colby community, President Bixler says of the new buildings and campus, "We have accepted them with the promise that they will be used for a significant educational purpose." As the College recognizes very clearly, it has at once an opportunity and a responsibility. Equipped with the minimum physical plant with which it can operate on the new campus, Colby now has to do two things which are closely intertwined.

First of all, it is determined to capitalize on its opportunity to develop a liberal arts program still better than its present one in content and arrangement, and still more fruitful in producing men and women who can become leaders in the society that has invested in their education. In the second place, also with uncompromising excellence as its goal, Colby must increase its capital funds for salaries and scholarship aid, and must complete the original plan for a campus to house a college of 1,000 men and women.

In other words, although Colby College is on the Hill, it is not yet over the top.

FOSS AND WOODMAN HALLS, third and fourth dormitories in the women's group, were first occupied in September 1952, to mark a strong advance in Colby's "Venture of Faith" and to make possible the concentration of all of the College's activities on Mayflower Hill.





COLBY'S FIRST TWO CLASSROOM AND DEPARTMENTAL OFFICE BUILDINGS on the new campus are the Keyes and the Life Science Buildings. The departments of chemistry and physics are housed in Keyes (left). The Wales Tennis Courts may be seen directly beyond the Life Science Building, and the new Thayer Hospital (not connected with Colby College) is to the right, one mile distant. The terraces in the lower left of this picture lead up to Miller Library.

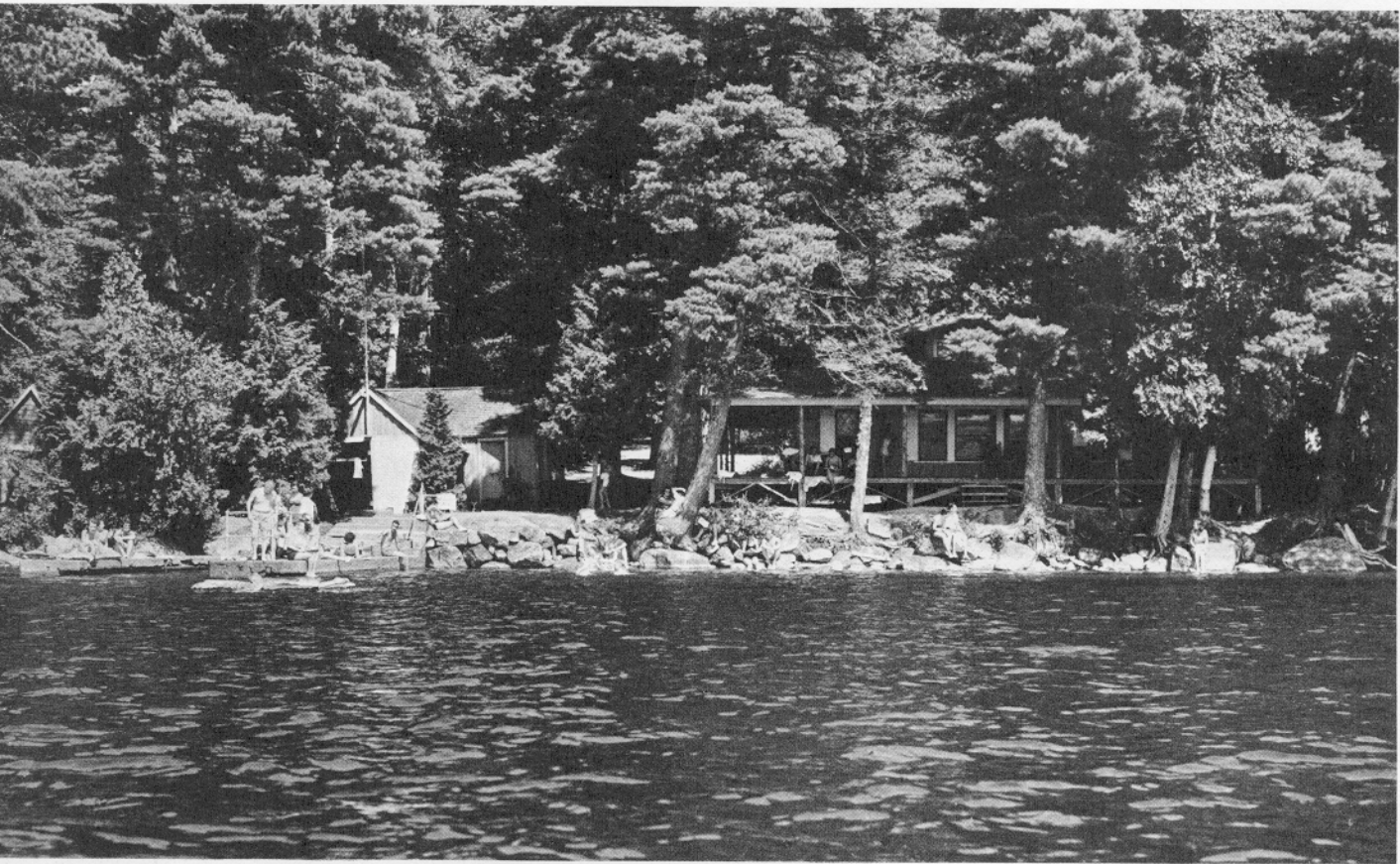
ONE OF THE CHIEF BEAUTY SPOTS ON THE MAYFLOWER HILL CAMPUS. You are looking through the Boardman Willows, a traditional link with Colby's old campus, across Johnson Pond toward fraternity houses and Roberts Union (left, with columns). While excavating, workmen discovered an uncharted spring, and now the campus has a full-flowing pond of five or six acres.





