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By J. Irving Manatt, LL. D.

Professor of Greek Literature and History in Brown University



TO set down in free-hand the impressions of eight months in Greek lands, as the ALUMNI MONTHLY asks me to do, is no easy task; and yet with such an audience it is well worth while. If we could each man of us serve up to the whole university within and without the gates the cream of our Sabbaticals, the Sabbatical might come in time to hold its true place in our academic life. As at present understood and administered, it takes a professor often on the very verge of collapse from long strain and overwork and sends him off on half pay on the rational theory that one or two can travel abroad and maintain a family at home on a moiety of what barely suffices to make ends meet at best. To make the Sabbatical what it should be, a large and untrammelled opportunity for recuperation and growth, it must be endowed not with half pay or even—as is actually the case at Robert College on the Bosphorus—with full pay but with pay and a half. In default of some such humane provision, I have been obliged to take my first Brown Sabbatical in installments five years apart: and the second, falling due next year, must be indefinitely postponed.

Still, half a loaf is better than no bread; and he who has once felt the charm of Greece will deny himself much to breathe that air again. Nor is this a mere personal luxury. To revisit Greece from time to time is as much a necessity to the sincere Hellenist as for an astronomer to frequent his observa-

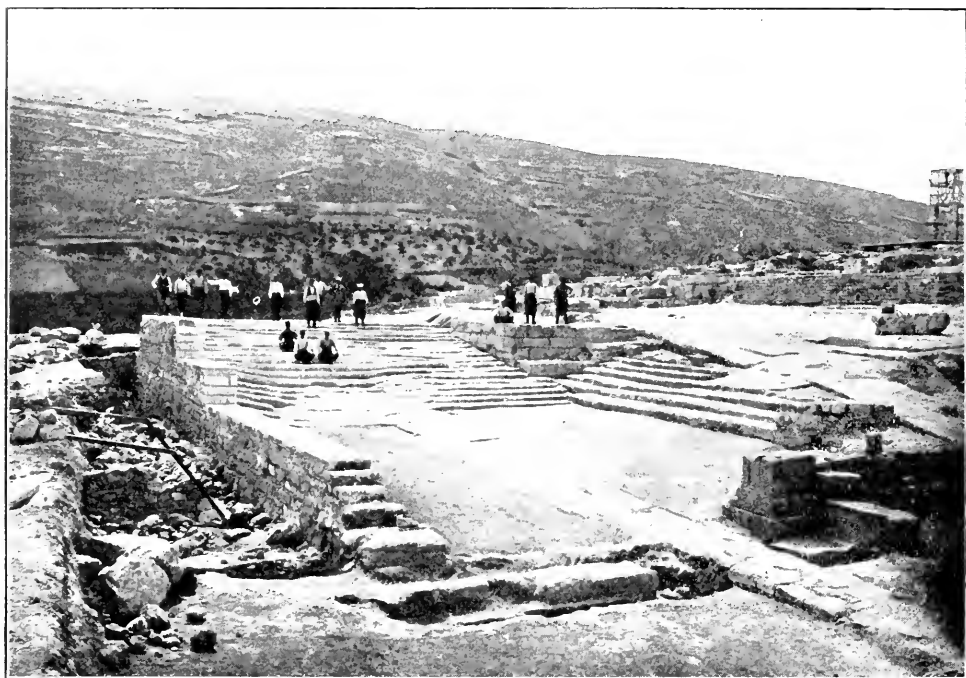
tory. Like another Antæus, the student of antiquity must keep in touch with Mother Earth—above all when he has to do with that land where sky and sea and mountain and indeed Nature in all her changing moods, as well as cities and temples and tombs and monumental records, afford the real background and setting of his studies. To drink again at the original springs is motive enough for an annual pilgrimage to Greece on the part of every teacher set to keep alive among us the old learning—a pilgrimage which some humanist Carnegie might wisely endow in the interest of a sane and wholesome national culture. It certainly augurs well for classical studies at Brown that with no such stimulus the entire teaching staff in Greek and Latin and classical archaeology have in recent years visited or revisited the classical lands. Of the six now in active service, each has spent from one year to five in those lands; and three more are now there. Who has not heard the venerable slur that a grammar, dictionary and text are all-sufficient outfit for a teacher of the dead languages. That superb Grecian, just gone to the Elysian Fields, Sir Richard Jebb, thought otherwise.

But to my story: Sailing out of Boston harbor on the 7th of January and sailing in again on the 7th of September, we were absent exactly eight months.*

* We, in this story, is in the conjugal dual—as it ought always to be in a Sabbatical; and the better half of whatever was achieved in this one is due to that fact.

For the first time we were to enter the Greek world by its Western Gateway. I had gone in and out before by various side doors, as Marseilles, Naples, Alexandria, Trieste—all Greek cities in that older day when the Mediterranean was a Greek lake; but now, as we steamed through the narrow strait of Gibraltar guarded by the Pillars of Hercules, we felt the meeting of the waters of the Old World and the New. Here ended the old Greek tether; here Alcmena's son set his stakes on either

ends, we are distinctly in the old Greek world. To most travelers Naples owes its historical interest to the near neighborhood of that wonderful dead city, Pompeii; but Pompeii with all its unique charm is comparatively modern and distinctly Roman. For the Hellenist a far higher interest attaches to the Phlegraean Plain, where some eleven centuries before Christ Aeolians had already settled Cumae, haunt of the Sybil and clearing house (to be) of Hellenism for all Italy. To drive over



THE THEATRAL AREA AT KNOSSOS

hand when he got the Golden Apples and drove off Geryon's kine. And hence sailed Columbus, instructed by Aristotle, to find Plato's lost Atlantis. Hercules' goal Columbus' starting point; and Columbus too a Greek! At least, that was the plausible contention of my old Cytherean friend Kasimates who retired from politics after serving as speaker of the Greek parliament to write a book proving that the discoverer of the New World was of genuine Hellenic stock.

We do not know that there was ever a Greek city so near the Western waters; but at Naples, where our long voyage

those Burnt Fields of old tradition; to skirt the shores of Avernus with its easy descent into Hell; and to see the headland whereon the old Aeolians built their strong city and the bay in which Hiero of Syracuse overthrew the Etruscans six years after the battle of Salamis—that drive was a vivification of history quite sufficient to reconcile us to our six weeks' detention in wintry Naples. But that was not the sole compensation. After revisiting Pompeii, where we found the warm little Hotel Suisse a distinct improvement in point of comfort and economy upon anything in Naples, we went on to visit the most fascinating

spot in Magna Graecia. Some sixty miles south of Naples and a little back from the sea stand the massive walls, three miles in circuit, of a Greek city founded six centuries before our era. That strong-walled town today encloses in the way of modern life a farm-house, a wine-shop, and a church; but it guards as well three old Greek temples, one of them perhaps a century older than the Parthenon and almost as well preserved as the Theseion. This Temple of Poseidon alone, in its high antiquity, its perfect Greek architecture, its majestic proportions (it is nearly twice as large as the Theseion), and in the charm of its isolation from the roaring loom of time, makes the pilgrimage to Paestum a privilege that no good Hellenist should forego, despite the difficult and arduous journey it requires. And the journey may have other compensation, if the return be made, as we made it, by carriage from Battipaglia by way of Salerno, Amalfi and Sorrento to Castellammare—one of the most charming seaside drives in the world.

After waiting long for the season to moderate sufficiently to warrant a winter tour of Sicily and waiting in vain, we proceeded directly to Athens by the Messageries steamer, which assures a most comfortable passage from Naples to Piræus in 52 hours. With Mr. Ernest Paine, who had joined us at Naples and shared our excursions to Cumæ and Paestum, we arrived at Athens early in March and made that our headquarters for the two months following. Meantime, we took in the Archaeological Congress or as much of its multifarious program scientific and social as ordinary human nature could stand; and revisited Marathon, Salamis and Crete.

