BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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# THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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## EARLY STATESMEN OF BROWN

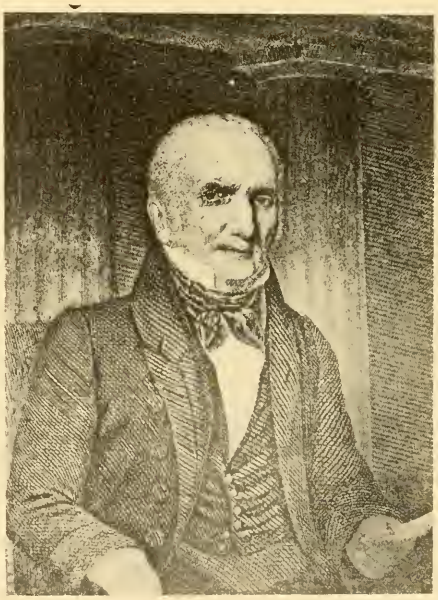
*By William Adams Slade, '98*

AT the commencement of the second session of the sixteenth congress in 1820, Brown University, which had been founded in 1764, numbered among its graduates James Burrill, William Hunter and John Holmes in the national senate, and Benjamin Adams, Samuel Eddy, Nathaniel Hazard, Solomon Sibley, Ezekiel Whitman, James Ervin, Aaron Hobart, and Marcus Morton in the national house of representatives; a good indication of the interest the men of Brown of that era exhibited in public affairs.

This interest was shown from the beginning. Stephen Hopkins, who had been a delegate to the Albany convention, and who was the first chancellor of Rhode Island College—to give the university its older name—was one of the signers of the declaration of independence. It is related of him that, referring to a paralytic affection which caused his hand to shake, he remarked on signing the declaration, "My hand trembles, but my heart does not." Samuel Ward, one of the original trustees of Rhode Island College, was a member of the continental congress with Hopkins, but died in Philadelphia a few weeks before the fourth of July, 1776.

William Bradford was duly elected to the continental congress in 1776, but his name is not on the journals of the congress. He was a trustee of Brown from 1785 to 1808. David Howell, whose name is associated with Rhode Island College and Brown University from 1776 to his death in 1824, was a member of the continental congress from 1782 to 1785. John Brown, trustee from 1774 to his death in 1803, represented Rhode Island in the congress in 1784. He also served in the United States house of representatives from 1799 to 1801. President Manning was a member of the continental congress from 1785 to 1786.

The first graduate of Rhode Island College to serve in the continental congress was James Mitchell Varnum, who received first honors in the first class graduated. He received his bachelor's degree at twenty, was admitted to the bar at twenty-two, entered the revolutionary army at twenty-seven, within two years gave up a commission as



TRISTAM BURGESS, 1796
A Famous Brunonian Orator

brigadier-general in the Rhode Island line to take the same rank in the continental army, was a member of congress at thirty-one, was re-elected at thirty-seven, and died at the age of forty while serving as one of the judges of the supreme court of the Northwest Territory.

Theodore Foster, a member of the class next following Varnum's, was one of the two first United States senators from Rhode Island. He was twice re-elected and served from 1790 to 1803. His brother, Dwight Foster, of the class of 1774, was chosen at twenty-two a member of the convention that framed the constitution of Massachusetts, was a representative in congress from 1793 to 1799, and a United States senator from 1800 to 1803.

Samuel Eddy of Providence, who was graduated in 1787, was in congress from 1819 to 1825, and was chief justice of the Rhode Island supreme court from 1827 to 1835. He was an aggressive man, and, as one has written of him, "his open and fearless honesty spoke in every word and act."

Two graduates of 1788 were in congress, Benjamin Adams of Massachusetts, in the house of representatives from 1816 until 1821, and James Burrill of Rhode Island, in the senate from 1817 until his death in 1820. Burrill was a man of splendid ability, and achieved no little distinction for his speech on the admission of Missouri to the union.

The class of 1789 also provided two later members of congress, both senators from Rhode Island. One, Jeremiah Brown Howell, was in office from 1811 to 1817. The other, James Fenner, preceded him, and served only two years, from 1805 to 1807, resigning his senatorship to become governor of Rhode Island. He served in this capacity from 1807 to 1811, from 1824 to 1831, and from 1843 to 1845, and was the first governor under the constitution adopted at East Greenwich in 1842.

William Hunter, Jonathan Russell and James Brown Mason graduated with the class of 1791. Hunter represented Rhode Island in the senate from 1812 to 1821, Russell a Massachusetts district in the house of representatives from 1821 to 1823, while Mason was a representative from Rhode Island from 1815 to 1819. Hunter was a man of rare culture and an orator of great power. He was also a wit, as indicated by the anecdote that when asked if he thought a member of congress named Law would reply to a member named Little, who had been indulging in personal remarks at the former's expense, he replied "No, indeed, de minimis non curet lex—the law does not care about littles." In 1834 Hunter was appointed *charge d' affaires* in Brazil, and subsequently at the request of the emperor, Dom Pedro, was made minister plenipotentiary.

Jonathan Russell, Hunter's classmate, discharged various diplomatic duties prior to his term in congress. In 1810 he acted as *charge d' affaires* at Paris, and in 1811 as *charge d' affaires* in London. It fell to him, in his official capacity, to make the notification of the declaration of war against Great Britain, and in 1814 he was appointed with John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay and Albert Gallatin to conclude the treaty of peace which has become known as the treaty of Ghent. From 1814 to 1818, Russell was minister plenipotentiary to Sweden.

Nathaniel Hazard of the class of 1792 was in the house of representatives from Rhode Island during the years 1819-20. Jeremiah Bailey of the class of 1794 was a representative from Maine from 1833 to 1837. Solomon Sibley, also of the class of 1794, was territorial representative from Michigan from 1820 to 1823. Sibley was known as "the father of the Detroit bar." William Baylies, of the class following, that of 1795, was a representative from Massachusetts from 1813 to 1817, and from 1833 to 1835. Ezekiel Whitman of Maine was a second member of the class of 1795 to be a representative to congress, and served from 1809 to 1811, and from 1817 to 1823. Whitman in his youth was very poor. He is described as having come to college "with a large bundle tied up in a bandanna handkerchief hung over his back on a cane," and without coat, jacket or stock, wearing an old pair of nankeen breeches; "and I think" adds the one who thus describes him, "he had his stockings and shoes in one hand, suspended by his garters." From this beginning he came to be one of the most prominent men of Maine, and filled successively the stations of representative

to congress, chief justice of the court of common pleas, and chief justice of the supreme court of the state.

The class of 1796 numbered among its members two notable men, Tristam Burges of Rhode Island, who was in the house of representatives from 1825 to 1835, and John Holmes of Maine, who was in the house of representatives from 1817 to 1820, and in the senate from 1820 to 1827, and then again from 1829 to 1833. Burges was one of the ablest statesmen of his day, and an orator of unusual eloquence. Holmes was an able lawyer but shone particularly as a wit, though he was plainly less classical in humor than Hunter with his Latinity. On one occasion in a debate in the senate, in which the subject of nullification was prominent, Mr. Tyler who was speaking, inquired what had become of the firm which some years before had been made celebrated by John Randolph of Virginia who had advertised it as consisting of "James Madison, Felix Grundy, John Holmes and the Devil." Holmes replied like a flash, "the first member is dead, the second has gone into retirement and the last has gone to the nullifiers and is now electioneering among the gentlemen's constituents, and thus the partnership is legally dissolved."

This anecdote of Holmes must suffice, for there is not opportunity here either to give a better account of his humor, or to characterize his services or the services of the other graduates of Brown during the first half century or so in the history of the university who served in the congress of the United States. For the rest, only an enumeration is possible, as follows:

Class of 1797, John Baldwin of Connecticut, representative from 1825 to 1829; James Ervin of South Carolina, representative from 1817 to 1821; Horace Everett of Vermont, representative from 1829 to 1843.

Class of 1798, James Tallmadge of New York, representative from 1817 to 1819, and author of the amendment of February, 1819, designed to destroy slavery in Missouri.

Class of 1799, Nathan Fellows Dixon of Rhode Island, senator from 1839 to 1842.

Class of 1803, Philip Allen of Rhode Island, senator from 1853 to 1859; John Reed of Massachusetts, who was called the "life member," a representative from 1813 to 1817, and from 1821 to 1841; Zabdiel Sampson of Massachusetts, representative from 1817 to 1819.

Class of 1804, Marcus Morton of Massachusetts, representative from 1817 to 1821, and governor of Massachusetts in 1840 and 1843; William Durkee Williamson of Maine, representative from 1821 to 1823.

Class of 1805, Aaron Hobart of Massachusetts, representative from 1820 to 1827.

Class of 1807, John Bailey of Massachusetts, representative from 1824 to 1831; Ebenezer Stoddard of Connecticut, representative from 1821 to 1825.