## *An Investment in Excellence*

In its struggle up Mayflower Hill the College has received exceptional aid from its friends. They have been welcome partners in an unparalleled achievement. So far as is known, never before in the history of American higher education has a well-established college or university relocated itself without having, in advance, the assurance of large benefactions. Colby



COLBY OUTING CLUB LODGE ON GREAT POND, in the Belgrade Lakes a few miles west of Waterville, is a favorite retreat in the warm season.

has the interest and liberality of its many friends to thank for its success to date in this widely acclaimed "Venture of Faith."

The College is able to give a very good performance in its new setting—but that is not enough. *Excellence* is the goal. No friend who knows Colby would be satisfied with less.

➤ Its prime concern now is to adjust faculty salaries upward, since increases made in recent years have been more than balanced by jumps in

the cost of living. The basic need of a forward-looking college must always be sufficient funds to attract and hold teachers of the highest capacity. Colby today is not in the best competitive position, for it does not get enough income from its limited endowment and comparatively low tuition fees.

Of equal importance is the selection of a group of students who can respond to the best efforts of the faculty. Many young men and women of this type, as experience proves, need financial assistance. Colby now helps as many as it can, out of income available from its present endowment of \$761,000 for scholarships, and from other sources. During 1951-1952, 212 out of 1,050 Colby College students received a total of \$101,000 in aid—\$66,000 in scholarship grants and \$35,000 from earnings on campus jobs.

Colby is probably near the average in numbers of students whom it helps in these ways. One college of its type has concluded, after thorough study, that 30 per cent of the kind of students it wishes to enroll will need such aid. Colby has a long tradition of providing the best education it can for the best students it is able to find, regardless of their financial ability. Today it requires greatly expanded scholarship funds in order to offset the sharply increased costs of an education in recent years.