The Congress was chiefly important as bringing together for the first time in the very centre of their work the archaeologists of various countries and putting them more closely in touch with one another. With an overloaded program and sitting in seven different sections in places sometimes far apart, it was of course impossible for any one to follow more than a few of the papers—to say nothing of the confusion of tongues. In fact, I neither heard nor heard of any communication more significant than the ordinary papers in

the archaeological journals. It may indeed be doubted if they averaged as well, for here any member could inflict on the congress whatever rubbish he chose, whereas the contributor must convince his editor that he has something worth saying and knows how to say it. For all that, the solidarity of archaeological workers and their work must have gained much from the new comradeships established at their hotels and the superb social functions in which Athens is past-mistress, and in their three weeks afield and afloat with Doerpfeld after the congress closed. While the Athenians proved themselves as always the best of hosts, Athens herself in the true spirit of the old city of the violet crown welcomed her guests in the Parthenon and bade them to the Theatre. Nothing in all the brilliant week made so deep an impression as the Antigone given in the good old Greek—not, I grieve to say, in the grand old Theatre but in the new Stadium, as we may call it now that Averoff has restored it to the Pentelic glory which Herodes Atticus gave it in olden time. There under the Attic sky on a divine May morning, with Hymettus rising behind and the Acropolis and Parnes in the foreground, to sit with twenty thousand Hellenes and Hellenists while the tragic tale of Thebes is acting in the vast orchestra* below—that was the real climax of the congress and as near an approach to actual old Greek life as one is likely to find in this prosaic age of ours. I heard the play again when it was repeated on Sunday for the benefit of the students and populace; and despite technical faults the illusion of it all was perfect. What Athens needs to draw her world-wide devotees still more, as well as to renew her own best inspirations, is a regular season of classical drama—her own classical drama—in its integrity. He will be a benefactor indeed who shall restore the old Theatre of Dionysos and provide for a revival of the City Dionysia. A week or a fortnight of Aeschylus and Sophocles in the prime of purple-blossomed spring—how tonic to a public devoted over-much to clubs and cafes, to small gossip and smaller politics, and to a stage that rarely rises

*In deference to Doerpfeld there is no stage.

above cheap sensations. Greece needs a revival of religion and she has never had better preachers of righteousness than her old tragedians.

One of the high attractions of the congress was the promise of a three-weeks round of Greek seas and shores under the inspiring lead of Dr. Doerpfeld, who had chartered two steamers for the purpose; and at the close of the session one hundred and fifty of our number embarked upon them. When I add that it was a seven dollar a-day excursion, it goes without saying that the delegate from Brown (either singular or dual) was not of the company.

purely archaeological interest that drew me thither. In October, 1899, I had seen some ancient blocks sticking out of the ground in a ploughed field three miles from Candia and I knew that the site of Minos' capital, Knossos, was to be sought there. The very next spring Arthur Evans put in the spade there; and so on my revisiting the place in May I found what is incomparably the most splendid and far the best preserved palace of prehistoric Greece laid bare. For three days I haunted the spot, going over the palace again and again with Evans and Doerpfeld and by myself at leisure; but three days were all insuffi-



TEMPLE OF POSSEIDON AT PAESTUM

Instead, Mr. Paine and I dropped down to Crete in season to meet our more fortunate confreres at Knossos, which is for the present the centre of interest in the Greek world. Six years ago I had made the tour of Crete with young Tucker when Prince George was newly seated as harmless (odious old Spartan title unhappily revived) under the protection of the Powers; I returned to find the island in practical revolt from the rule it had so recently and effusively welcomed. And it was during our short stay that the revolutionary assembly proclaimed the union with Greece which is far from being accomplished in fact. Thus a certain political interest attached to this visit; but I must confess it was a

cient to take in the great plan and the infinity of detail. And when I quitted the palace, it was in the full expectation of devoting a further fortnight to its study—which, however, proved to be impracticable. Here I can do no more than mention some of the unique features of this vast construction covering a surface of five or six acres. Fancy a house taking up the entire front and middle campus on College Hill. To begin with, the palace is unique in standing alone and unfortified save as the encompassing hills fence it in. Troy, Tiryns, Mycenae are primarily fortresses dominated more or less by the royal residence; at Knossos the palace is all in all. Other Mycenaean palaces

and particularly that of Tiryns give us a complete ground-plan but little more; at Knossos we have three flights of the great stairway intact or certainly restored by putting in place the original gypsum blocks. We have the great corridor with thirty treasure pits sunk in it; and we have a series of eighteen magazines, each lined on either side with huge pithoi (earthenware hogs-heads) for storing corn and wine and oil. That the place was well provisioned with the last named commodity is shown by the oil-press with its little pipe line (the tiles attest an antiquity going back to 2000 B. C.) leading to a great oil reservoir in another part of the palace. Hitherto, we have figured Minos as sea-king and lawgiver on earth and associate-justice of the under world—offices as shadowy as his mother Europa's bull ride over sea or his daughter Ariadne's clue or the man-eating Minotaur.

But, looking at the oil-press and pipeline, and at the olive groves that still clothe the hills around, we seem to be getting back to the real Minos and to read the secret of the wealth that made this stupendous pile a possibility. He was the first oil-king, with the monopoly of the Egyptian market; and so his palace was rather a warehouse than a castle. If this be called in question, we shall wait and see. For, to come to the epoch-making thing in Evans' discovery, we have found the palace archives. These consist so far of some one thousand clay tablets inscribed with linear characters and a few hieroglyphs. None of them have been yet deciphered; but when they are read, as they surely will be, we shall have pushed back authentic first-hand European history a thousand years further than we can today. If it be no more than a court journal and account of stock, it will be beyond price. But how much more those tablets may have to tell: the secret of this Labyrinth with its double axe everywhere in evidence; of the altars and sacred pillars scattered through the great pile; of the little throne room with the throne still in place, which would seem to have been a chapel rather than a room of state; of the curious theatral area as Evans calls the great flight of steps at the approach to the western court. And

how much of old legend it may undergird with historic fact, even as every stroke of spade in these prehistoric centres confirms more and more the reality of Homer.

It was from Knossos that Minos' grandson, spear-famed Idomeneus, led out his Cretans in eighty black ships to Troy; and naturally we wished to follow in his wake. But we had to take Athens on the way as well as the old Greek city on the Bosphorus. We had kept Easter at Megara, the very Ichabod of ancient cities but for the one day in the year that brings thronging pilgrims to her hillside dances; and now we were to see whereto had grown the little colony sent out by Megara twenty-six centuries before. For this old ruin of a town was the mother city of Byzantium, which under its new name of Constantinople is now one of the great world capitals and the key to the destinies of Europe, if not of the eastern hemisphere.

The six days we could spare hardly sufficed for a study of the great city and its grand environment; but we saw and enjoyed enough to make the visit memorable. Nowhere in the East can one live his day in ages more remote from one another: from the Hippodrome, with the serpent column carried off from Delphi, where Greece had dedicated it after the battle of Plataea, and still bearing the names of the cities which stood for nationality against the invading Persian, to the Bible House where we find the rally of another army from the West—the forlorn hope in beating back the wave of barbarism from the soil of Europe. That general assembly of missionaries from the whole Turkish empire—grand men and women among whom I found old college chums and students of my own, with their brave spirits and words of lofty cheer—was the most hopeful thing, with one possible exception, that we saw in the East. At Robert College, planted on a noble eminence above the Bosphorus, we found a faculty of devoted scholars training young men of many nationalities in the unity of western culture and inoculating them with the modern spirit. If old Megara may pride herself on the planting of Byzantium, Robert College may well glory in the revival of

a nation ; for out of her loins has come forth the new Bulgarian state. Beautiful for situation beyond any other college seat in the world, nobly built and well equipped for its uplifting work, and administered in a large and liberal spirit that provides good houses, good salaries, and a real Sabbatical on full pay. Robert College is an institution in which every American may take a just pride. Our visit to the college was but an incident of our happiest day in the East—our day at the country house of Consul-General Dickinson at Roumeli Hissar. Many hard words are said and sometimes with too much reason about our

parallel in modern life. Fancy an old man escorted to his prayers by ten thousand knights looking for all the world like an army of crusaders ! It was a quiet Friday (no bombs) and we enjoyed the spectacle—as we might have enjoyed the Funeral Games of Patroclus.

Anyway, it was no bad preparation for our return to prehistoric ground ; and over night the little *Antigone* carried us down to the Dardanelles. There through the good offices of Consul Calvert we were soon outfitted for a three-days carriage excursion to Troy ; but of this I have written elsewhere (*The*



LESBOS

One of the Turkish Islands Recently Seized by the Allied Powers

foreign service ; but at Constantinople no American need blush for his country. In connection with the ransom of Ellen Stone, the name and services of Mr. Dickinson became well known in Europe and America ; but one must meet him in his office or his home to feel the charm of his personality. That home on the Bosphorus, with its charmed circle on that perfect May day, can never be forgotten ; nor the day that followed when the gifted daughter of the house (now a happy bride) came down to interpret for us the marvels of the museum and of St. Sophia. Of course, we could not quit the Golden Horn without seeing the Sultan, as we did at the Selamlık—a pageant without

Independent for November 30) and so must be brief here. It was my first visit to Troy and I must confess that at first sight the place was disappointing. With slightly Mycenae and strong-walled Tiryns and the vast pile of Knossos fresh in mind, the hill of Hissarlik seemed an anti climax ; but the more we studied the ruins themselves and the glorious environment the more it all appealed to us as Homer's own windy Troy. It is the superposition of city on city—eleven cities deep—that makes Troy a tough problem even for the trained archaeologist. To make out the complex of walls of various construction at different levels and crossing at all sorts of angles is like reading a manifold

palimpsest. Thus, even three days slip away without one's getting the clue to the great perpendicular labyrinth. But the Troad itself, backed by the snow-crowned many-fountained Ida and fronted by sea and isles, with the Plain of Scamander and the seashore Camp of the Achaeans,—all stamp themselves ineffaceably on the memory and lend the Iliad a new and living reality. Here again it was our good fortune to fall into most hospitable hands; and our entertainment at Villa Thymbra, an Englishmen's castle on an estate of twelve hundred acres including what may be Hector's tomb, was a felicity never to be forgotten. Our host was Mr. Fred Calvert, whose father was long British Consul at the Dardanelles as his uncle (Frank Calvert, Esq.) is still American Consul there. The brothers early acquired large landed properties in the Troad, including the site of Troy itself, which Frank Calvert was the first definitely to identify by actual spade-work with the Troy of Homer before Schliemann and Doerpfeld undertook their epoch-making explorations. As Calvert was an American consul and Schliemann an American citizen, I have ventured to call Troy the first American conquest in the East. Indeed, I had the honor of providing the passports under which Dr. Schliemann did his last work there; and all of it was done under the protection of our flag.

