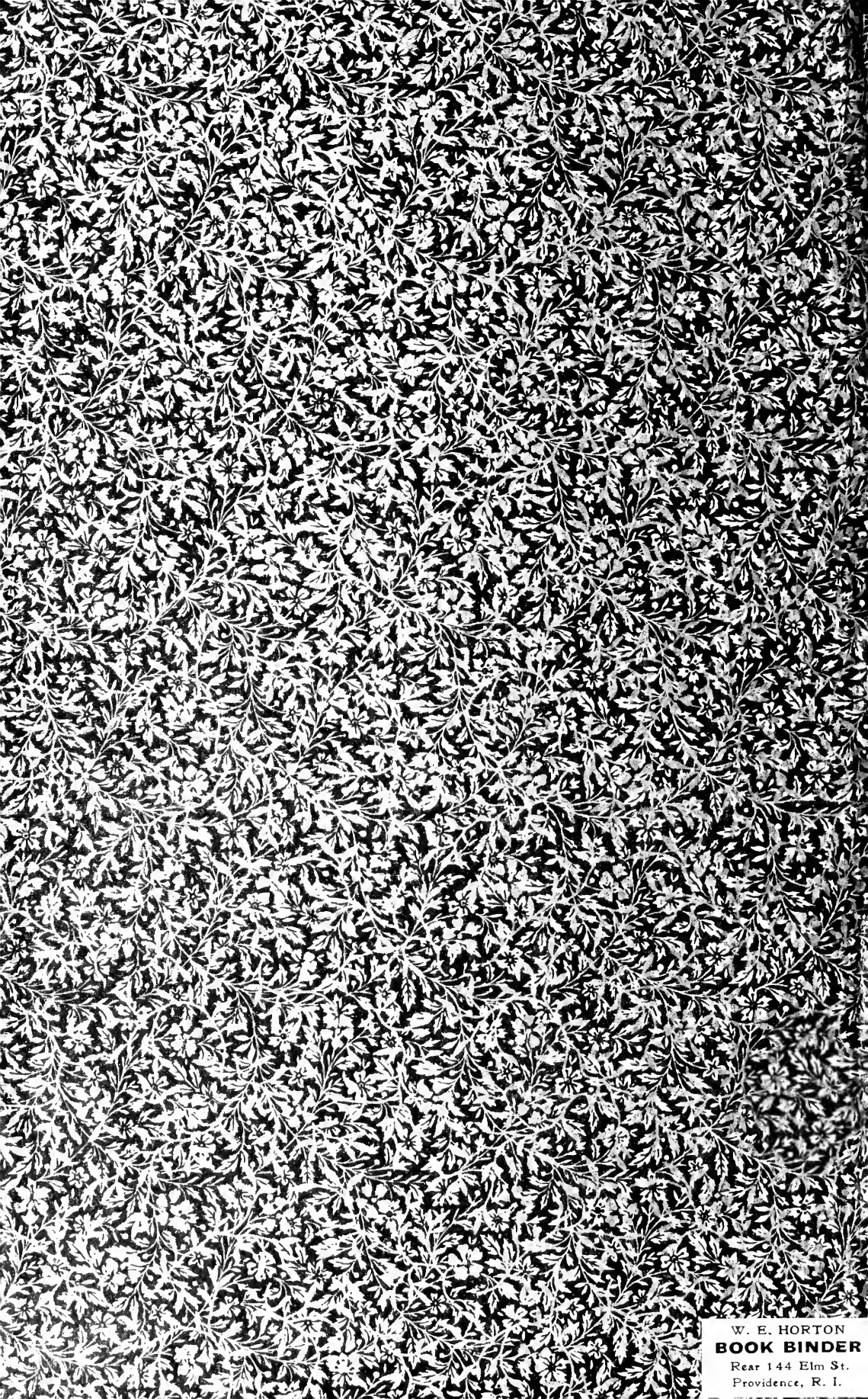