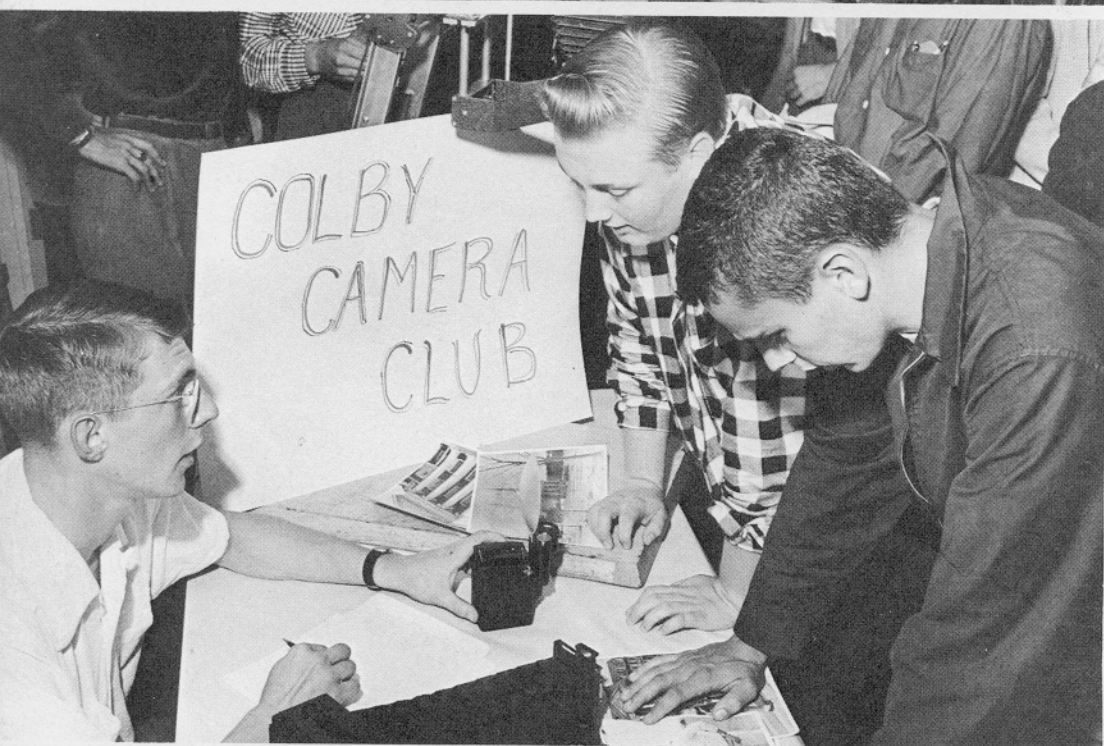
A TYPICAL—AND TEMPORARY—CLASSROOM IN MILLER LIBRARY. With beaverboard and ingenuity, Colby holds in the library many classes which as soon as possible must be transferred to a much-needed building designed to house the social science and language departments, among others. Here Professor Daniel Zaret, of the Colby Summer School of Languages, teaches Russian to students preparing for diplomatic or military service in the USSR. French, German, Italian, and Spanish are also in the curriculum.