After Troy Lesbos—fulfillment of a life-long dream to know the isle

Where burning Sappho loved and sung;

but the story of our five bright weeks at Mitylene and our mountain pilgrimage to the birthplace of the Poetess is to be told in other pages. Here I can only say that however brilliant Lesbos may have been in the great days of old, it could hardly have known more charming personalities than we met there in Aristarchi Bey and his household in their ideal seaside home; in the learned and genial Rector Olympios who has made the Gymnasium the model of what a classical school ought to be; in the aged poet Bernardakes whose dramas approach the pure Athenian type; and in not a few homes that opened hospitable doors to us in town and country. Sappho's isle is easily queen of the

Aegean with its wooded hills and remarkable bays; and Mitylene is the sightliest island capital in Greek waters—hardly excepting Corfu. In the present naval demonstration in her twin harbors, the international fleet lies at anchor under the rusty guns of the noblest Genoese castle in the Levant; but with a hundred thousand Greeks to ten thousand Turks in the island the squadron can hardly feel itself in the enemy's country. And its presence there must make things lively on the Marina and in the little Public Garden where the elite of Lesbian society gathers in the fine evenings to talk and tipple (very temperately) and listen to the band.

It was hard to say farewell to Lesbos and our Lesbian friends, but out of the South another charmer was calling us. Next to Sappho's isle little Cos, birthplace of Hippocrates, chosen home of Theocritus, had always appealed to me; and now, armed with good letters from my friend Aristarchi Bey, we set sail to realize another dream. But we got no further than Chios, where we waited a week for a decent boat to take us on, in vain. Thus, Cos and its big neighbor Rhodes stand over to the next Sabbatical if it ever comes; but our Chian week was not lost time. Indeed, we might well have taken it direct from Troy; for was it not the blind old man of Chios' craggy isle to whom Troy owes all its fame? So Thucydides believed, and Chios certainly has as good a title as any of the seven cities that claimed the Poet's birth. Indeed, it is the only one that boasts a "Homer's School" or offers to show the house in which he was born. The house was over the hills and far away, but the school is but a short hour's drive from the town, and we drove out with the only Englishman on the island—the English master in the Gymnasium, who had never heard of Homer's School and yet complained bitterly that too much time was given to Greek in his own! We found the "School" hewn out of a great rock above the dimpling sea; and with its leveled floor and altar-platform and bench-rim—all in the living rock—one could readily fancy it the actual school of the Homeridae who here handed down the poems from sire to son.

Chios, the football of Fate in all ages, has twice within the last century been visited with calamities hardly paralleled in history. Of the second of these, the earthquake of 1881 which destroyed fourteen thousand houses and killed over four thousand people, the wreck and ruin still stare one in the face at every turn, notwithstanding the wonderful energy shown in rebuilding the town and in practically creating one of the finest harbors in the Aegean. Of the earlier calamity, the massacre of 1822, when a prosperous population of a hundred thousand souls were either butchered or carried into captivity to glut the slave marts and fill the harems of the Turk, leaving but five thousand living souls on the island, the story is too familiar to need re-telling. But it became more real to us through our visit to Hagios Minas, the hill-top monastery within whose walls three thousand and refugees,—men, women and children—were put to the sword; and again by our pilgrimage over perilous mountain paths to Nea Mone in the heart of the island, where two thousand more met a like fate. Yet Chios is today in a way the most enterprising Greek community in the world; the Greek merchants and bankers whose houses girdle the earth and whose wealth is so often lavished upon the lesser or the greater fatherland—the native isle or the nation and especially on Athens—are nearly all Chians. And when the Rector of the Chios Gymnasium undertakes to write a history of the island, Chios is enlightened enough to give him a two-years leave of absence on full pay to enable him to search the archives of Genoa and Venice for his material.

But we must hasten back to Athens, where my old associate, Dr. Williams, is waiting to join me in another Homeric pilgrimage. Six years ago, armed with Doerpfeld's own instructions for finding Odysseus' city, I had gone to Ithaca with James Tucker and three other young archaeologists from our own and the British School and spent five glorious days there as recorded elsewhere ("Ithacan Days," in *Atlantic Monthly* for December, 1901). Meantime, however, Dr. Doerpfeld had seen fit to remove Homer's Ithaca to Leukas and was then digging for Odysseus' palace

there. Such high-handed proceedings must not go unchallenged and so it is "all aboard" again; and the the same little Pylaros that bore us in 1899 carries us once more under the lee of Salamis and through the new canal and the Gulf of Corinth out into the waters of Odysseus' little realm. Going and coming we quite circumnavigate our Ithaca as well as Doerpfeld's; and, after inspecting the excavations at Nidri (now supposed to be Odysseus' seat) and, listening to the explorer's demonstration of the whole matter, we can hardly resist the conclusion that, if Leukas is not Ithaca, it ought to be! While the traditional Ithaca squares perfectly with the internal topography of the Odyssey, it fails notably to stand the test of the external topography. It does not account for the Asteris of the suitors' ambush, for one thing, though that is a minor matter. The capital defect is its failure to account for the fourth island in Odysseus' tetranesos. Again and again the poet names the island group: Ithaca, Dulichion, Same, Zakynthos. The first and last apparently are there under the old names; between them Kephallenia which some have taken for the two missing isles, while others (Dodwell) hold that the fourth isle must have been swallowed up by the sea soon after Homer got through with it! Doerpfeld's solution now shifts Ithaca to Leukas, Same to Ithaca, Dulichion to Kephallenia, and leaves Zakynthos unchanged. There you have the four isles answering completely to the external topography of the Odyssey—that is to say, if Leukas be an isle! But the old Greeks (as well as the moderns) regarded it as a peninsula until the Corinthians cut it off by a canal, in the seventh century B. C. Doerpfeld proposes to demonstrate by the aid of the geologists that it was an island from the beginning. Then, it remains to show historical occasion for the shifting of names; and here the case is charmingly clear. It is the work of the Dorian invader who dispossesses the Achaians of Ithaca; these naturally move on to the adjacent Same taking their old name with them; the Samians, dispossessed in turn together with the Kephallenians of the mainland, occupy old Dulichion which is henceforth known as Kephall-

lenia; but here the pressure ends and Zakynthos holds her own. The new deal is absolutely symmetrical—suspiciously so; and the new Asteris provided by Arkudi with its double harbor seems made to order. All that we want further is to find—Odysseus' palace with its rooted olive bedstead at Nidri.

It was well on in July when we returned to Athens; and an Athenian July is not exactly a joy forever. This one was distinctly the worst I have ever known with its heat and dust and fever—costing us at least one invaluable life in the person of the young director of our school, Dr. Heermance. But we had reason for tarrying and full reward, too, in the privilege of presenting the freedom of the violet-crowned city to a most responsive guest. It has been my good fortune to introduce to Athens not a few of the finest spirits among us, but hardly one who enjoyed everything Athenian and Hellenic as heartily as did President Faunce. His week there was certainly as full of strenuous achievement as it could have been in purple-blossomed Spring or genial October; and the fortnight that followed saw his conquest of Sicily. As a traveller I have never met his match whether in energy or in many-sided appreciation. And for optimism—I was going to say he gloried in the tribulations of travel; but the fact is he was uncon-

scious of them. He lived above the clouds, and the little slings and arrows that fretted his fellow travellers never touched him. And so he took Athens and mastered Sicily in four brief hot weeks; and I may well leave these conquests to him. Indeed, I needs must; for one day with him and the Virginian at Syracuse—almost the greatest day of my life—put me out of the battle for the rest of the Sicilian campaign.