Class of 1808, William Learned Marcy of New York, senator from 1831 to 1832, secretary of war, 1845 to 1849, secretary of state, 1853 to 1857; Dutee Jerauld Pearce of Rhode Island, representative from 1825 to 1837.

Class of 1809, John Hopkins Clarke of Rhode Island, senator from 1847 to 1853.

Class of 1811, Daniel Wardwell of New York, representative from 1831 to 1837.

Class of 1813, Job Durfee of Rhode Island, representative from 1820 to 1825; John Ruggles of Maine, senator from 1835 to 1841 and author of the acts of congress of 1836, 1837 and 1839 which established the United States patent office; Albert Smith of Maine, representative from 1839 to 1841.

Class of 1818, Jared Warner Williams of New Hampshire, representative from 1837 to 1841, governor of New Hampshire from 1847 to 1849 and senator from 1853 to 1855.

Class of 1819, Horace Mann of Massachusetts, representative from 1848 to 1853.

Besides these there are Ashur Robbins, a tutor in Rhode Island College from 1782 to 1790, and senator from 1825 to 1839; Samuel Ward of the class of 1771, son of Samuel Ward the trustee, a commissioner to the Annapolis convention in 1786, and delegate to the Hartford convention in 1814; Samuel Snow of the class of 1782, United States consul at Canton; Thomas Lloyd Halsey of the class of 1793, United States consul at Bennos Ayres; Henry Wheaton of the class of 1802, distinguished in-

cumbent of many high stations at home and abroad; Virgil Maxey of the class of 1804, *charge d' affaires* in Belgium in 1835; Nicholas Brown of the class of 1811, United States consul in Italy from 1845 to 1853; Anson Gansello Chandler of the class of 1814, United States consul at Lahaima, Sandwich Islands; and to go one class beyond the limit set, that marked by the class of 1820, Samuel Gridley Howe of the class of 1821, friend of Polish liberty, and political prisoner in Berlin in 1832, and properly named here for services to the American government as commissioner to Santo Domingo in 1871.

But the list is becoming too long, and no matter how interesting or brilliant the names that give it form, it still remains a list. There are omissions, too, but as such they must continue to be, for our enumeration must not run to the length of the new historical catalogue, wherein are printed the names not only of giants of the days that were but also the names of the giants of the days that are.

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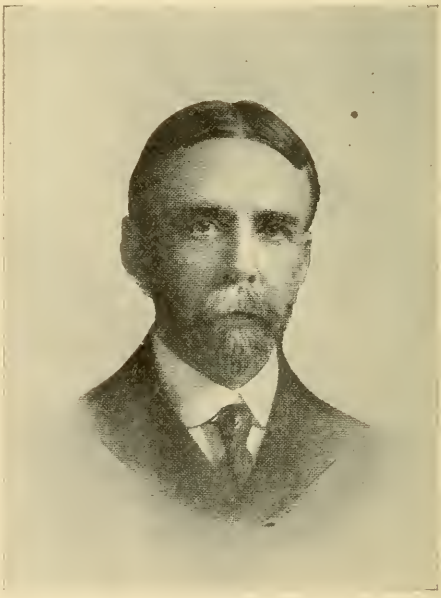
# WORCESTER COUNTY ALUMNI MEET

WORCESTER county's Sons of Brown met for their annual dinner at the State Mutual restaurant, Worcester, Mass., on Friday evening, December 7. President Faunce was the guest of the evening. A reception was held in the rooms of the Commonwealth Club, adjoining the restaurant, before the dinner, and this was followed by a business meeting and the election of officers for the ensuing year.

President Faunce in his after-dinner remarks said in part: "We have reason to give thanks for the great material prosperity of our country today. This does not mean, as some seem to think, an intellectual decline. History shows that times of great industrial and commercial expansion are usually times of the greatest intellectual advancement.

"Because this country is undertaking great things industrially and commercially is no reason why it is going to turn its back on things of the intellect. Today there is a much closer approximation than ever before between forces outside and inside the university. This is seen in the increasingly practical character of the university studies, where the old book methods are rapidly vanishing and the modern laboratory methods are taking their place. I fear almost that we may become too practical and project our kindergarten methods into the university course until we lose the power of independent reasoning."

Professor J. Irving Manatt of the department of Greek at Brown followed President Faunce, and made a plea for alumni support which would enable the university to pay the younger professors with their futures before them higher salaries in order that they can find more time for literary and critical production.



REV. CHARLES D. ELDER, D. D
President Worcester County Sons of Brown

Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the reunion, and old college songs were sung until the hall rang. The singing was led by three members from the university glee club, Ronald B. Clarke, Albert C. Thomas and Edward K. Carley, who were also guests of the evening. Joseph Jackson, '68, principal of the English high school, and retiring president of the association, presided. Toasts were also given by Clifford Anderson, 1900, and W. W. Clarke, '99, of Worcester.

The officers elected are: Rev. Charles B. Elder, '77, of the Church of the Unity, president; Appleton P. Williams, '89, of West Upton, vice-president; John A. Clough, '99, secretary and treasurer; H. F. Gould, '92, W. W. Clarke, '99, Dr. Ray W. Greene, '83, Rev. George A. Gordon, '95, of Southbridge, and G. K. Hudson, '96, of Fitchburg, with the president and secretary, executive committee.

Those present at the reunion, all being from Worcester (except where otherwise noted) were: Dr. Silas P. Holbrook, '59, East Douglas; Dr. Charles H. Perry, '59; Joseph Jackson, '68; Rev. Charles B. Elder, '77; Judson I. Wood, '79, Gardner; Dr. Ray W. Greene, '83; H. E. Brigham, '85, Westboro; Albert W. Hinds, '87, West Boylston; H. F. Gould, '92; Robert M. Brown, '93; O. P. Durkee, '93; Adolph Ely, '94; Francis H. Staples, '94; H. E. Sumner, '94; Rev. George A. Gordon, '95, Southbridge; Myron Stickney, '95; Hobart A. Whitman, '95; Gardner K. Hudson, '96, Fitchburg; George L. Drowne, '98; George A. Gaskill, '98; Ralph K. Hyde, '98, Spencer; M. T. Thompson, '98; W. W. Clarke, '99; John A. Clough, '99; C. S. Anderson, 1900; Peter T. Dolan, '01; W. H. Whiting, '01; Dennis F. Carey, '02; George W. Hathaway, '02; Charles B. Boland, '03; Chester S. Allen, '04; F. B. Whittemore, '04; George G. Shor, '06, and President W. H. P. Faunce, '80; Professor J. Irving Manatt; Ronald B. Clarke, '08; Albert C. Thomas, '08, and Edward K. Carley, '09, from the university.

# HISTORIC ROOMS AT BROWN

*Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:*

I wish the ALUMNI MONTHLY could do something to stir up our constituency to take an interest in locating the rooms in University Hall where our more famous graduates once roomed, and in suitably marking such rooms. One gentleman who is a descendant of Horace Mann is coming here among our distinguished guests at Christmas time. He requested that he might have the privilege of rooming where his famous ancestor roomed, but we could not tell him which room that was, for the reason that when partitions were placed in the centre of the building some years ago, dividing the long corridors, the numbering of all the rooms was necessarily changed. In Hope College there is no such difficulty. The numbers are preserved as they originally were, and by looking at the old catalogues of the university we can tell just who has lived in every room since the building was erected. In University Hall we are all at sea. I have recently interested Dr. William Kirk, professor Gardner's assistant, in this matter, and he is making a special effort to identify the rooms. Probably the only way is for some of the older alumni to tell what they remember about the men formerly rooming near them in University Hall. Professor Harkness, Sr., has recently been over University Hall with Dr. Kirk, and with his remarkable memory easily located several of the old numbers. Dr. Kirk is making out a table of the old numbers to which the present numbers correspond. I wish Dr. Ely could have given us the benefit of his memories before he died.

It would be a fine thing for some class, or some alumni association, to make a present to the university of a certain number of inexpensive tablets, to be placed in the rooms, or over the doors, with the names of famous "grads" who have roomed there,—names which would be an inspiration and stimulus to all who follow.

Sincerely yours,

*W. H. P. Faunce.*

Providence, Dec. 20, 1906.

# PATHETIC END OF A UNIVERSITY

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Sun* writes as follows to that paper: "With feelings of mingled sorrow and indignation I read in Sunday's papers the statement of Treasurer McClung of Yale concerning a sale of the Ingham University property at Leroy, N. Y. Treasurer McClung is quoted as saying:

"It is not always true that our investments are of an A 1 nature, and as evidencing this I may state that of Yale University holdings of property in Leroy, N. Y., there is a defunct female college that we should be very pleased to sell on very low terms to any one making due application, and if it may prove an incentive to the consummation of the deal I shou d be very much pleased to throw in a cemetery which is located on the grounds."