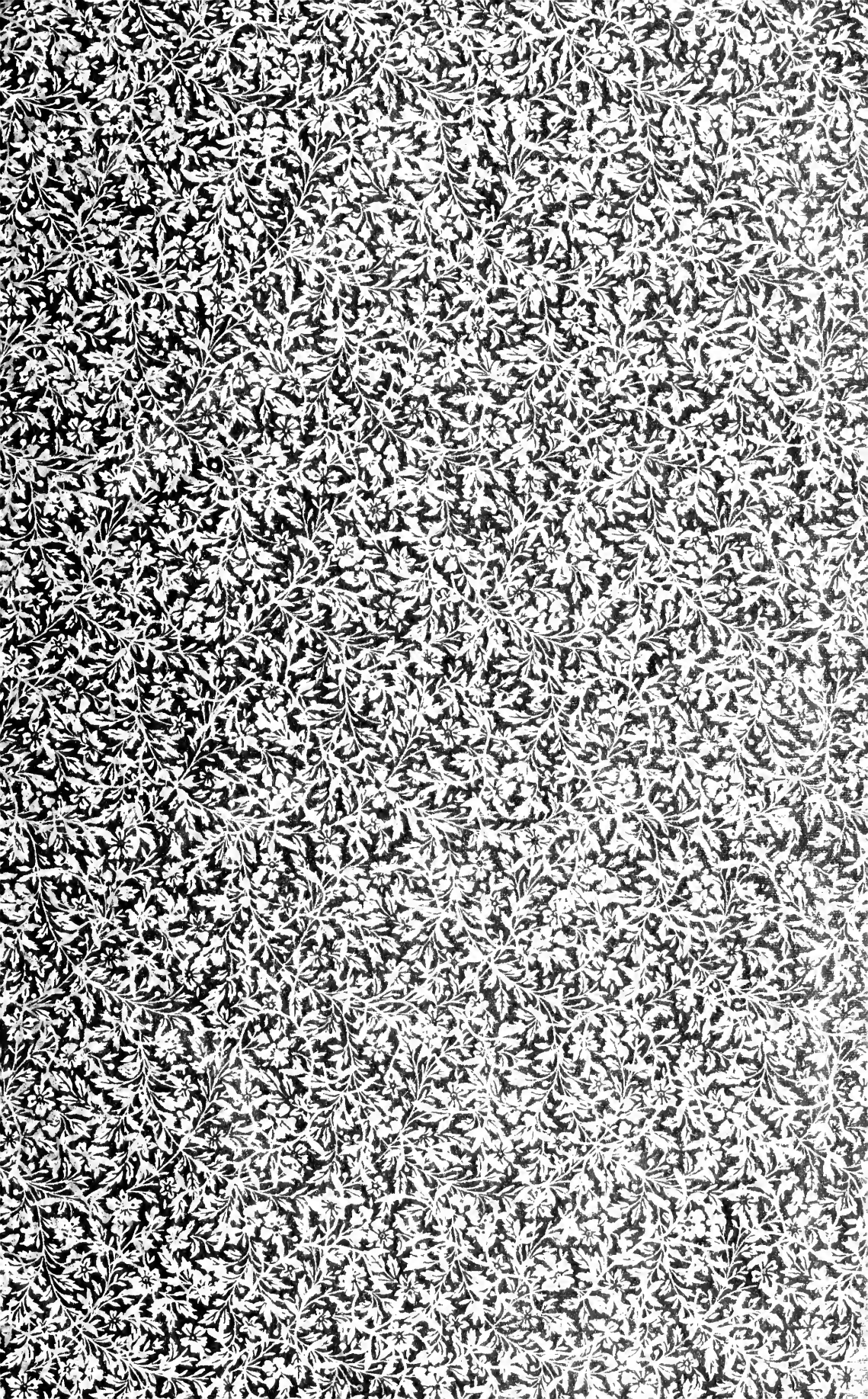