Thus, Sicily awaits my next Sabbatical as do Epirus, Thessaly, Macedonia, Asia Minor, with Patmos, Cos, Rhodes, Cyprus. But no half-pay Sabbatical can unlock the wide Greek world. The most interesting spots are often the least accessible by ordinary means of travel, as we found to be the case with Cos; and even where sailings are not infrequent it is difficult to make a schedule with any sort of certainty and economy of time. Moreover, it needs a robust constitution to travel by the dirty little boats of the Aegean. If it be desirable to keep alive Hellenic studies among us and to give them increased vitality, let some liberal soul devise liberal things by putting a well equipped yacht at the disposal of such of our Grecians (and Romans too) as stand ready to give their summer rest or their Sabbatical leisure to renewing their own inspiration by draughts at the original springs. I am sure Dr. Faunce will second the motion.



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LECTURES AT THE UNIVERSITY

It is gratifying to be able to announce that certain generous friends of the university have provided a series of public lectures, to be given at weekly intervals during January by Poultney Bigelow, Esq., the famous traveller and writer. Mr. Bigelow will talk on subjects of immediate general interest, topics having to do with recent international politics in the broadest sense. It seems assured that large audiences will gather in Sayles Hall to hear him and it is hoped that this series of entertaining addresses will mark the beginning of a revival of the university lecture in Providence.

The university is at present the custodian of a considerable fund for the maintenance of public lectures in this city, but at present this is unavailable. The donor required, as one of the conditions of the fund, that it should be allowed to accumulate until it had reached a much larger amount than the original

gift, and it may be some years yet before the income can be utilized for the purpose intended. Instead of waiting for it to become available the friends of Brown might properly establish another, even if a smaller, fund, to provide lectures by men eminent in the public, literary and scientific life of the time. These lectures should be open to the public and admission to them should be free. By such means the intellectual life of the community would be quickened, and the undergraduate mind stimulated. To bring the students at the college into close contact with some of the bright and energetic mentalities of the day, the trained public speakers and the captains of art and letters, would be to perform a much needed university service. We venture to commend the performance of such a service to anyone who wishes to do a large and permanent good with comparatively little money.

A DEFEAT THAT RANKLES

Explanations of athletic defeats are never very satisfactory, and Brown men are not disposed to find too much fault with the fate that deprived them of a football victory in the last week of November at Springfield. It is no use crying over spilt milk and you cannot turn the mill with the water that is past, but nevertheless the MONTHLY gives expression to a widespread university sentiment when it says that there was no good reason for the overwhelming victory of Dartmouth. During the first fifteen minutes of play at Hampden Park he would have been a bold prophet who would venture to say that Brown would ultimately be beaten by a score of 24 to 6; indeed he would have been considered rash if, during those initial Brunonian rushes, he had forecast a Dartmouth victory of any degree.

It seemed patent to everybody who

watched the early portion of the game that Brown had more beef and brawn, and that nothing short of an athletic miracle could prevent the scoring of the first touchdown by the Providence players. Yet in the twinkling of an eye the situation changed. The expected touchdown did not come and by unforeseen trick plays Dartmouth turned the tables and scored.

The outcome of the game has never been adequately explained. There have been some sinister and unworthy rumors, rumors that, however natural they may have seemed to some minds, were baseless and discredited from the first by those in a position to judge the personnel of the team. Yet beyond these rumors the fact remains that during a greater portion of the season the Brown eleven outplayed Dartmouth, and only toward the close of the year the New Hampshire men, by reason of their decided improvement in form, began to be rated as the probable winners of the game at Springfield. The Brown team did not experience any marked and disastrous slump prior to the final test of strength and skill. What, then, was the matter?

The MONTHLY does not undertake to answer its own question. But certainly something very serious was the matter.

We were told in advance of the Dartmouth game that the arrangement of the Brown schedule was the best in years; that the team would have the advantage of a two weeks' rest after its last hard practice game, while Dartmouth would go to Springfield fatigued by its match against Harvard only seven days before. Yet the "wearers of the green" beat us by that remarkable score of 24 to 6. How did it happen?

There are plausible explanations current, but none that fully explains. We need a football searching-of-heart at Brown and a guarding against a repetition of our failure next year. Having said so much, the MONTHLY feels in justice impelled to add that, except for the Dartmouth game, the Brown eleven had one of the most successful seasons on record at Providence; that the good coaching and training brought the men through without serious injury, and that it is barely possible that undue stress was laid upon the contest of November twenty-fifth. Yet, having set out to play our final game each year with Dartmouth and having failed for five successive years to win it, it is incumbent upon us to lay sufficient stress upon the match in the future to wring victory from defeat.



TOPICS OF THE MONTH



ON February 6, 1906, the first annual contest for the Class of 1880 Prizes will be a public discussion. A first prize of fifty dollars and a second of twenty-five will be awarded to two participants in this contest, and another prize of twenty-five dollars to the writer of the best argumentative essay of 3000 to 5000 words on the subject assigned. The essays must be in the hands of the registrar before 4 P. M., on January 22. The prize for the essay may be withheld if no essay is deemed worthy. Competition for the essay prize does not debar a student from the competition in oral discussion.

The subject chosen by the committee for the contest this year is: Has the game of football, as it has been played since 1900, been detrimental to the best interests of American colleges?



Movement on Foot for a New Library

A promising movement is at present on foot for a new university library building at Brown. It is not possible at this time to publish the details of what has thus far been done, but it can be said that the movement has every appearance of being an entire ultimate success. The MONTHLY hopes to be able to make very soon a more definite announcement on the subject.

Of this much the alumni of Brown may be sure: Those who have the matter at heart thoroughly believe it would be most unwise to erect at Brown a library building at an outlay of less than three hundred thousand dollars. If this seems a large sum, let it be remembered that the Columbia library cost a million dollars, and that Yale's new building for books will probably require an equal expenditure.

President Faunce says in his annual report:

"The present increase in the library is usually at the rate of eight thousand volumes a year. The next ten years will bring us over one hundred thousand new volumes, and the rate of growth will constantly increase. The

size of our library is not appreciated by even our best friends. The Brown library is in point of number of volumes forty-third among the libraries of the United States, and first among the libraries of Rhode Island. It is the ninth among the college libraries of the country, and third among such libraries in New England. Only fifteen states in the Union have libraries as large as ours. There are, therefore, thirty-five states and territories without libraries of our class. The only university libraries larger than our own are, in order of size, Harvard, Chicago, Columbia, Yale, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Princeton. For such a collection as we have, we may well plan and labor until we see it fittingly housed. We should build for three hundred thousand volumes at once, and have space for indefinite expansion from generation to generation. The library is the very heart of the university."

In building a new library building a solution must be found for the problem created by the recent great growth of the seminar system at Brown. At the present time there are some dozen or fifteen departmental seminars scattered about the campus, each with its own library, consisting of from several score to several thousand volumes. The seminars have filled a great want at Brown, providing quiet and attractive centres of departmental life; yet they have, in proportion to their growth and usefulness, dispersed the university's collection of books.

If possible, the new library building should enable the great mass of the books of the university to be gathered under a single roof and yet at the same time continue the good features of the seminar system. To this end, there should be a seminar room for each department of the university, excepting possibly those devoted to the applied sciences, in which it is oftentimes necessary to consult books near at hand to the student's work bench. The plan of those who are furthering the new library movement is to provide quiet and separate seminars under the single roof of the proposed structure and to collect in each of these seminars all the volumes necessary for its special work.

Thus there would be a main library with a large general apartment, capable of accommodating 300 or 400 students at

reading tables. This would be attractively furnished and well lighted, and should immediately become the centre of the university's intellectual interests. Adjacent to it would be the seminars, fitted with pictures, books, seats, tables and rugs, where each department could find the shelter and privacy at present unobtainable in the crowded library building on Waterman street.

It may be added that after careful study of the proposition to enlarge and alter the present structure, the plan has been abandoned. The ultimate disposition of the octagonal building would be uncertain in the event of the erection of a new library, but the frequent suggestion has been made that it could be profitably utilized as a university museum.



University Calendar Among the events of university interest chronicled for the next few weeks are the following :

Jan. 3, Wednesday—College reopens after Christmas holidays.

Jan. 5, Friday—Annual reunion and dinner of the Connecticut Valley alumni of Brown at Springfield, evening.

Jan. 6, Saturday—Princeton vs. Columbia, intercollegiate hockey, St. Nicholas rink, New York, evening.

Jan. 9, Tuesday—Professor William MacDonald speaks before the Brooks Club of New Bedford, Mass., on "The Present State of American Politics."

Jan. 10, Wednesday, 5 P. M.—Vesper services, open to the public, Sayles Hall. Address by President Faunce.

Jan. 10, Wednesday—Brown vs. Princeton, intercollegiate hockey, St. Nicholas rink, New York, evening.

Jan. 11, Thursday—Tufts at Providence, basketball.

Jan. 13, Saturday—Mass. Agricultural College at Providence, basketball.

Jan. 13, Saturday—Harvard vs. Columbia, intercollegiate hockey, St. Nicholas rink, New York, evening.