"It cannot be that Treasurer McClung, himself the graduate of an institution whose alumni are noted for their love and reverence for their alma mater, her traditions and her long line of honored instructors, intended needlessly to wound the feelings either of the alumnae of Ingham or of the family of one of its founders. But wittingly or unwittingly he has doubtless done just this.

"For more than fifty years preceding 1890 Ingham University did a splendid work for American womanhood. Founded in 1835 at Attica, N. Y., by the two sisters Marietta Ingham and Emily Ingham (Staunton), removed in 1837 to Leroy, where it was continued by them and their successors till about 1892, it meant in its prime quite as much to women as Yale did to men. But it did not prosper financially; it failed to secure the necessary endowments, and in the course of time by means of foreclosure it came into the hands of the late William Lampson. Since then it has existed only as an elevating influence and a fragrant memory.

"When the sisters died, surrounded by the evidences of their beneficent lifework, loving hands bore them to a little plot of shaded ground in the rear of one of the buildings, and there, as the most fitting place, laid them to rest. There today, in this bargain lot of Yale real estate they sleep. It is this pathetic, lonely little burial ground, perhaps fifty feet square, that points the jest of the Yale treasurer.

"I hope that when the title to Ingham University again passes it will be to kindlier and more reverent hands than those of Yale, and that when the treasurer has, with full honors, been gathered to his fathers, no member of his unbeaten football team, no alumnus of Yale, and surely no member of his family, will live to read that the joke is finally on him because his last resting place is offered as an incentive to purchase a corporation's bargain lot of real estate."—*F. S. Randall.*

Of this pioneer institution for the higher education of women, the Yale Alumni Weekly says: "The life and death story of Ingham University at Leroy, N. Y., inherited by Yale with the Lampson estate, tells the tale of an institution whose annals are both interesting and pathetic. It is, or rather was, an institution with a genuine history and which only subtle causes and untoward fates seem to have prevented from becoming a great college and a high rival of the younger Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Smith and Wellesley. . . .

"The causes of the decay and downfall of so promising an institution just as rival colleges began to rise are somewhat obscure. Possibly one of its mistakes was in 1852 when, having been non-sectarian, it was transferred to the Presbyterian synod of Genesee on pledge of $50,000 endowment, which dwindled to actual contributions of $1,400. As a mere surmise, it seems to have been the victim also of too rapid physical growth and of too high an ambition to don the outward garb of a 'university' without the substantial underwear—a kind of educational case of lamb dressed mutton fashion. Finally, there is in the record of mishaps evidence of an undue stuggle to sustain high thinking at low prices. Even so late as 1875 and in the trail of the high prices of the civil war the Ingham tariff for a full year was but

$330 for board and tuition with charge quite as moderate for extras. It seems to have died a victim, as well as exponent, of the dictum of the simple life in which it was founded. . . .

"In 1857 Ingham had 215 students. In 1875 the number had dwindled to 141. A historical sketch of the university prepared at the request of the United States commissioner of education for the centennial celebration at Philadelphia reads in its closing pages like a swan song and dies away in a cry for help. Mr. Lampson in later years lent the institution money on security of mortgage of the plant and foreclosed in 1889—presumptively after the institution had become moribund or dead—and the buildings and campus fell to Yale as his residuary legatee at his death in 1897. Thus it has come to pass that Yale University owns in fee a sister university of noble birth, illustrious life, mysterious death and uncertain resurrection."

# UNDERGRADUATE PLEA TO THE ALUMNI

*Z. Chafee, Jr., '07, in the December Brunonian*

THE season for the annual banquets of Brown alumni in various cities throughout the country will soon be here. It is always pleasant to learn of the great enthusiasm displayed at these gatherings, the hearty welcome given to President Faunce, and the eagerness with which even the most trifling news from the campus is received. Whether it be by their generous response to calls for money, by their deep interest in the welfare of Alma Mater, or by their glad return for commencement year after year, our alumni never fail to show their loyalty to Brown.

And yet in one matter they are not doing their part by the college. They are not sending us enough freshmen. Especially is this true outside of New England. Why is it that with a strong alumni association in Philadelphia there was not a single Philadelphian in Brown last year? What are the graduates in Rochester, Cincinnati and Cleveland doing? Why should Dartmouth have sixty men from Illinois and Brown only five? Surely the Chicago alumni can do better than this.

We are glad to have these graduates in distant cities show so much enthusiasm for Brown, but we need their help in getting students even more than their enthusiasm, yes even more than their money. What good will it do to build up the college if we draw only from a small section of the country? We want men from the south, the west, the Pacific slope. Students from all quarters of the country ought to rub against each other within our halls. This is far from being the case now. Last year out of 649 students, 82 per cent. came from New England and 13 per cent. from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. This leaves 39 men, less than 5 per cent., from localities outside the Atlantic states. This is provincialism. How much longer will the alumni allow it to go on?

Our graduates might at least send their sons to Brown. A Harvard, Yale or Princeton man would never let his boy go to another college, as we see Brown alumni doing every year. There are at least three such men on the Brown corporation. Even John Hay, about whom we have heard so much, whose picture stands in solitary grandeur on the platform in Sayles, entered his son at Yale. Brown graduates, if you do not admire and love your college enough to send your sons here, how can you expect outsiders to send theirs—outsiders who have never like you spent the happiest years of life on the campus or sung Alma Mater on the chapel steps?

And are those alumni who are teach-

ing in preparatory schools doing all they might to influence men towards Brown? These instructors have a great opportunity to help the college. They can bring the good points of Brown right home to the boys under them. Their own excellencies are a testimony to the merits of their college. More than this, they can tell their pupils about our campus and buildings, our athletic victories, our intellectual attainments. It is in such ways that other institutions have built up their prestige in distant localities.

Some Brown teachers are doing this good work and others are neglecting it. For example, one well-known school whose principal is an alumnus has sent only two men to Brown during the last three years. Another Brown principal has in the dozen years since his school started prepared two boys for his Alma Mater, and those not through any influence on his part. It makes us ashamed to publish such facts, and we do it only with the hope that the alumni will also be ashamed.

If the alumni send their sons and pupils to other colleges because they see some objectionable features in Brown, they might at least make some efforts to eliminate these defects. These men are always at liberty to write to the ALUMNI MONTHLY. They can talk to the president. It is they who help to choose the governing body of the university. Their influence for good is great. They ought in all fairness to use it before they withdraw their allegiance from their Alma Mater.

Before they take such action let them look at our virtues, no less than our faults. A small college has its advantages as well as a large university. Nowhere is there such close intimacy between faculty and students as at Brown. Nowhere is there so much general intellectual interest. The extremely large number of students electing philosophical courses is a witness to this. Nor are we backward in other respects. If a few of those alumni who are thinking about sending their sons elsewhere had been in chapel on the morning of November third and seen the student body raise fifteen hundred dollars in thirty minutes, they would have changed their minds on the spot.

The moral of all this is, we want the sons of the alumni. We want more men from schools where alumni are teaching. We want the alumni to induce other men's sons to go to Brown. If the graduates do not praise the college, no one else will, and we would say to the alumni: Tell sub-freshmen about the college. Send them to the Brown banquet in April, where they will see the spirit about which you have been talking. Let us know about men who are thinking of coming to Brown. We need your help. Will you refuse it?

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# GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE, the donor of Lake Carnegie at Princeton, has now established a fund for the maintenance of the lake. For this purpose Mr. Carnegie has presented real estate and bonds which will produce a net revenue of $2,200.00 a year.

Oberlin College, according to President King, stands for abstinence from the use of liquor and tobacco on the part of all its students, against promiscuous dancing, against secret fraternities against late hours for social functions, and in general in favor of the pervasion of the entire college by the highest Christian spirit.

A "Carl Schurz memorial professorship" is to be established at the University of Wisconsin as a result of the movement recently started in Milwaukee by a number of prominent German-Americans. The plan is to raise an endowment of $50,000, the income of which will be used for the establishment of an annual course of lectures at the state university, to be given by promi-

nent professors of German universities. This memorial professorship, to be held by German university professors, will be the first of the kind in any American state university. It is hoped that the establishment of this new chair will lead to the exchange of professors between the University of Wisconsin and German universities.

The University of Pennsylvania has received its first check from the board of trustees of the university alumni fund. The association, which was organized a year ago to raise a great fund for maintaining and endowing the university, has completed its initial year and has presented to the university the sum of $3181.13.

The annual "Proceedings of the Alumni Association" recently issued shows that the alumni body of Lehigh University now numbers 1593, of whom 1494 are living, located in 46 states and 20 foreign countries. In addition, there are over 2000 former students who did not graduate.

Abbott L. Rotch, director of the Blue Hill observatory, and one of the leading meteorological experts of this country, has been appointed professor of meteorology at Harvard. Professor Rotch was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1880, and early won a reputation as a student of astronomy. After two expeditions to South America and Africa, he established in 1885 the Blue Hill observatory and has since maintained it.