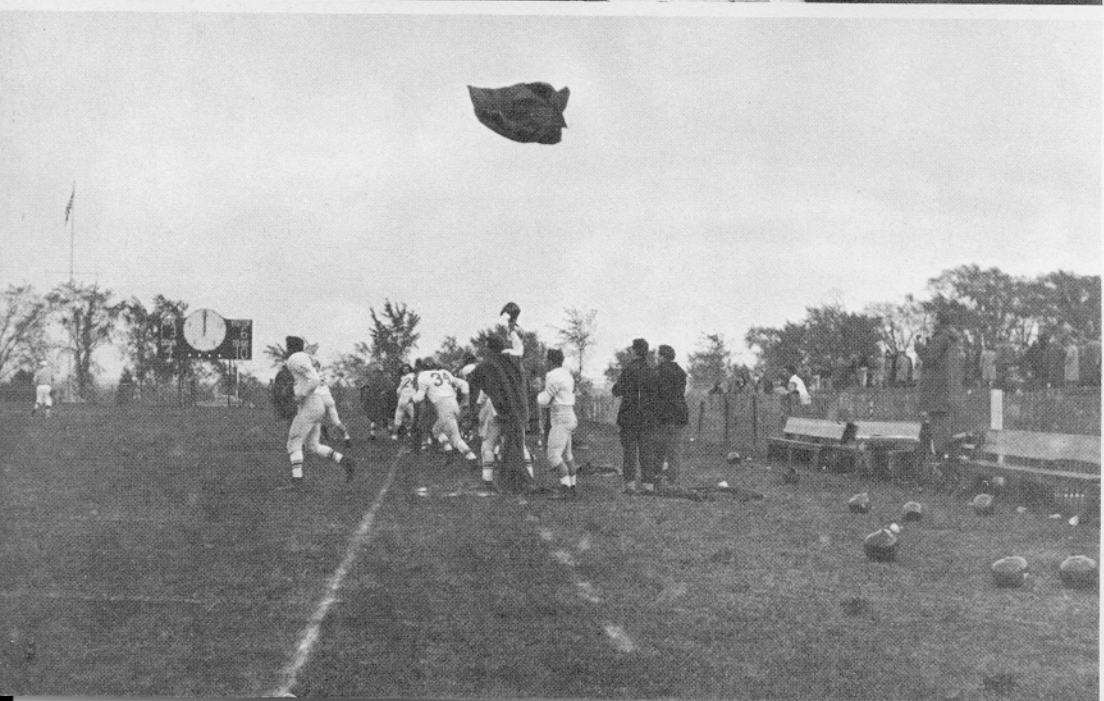




**HUMOR IN THE HANG-OUT.** Student artists deftly covered the four walls of this recreation room in Roberts Union with scenes typical of the four undergraduate years at Colby College. Arrival in Waterville in September, as here shown, marks the beginning of the pilgrimage toward Colby's B.A. TV parties and dancing to radio are a strong magnet, and help to concentrate student fun and relaxation from studies right on the campus.



**RIGHT SPEED? RIGHT FOCUS?** "We'll do it better next time." Students of the camera form an active group at Colby, whose buildings offer a good first target. Even better are the beauty spots which abound in the Maine countryside and along the world famous coast of Maine, forty miles to the east.



**RAISE A BIG CHEER.** The Colby lads were not favored to win from this undefeated team, so the final result—Colby 13, Visitors 6—gave them a great lift.



HERE'S THE PITCH. Music is enjoyed at many levels in the Colby community—town-gown orchestra, college choir, glee club, and more. Here, selected members of the glee club are singing on a program broadcast throughout New England.