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BROWN UNIVERSITY AND ITS SECTARIAN RESTRICTIONS

By Robert P. Brown, '71



THE POPLARS OF BROWN

View on Manning street, looking west, with Lincoln Field and Sayles Hall in the distance. All the property on the right side of the street belongs to the university.



WHEN a proposal is presented to alter any of the fundamental laws of an old and revered institution, it is natural and proper to consider carefully what may be the effects for good or evil that will result from such a change. At the last meeting of the Associated Alumni of Brown University a motion was made looking toward the

elimination of all sectarian tests from the university's charter and while action was very properly postponed for a year, yet it seems well in the meantime to make the arguments for and against such action stand out clearly before the minds of the alumni. It is well understood that the state can make changes in this charter only with the consent of the corporation and, while the

alumni have no direct power, it must be considered that they are the great reserve force standing back of and supporting the institution and that its destiny is largely in their hands. Such being the case, the corporation, having no other purpose except to administer affairs for the best interests of all, would doubtless be glad to have the alumni act as an advisory board. In order, however, to have any influence the alumni's opinion must be given by a sufficient number to make the view decisive and their position must not be allowed to stand on the vote of the small number who may be present at the annual meeting of the Associated Alumni.

The question before the alumni is very clear and simple, "Do we wish the sectarian test removed from the charter of Brown University, and if so, do we believe that the time has arrived to do it?" As an opportunity may soon be given to every alumnus to state his position, a survey of "pros and cons" seems advisable in order that an intelligent opinion may be given. The question of freeing the administration of affairs from all denominational restrictions must be approached from the position of loyalty to Brown's past, active help in the present and profound faith in her future. It must not be regarded from the position of a mere obstructionist, who, looking for forensic victory, apparently eager to kill the movement and the influence of those favoring it, presents special pleas to befog simple folk and ascribes motives without basis in fact or so distorted as to make good appear to be bad. The first question that arises is, would the change endanger any of the charter rights? These rights are very precious and must be preserved. We, however, are assured by constitutional lawyers, and no contrary opinion has yet been given, that Chief Justice Marshall's decision in the Dartmouth College case confirmed the inviolability of Brown's charter, so far as can be seen, for all time. This charter has on a previous occasion been amended by the state legislature, *with the consent of the corporation*, without in any way weakening its force. The state of Rhode Island not only has no constitutional power to invalidate the terms of the charter, but,

what is still better, it has no intention or desire to injure Brown University, but has as much pride in its glory and progress as any of its alumni. The statement has been publicly made and echoed in a religious paper that the proposed change is an attempt to "wrest the university from the Baptists." How futile this plea is can be judged by the absolute facts that, out of 49 members of the corporation, 31 are Baptists alleged to hold a uniform and peculiar tenet, and that they are a self-perpetuating body, so that if the proposed amendment of the charter is made, they need never have a less proportion in the corporation but can indefinitely extend it up to the limit. Again the question arises in the mind, "Is Brown a Baptist college?" When certain Baptists were asked to add to the endowment fund on the ground that it was a Baptist college, they said: "No. It is not a Baptist college, it is altogether non-sectarian." How then can you wrest anything from those who claim they do not possess or want it? It is a matter of history that the Congregationalists were equally interested in establishing a college here but that the Baptists anticipated them in procuring a charter and very justifiably entrenched themselves in the corporation. "Wrest Brown University from the Baptists?" There is no entity to wrest it from. Each Baptist church is an independent body, not a part of a concentrated Baptist machine which could control or manage institutions for its own benefit. To the honor of the Baptist denomination, Brown University has not been used by it for its own exploitation, but its affairs have been administered in the broadest catholic spirit and no man can claim prejudice against himself on account of his religious views or any attempt to force other views upon him while in the university. As a matter of fact, the trustees have been broader than the charter, and have been subject to a sort of letter stigmatism and seen only the spirit clearly, much to the credit of their hearts and heads. Happily the proofs are at hand to show that the Baptists are perfectly honest in their statement that in spite of the charter it is an unsectarian institution, and notwithstanding they have a large majority in

the corporation, no attempt is made to make it a Baptist college.