Jan. 16, Tuesday—Alpha Beta dance, Pembroke Hall.

Jan. 17, Wednesday, 5 P. M.—Vesper service, open to the public, Sayles Hall. Address by Rev. Augustus P. Record, '92, minister of the Church of the Unity, Springfield, Mass.

Jan. 17, Wednesday—Brown vs. Yale, intercollegiate hockey, St. Nicholas rink, New York, evening.

Jan. 17, Wednesday—Worcester P. I., at Providence, basketball.

Jan. 18, Thursday—Annual gymnasium ball at Brown, evening. Tickets, \$3; for lady and gentleman, \$5.

Jan. 20, Saturday—Trinity at Providence, basketball.

Jan. 20, Saturday—Princeton vs. Harvard, intercollegiate hockey, St. Nicholas rink, New York, evening.

Jan. 21, Sunday—President Faunce preaches at the recognition service of Rev. George H. Ferris, '91, as pastor of the First Baptist church of Philadelphia.

Jan. 21, Sunday evening—Bell Street chapel, Providence. Professor W. C. Bronson delivers an address on "Fidelity to the Fathers."

Jan. 23, Tuesday—Philadelphia alumni reunion and dinner, evening.

Jan. 24, Wednesday—Wesleyan at Providence, basketball.

Jan. 24, Wednesday, 5 P. M.—Vesper service, open to the public, Sayles Hall. Address by Rev. William T. Manning, rector of St. Agnes' chapel, New York city.

Jan. 27, Saturday—Yale vs. Columbia, intercollegiate hockey, St. Nicholas rink, New York, evening.

Jan. 27, Saturday—Brown vs. Holy Cross at Worcester, basketball.

Jan. 28, Sunday evening—Bell Street chapel. Professor W. G. Everett delivers an address on "Christianity and Modern Life."

Jan. 31, Wednesday, 5 P. M.—Vesper service, open to the public, Sayles Hall. Address by President Tucker of Dartmouth College.

Jan. 31, Wednesday—Colgate at Providence, basketball.

Feb. 3, Saturday—Brown vs. Dartmouth at Hanover, basketball.

Feb. 3, Saturday—Brown vs. Columbia, intercollegiate hockey, St. Nicholas rink, New York, evening.

Feb. 6, Tuesday—First annual contest for class of 1880 prizes. Public discussion.

Feb. 7, Wednesday, 5 P. M.—Vesper service, open to the public, Sayles Hall. Address by Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., rector of Trinity church, Boston.

Feb. 7, Wednesday—Boston University at Providence, basketball.

Feb. 10, Saturday—Holy Cross at Providence, basketball.

Feb. 10, Saturday—Brown vs. Harvard, intercollegiate hockey, St. Nicholas rink, New York, evening.

Feb. 10, Saturday—Boston A. A. meet, to be participated in by Brown, evening.

Feb. 14, Wednesday, 5 P. M.—Vesper service, open to the public, Sayles Hall. Address by Professor Henry Van Dyke of Princeton University.

Feb. 14, Wednesday—Williams at Providence, basketball.

Feb. 17, Saturday—Yale vs. Harvard, inter-

collegiate hockey, St. Nicholas rink, New York, evening.

Feb. 21, Wednesday, 5 P. M.—Vesper service, open to the public, Sayles Hall. Address by Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., editor of the Outlook.

Feb. 28, Wednesday, 5 P. M.—Vesper service, open to the public, Sayles Hall. Address by Rev. George H. Ferris, pastor of the First Baptist church, Philadelphia.

Notes of the Faculty Professor Walter Ballou Jacobs was elected secretary of the newly organized New England College Professors of Education at a meeting at Harvard University.

Professor Benjamin F. Clarke, who recently retired from active teaching, is living quietly and in good health at his home on Brown street.



PROFESSOR CARL BARUS
President American Physical Society

The annual meeting of the American Physical Society was held in Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York city, on Friday, Dec. 29, and Saturday, Dec. 30.

The presidential address of President Barus was delivered at this meeting, and the election of officers for the year 1906 took place.

Election to the presidency of the American Physical Society is the greatest honor of its kind in this country. President Carl Barus is dean of the graduate department at Brown and Hazard professor of physics.

At a meeting of the Association of Mathematical Teachers in New England, Professor Nathaniel F. Davis was elected vice-president for the coming year.

Professor A. B. Johnston sailed for Europe, December 19. He will be absent from college during the remainder of the present academic year, and intends to spend most of the time in France and Spain.



Worcester Alumni Dinner The Brown alumni of Worcester County, Mass., had their annual dinner Friday evening, December 15.

These officers were elected: President, Joseph Jackson; secretary and treasurer, J. A. Clough; executive committee, Rev. H. St. J. Filmer, H. F. Gould, G. K. Hudson, C. S. Allen, Warren A. Whitney.

There was a reception from 6 o'clock until 7, after which the members of former classes of Brown sat down to dinner.

Those present were: President W. H. P. Faunce, Providence, '80; Sam Walter Foss, Somerville, '82; Dr. Charles H. Perry, '59; Joseph Jackson, '68; Judson I. Wood, '79, Gardner; Dr. D. W. Abercrombie, '83; Dr. Ray W. Greene, '83; Albert W. Hinds, '87, West Boylston; A. P. Williams, '89, West Upton; Robert M. Brown, '93, O. P. Durkee, '93; Rev. H. St. J. Filmer, '93, Webster, H. F. Gould, '92; Howard E. Sumner, '94; Fred D. Aldrich, '95; Rev. George A. Gordon, '95, Southbridge; Gardner K. Hudson, '96, Fitchburg; H. H. Rockwell, '96; C. W. Goodwin, '91, West Brookfield; George A. Gaskill, '98; Ralph K. Hyde, '98, Spencer; W. W. Clarke, '99; John A. Clough, '99; George W. Parker, '99, Oxford; C. S. Anderson, '00; George E. Marble, '00; Peter T. Dolan, '01; W. H. Whiting, '01; George W. Hathaway, '01; W. A. Streeter, '02, C. B. Boland, '03; Chester S. Allen, '04; F. B. Whittemore, '04, and Warren A. Whitney, '05.

During the evening the gathering sang a number of the old college songs, and Irving Gaunt played selections on the piano.

Prior to the banquet the election of officers took place at a brief business session, which was presided over by Dr. Ray W. Greene, who was the toastmaster of the evening.

President Faunce, the principal

speaker, said in part: "If you come up the hill, you will see that University Hall is changed for the better, and the university is greatly benefited by what has been done.

"The next problem in the building line is that of a library. I remember when the foundations for our present library were made, and we thought it was good for 100 years.

"The library increases at the rate of 8000 volumes a year, and we have 20,000 volumes stored away in the cellar, and many people are waiting to give us books. We have put in scores of book shelves where they should not be put, and we have had plans made for remodelling the building. But it must be abandoned or turned into a museum.

"I think we could build a good library for \$300,000, and I hope before long to be able to make some announcement on that score.

"Our New England colleges, like eastern newspapers, are individual in character. You take a square inch of a New York or Boston newspaper and you can tell it from any other newspaper. The papers of the West are very much alike. So it is with colleges. There are no two in New England which are alike.

"I have been wondering what I might say Brown University has given to its graduates. Foremost, we must put the open mind. There may be narrow-minded graduates of Brown; there must be; but if I ever met one who is incorrigibly narrow minded I cannot recall his name.

"I believe Brown has given her sons intellectual candor and loyalty to truth and righteousness, an imperishable trait of character.

"The charter of Brown University, in its reference to religion, shows that its founders desired to keep an open mind. This is seen in the large number of strong and striking personalities we have sent out into the world. There are institutions which have done more for literature, but in sending out men, in proportion to the number, of strong virile individualities, we can safely challenge any other.

"Brown has given to her children the analytic habit. The habit of analysis clings to them in whatever they touch.

"We have been striving to give a deeper and richer social life to the students, and the Brown Union is the result of our efforts.

"I want to provide more largely for the aesthetic development of the college. We ought to have an art museum at Brown and some provision for the cultivation of music. I want also to afford larger opportunities for the coming to Providence of scholars and distinguished writers and painters. We are now planning a course of lectures and are asking a number of our friends to pay the cost of the course.

"I believe that our faculty is stronger today and better equipped than ever before. But I want to keep these men, and to bring others I have in mind to take the places of those who will soon retire on our new pension system.

"I want to enlarge and strengthen the faculty, and that cannot be done without a further endowment for the university.

"I have in mind, at no distant day, perhaps very soon, an endeavor on a large scale for a very large increase in the endowment of Brown University.



Changes in Harvard's Requirements

Harvard University has just announced an interesting modification of its entrance requirements. The faculty has decided upon a change in its policy, by which candidates for admission will be permitted to enter the college by passing successfully the examinations prepared by the college entrance examining board, of which most of the large colleges of the country are members.