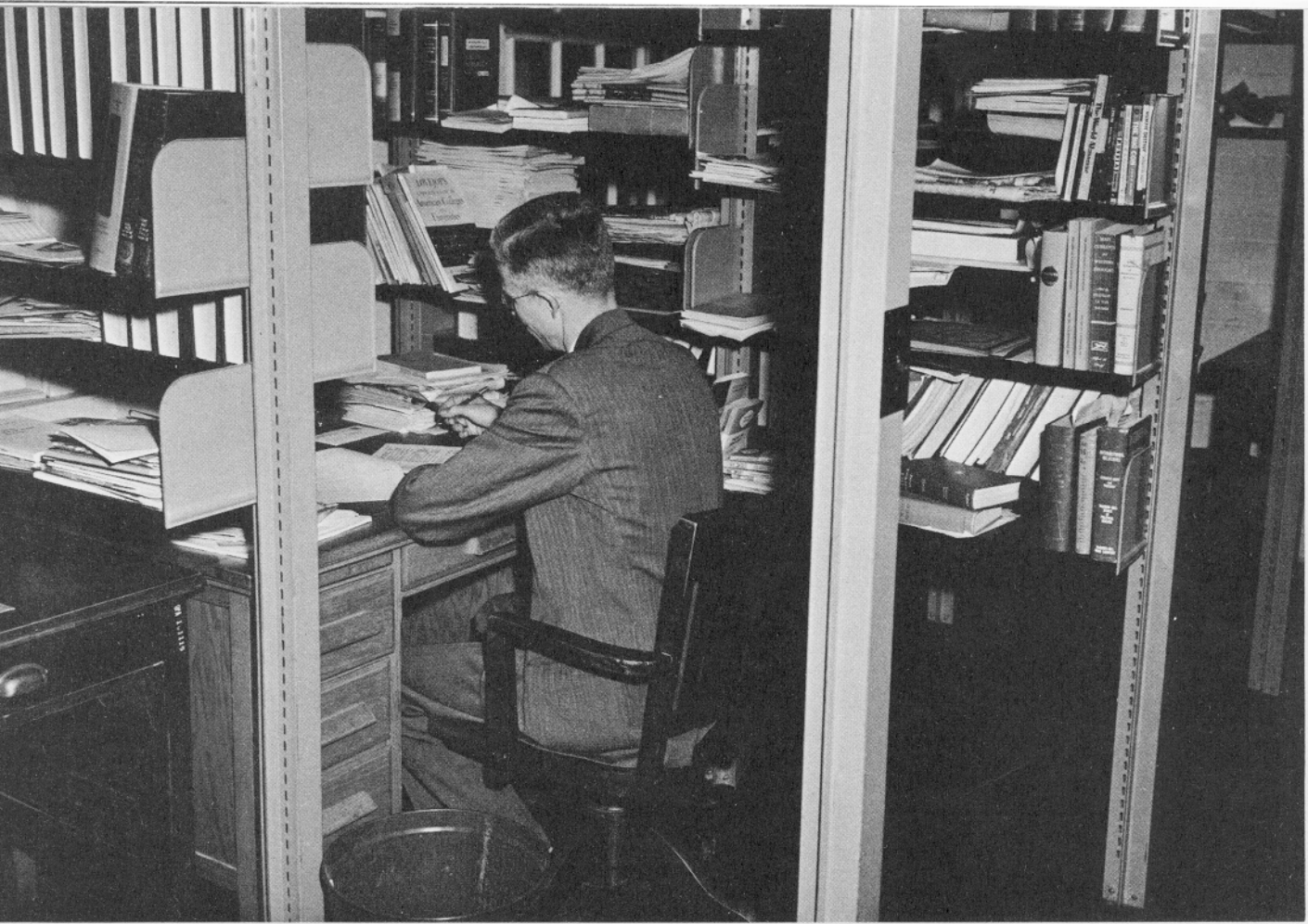


COLBY'S SKI JUMP, third longest among the New England colleges, was financed and built as the result of student initiative and enterprise, with some aid from other friends of the College.



THE SKI LODGE. Excellent spot on a cold winter afternoon. The Outing Club also has a lodge on one of the Belgrade Lakes, located nearby.





INVITATION TO LEARNING. Four members of the Department of History (adding a mimeograph machine and table) are currently obliged to use, in Miller Library, a "beaverboard" office with floor space  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by  $16\frac{2}{3}$  feet. Other departments work under similar handicaps. Construction of the Social Science and Music and Arts Buildings, both included in the architect's basic plans for a functional campus on Mayflower Hill, will relieve this unfavorable situation.

✧ Although physical construction on its Mayflower Hill campus is less critically urgent than it was, the College still has to complete its campus. Several more buildings, included in the architect's plans as originally drawn, are needed. Four class and departmental office buildings were specified in the master plan for Colby's new functional campus, and only two of these—one for life sciences, the other for natural sciences—have been built. In order of priority, then, Colby must provide:

✧ The Social Science Building. Classrooms and offices for the departments concerned are now provided temporarily in Miller Library, which is badly overcrowded. The enrollment in the social science division, heaviest in any of the College's three divisions, constantly presses for a solution to the problem.

The new building will be named for Elijah Parish Lovejoy, Colby 1826, America's martyr to the freedom of the press. The building is also to serve as a shrine to Lovejoy's memory, and a national committee of leading newspapermen is sponsoring the fund, which has now passed \$100,000.



✧ Colby's departments of art, music, and drama, which also attract heavy enrollments, likewise have no home of their own. Temporarily this group is housed in the library, in Lorimer Chapel, and in Roberts Union. A building to provide for Colby's growing and important work in the arts and music would give a lift to the whole College. Incidentally, the theater would serve as the auditorium which every college needs and Colby lacks.

✧ Maintenance Shops must be built to replace the makeshift devices that Colby now is obliged to use. Provided with these, the College could operate both more efficiently and more economically.

✧ Foss and Woodman Halls, opened in September 1952, were immediately filled to capacity, as Low and Coburn, the other two dormitories for women, have consistently been. To relieve some pressure in these four units and also because it would serve another and even more important purpose, Colby plans to build a coöperative dormitory that will house up to 50 women students. It will assist young people who need to pare their college expenses to a minimum, and it will further strengthen Colby's tradition of providing education of the highest quality at the lowest possible cost.

**ART IN UNARTISTIC SURROUNDINGS.** Until it acquires the funds for constructing the music and arts building that was included in the architect's plan for the Mayflower Hill campus, Colby is obliged to hold art classes under the girders of Roberts Union's top floor. The College's work in music and drama is carried on under similar handicaps of location and space.



➤ A covered hockey rink will supplement in a necessary way Colby's athletic and recreational facilities. The College's physical setting naturally puts emphasis on winter sports, and the students have themselves built one of the longest ski jumps existing in the New England colleges. Interest in hockey, too, runs high within the Colby community and in northern New England. Capricious weather, however, has proved the impracticability of having an outdoor hockey rink at Colby, and the College has reached the inescapable conclusion that it must plan to construct a covered hockey arena.