The corporation appoints ten of its members, who, with the president, form the executive committee, and this committee practically administers all the university activities. On this committee there is only one Baptist besides the president, so that the management and the policy are altogether in the hands of a majority of other denominations. Once more, the faculty largely determines the reputation and influence of the college at home and abroad and reflects the governing tendency; in the last catalogue there are 93 members of the faculty "and other officers." Of these 18 are Baptist and 75 of other denominations. The board of fellows, which confers the honorary degrees, consists of 8 Baptists and 4 of other denominations, and yet the great proportion of honors go to other than Baptists, and in the matter of doctors of divinity, where a tendency would most likely crop out, impartiality prevails and both this year and last year Unitarians received this degree as well as others. There are some twenty-three buildings belonging to the college; of these not over four were presented by Baptists. Of the two million endowment funds, outside of \$500,000 given by Mr. Rockefeller, through his son, only about one-sixth was given by Baptists. These facts are brought into the discussion only to show what an impelling regard and admiration for Brown exists among denominations apart from the Baptists and to promote the idea that, were the charter restrictions removed, their enthusiasm might be stirred to a warmer glow.

Another plea made is that to amend the charter now would look as if the motive were mercenary and the change made in order to participate in the Carnegie foundation for retired professors. So far as those who have long sought a change are concerned, to them no such motive can be ascribed, but the practical outcome of administering this great fund has been to divide the universities in this country into two classes, the liberal non-sectarian and the narrow sectarian. In the first class are Harvard, Yale, Princeton and most of the great seats of letters. In the second class

are those whose charters or laws require that those of a certain denomination shall constitute the whole or a majority of the governing board: the trustees of the fund place Brown in this class and it is hard to see how they can honestly do otherwise so long as the charter says that 31 out of 49 on the corporation must forever be antipaedo-Baptists. It is quite bad enough to be thrust out of the republic of letters and into the petty principalities under denominational rule; it is still worse that our honored and revered professors, after a life of devotion, are deprived of needed assistance in their old age by the regrettable situation. The Carnegie fund is a noble gift and goes far to solve a problem which has perplexed all large universities: how to keep the faculty young and vigorous without doing injustice to those who have grown old in a scantily paid life service to their ideals. It is hardly to be expected that those who cavil at the universities' participation in the noble benefaction of the great ironmaster will raise a fund the income on which might replace the annual sum of \$10,000 needed to be obtained. Nor is it convincing for the opponents of the proposed change to say that the exclusion of Brown from the funds is not certainly irrevocable. We must face the facts as they exist.

It is also asserted that to remove the sectarian element in the charter might withdraw the university from the national interest of the Baptists and lead that denomination to neglect it, thus making it only a provincial college. Without a doubt, many faraway Baptists have sent their sons to Brown, believing it was a Baptist college, and the college is indebted to this conviction for many of its finest alumni, yet the force of the argument has about spent itself in the last two decades. A generation ago the idea of dependence on a certain denomination might have had weight, but to insist upon such a lack of self-sustaining heart-force in the Brown of today would impeach our intelligence and impinge upon our loyalty. The Baptists of intelligence and high moral ideals will send their sons to Brown because they have faith in its methods and discipline to produce good, scholarly men, not because the corporation is per-

force largely composed of Baptists; nor do they want denominational dust constantly thrown in their eyes to prevent their seeing the fact as it is, that no denomination is great enough to contain or curtail the Brown that we know and love.

To drop the lid on this argument, it is very necessary to state again what every man must recognize, that after the proposed change the corporation will be as thoroughly Baptist as it ever was.

The final argument of ultra-conservatism, or more likely of indifference, is "Let well enough alone," forgetful of nature's dictum that every organism must have within itself the power of rejuvenation and progress or be subject to dry rot or the development of seeds of decay producing dissolution. Certainly the devoted friends of the university, looking toward better and greater things, cannot accept this dead-wall argument barring them from looking over and beyond toward fairer conditions. "Letting well enough alone" means putting out the lights of investigation, extinguishing the fires of enthusiasm and making imminent a general paralysis. Can any railroad, mercantile or manufacturing business adopt this policy without slowly dropping back in the competition and finally falling into the arms of a receiver? A university cannot afford to run on a narrower gauge than trade corporations if it is to keep its place among the leaders and not be the butt of the scornful.