Harvard is the last of the colleges to accept these universal examinations as satisfying her standard, and she does so now with the modification that the examination books of all applicants are to be read by representatives of Harvard.

The action taken is that of extending the list of subjects for examination to be accepted as substitutes for the regular Harvard examinations.

Last year the college entrance board held examinations in about 150 places throughout the country.

Harvard will continue to hold examinations in about 50 cities.

Of the examination board President Faunce says in his annual report:

"The college entrance examination board was originally confined to the Middle States, but now Harvard, Mount Holyoke, Wellesley and Brown have accepted representation upon it. The examinations set by this board have commanded the confidence of educators, and the results have been noteworthy. The examinations are now held at one hundred and thirty-two places in the United States, and at seven places in Europe. Since the examinations are held in Providence, they may well be substituted as soon as possible for the examinations now held by Brown University. The university would of course, as now, determine what subjects are required for admission, but the Board, in which the university is represented, would determine by its examinations whether the work we require has actually been done."



Another Gift of Poetry from Mr. Eastman

Samuel C. Eastman, '57, of Concord, N. H., already a generous donor to the Harris collection of American poetry in the university library, has added to that collection 121 volumes of recent date. By means of this timely gift the library becomes rich in poetic works of the 20th century, although there is still much to be done in the gathering of volumes representing the output of the last years of the 19th century. Mr. Eastman's interest in the Harris collection is constant and fruitful.



New German Books in the Library Among the new books added to the university library of special interest to students in

German, and to be found for the present in the seminary library on the top floor of Sayles Hall, are: Henrick Von Kleist—*Seine Sprache und Sesn Stil*, by George Minde; Heinrich Von Klhist—*Letters to His Sister*; Heinrich Heine—*Verhaltnis zu Lord Byron*, by Felix Melchor; Lessing's *Draman im Lichte Threr und Unserer Zeit*, by Eustav Kettner; Borinski's "Life of Lessing;" and the German edition of Dr. Sophus Muller's "Nordische Altertumskunde." Very interesting also is the *Marbacher Schillerbuch*, illustrated, published on the occasion of the Schiller festival.



Gifts to the Philosophical Department

The philosophical department has recently been undergoing marked improvements. The class of 1855 has added \$250 to its original gift of \$1,000, and outside friends of the department have contributed several hundred dollars for the equipment of the new seminary. This is located in the administration building and will be well equipped. An extensive library is being procured for the seminary, and 450 volumes have already been purchased. Among these are many exceedingly rare books, including an old twelve-volume edition of the works of Boehmer, published in the year 1682, and a first edition of Kant's "Urtheilskraft."

The growth of the seminary system is one of the notable features of contemporary expansion at Brown.



CHRONICLE OF THE CAMPUS



RALPH LEROY ELROD, '07, who has served as assistant football manager with Manager Parkhurst, has been elected football manager for the ensuing year. He lives at St. Albans, Vt., and is a prominent college athlete, having played first base on the nine and substitute end on the eleven. His fraternity is Kappa Sigma.

CAPTAIN SCHWARTZ

Victor A. Schwartz, '07, of Newark, N. J., has been elected captain of the football team for 1906. He played the game at the Newark high school before coming to Brown and has been a regular member of the university eleven for the last three years. He is a cool and shrewd quarterback and has the respect and confidence of his fellow players.

During his college course he has been prominent in many branches of undergraduate activity. He was on the banquet committee in his freshman year and on the ball committee while a sophomore. He was elected to the junior society of Pi Kappa and is now the president of his class. His fraternity is Psi Upsilon.

FOOTBALL FINANCES

Financially, the football year was reasonably satisfactory, the net profits for the season being \$3,500. This amount reduces the outstanding deficit of \$4,500 to \$1,000, although a small amount will have to be retained for the early expenses of the baseball team. (All figures given are approximate). From the Pennsylvania game \$800 was realized; from the Harvard game, \$2,000; from the Yale game, \$780; from the Dartmouth game, \$3,500 besides expenses. The home games just about paid for themselves. The total expenses for the year were about \$3,700.

BROWN'S FOOTBALL RANKING

The critics seem to agree that Brown is entitled to fifth or sixth place among the football teams of the east. Certainly our rank should be as high as sixth and ahead of Cornell and Columbia.

The *New York Tribune* gives Brown sixth place. Yale, it declares, is the indisputable champion, while Pennsylvania, not having lost a game in a hard schedule, is entitled to second place. Harvard is third, Dartmouth fourth and Princeton fifth. Of Brown the *Tribune* says: "The Providence team played a heavy schedule with great credit." These teams, according to the *Tribune*, should compose the "big six," while nearest after them should come Amherst, Swarthmore, Columbia and Cornell. West Point and Annapolis are yet further down the list.

FOOTBALL "B'S" AWARDED

Following are the recipients of the university football "B's": Captain Russ, MacGregor, Fletcher, Thomas, Westervelt, Kirley, Denrie, Schwartz, Curtis, Ehmke, Adams, Weikert, Conklin, Rackle, Hazard, Ferguson, Chase.

BASKETBALL RECORD

Brown 17, Wickford 16, was the score of the first game of the season, played at Wickford, December 9. The line-up for Brown was: Rackle (Capt.) r. f.; Gorman, l. f.; Pryor, c.; Schwartz, r. g.; Hallborg, l. g.

HOCKEY PROSPECTS

Hockey prospects are fair, although the men have had much less practice than they needed. The candidates for the intercollegiate league team include Captain P. T. Hill, '06, C. R. Branch, '07, R. A. San Souci, '09, R. W. Burton, '09, A. Harkness, '09, H. W. Lyall, '08, A. Brown, '06, L. S. Little, '07, F. Nason, '08, F. R. Budlong, '09, F. Tanner, '09, H. W. Payne, '07, and W. Lane, '07.

Fortunately a series of three games, to be played during the Christmas holidays with the Yale team at Pittsburg, was arranged, and while it was not expected that this series would result in a victory for Brown, as the Yale men are very strong, it was believed that the experience gained against so formidable a rival would be of incalculable advantage in the regular league games later at New York.

The hockey schedule will be found in the university calendar on another page under Topics of the Month.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNS

Cross country running has become firmly fixed as a fall sport at Brown. In the final contest the prize cups for first and second places were won by J. H. Wells, '09, with 4½ minutes handicap, and A. L. Wright, '06, scratch. W. P. Buffum, '09, with 3m. 45s. handicap, came in third.

The best actual time was made by A. L. Wright, '06, 22 m. 48s., over a course of four and one-half miles. Since the American five-mile record is 25 minutes, Wright's time is proportionately ahead of the record.

The class championships were won by A. L. Wright, '06, D. G. Gallup, '07, L. E. Swain, '08 and J. H. Wells, '09.

PREPARING FOR CHESS TOURNEY

This number of the MONTHLY has been printed earlier than usual, so that it is impossible to give the result of the chess play of the triangular college league composed of Brown, Cornell and Pennsylvania, at New York, December 27-30.

It was thought in advance of the tournament, however, that Brown would make a good showing. The team was composed of Philip V. Van Arsdale, '06 of Plainfield, N. J., and Homer N. Sweet, '07, of Providence. The prize for winning five annual matches first or three in succession, is a silver shield, toward which Pennsylvania has one point, Cornell having previously won a similar trophy.

In the three days preceding Christmas the quadrangular league, composed of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia, held its annual tournament at New York. A picked team from this league was to play a match with a picked team from the triangular league just before the triangular tournament.

A match will be played with Harvard at Cambridge, in February, and another has been arranged with Yale at New Haven on the day preceding the Yale-Brown baseball game. In March, Brown will play M. I. T. at Boston.

A series of correspondence matches is being arranged with Johns Hopkins, Amherst and either Leland Stanford or the University of Michigan.

ONE UNIVERSITY WEAKNESS

The *Brown Daily Herald* speaks editorially as follows of a condition that deserves more than passing notice from those in authority:

"The university is, in a way, unfortunate in its situation since being placed in Providence, the second largest city in New England, it is overshadowed by the town instead of dominating it. There are advantages accruing from its position since great opportunities are offered to men to help or put themselves through college, while the libraries of the city and the entertainments it affords are at our disposal. There is, however, a large class of men in attendance to whom the college is but a great workshop, which is to be left as soon as daily tasks are done, and to whom the classroom and the library are the only objects of interest. Too often are we treated to the sight of men coming up the hill in the morning and returning at noon entirely oblivious of what the teams are doing, and even forgetful of mass meetings. This fact is well substantiated when it is known that it is often difficult to get even one hundred and fifty men to attend mass meetings or general social gatherings, such as union smokers.