➤ An administration building would do two things: release space in Miller Library which is now used by the College's various administrative officers, and knit them and their work together yet more effectively.

➤ Two other needs must also be met by Colby in the next decade. Further landscaping, including campus lighting, will be needed to make the new campus the attractive physical setting that it was designed to be. Other areas of the campus need as careful treatment as has been given to the grounds surrounding Lorimer Chapel, and adequate lighting must be provided during the dark months of the year.

➤ Finally, the College must repay the loan which it contracted in order to anticipate further sharp increases in building costs, and in order to avoid paying \$15,000 to \$18,000 a year (the interest on \$300,000 to \$360,000) for bus operations as long as half of the women students were obliged to live on the old campus. Colby's Trustees courageously authorized the borrowing of the \$1 million as a prudent economy and as insurance that the College could weld its academic program together on one campus, without further years of disrupting and costly two-campus operations.

Payments on pledges already received by Colby will reduce this strategic borrowing to \$800,000. Gifts made to Colby College enabling it to repay this amount will have double force: they will be to a "going concern," since Foss and Woodman Halls are already in use, and they will release interest payments which can then be applied to the College's operating budget.

In sum, here is the conservative list of the new resources that Colby College must obtain in the next decade. These will be used as a means to enable the College to excel in the field of liberal arts education.



## *Colby's Present Needs*

### Endowment:

For Faculty Salaries	\$2,000,000
For Scholarship Aid	1,500,000

### Buildings:

Lovejoy (social sciences, languages)	500,000
Art and Music	400,000
Maintenance Shops	50,000
Coöperative Girls' Dormitory	185,000
Additional Recreational Facilities	175,000
Administration	300,000

Landscaping (including campus lighting)	90,000
For investment in buildings already constructed	800,000
	\$6,000,000

Colby College has a long and honored history, a record of growth and vitality that has won widespread acclaim, and an opportunity for future usefulness which it proposes to exploit to the full. The extent to which it can do so will, however, depend to a considerable extent on the continued support of old friends and the enlistment of new. Colby, in developing

### *Growth and Development of Colby College*

	1930	1953
Students	605	1,046
Faculty	37	82
Buildings	18	21 (all new)
Volumes in library	70,000	157,000
Annual budget	\$285,000	\$1,380,000
Endowment	\$1,465,000	\$4,642,000
Investment in educational plant	\$1,045,000	\$7,498,000
Total assets	\$2,700,000	\$13,210,000

over a period of twenty years its new campus on Mayflower Hill, has demonstrated the soundness of the investment its friends have made in it. Now the College earnestly invites their further support so that in the next decade it can go wholly over the top and attain its legitimate educational objectives.



IN THE SMILING MONTHS, when most colleges have closed down, the Colby campus is, if possible, busier than ever. Here are two students enrolled in the Summer School of Languages, which in seven intensive weeks covers an ordinary year's course of study in any one of five modern languages. Other study projects and institutes, all at the professional level, contribute also to making the Colby campus a busy and useful place in summer as well as during the regular academic year.



# THE LIBERAL ARTS IDEA

The essence of what is known as "a liberal arts education" lies not so much in the range of subjects studied as in the total effect which this curriculum has in developing the abilities and personality of the individual student.

The facets of a liberal education have been analyzed by President Bixler in a statement of the aims of the College:

1. A college where young men and women will be trained by stimulating teaching in the basic fields of knowledge—the kind of knowledge which not only will help them to obtain jobs at graduation, but which will be equally valid and useful twenty-five and fifty years afterwards.
2. A college where students will be taught habits of discriminating thinking which will enable them to sift truth from propaganda, the sound from the fallacious, and the good and beautiful from the cheap and shoddy.
3. A college where students learn to view events and situations with a sense of perspective grounded upon a long-range understanding of history.
4. A college where the campus is a laboratory for democratic group living, sending out men and women who will be responsible, intelligent, and loyal citizens of their larger communities.
5. A college where a student is exposed to the highest ideals of ethics and religion and is encouraged to adopt these as supplying his personal dynamic for a life of creative and fruitful service.

# COLBY COLLEGE

Corporate Name: The President and Trustees of Colby College

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