The medical school of Western Reserve University at Cleveland has received $200,000 from H. M. Hanna and Col. Oliver H. Payne for the purpose of building, equipping and endowing a laboratory of experimental medicine. Professor George N. Stewart, the head of the department of physiology of the University of Chicago, who was formerly the head of the same department in Western Reserve, has been elected the first incumbent of the new chair. The chair of experimental medicine is the only chair of its specific character in the United States.

The University of Illinois has lately added a number of relics to its Abraham Lincoln collection. Among other treasures in the university's possession is an ox yoke made by Lincoln at New Salem, Ill., in 1830, when he was 21 years old. It remained there until 1849, just after Lincoln's return from his only term in congress. Then Lincoln and his brother-in-law, Clark M. Smith, visited New Salem together. While there the two attended an auction sale of farm chattels among which was the ox yoke. When the yoke was offered for sale it was treated as a novelty, because made by a congressman. Lincoln acknowledged having made the yoke, and Mr. Smith bid it off, saying "it was worth taking home as a souvenir because made by his brother-in-law and a member of congress."

The Yale corporation has voted to continue the Yale summer school for the ensuing year, and has appointed Assistant Professor Charles H. Judd as director for 1906-7. While the summer school last year was not overcrowded with students, the quality of the teachers and others attending was regarded by the faculty as unusually high, and the results of the teaching were said to be exceptionally good. Professor Judd will organize his teaching staff during the winter.

The establishment of a national university in Washington by the United States government to give higher instruction which the state universities cannot give has been declared for by the National Association of Presidents of State Universities, in session at Baton Rouge. At the same time that this declaration was announced the announcement was also made that the association might as well be prepared for a hard fight against influences that will be used by the large eastern colleges to defeat the establishment of this national university. The committee on the University of the United States was appointed at the last session, and the report was made at the session this year by President Baker of the University of Colorado, who in substance recommended the establishment at Washington by the United States government of a national university. This report was unanimously adopted. It was generally admitted by the presidents in their discussion of the subject that there would be a serious opposition to the establishment of a national university by older educational institutions of the east.

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## *AN UNDERGRADUATE PLEA*

We publish by request in this number of the Monthly an extract from the "Brown Study" department of the December issue of the Brunonian. It is a thoughtful paper on Brown loyalty and deserves careful consideration from the graduates of Brown wherever they may be. It emphasizes, and very properly we think, the inadequacy of the loyalty to the college that spends itself in cheer and song and never makes a real sacrifice for Brown. It is a familiar fact that many graduates of Brown do not send their sons here, but we feel that there are two sides to that story. We could wish, as Mr. Chafee wishes, that Brunonians generally felt for Alma Mater that whole-hearted devotion that leads the graduates of some colleges to train up their children in the way that they of the earlier generation have gone, but there are often reasons of a good and sufficient nature to account for the defection that occurs in the second or third generation. Sometimes the boy himself has a decided preference for another university. He meets boys at "prep." school who are going to one of the big and "popular" institutions and these comrades of his become active propagandists for the college of their choice. They sometimes toll him off in spite of his parents, whose natural feeling is that the boy would be most happily circumstanced where he happens to want to go. We do not doubt that many a graduate of Brown whose son has entered another college would have preferred to have him become an undergraduate right here in Providence.

There are, however, Brown graduates who cherish a respectful sort of sentiment toward their Alma Mater who are not actively enough in sympathy with it to desire to send their sons here. They think it is better for a boy to get the social prestige that comes from inclusion in the undergraduate body of a "great" university, just as many a mother desires to send her daughter to a fashionable finishing school rather than to the best of the women's colleges, because she thinks that the girl is likeliest to meet at such a place the most "eligible" acquaintances. Miss Porter's girls at Farmington, we strongly suspect, used to turn up their noses a little (in private) at the hordes of Vassar, Wellesley and Smith, whatever may have been the reciprocal feeling on the part of the college girls. And Briarcliff doubtless permits itself a similar mild contempt today.

Now this is not a wholly analogous case, but we might as well face the facts squarely. It is infinitely better for Brown to be a democracy, but there are

some Brown alumni who desire for their sons a certain social contact that they believe is easier to obtain somewhere else. Yet this is not the entire story; it would be unfair to say that Brown graduates who send their sons to other colleges are invariably influenced by a social motive. Personally, we think that that is frequently a commendable motive, but it is only just to add that among some Brown alumni there is a prejudice against Brown—or at least in favor of another college—on other grounds. Some of these grounds will suggest themselves to many of our readers; we do not profess to know them all. Indeed we are merely stating as a general proposition what we suppose is endorsed by ordinary observation.

Concerning the justice or injustice of these grounds we have nothing to say, principally because we are not qualified to enter a judgment. But it is conceivable that an alumnus would send his son somewhere else because he preferred the material equipment there, or the teaching force, or the method of teaching, or the system of examinations, or the entrance examination requirement rather than the certificate system however guarded and improved.

What ought a Brown graduate to do in such a case? If he, in short, thinks another college is better than Brown, should he not send his boy there, even at the expense of his loyalty? One's first impulse, if he is a harsh logician, is to say "certainly." But there is much to be added on this point. It is possible that loyalty demands of the alumnus that he shall keep in close touch with Brown and help to make its system better wherever it is weak. It is susceptible of improvement doubtless, like every other human institution of which we have happened to hear. "But," says the doubting graduate, "I live far away and I have no time or opportunity to impress myself on the college. It is much easier to send my son nearer home or to a college concerning whose adequacy of equipment and facilities for training there is general public agreement."

Well, to all such we would say that after a rather close and intimate acquaintance with Brown for a considerable series of years, we can confidently recommend it as one of the best places in the world for a sound intellectual or scientific training. We say this "on our word and honor," as the schoolboys phrase it. Brown is not without its defects, and some of them are serious, but there is a surfeit of intellectual pabulum at Brown if the boy is the right kind of boy.

And how much finer a college we should have in a few years if every alumnus would show his loyalty in this one of many practical ways, by sending his son to Brown. We quarrel with no one who does otherwise; his reasons often, if not always, are excellent; but the deficiencies of which complaint is sometimes made would largely disappear if it were the undeviating practice of Brown men to follow the leadings of our sentimental anthem and enter the next generation "as pilgrims devout at the shrine of old Brown."

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## *THE A. B. DEGREE*

So much has been said of the rise of the engineering courses at Brown and such frequent apprehension has been expressed lest the A. B. degree should be in danger of obscuration and even of obsolescence that the MONTHLY has obtained, through the courtesy of Miss Jessie M. Douglass of the university library, the following figures, which show the degrees conferred for undergraduate work at Brown during the last 17 years:

DEGREES CONFERRED FOR UNDERGRADUATE WORK, 1890-1906

| Class | A. B. | Ph. B | C. E. | M. E. | E. E. | B. S. | B. S. in C. E. | B. S. in M. E. | B. S. in E. E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 | 45 | 9 | .... | .... | ... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1891 | 49 | 15 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ... | .... |
| 1892 | 49 | 10 | .... | .... | .... | ... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1893 | 51 | 8 | 1 | ... | .... | .... | ... | | .... |
| 1894 | 62 | 11 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | ... | .... | .... |
| 1895 | 64 | 34 | 4 | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1896 | 70 | 37 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1897 | 88 | 46 | 1 | 2 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .. |
| 1898 | 70 | 50 | .... | 6 | .... | .. | .... | .... | ... |
| 1899 | 87 | 74 | 7 | 4 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1900 | 83 | 60 | 2 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .. | .... |
| 1901 | 66 | 50 | 7 | 5 | .... | .... | ... | ... | .... |
| 1902 | 85 | 74 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1903 | 67 | 60 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | . | .... | ... |
| 1904 | 73 | 60 | 5 | 6 | .... | .... | ... | .... | .... |
| 1905 | 84 | 74 | 5 | 5 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1906 | 95 | 81 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 6 | 3 | 5 |

It will be noticed that the degree of bachelor of science was given for the first time in 1897, and that this degree is henceforth, as in 1906, to be conferred in three courses, civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. It will also be observed that the Women's College figures are included in the table. To arrive at a fair conclusion regarding the reputed overshadowing of the A. B. degree, therefore, it is desirable to give the Women's College statistics separately, as follows:

WOMEN'S COLLEGE DEGREES

| | A. B. | Ph B | | A. B. | Ph. B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1894 | 2 | 0 | 1901 | 9 | 13 |
| 1895 | 6 | 4 | 1902 | 20 | 16 |
| 1896 | 4 | 5 | 1903 | 13 | 13 |
| 1897 | 16 | 11 | 1904 | 17 | 15 |
| 1898 | 8 | 12 | 1905 | 23 | 17 |
| 1899 | 18 | 15 | 1906 | 26 | 12 |
| 1900 | 18 | 19 | | | |