Such are some of the arguments brought forth against freeing the charter from a denominational tyranny, and such are some of the arguments in rebuttal.

The advocates on either side, it may be observed, view the subject mainly through the media of utility and sentiment. Is there not a higher ethical ground to take, and are there not moral influences urging a change? If the corporation and officers of the university must needs evade the strict provisions of the charter in order to administer it for the best welfare of all, then common honesty cries out to conform the charter to their broadened views and imperative requirements. Does anyone who knows well the presidents of Brown—

Faunce, Andrews, Robinson, Caswell, Sears, Wayland, think for an instant that they tied themselves to the short tether of a metaphysical or denominational quibble? Can anyone believe that they beat back the advancing wave of liberal thought and shut themselves up within the close limits of a creed formulated two centuries ago? Does the corporation of Brown catechise and take the statement under oath of every Baptist when it determines that he is an antipaedo-Baptist and not of any of the many other divisions? If not, then it does not know that he meets the charter demand and simply treats the demand as a superfluity. In such a case straight-seeing men would say: Drop the superfluities and bring the charter up to the moral breadth of those who must carry on its intended work. When Harvard de-sectarianized its divinity school it was a sign of the powerful tendency among thinking men towards intellectual and moral freedom. This tendency has carried almost all the great centres of educational activity into the unsectarian ranks. In the days of our Pilgrim Fathers the church dominated the state and a theocracy prevailed; in the Colonial days, when Brown's charter was granted, the church dominated education and some denomination ruled or guided every college. But advancing civilization has destroyed all traces of theocracy. The separation of church and state has for its sequence the separation of church and school, not the separation of religion and education, but the expression of ecclesiastical control and the building up of educational systems on the basis of strong, broad religious views and convictions. None other can stand modern criticism or command public respect. Is it not time that Brown threw down the useless and constricting walls of its antiquated charter and swung into line with the moving forces of the world's advance? It is not a question of increasing the number of students or the amount of the funds, it is a plain question of following our honest conviction and standing for mental and moral integrity and letting the breath of God's own freedom blow through and eliminate from Brown's charter all that is unworthy of her and of the high public

respect she deserves. It is full time that our ancient university should arise from the ecclesiastical ruling of the past and shake off her belittling fetters. Then can she stand up bathed in a new

glory and stretching out her arms to her sons and daughters say, Now am I indeed free; help me to be worthy of my freedom!

ROGER WILLIAMS, THE PIONEER OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

By Amasa M. Eaton, '61



ROGER WILLIAMS, the pioneer of religious liberty and the complete separation of church and state, was born about 1603. He was the son of James Williams, a merchant tailor of London, and Alice Pemberton, his wife. He attracted the attention of Lord Coke, by his skill in taking down speeches in shorthand in the court of Star Chamber. This great chief justice became his friend and patron, and in 1621 he sent him, as a scholar, to Sutton's Hospital, better known as Charter House, of which Coke was then a governor. Many distinguished Englishmen have been at this school, among them Addison, Thackeray, Steele, John Wesley, Blackstone, Thirlwald, Havelock, John Leech and Grote. When Thackeray lectured in Providence he told us how, when he was a Charter House boy, he carved his name upon a beam, and found there the initials R. W., cut by Roger Williams himself.

In 1623, after gaining a prize at this school, Williams was admitted to Pembroke College, Cambridge, whence he was graduated with honors in 1626. Admitted to the ministry in the English Church, he became chaplain in the household of Sir William Masham, whose wife was cousin of Oliver Cromwell.

Church preferment was now open, but Williams's growing dislike of the Anglican liturgy led him to become a Puritan. He prepared himself for exile, likely to follow as the result of the bitter persecution of Puritans by Laud at the head of the English Church, by