"Every undergraduate should be prepared to give something to the college in exchange for his education. By giving something is meant not money, but more than a passing interest. The field afforded by undergraduate activities is broad and large enough for all. Complaints are frequently heard that such and such men are trying to run things. Possibly they are, but this is the result of the

scarcity of men actively interested in student affairs. Every student, no matter how hard he is compelled to work, has some spare time at his disposal, and this might well be spent at college in meeting men and showing more than a passing interest in the college in its broader sense."

NOTES OF THE MONTH

It is slightly humorous to be told that the editors of the *Liber* hope to have it out unusually early this year. Old graduates of a generation or so ago will recognize something familiar in this perennial piece of hopefulness.

There is much interest in swimming this year and practice at the Colgate Hoyt swimming pool has already begun, among the candidates for aquatic honors being Captain Burgess, LaBeaume, '08, Bushell, '07, MacDonald, '08, Falk, '06, Owen, '09, Barrett, '09, Curtis, '09, Greene, '08, Ormsbee, '09, Swain, '08, Miller, '09, Brown, '08, Burbank, '09, Sjoborg, '09, McCann, '09, Fowler, and '07, Ladd, '09. Hazard and Hubbard of last year's team are expected to report early next term.

The freshman class has elected E. B. Mayer manager of the class basketball team, and H. P. Babcock manager of the baseball team.

Hunter S. Martin is chairman of the sophomore ball committee. Willis M. Rose secretary and Walter H. Burnham treasurer. The other members are Grinnell, Hazard, Hubbard, Littlefield, Haskell, Palmer, Plummer, Townsend and Young.

About 15 men attended the first meeting of the B. M. C. Durfee High School Club for the year.

Charles E. Hughes, Jr., of New York, has been elected president of the freshman debating society. There are to be weekly debates from this time forward and the debate with the sophomores will be held a few weeks hence. Meetings also are planned with the freshmen of other colleges.

Harry A. Ehmke, '08, fullback on the university football team, was stricken with appendicitis a few days after the Dartmouth game and was successfully operated upon at the Rhode Island Hospital. The physicians say that the disease was in no way attributable to his participation in the match at Springfield.

A. W. Dickinson, '07, a member of the baseball team, has recovered from an attack of typhoid fever.

A class of between 40 and 50 Brown alumni has been formed for systematic exercise at the gymnasium. The work is under the direction of Mr. Marvel and the class meets Tuesday and Friday evenings.

The annual junior week festivities will take place April 23, 24 and 25.

OBITUARIES

ADRIAN SCOTT, PH. D., 1872

Adrian Scott, Ph. D., scholar and teacher, formerly associate professor of Germanic philology and Scandinavian at Brown University, died suddenly of acute indigestion at Northfield, Vt., December 11, 1905, aged 55 years, 7 months and 28 days. He was born at Blackstone, Worcester county, Mass., April 23, 1850, and was the son of Ellison Scott and Ann Maria Daniels. On his father's side he was a lineal descendant of Richard Scott, who settled in Providence in 1637, and on his mother's of Robert Daniels, who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1636.

He prepared for college at the Blackstone high school and entered Brown University in 1868, from which he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of A. B. After leaving college he accepted a position as instructor in the Chappaqua Mountain Institute, New York. The next year, 1873 to 1874, he was principal of the high school at Blackstone, Mass., his native town; from 1874 to 1875 he was instructor in Latin and Greek in Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., to which he returned last September as professor of mathematics. In the fall of 1875 he undertook a small private boarding school at his home in Blackstone and continued it until 1881, when he gave it up to enter definitely upon the study of medicine. Three years previously, 1878, he had been appointed superintendent of schools of Blackstone, and continued to serve in this position until 1891.

Previous to 1881 he had studied medicine two years with a physician in Blackstone, and in that year entered the Boston College of Physicians and Surgeons and took medical lectures twelve months consecutively in that and another college, not now in existence. From the latter he received the degree of M. D., but he did not use it. He began the practice of medicine at Blackstone in 1882 and

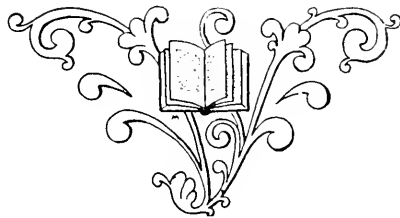
continued until 1884, when he became associate professor in Brown University.

While practicing medicine and serving as superintendent of schools, he became interested in the opportunity offered at Brown for graduate study, and in 1889 entered upon a non-resident course, receiving in 1891 the degree of A. M. upon work done in German, Greek and philosophy.

As Professor Williams was to be in Europe during the next year, 1891-92, Dr. Scott accepted the invitation to become an instructor and take charge of the advanced work in the German department and to continue at the same time his studies for the degree of doctor of philosophy. He taught at Brown for five years, three years as instructor in German, 1891-94; and two years as associate professor of Germanic philology and Scandinavian, 1894-96. In 1893 he received the degree of Ph. D., after examination in Germanic philology and Sanskrit. He was especially interested in Old Norse saga literature, mythology and folk-lore, and in Sanskrit and Pali—especially that part of the literature relating to folk-lore.

Returning to his old home in Blackstone in 1896 he devoted himself largely to farming and stock-raising until last June when he was offered the position of professor of mathematics, to which of late years he had devoted much attention, in Norwich University. He entered upon his work there in September and his family were but just settled in their new home when his death occurred. Besides reports, his publications include articles in papers and journals, one relating to medicine.

He was married in Blackstone, Mass., Nov. 21, 1873, to Miss Ellen Jane Thayer of that town. They had five children, Malcolm Douglas, Mabel Gertrude, Carleton, Grace and Bessie Leonore, all of whom, with his wife, survive him.



BRUNONIANs FAR AND NEAR



ROFESSOR DEXTER (Brown, '91.) of the University of Illinois has won a noteworthy reputation for delving deep into dry statistics and emerging with a most various and valuable collection of interesting facts. He has a habit of studying ponderous volumes like "Who's Who in America" (a work chock-full of names, dates and tabulated achievements, and producing, as the result of this study, many comprehensive conclusions, as for instance how many college bred men win fame as compared with their non-collegiate brothers.



EDWIN GRANT DEXTER, '91

He has also studied weather statistics, and from this mine of meteorology has gathered other important facts. He can tell the influence of all sorts of weather on all sorts of men. He knows what climatic condition is conducive to morality, and what to impropriety of behavior. He is, in short, a statistical sociologist or sociological statistician—whichever you prefer, and there is nobody in the country more persistent or efficient in this particular line than he. The magazines print frequent articles from his pen, and the newspapers comment habitually upon his deductions.

Edwin Grant Dexter, Ph. D., is professor of education and director of the school of education in the University of Illinois. He was born in Calais, Maine, July 21, 1868, being the son of Rev. Henry Vaughan, Dexter, D. D., a graduate of Waterville College (now

Colby), for many years a trustee of that institution and pastor of leading Baptist churches in Maine and Massachusetts. He is a descendant of Thomas Dexter, who settled in Lynn, Mass., in 1631, and later founded the town of Sandwich, Mass. Professor Dexter's mother is Mary Edna (Boardman) Dexter, a descendant of the Newburyport Boardmans and Tappans. His boyhood days were spent in the town of Templeton, Mass., the place of his father's last pastorate and death. After attending the town schools until the age of 16 years he entered Worcester Academy and prepared for Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1891 with the degree of bachelor of philosophy. While an undergraduate he was class historian, director of the boating association, president of the Camera Club and of the Glee Club, member of the university quartette and editor of the *Liber Brunensis*, the college annual. He is a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity and of Phi Beta Kappa. The year of 1891-92 was spent at Brown as instructor and graduate student, the master of arts degree being conferred at its close *summa cum laude*.

The next three years (1892-95) were passed as science master of the Colorado Springs high school. He was also director for the years 1893 and 1894 of the Colorado summer school of science, philosophy and languages, holding its sessions at Colorado Springs.

In 1895 he was appointed professor of psychology at the Colorado state normal school, Greeley, Colorado, which position he held until taking his present position in 1900, with leave of absence for the year 1899-1900, during which he held a fellowship at Columbia University and received the Ph. D. degree.

While in Colorado he was a member of the Colorado Scientific Society and the Colorado state educational council, and was also president of the child study section of the state teachers association. He received a medal for his part in the preparation of the state educational exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. Since going to the University of Illinois he has been, beside holding the professorship of education, director and dean of the summer session of the university.

Professor Dexter has published upwards of sixty scientific and educational articles in such journals as the *Educational Review*, *Education*, the *Popular Science Monthly*, the *Psychological Review*, the *International Journal of Ethics*, the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, *Science*, the *World's Work*, *Harper's Weekly* and the *Scientific American*. In addition he has issued two volumes from the Macmillan press, *History of Education in the United States*, (September, 1904 pp. XXI-654 8vo.) and *Weather Influences: An Empirical Study of the Mental and Psychological Effects of Definite Meteorological Conditions*. (August, 1904. pp. XXI-288.