This table shows, in general, a steady growth in the A. B. courses in the Women's College, the A. B. graduates being greater in number last year than ever before. But let us see what the facts are among the undergraduate men. These are the figures:

DEGREES CONFERRED ON MEN FOR UNDERGRADUATE WORK

| | A. B. | Ph. B. | | A. B. | Ph B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 | 45 | 9 | 1899 | 69 | 59 |
| 1891 | 49 | 15 | 1900 | 65 | 41 |
| 1892 | 49 | 10 | 1901 | 57 | 37 |
| 1893 | 51 | 8 | 1902 | 65 | 58 |
| 1894 | 60 | 11 | 1903 | 54 | 47 |
| 1895 | 58 | 30 | 1904 | 56 | 45 |
| 1896 | 66 | 32 | 1905 | 61 | 59 |
| 1897 | 62 | 35 | 1906 | 69 | 69 |
| 1898 | 62 | 38 | | | |

It is easily within the facts to say that this is an interesting showing. We do not intend at this time to comment upon it, but would be glad to hear the views of anyone concerned, tersely put. It is worth while pointing out, however, that there were never more A. B. diplomas conferred than last year, while for the first time, during the period under discussion at least, the Ph. B. degrees equalled the A. B.s in number among the men. In the interval from 1890 to 1906 the number of A. B. men has grown about 50 per cent., while the total number of men graduates has increased from 54 in 1890 to 154 in 1906, or practically 150 per cent.

# TOPICS OF THE MONTH

FOLLOWING is an authoritative statement concerning the John Hay Library, from a university officer: "The committee appointed last June by the corporation to consider all matter pertaining to the John Hay Library is steadily at work on the difficult problem of site. Professor Ware, the consulting architect of the university, and Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., the noted landscape gardener, have both recently been in Providence studying the problem and advising the committee. They pronounce one or two locations that have been mentioned so difficult as to be practically impossible. Drawings have been made showing the building on three different sites, and in some cases developing unexpected difficulties. Careful surveys have been made, and, in view of the fact that two tunnels may soon pass under or near the Brown campus, careful study is being devoted to the effects of tunnels in other cities, especially in Baltimore. The faculty recently devoted an evening to discussion of the question as to what the proposed library should include, and how far the various department libraries should be housed under one roof. The discussion made it clear to all that it is inadvisable to unite all our libraries in one. The libraries belonging to departments of physical or natural science, such as biology, physics, botany, chemistry, engineering, etc., must remain forever in the same buildings with the laboratories, and any separation of books from apparatus would be disastrous. On the other hand, the 'humanities,' such as history, philosophy, social and economic science and the languages, would gain much from being united in one structure. This division of libraries would be practically the same as at several other universities that have long debated the problem. While the idea of grouping all possible kinds of knowledge under one roof appeals to sentiment, yet as a working scheme it appears less useful than the division proposed by the faculty.

"The counsel of the university are investigating the deed of gift of the present library building, to see whether the structure can be used for any other than library purposes. The question is also under discussion as to how far the present building can be used in connection with the new one proposed, as a home for department libraries and seminaries. Many far reaching questions are involved requiring long and patient study."

**Boston Alumni Dinner**

Wednesday, January 23, is the date set for the annual Brown alumni dinner at Boston. It will be held at the American House on the evening of that day, and among the after-dinner speakers will be President Faunce and ex-President Andrews. Everything points to one of the best reunions in the history of the Boston association. All Brown men will be welcome, whether or not they live in Boston or vicinity. Particulars may be obtained of Wesley E. Monk, the secretary, at Boston.

**Brown Men at Cambridge**

Brown is always well represented at the Harvard Law School. The figures of registration this year show that the school contains first-year students from collegiate institutions as follows: Harvard 65, Yale 16, Princeton 15, Brown 13, Dartmouth 9, Bowdoin 7, Tufts 4, Williams 4, Ohio State 3, Amherst 2, Alabama 1, Notre Dame 1. The total registration is 716 compared with 694 a year ago and embraces men from 122 colleges and universities.

**Rhodes Scholarship Examinations**

The next qualifying examinations for the Rhodes scholarships will be held at Brown, January 17 and 18. From those who pass the examinations successfully, as determined by the Oxford examiners, one

A COLLEGE VISTA

Wilson and Sayles Halls in the Foreground, University Hall in the Distance

will be selected by the Rhode Island committee to take up residence at the English university next October.

Dr. Parkin, who has in charge the administration of the Rhodes scholarship trust, has recently sent to America much interesting information concerning it. It appears that there are now in residence at Oxford 79 Rhodes scholars from the United States. These are distributed among twenty of the Oxford colleges: 17 at Balliol, and 13 each at Christ Church and Worcester. The distribution of the scholars depends partly upon their own choice, and partly on their merits as judged by the college authorities. The greater number of these scholars are pursuing courses in literature, history, jurisprudence and natural science. A smaller number are taking theology, mathematics and modern languages.

Five states in the union failed to furnish a qualified candidate in 1904, and eight so failed in 1905. In several states the competition was very slight. In fact, few states had so large a numberofcompetitors as Rhode Island.

The candidates in 1907 will be examined in the following subjects: 1 Arithmetic. 2 Either the elements of algebra or the elements of geometry. 3 Greek and Latin grammar. 4 Translation from English into Latin. 5 One Greek and one Latin book.

**Books for Hay Library**

President Faunce of Brown has recently received from Mrs. John Hay 500 volumes from the private library of the late secretary of state. These books will be placed in the new John Hay Library when it is built.

The books treat of many subjects and are of great value.

**Vesper Services**

Following is the list of vesper service preachers for the present season:

Jan. 9—The Rev. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook, New York city.

Jan 16—The Rev. William DeWitt Hyde president of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.

Jan. 23—The Rev. George H. Ferris, pastor of the First Baptist church, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jan. 30—The Rev. John Hopkins Denison, pastor of the Central Congregational church, Boston, Mass.
Feb. 6—The Rev. Hugh Black, professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York city.
Feb. 13—The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church, New York city.
Feb. 20—The Rev. Gerald Birney Smith, professor of systematic theology in the University of Chicago.
Feb. 27—The Right Rev. Daniel A. Goodsell, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church.
March 6—The Rev. William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University.

The services are held on Wednesdays at 5 p. m. at Sayles Hall.

**Brown Union Prosperous**

The membership lists of the Brown Union show a large gain from a year ago, the increase being partly attributable to the fact that undergraduates now have the privilege of including the dues in their term bills. No fewer than 360 undergraduates and eight graduate students availed themselves of this convenient arrangement. At the present time the number of undergraduate members of the Union is 522, or 83 per cent. of the undergraduate men in the university. The Union's members are thus classified: 1907, 118; 1908, 122; 1909, 124; 1910, 153; special, 5; graduates, 185; associate, 72; non-resident, 134; life, 27; total, 940.

**Bible Study at Brown**

Clayton S. Cooper, '94, recently addressed the students at chapel on the movement in American colleges for the formation of voluntary Bible classes. Some 33,000 students in colleges and secondary schools are enrolled in these classes. Each class is a small group of personal friends, often a fraternity group, meeting once a week under a student leader, while some college professor or president meets the leaders weekly to discuss the general outline and method. At Brown there were nine or ten of these groups last year. Dr. Faunce met the leaders for a time, and later Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., rector of St. John's Episcopal church, generously gave one evening in each week to consultation with them. he work of organizing the fraternities for Bible study will be vigorously pushed at Brown during the winter term.

**Brown Chess Team**

Before this number of the MONTHLY is in the hands of its readers the annual play of the Triangular Chess League, composed of Brown, Cornell and Pennsylvania, will have occurred, as usual, at the home of Professor Isaac L. Rice in New York. The dates were December 26-29, and Brown's representatives were Homer N. Sweet, '07, and O. R. McCoy, '09. Last year Brown took second place in the tournament.

**Social Settlement Project**

Brown students are showing considerable interest this year in social settlement work. At three different settlements in Providence the services of students have been pledged, usually in conducting men's or boys' clubs. One such settlement was recently offered outright to the university, and at several meetings of members of the faculty and students the question of assuming entire charge was discussed. The financial burden is at present greater than the undergraduates can carry; but such a true university settlement would be of great benefit both to the students and to the city.

**More Electives at Yale**

Professor Manatt will be especially interested in this extract from the Yale Alumni Weekly for December 19:

"A year or two ago a prominent professor of Brown University, attacking the elective system of studies in an after-dinner speech which joined rich humor with severity, referred to Yale as weakening in her devotion to that feature of her curriculum. What had actually happened was that Yale, partly for the purpose of orienting herself after a period of swift enlargement of electives, partly owing to stress in her fiscal branch, had paused in her elective policy. The Brown professor is likely to revise his opinion now, when the

schedule of half-year examinations of the academic department shows an increase of courses (actually taken) from 192 last year to 205 this. The cost of instruction in the academic department for eleven months ($208,847) as set forth in the last report of Treasurer McClung and as compared with the cost during the previous twelve months ($208,104) nods in the same general direction though not so definitely.