the study of Dutch, with the intention of joining the Pilgrims left in Holland, but his marriage to Mary Barnard changed his plans, and the couple sailed for Boston, on the ship *Lyon*, reaching Nantasket February 5, 1631, after a perilous voyage of 64 days. Favorable reports as to Williams had already reached Boston, and he was invited to occupy the pulpit of John Wilson, then on a visit to England. He declined, because, as he said, they were an unseparated people, that is, they had not yet separated themselves from communion with the English Church. Williams disapproved of the control over individual conscience that the Boston church arrogated to itself, thus early showing his tendency towards the more liberal doctrines of the Plymouth Pilgrims. Finding that the Boston church was supported by the Civil Magistrate, Williams protested against it; claiming that any church that used the arm of the civil power to enforce its own claims is not a church of Jesus Christ, thus adopting a distinguishing feature of the Baptists, whom he afterwards joined. This doctrine gave great offence to the Boston ministers, and after a short pastorate in Salem he went to Plymouth in 1631, and was settled there as assistant to the Rev. Ralph Smith against the remonstrances of the ministers in Boston. While at Plymouth he improved every opportunity to cultivate the friendship of the Indians and to learn their language. Owing to the poverty of the colony he was obliged to support himself in part by manual labor. He returned to Salem in 1633, and upon

the death of Samuel Skelton, Williams became his successor as pastor of the first church. He began teaching that no person should be restrained from nor constrained to any worship or ministry except in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience. He denied further the validity of title to land under the charter of the Bay obtained from Charles I., in 1629, claiming that valid title could be obtained only from the Indians. He objected also to the cross in the English flag, looking upon it as an emblem of Roman Catholicism. These doctrines might well be considered as seditious in England, and, if allowed to go unrebuked, would furnish material to the enemies of Puritanism to influence the king against the colony.

In 1635 Williams was summoned to appear before the general court to answer the charge of maintaining dangerous opinions. After what can hardly be called a trial, he was adjudged guilty of having "broached and divulged divers new and dangerous opinions against the authority of magistrates," and sentence of banishment was passed against him. He was ordered to depart within six weeks, but was granted leave to remain in Salem until spring, provided he would not "go about to draw others to his opinions," but as many resorted to his house to hear him and to make arrangements for removal with him in the spring, it was held that he had violated the condition upon which he had been allowed to remain, and he was ordered to go to Boston. As he declined to do so, Captain John Underhill was despatched with a sloop to Salem to arrest him, and to put him on a ship for deportation to England. Receiving friendly warning, Williams left Salem in the night time with two companions and fled through the wilderness. He passed the rest of the winter on the banks of the Seekonk river, where he had acquired title to the land from the Indian chief, Massasoit, while he was at Plymouth, having visited him in his wigwam at Mount Hope, near Bristol. This spot is now marked by a tablet, and here he and his companions began planting corn in the spring of 1636.

Quoting Williams's own quaint words: "I received a letter from my ancient

friend Mr. Winslow, the governor of Plymouth, professing his own and others love and respect to me, yet lovingly advising me, since I was fallen into the edge of their bounds, and they were loath to displease the Bay, to remove to the other side of the water, and there, he said, I had the country free before me, and might be as free as themselves, and we should be loving neighbors together." Accordingly, with five companions, fellow founders of Providence, William Harris, John Smith, the miller, Joshua Verin, Thomas Angell and Francis Wickes, he embarked in a canoe, and, paddling down the Seekonk river, the party were greeted by some friendly Indians with the salutation "What Cheer Netop," at Slate Rock. This forms the appropriate device and legend on the seal of Providence. Rounding Fox Point and paddling up the river they went up the Moshassuc to a point near St. John's Church, and landed at a spring, now in the cellar of the house owned by Mrs. Lewis, on Alamo Lane. Here is a tablet erected by the state with the inscription, "Under this house still flows the Roger Williams spring." Here was founded the new settlement at Moshassuc, named Providence by Williams, "In grateful remembrance of God's merciful providence to me in my distress," in his own words. Here the same year he was joined by his wife and their two children. What is now North Main street, then called the Town street, was the main street of the new settlement. The "home lots" ran from this street over the hill to what is now Hope street. The tide then flowed almost to the spring, and the street passed along on the edge of the shore. Here was Roger Williams's home lot, and on the wall of the house on the corner of North Main street and Howland street the state has placed a tablet with the legend, "A few rods east of this spot stood the house of Roger Williams."