Professor Dexter was married June 7, 1895, in Colorado Springs to Miss Allie Martin Hodge. Three children have been born to them: Henry Vaughan, March 27, 1896, Louise, August 4, 1900, and Dwight Hodge, July 14, 1903.

1872

L. M. Barber is in business at Arcadia, R.I.

1879

Dr. Walter L. Munro read a paper on surgery before the December meeting of the Rhode Island Medical Society.

1880

Hon. John T. Blodgett of the Rhode Island supreme court was one of the judges at the Harvard-Princeton debate at Cambridge in December.

1885

Rev. H. K. Wilbur recently received the degree of S. T. D. from Christian University. Dr. Wilbur is now located at Chester, N. H.

1893

Mr. W. H. T. Howell has been appointed a member of the school committee of East Providence.

1894

The present address of William Douglas is 5428 Howe street, Pittsburg, Penn.

Miss Anne T. Weeden, head of the department of German at the Hope Street high school, Providence, is spending the year in Europe in travel and study.

The address of Seth P. Remington is 22 May street, Worcester, Mass.

1896

Champlin Burrage, who has spent the last three years in historical research in the British Museum and the libraries in Oxford and Cambridge, England, has an article in *The Expositor and Review* for October on "The Gould Manuscripts." His discovery of a lost treatise by Robert Browne has been followed by his discovery of two other manuscripts by the same author. These documents are of so much importance as to make necessary a new biography of Browne.

George Potter King is now assistant general claim agent of the Massachusetts Street Railway Association.

John S. Murdock of Tillinghast and Murdock, attorneys, was chosen by the Republican state central committee as temporary chairman of the Republican state convention, held October 18, 1905.

1897

J. Harvey Randall, who for the past two years has been doing graduate work at Brown, has just returned to Burmah to resume his work as professor in the Baptist college at Rangoon. Just before sailing he was elected to the chair of English in Ottawa University.

Clara A. Gomberg received the degree of master of arts from the University of Nebraska at its commencement in June.

Miss Winifred Manatt, now and for the past year a teacher in the Classical High School at Worcester, is also secretary of the Worcester Branch of the New England Modern Language Association. Her address is 3 Kendall court.

The present address of Rev. Charles K. Bidwell is Worthington, Minn.

George S. Fox has changed his address from Fall River to 357 Beacon Chambers, Boston, Mass.

Miss Minnie Hough is teaching in the Cumberland high school.

1897 honorary

Hon. Elisha Dyer, for three years governor of Rhode Island, on Nov. 7 was elected mayor of Providence, the first Republican to be elected chief executive of this city in eleven years. His plurality was 1,369.

1898

On Nov. 7, James Henry Higgins was elected for a fourth term as mayor of Pawtucket, R. I. He received a plurality of 528.

Miss Anna W. Carpenter is teacher of English in the Glen's Falls high school.

First-lieutenant Frank E. Hopkins of the Artillery Corps was graduated at the U. S. Artillery School at Fort Monroe in the class of 1905. He was one of the five "graduates of distinguished grade" out of a class of forty.

1899 and 1901

In November, 1905, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. George Albert Goulding.

1899

Howard Clark Barber is with the Legal Aid Society, a charitable organization, in New York, and does some work at the West Side Settlement House, 501 West 50th street, where he lives. He has recently organized a glee club there.

Paul H. Burns is in the employ of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Co., in its contract department. His business address is 170 Paterson street, Paterson, N. J.

Ernest Bishop has resumed his medical studies at Columbia University. His address is 317 East 30th street, New York.

Warren Bigelow has an article in the November issue of the *Annals* of the Princeton Academy of Political and Social Science, entitled "The Constitutional Difficulty of Trust Legislation." Mr. Bigelow is now practicing law in New York city with offices at 220 Broadway.

The address of Lester Wells Boardman, a teacher in Baltimore City College, is 1304 West Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.

1900

The engagement of George S. Bass, '00, to Miss Florence E. Green of Brookline, Mass., has recently been announced. Mr. Bass is one of the financial editors of the Boston News Bureau.

Miss Anna Buffington is spending the winter at El Paso, Tex.

Martha Willbur Watt is teaching at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

John M. Capron and Miss Lucia W. Williams were married, October 10, 1905, at the home of the bride in Shelby, Ohio. The best man was Adin Capron, '04, younger brother of the groom. Henry A. Barker, '93, was one of the ushers. Many guests were present from Providence, Cleveland and Columbus, as well as from Shelby. Mr. Capron holds an important position in the engineering department of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad and is at present in charge of the reconstruction of the main line through Attleboro. Mr. and Mrs. Capron will live at 37 Pond street, Sharon, Mass.

1901

Mrs. Marion Harvie Barnard's new address is 5448 University avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Rev. John M. Linden resigned his pastorate of the 48th Street Baptist church, Chicago, to become pastor and organizer of the Park Street Baptist church. His address remains the same.

Miss Grace J. Jones, Miss Saida N. Hallett, Miss M. Florence Rafter and Miss Lura M. Thomas are taking graduate work at the university.

On the evening of Nov. 9, Miss M. Florence Rafter addressed the Catholic Women's Club of Providence. Her subject was "Dante the Man."

Winthrop Morton Southworth is assistant to the advertising manager of the Library Bureau, 530 Atlantic avenue, Boston, Mass.

Albert Langworthy Saunders has received his degree in law from Boston University and been admitted to the Massachusetts bar.

1902

Preston Hill Porcheron is now superintendent of construction for the United States government, at West Point, N. Y. His address is West Point.

Walter Estes MacGowan has given up his position at the Attleboro high school and is with the C. H. Strelling Co., manufacturers and importers of scientific apparatus, Chicago, Ill.

Miss Ruth Allen Gilmore has changed her address to 200 West 86th street, New York.

Miss Ella Artemesia Pollard, '02, and Mr. Ralph Cameron Thompson, '02, were united in marriage at Attleboro, Mass., on Oct. 26, 1905, by President W. H. P. Faunce. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson will live at 97 Pleasant street. Mr. Thompson is manager for C. M. Robbins & Co., manufacturing jewelers.

1903

On Friday evening, December 15, 1905, at the home of the bride's mother in Providence, occurred the marriage of Harold Mackinney to Miss Marguerite Peck.

The bride was attended by her sisters, Miss Louise Peck and Miss Carolyn Peck, as bridesmaids, and Charles Mackinney, '04, attended his brother as best man. Charles Tillinghast and Hallam Morris were the ushers.

1903, advanced

Normin Armin Dubois, Ph. D., is now assistant professor in New York University. He has also been appointed lecturer in chemistry, in the course of New York Public Lectures.

John E. Bullard is now in the draughting room of the American Locomotive Co. at Schenectady, N. Y. His address is 113 Clinton street, Schenectady.

Latham Clarke received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Harvard University at its last commencement, and has been appointed an instructor in chemistry.

1904

John Peabody Herring is studying this year at Union Theological Seminary.

Harold Vincent is with the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co., at 160 Broadway, New York.

1905

Leonard W. Cronkhite, Rhodes scholar from Brown, recently won third place in the university 100-yard dash at Oxford and first place in the 100-yard, 150-yard and broad jump at the Worcester College meet.

Miss Bertha Buffington is taking a graduate course at Simmons College, Boston.

Leroy Franklin Bliss has registered at Harvard University as a candidate for the master's degree in English. His Cambridge address is 67 Kutslant street, Cambridge, Mass.

Frederic Webster Cook has commenced the study of law in the office of Messrs. Gardner, Pierce & Thornley, Providence, and has qualified as a notary public.

Frank Starr Cook is with the real estate department of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., at 146 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Judson Adams Crane is a clerk with the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 146 Broadway, New York, and has also registered as a student at the Brooklyn Law School.

Frank Eliot Marble has entered the real estate business. His office is at 191 North Common street, West Lynn, Mass.

Twenty-six of the class of 1905 have registered at Brown for further study. Of these twenty-two are candidates for the degree of A. M., three for that of Sc. M., and one for the degree of Ph. D. The list is as follows:

Miss J. S. Armstrong, Miss M. H. Bonn, F. A. Burr, R. D. Cady, Miss M. D. Church, E. B. Cross, R. O. Dummer, Miss O. B. Eddy, Miss M. L. Gay, J. M. Gathany, F. E. Hawkins, Miss L. R. Holt, Miss R. A. Horton, Miss L. B. Joslin, L. B. Kendall, G. R. MacMinn, Miss S. A. May, C. A. Mitchell, H. C. Newton, W. A. Read, F. H. Smith, C. C. Waters, Miss Louise Whitchee, Miss C. H. Whitaker, Miss I. K. Whitmore, and B. B. Wood.

John J. Staley's address is Sedan, Kans.

1907

C. R. Stark has left college, to go into business in this city.