"This new upward swing in the elective pendulum is noteworthy as an expression both of Yale policy and of her fiscal betterment. In a general way it suggests also that, while no such pace in new electives as that which raised them from thirty-eight in 1885 to the present number will be repeated, they will increase slowly and be tried out along conservative lines. The whole question, of course, is a big one and has evoked tons of controversial literature. Electives versus requirement and versus the 'group' system, relative merits of lecture and recitation, rivalry in courses and bids for popular ones, specialization and complexities of the 'soft' course, form an endless medley of themes for dispute. One of the most interesting of the interrogation marks, perhaps, is set against the question of very small courses, some of them flabby, others fostering strong specialists. But whatever its intricacies in demonstration the elective theorem is one to which Yale College has tied up."

* * *

**Religion and Education**

Dr. Faunce is this year president of the Religious Education Association, an organization of some two thousand members covering all parts of the country. The association will hold its next annual convention in Rochester, New York, February 5-7, 1907. An elaborate programme is now being prepared. The association includes seventeen distinct departments, such as "Universities and Colleges," "Young People's Societies," "Private Schools," "Religious Art and Music," etc., and its object is "to inspire all religious effort with the educational ideal, and all educational effort with the religious ideal."

**Brown Meetings Weekly at Boston**

The Boston alumni are discussing the possibility of clubrooms, or some sort of regular meeting-place where they can lunch or dine together. As a preliminary step, they have procured accommodations at the American House for one day each week, and are meeting at present at luncheon every Monday noon. President Faunce was the guest of the club on Monday, December 10.

* * *

**Brown Dinner at Westerly**

It is proposed to have a Brown dinner January 9 at Westerly, R. I. Westerly is a local trolley point, being at the converging of the Norwich and Westerly and Groton and Stonington electric roads. This makes it a convenient rallying place for Brown men in Norwich, North Stonington, Stonington, Mystic and New London, while there are also many graduates, non-graduates and undergraduates in Westerly.

A committee to arrange the details of the meeting and dinner has been organized with James M. Pendleton, '85, of Westerly as chairman, Arthur M. Cottrell, '97, of Westerly, as treasurer, and Henry R. Palmer, '90, of Stonington, Conn., as secretary. President Faunce will be present at the dinner and ex-Governor George H. Utter, (Amherst, '77) has promised to speak.

* * *

**Brown Dinner at New Bedford**

On Wednesday evening, December 26, a Brown dinner took place at New Bedford, Massachusetts, with 22 Brown men in attendance. A full report will be printed in the next number of this magazine.

* * *

**Brown Leads at Chess**

As this issue is printed, Brown leads in the annual tournament of the the Triangular College Chess League at New York. At the end of the second day's play, McCoy has won two games and lost none and

Sweet has won one and lost one, Pennsylvania is second and Cornell brings up the rear.

**Mr. Weaver's Loyal Help**

In estimating the causes that made the Brown eleven so successful this year the assistance of Mr. C. H. S. Weaver of the class of 1882 cannot be overlooked. Mr. Weaver, as once before some years ago, offered the use of his farm at Brooklyn, Conn., for the preliminary training of the candidates for the team, and as a result the players were proficient in the new rules from the opening of the season. The week together at "Erdenheim" gave them, also, an esprit de corps without which they would have fallen to some extent short of their ultimate achievement. A word of appreciation needs to be said, moreover, of the generous hospitality of Mrs. Weaver, upon whom the burden of entertainment very largely came.

**Learned Societies at Brown**

As the MONTHLY goes to press, six learned societies are in convention at the university, namely: the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, the New England History Teachers' Association, the American Sociological Association and the Bibliographical Society of America. It is the most notable assembly in the history of Brown.

# THE ATHLETIC CALENDAR

JOHN DONALD PRYOR, '07, of South Orange, N. J., has been elected captain of the university football team for next season. While in preparatory school he played on the football and basketball teams, being captain of both during his two last years. He played end on the football eleven and centre on the basketball team, and while in college he has played these same positions.

In his freshmen year he was a member of the football squad, but because of the exceptionally strong ends, Russ and Schwinn, he was unable to make the team. Last year he was out again for an end position, but in the early part of the season hurt his knee, which disabled him for the rest of the year. During the year just closed he played a strong game at end, and did remarkably good, consistent work all the season.

Pryor's record in basketball has also been excellent. He has played centre for two years and has proved one of the best men upon the team. His shooting of baskets, passing and dribbling along the floor have caused considerable favorable comment both in the local press and in out-of-town papers. Last year he was captain of the team.

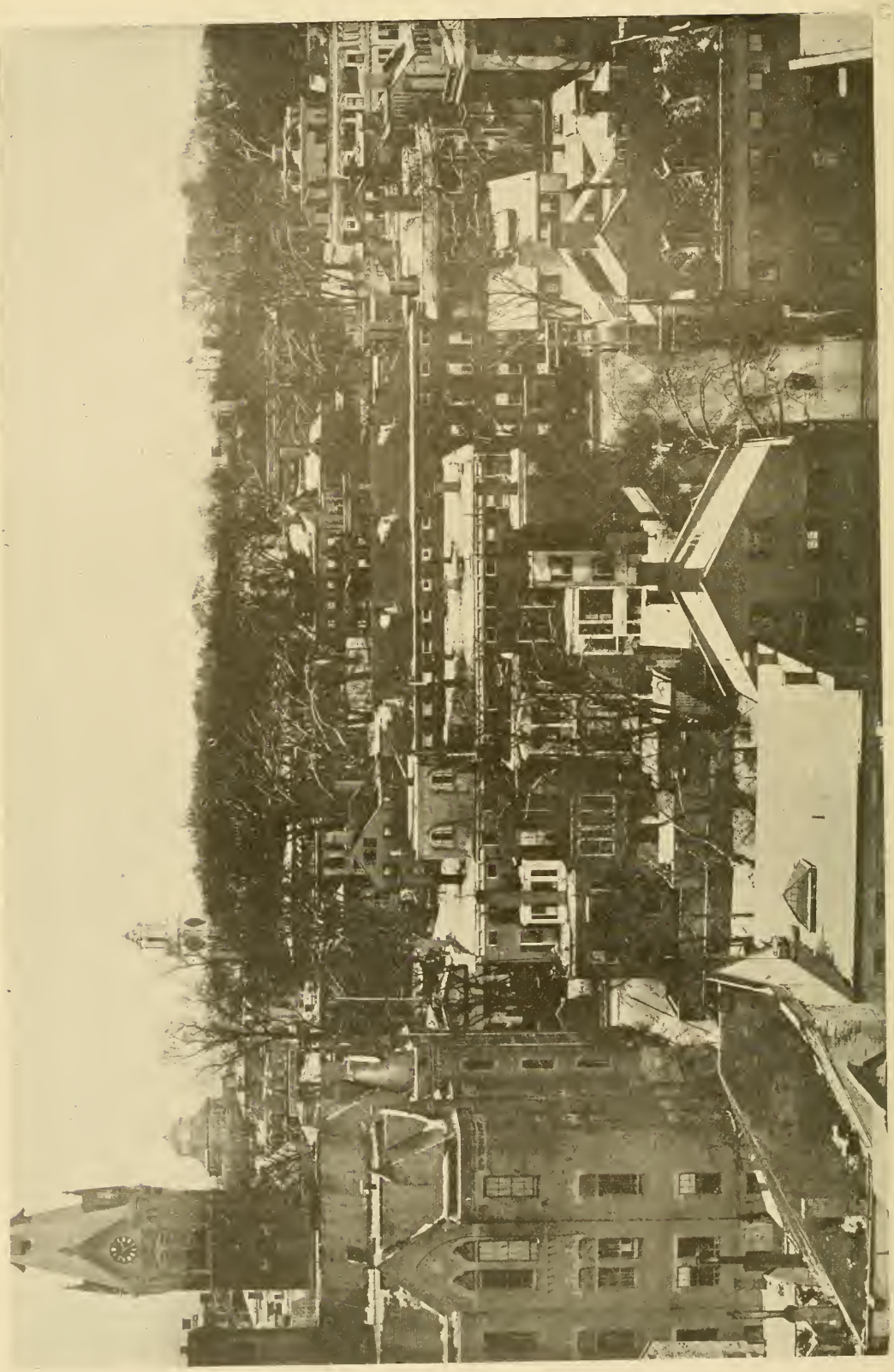
He is a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, is 21 years old and weighs 162 lbs.

### WORCESTER ACADEMY PLAYERS

Some of the crack Worcester academy players will probably go next fall to the following institutions: Greenwood, quarterback, Cornell or Worcester 'Tech"; Chase, left guard, Dartmouth; Crowley, centre, Dartmouth; Dudley, guard, Harvard; Gildersleeve, fullback, Worcester 'Tech"; Jones, halfback, Amherst or Brown; Young, halfback, Brown or Worcester "Tech"; Kellen, guard, Harvard.

### BOWLING SCHEDULE

Following is the Brown bowling schedule: Dec. 11, Sunset vs. Brown; Dec. 18, Brown vs. West Side; Jan. 1, Brown vs. Pocasset; Jan. 8, Elmwood No. 2 vs. Brown; Jan. 15, Brown vs. Edgewood No. 2; Jan. 22, Brown vs. Elmwood No. 1; Jan. 29, Edgewood No. 1 vs. Brown; Feb. 5, Brown vs. Sunset; Feb. 11, West Side vs. Brown; Feb. 19, Pocasset vs Brown; Feb. 26, Brown vs. Elmwood No.



GLIMPSE OF BROWN UNIVERSITY (ALONG THE HORIZON) FROM THE TOP STORY OF THE BANIGAN BUILDING

2; March 5, Edgewood No. 2 vs. Brown; March 12, Elmwood No. 1 vs. Brown; March 19, Brown vs. Edgewood No. 1.

During the Thanksgiving recess the alleys in Lyman gymnasium were repaired and put in readiness for the league matches. Brown's outlook for a fine bowling team is especially bright.

### VARIOUS ITEMS

Brown will play three baseball games with Yale this year: At Providence, April 13; at New Haven, May 15, and again at Providence on May 30, Decoration day.

The football writers all agree in giving John W. Mayhew, '09, of Brown, a place at halfback on the All-America eleven. Captain Schwartz is mentioned frequently as a substitute quarterback. Here is a compilation from 16 such elevens, selected by as many newspaper experts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Left end | Forbes, Yale |
| Left tackle | Draper, Pennsylvania |
| Left guard | Thompson, Cornell |
| Centre | Hochenberger, Yale |
| Right guard | Burr, Harvard |
| Right tackle | Biglow, Yale |
| Right end | Wister, Princeton |
| Quarterback | Dillon, Princeton |
| Left halfback | Veeder, Yale |
| Right halfback | Mayhew, Brown |
| Fullback | Hollenback, Pennsylvania |

Walter Camp, the greatest of the football experts, names Mayhew as first halfback on the All-America eleven.

# OBITUARIES

### GENERAL WILLIAM G. ELY, 1859

GENERAL WILLIAM GROSVENOR ELY, ex-1859, died at his home, 297 Broadway, in Norwich, Conn., on Tuesday evening, November 13, 1906. His death was sudden, resulting from heart disease. He had not been feeling particularly well for the past few months, but was not thought to be seriously ill. His death, says the Norwich Bulletin, removes one of Norwich's grand old men, a prominent and brave soldier, who won great distinction in the civil war, and a solid, firm minded citizen and a widely known manufacturer. He was one of Norwich's distinguished sons, whose participation in the country's great crisis is ever referred to with pride by citizens of the city and state

General William Grosvenor Ely came of sturdy New England stock, descending in the paternal line from Richard Ely of England and America, from whom his generation is the eighth. General Ely was born in West Killingly, Conn , Dec. 11, 1836, the son of Jesse S. and Harriet (Grosvenor) Ely. He He was educated for the profession of civil engineer at Brown University. He was sent out to Cuba as representing their interests by the Rogers Locomotive Works of Paterson, N. J., prior to the breaking out of the civil war in 1861. When war was declared, Mr. Ely returned home and on April 22, 1861, became a member of Company A, First Connecticut volunteers. He was commissioned captain and A. D. C., May 28, 1861. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run in Virginia. On the expiration of his three months term of service, August 7, 1891, Captain Ely again entered the service, Sept. 4, 1861, and mustered in Sept. 13 of that year as lieutenant colonel of the Sixth Connecticut volunteers.

On July 24, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and was commissioned to command the Eighteenth Connecticut volunteers. On June 13, 1863, at Winchester, Colonel Ely commanded the Second brigade under Milroy and was taken prisoner while advancing in a charge of the brigade on the Port Royal turnpike. His sword was returned to him on the battlefield by General Walker of Jackson's brigade, it having been shattered by a cannonball in the charge. Colonel Ely was confined in Libby prison from June, 1863, until paroled in exchange, March 24, 1864. The colonel was one of the men who dug the tunnel out of Libby prison, and it is believed was the only Connecticut man who escaped through it. He was recaptured 42 miles away, only half a mile from the Union forces, and returned barefooted and half clad to the dungeon. On May 17, 1864, he was relieved from parole and rejoined the army.

On General Hunter's raid at the battle of Piedmont, June 4, 1864, the Eighteenth went into action with 350 men in line and lost 122 killed and wounded, and General Ely had his horse killed under him The survivors rejoiced in a complete victory, capturing a large body of the enemy. In advancing on Lynchburg, June 18, 1864, Colonel Ely was disabled by a shell wound in the throat and sent to the hospital. He resigned for disability and was honorably discharged in September, 1864. His command at that time was the Second brigade, Second division, Nineteenth army corps, and consisted of the Fifth New York heavy artillery, Twelfth Virginia, Thirteenth Connecticut and Fourth Virginia regiments. He was breveted brigadier general March 13, 1865.

In September, 1864, when Colonel Ely resigned his commission to go home, Captain Tiffany in the retiring speech said of Colonel Ely: "Crowned with military glory, honored

and respected by all who know you for your pure and patriotic devotion to the interests of your country and for your earnest zeal in crushing out those who have dared to raise their hand to overthrow our government, may your social life be as peaceful and happy as your military life has been glorious and honorable ''

The engagements in which General Ely participated were Bull Run, Port Royal, Fort Pulaski, Winchester, second and third, Piedmont, Lynchburg, Snicker's Gap, Martinsburg and Perryville. He was a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and of Sedgwick Post, No. 1, G. A. R., of Norwich.

After returning from the war he was for several years engaged in the manufacture of machinery, also in the manufacture of paper, being largely interested with the Reade paper mills of Lisbon, Conn. For many years and up to the time of his death he was treasurer of the Shetucket and Falls cotton mills at Norwich.

General Ely married, in 1865, Augusta Elizabeth Greene, who died in Norwich, July 25, 1900. There are two children, who survive, Miss Anne Lloyd Ely of Norwich and William G. Ely, Jr., Brown, '90, of Schenectady, N. Y. There are also two grandchildren.

General Ely was a vice-president of the Connecticut Field Trial association and president of the Eighteenth regimental association.

He was greatly liked by the men under him in the service and was made president for life of the regimental association.

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# BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

THE following Brunonian appointments to his staff have been made by Governor James H. Higgins, '98, of Rhode Island: Irving O. Hunt, '99, and Harvey A. Baker, '03, both of Providence. So it will be Colonel Hunt and Colonel Baker from this time on. Colonel Baker is the son of Benjamin Baker, '75, and a nephew of the late David S. Baker, 75, and ex-Mayor William C. Baker, '81. Governor Higgins was inaugurated at Providence on Tuesday, January 1.

### *Advisors to the Mayor*

Mayor Patrick Joseph McCarthy of Providence has instituted an advisory board of prominent citizens. It consists of eight members, who are to serve without pay, pro bono publico, and includes Hon. Robert H. I. Goddard, '58, Hon. Charles Matteson, '61, and Henry D. Sharpe, '94.

### 1847

The recent death of Rev James Mason Hoppin, D.D., LL.D., professor emeritus of the history of art at Yale, a native of Providence and a Yale alumnus, leaves Rev. George Park Fisher, D.D., LL.D., Titus Street professor of ecclesiastical history, emeritus, (Brown, '47) the senior member of the Yale faculty. Professor Fisher, who was for many years the dean of the Yale Divinity School, was born at Wrentham, Mass., in 1827. He is now busily engaged in historical writing at New Haven.

### 1849

Only one Brown man, President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan, appears on the committee of one hundred announced by Professor Irving Fisher of Yale to further the movement to institute a department or bureau of health of the federal government to supervise the manufacture, distribution and sale of food products. The initial suggestion for such a movement was made at the meeting last June or July, in Ithaca, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, through a paper which was read in the Economic Section by Professor J. Pease Norton of Yale University on the ''Economic Advisability of Inaugurating a National Department of Health.'' This paper was made the subject of an animated discussion at that meeting. Since then its contents have been published in the Journal of the American Medical Association together with an editorial strongly endorsing the proposal, and have received wide notice in the public press of the country. Professor Fisher, to whom the choice of the committee was left, has named a body of eminent leaders in the professions who are well known for public spirit of a practical and efficient type, and who are representative of the entire country. This committee is to be known as the ''committee of one hundred.'' President Caroline Hazard of Wellesley College, who studied with Brown professors before the Women's College was established, is a member of the committee.

### 1851

The ''Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society'' for 1906 contain a memoir of John S. Brayton by William W. Crapo. This article, which is accompanied with a portrait, has been issued in a very handsome pamphlet for private distribution.

### 1860

Hon. Elisha Dyer, mayor of Providence and ex-governor of Rhode Island, died at his home in Providence, Nov. 30, aged 67 years. He studied for a time at Brown and was graduated from the University of Giessen, Germany.

Two sons, Elisha Dyer, Jr., '83, and H. Anthony Dyer, '94, are graduates of Brown.

1861

Adjutant General F. M. Sackett of Providence has been appointed by Gov. Utter a member of the state armory commission in place of Hon. Elisha Dyer, recently deceased.

1861 and 1870

Amasa M. Eaton, Esq., '61, and William T. Peck, '70, spoke on the metropolitan park system at a meeting of the High School Men Teachers' Association in Providence, Saturday evening, December 8.

1876

Part of the bequest of Augustus S. Van Wickle (Brown, '76) to Princeton University was used for the refitting of the faculty room in Nassau Hall, an historic apartment in which the continental congress sat. The result is a stately assembly place, in which dignity is the dominant note. Of the changes, a graduate in the class of '63 writes to the Princeton Alumni Weekly: "It is gratifying to see with what cleverness the big, ugly windows are adapted, in the room as now transformed, to the features of a beautiful classical interior; each window being accentuated by four carved Corinthian pillars, whose entablature and cornice, continued around at the height of the impact of the window-arches, forms the upper finish and limit of the handsome panelled high mahogany (?) wainscoting. Above, a deep cove springs from the wainscot, relieving the disproportionate height of the ceiling while retaining its airy effect. The valuable old faculty portraits are hung on the panelling, and the historic portrait of Washington occupies a conspicuous place on the east wall. Behind a table at the further end of the room are the chairs of the president, dean and clerk; and in steps rising on either side are ranged in ranks the seats for the members of the faculty, extending longitudinally, from each side, like a cathedral choir, with an open space down the middle."

1877

Judge Frederick Rueckert has been re-elected president of the Providence school board.

1879

Stephen O. Edwards of Providence is one of the directors of the Rhode Island Company retained by the new New York, New Haven and Hartford management.

1880

Rev. George W. Rigler, D.D., has begun a pastorate at the First Baptist church of Westerly, R. I., after a 13 years pastorate in East Providence.

1887

Dr. Edmund D. Chesebro of this city is president of the Providence Medical Association.

1888

Frederick Earle Whitaker, Ph. D., is at present studying law in the office of City licitor Erwin J. France, Brown, '76, Woonsocket. Mr. Whitaker has taken this step after having for several years been engaged in educational work in different parts of the country.

1889

Augustus Taber Swift is president of the High School Men Teachers' Association of Providence. Mr. Swift is an instructor in the English high school, Providence.

1890

Here is a campaign story published early in November in the Providence Journal about James A. Williams, Esq., of this city, who has lately been an active Democratic: Court, counsel, jurors, deputy sheriffs, interpreters and spectators were convulsed with laughter yesterday morning at an answer made by an Italian who cannot speak English, during his testimony in Judge Tanner's room in his own defence in his trial under the charge of murder. Antonio Ricciolino was on the witness stand. He was telling the story of the shooting of Antonio Vessella at the door of the saloon of Angelo Rossi on Lily street on the evening of Aug. 15. Ricciolino claimed that he was attacked and roughly handled by Vessella after the dispute between himself and Rossi over the amount of money that Rossi had loaned him, and that he was put out of the saloon. James A. Williams is counsel for the defendant. To show that Ricciolino always had been a peaceable and industrious citizen, he asked the following questions of his client:

"Where were you born?"

"In Naples, Italy."

"How long have you been in the United States?"

"About 15 years."

"Where have you lived in this country?"

"On Tefft street, Providence, and about two months in New York city."

"What is your business?"

"When I first came here I worked at the Locomotive Works."

"And where else did you work?"

"I worked up on Mt. Pleasant, where they were building a sewer."

"Well, where else?"

"At Brown & Sharpe's. I also worked in the City Yard, where the depot is at present."

"And where else?"

"Then we had a Democratic president and I didn't do anything."

As the interpreter rendered this reply into English the stolid face of the witness who gave it was the only one in the court room that bore no sign of laughter. As soon as the unusual merriment at the murder trial had somewhat subsided, good-natured "Jimmy" Williams remarked: "I'll answer that at some political meeting to-night.

1890, 1899 et al.

Edward A. Stockwell, '99, of Providence, is treasurer of the Rhode Island Federation of Churches, of which Professor H. T. Fowler, (Yale, '90), is president. Professor J. Q Dealey, '90, ex-president, is a member of the executive board. Fifteen denominations are included in the federation.

1891

Colonel Robert W. Taft of Providence was, on December 17, elected a director in the Woonsocket; Providence and Burrillville; Milford, Attleboro and Woonsocket; and Columbia street railway companies. Colonel Taft is a director in the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, and his election to the directorate of the four electric roads mentioned is incident to their acquirement by the New Haven system.

1893 and 1897

Edward B. Aldrich, ex-1893, and John D. Rockefeller, '97, are among those said to be intimately interested in the grant by Belgium of the right to exploit the Congo Free State for rubber and other valuable products.

1894

Fred W. Marvel, professor of physical culture at Brown, has been elected supervisor of athletics. The choice of Mr. Marvel was almost against his will, but the faculty felt that there was no one else who could do the work so well The new office is the result of the sweeping changes in the management of Brown athletics made a year ago. Mr. Marvel will also act as auditor for the managers, keeping a strict watch on all expenditures. He will supersede the faculty committee on student athletics. The new supervisor has lately completed a table of statistics, in which is shown the unusual number of men who play on athletic teams in Brown. Over 42 per cent of all the students enrolled in the college are members of either class or university teams, while if the members who play on independent teams, eating house, fraternity and dormitory teams were added, the total would reach up to almost 75 per cent of the entire student body. Mr. Marvel says that the cry that athletic teams benefit only a few "gladiators" who are already fully trained is absurd on the face of it. Another point of interest is the statement that out of a total of 279 men enrolled on teams, there are only 13 special students, a fairly good refutation of the statement that athletes are drafted merely for the purpose of playing on Brown teams.

1894 and 1899

Lewis S. Waterman, '94, and Irving O. Hunt, '99, of Providence, have joined with Thomas Curran in forming the law partnership of Waterman, Curran and Hunt.

1896

Professor William H. Kenerson has just moved into his new house on Morris avenue, Providence.

1897

Charles W. Goodwin, M. D., has been superintendent of schools at West Brookfield, Mass., but resigned, October 20, as he has been studying medicine during his school work and has now received his degree.

1899

Dr. Nathaniel H. Gifford, who after his graduation at Brown was graduated from the Harvard Medical School and has since practised in Boston, has opened an office at 13 Greene street, Providence.

1901

J. Earle Brown, ex-1901, a member of the Rhode Island bar, has published and had copyrighted at Washington a work entitled "Statutes of Rhode Island as Modified by the Court and Practice Act."

1902

Louis E. Young is now member of a New York firm dealing in railroad supplies and materials. He is representing the firm in South America and has an office in the business center of Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

1903

Howard E. Brown issued the regular Yale-Harvard football program this year, a pamphlet said to be the finest of its kind ever published in this country. Mr. Brown, having graduated at the Harvard Law School, intends to practise law in New York city.

*Engagements*

The engagement of Miss Rowena Campbell of Providence to Dr. George A. Matteson, '96, of this city is announced. Miss Campbell is a sister of J. W. Campbell, '99, and Dr. Matteson is the son of ex-Chief Justice Charles Matteson, '61, and a brother of A. C. Matteson, '93, and Paul Matteson, '06.

The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Nicholson of Providence to Merwin White, ex-'99, of this city has been announced.

*Marriages*

Edwin P. Dawley, chief engineer of construction for the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, was married to Mrs. Maud C. Freeman at Providence on Saturday, Dec. 8. Mr. and Mrs. Dawley will make their home in this city, where he is engaged in superintending the tunnel under College hill.

*Births*

Born: a daughter to Royal H. Gladding, Esq., '92, of Broadway, Providence.

Born: a son to George Frederick Andrews, '92, of Young Orchard avenue, Providence, on December 5, 1906.

*Alumni Monthly Board*

Miss Mary D. Vaughan, business manager of the BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY, has been ill with typhoid fever at her home in Providence, but is recovering.

Harry Lyman Koopman, university librarian and associate editor of the MONTHLY, has been confined by illness to his home in this city but has recovered.

Clarence S. Brigham, '99, librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society and assistant editor of the MONTHLY, is busily engaged, as this issue goes to press, with arrangements for the entertainment of the American Historical Association at the college.