At once an order was made that no one should be molested for his conscience, and in this humble way was founded the first commonwealth based on the great principle of perfect religious liberty. This principle became imbedded in the compact of 1638,

famous as the first compact of government, recognizing full liberty of conscience and complete separation of church and state. The original may still be found in the city hall, and is as follows: "We whose names are hereunder, desirous to inhabit in the town of Providence, do promise to subject ourselves in active or passive obedience to all such orders or agreements, as shall be made for public good of the body, in an orderly way, by the major assent of the present inhabitants, masters of families, incorporated together into a town fellowship, and such others whom they shall admit unto them only in civil things." In this rude wilderness these men did what law-book writers and jurists tell us cannot be done. Without any external source of authority or power, they incorporated themselves, and the corporation thus created still lives, and is acknowledged to be a corporation. This document is certainly one of the most precious in existence, for it founded a state on a new principle, by the four words, "only in civil things." the principle enunciated in the words over the portico of the state house: "To set forth a lively experiment that a most flourishing civil state may stand and best be maintained with full liberty in religious concerns." Through the influence of Jefferson and other great leaders this principle was imbedded in the constitution of the United States." This principle is the distinctive contribution Rhode Island has made towards the science of government.

In 1639 Williams adopted the principles of the Baptists, to which he had previously shown a leaning. He was publicly immersed and planted the first Baptist church or society, for the sect had no meeting house. This is said by Benedict in his history of the Baptists to be "the mother of eighteen thousand churches of like faith and order on the continent of America."

But only a few months later, doubting the validity of his immersion, Williams severed his connection with the Baptists, and became a "Seeker," that is, one dissatisfied with all existing sects, seeking something better.

The colony of Providence, as it was first settled, included what we now

know as Providence county. The three colonies were united by a common fear of encroachments by the Massachusetts settlements on the east and by the Connecticut settlements on the west, and this fear was enhanced by the consciousness that they had no titles to their lands, except what they derived from the Indians. This sense of common danger induced the colonies to unite in sending Williams to England as their agent to procure a charter or patent from parliament, at that time the supreme source of power. Williams's application for leave to sail from Boston was denied by the Massachusetts Bay authorities, and he was obliged to sail in a Dutch ship from New York. He employed his leisure on the long voyage in compiling "A Key into the Language of America; or a Help to the Language of the Natives in that part of America called New England." It was printed in London, in 1643, at the press of Gregory Dexter, who had already joined the settlement in Providence. Williams was hospitably received and entertained by his friend, Sir Henry Vane the younger, with whom he had become acquainted while governor of Massachusetts Bay. Vane helped him materially in obtaining in 1644 the desired parliamentary patent, which ran to "The Incorporation of the Providence Plantations in the Narragansett Bay in New England." Before returning to Providence, Williams spent several months in London, seeing through the press some of those controversial works of his, now so dear to the heart of the bibliophile, but so dreary to the understanding of the average man of this day, one of which, entitled "The Bloody Tenent of Persecution for Cause of Conscience" was so foreign to the theological spirit of that time in England that it was ordered by parliament to be burned by the common hangman.

Armed with an English safe conduct, or letter of protection, Williams returned to Providence by way of Boston in December, 1644, bringing with him the parliamentary patent. His arrival and crossing over the Seekonk river forms the subject of the large painting on the wall of the Providence county courthouse. The parliamentary patent was not formally adopted by the colonies

until 1647, the four separate colonies, or towns, Providence, Portsmouth, Newport and Warwick, being for a long time fearful of the result of giving up their several powers to a united colony. In 1651 William Coddington of Newport went to England and by some means, not yet fully understood, obtained a commission appointing him the governor of the island of Aquidneck, thus disrupting the union affected under the parliamentary patent. Williams was again sent to England, the Newport colony sending John Clark with him, to secure the abrogation of Coddington's authority, and also to secure protection against the encroachments of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Williams remained in England two years and a half upon this mission, renewing old and forming new friendships and seeing new controversial works through the press. He visited his old friend Vane, and was on intimate terms with Hugh Peters. It is probable that he knew John Owen and Richard Baxter. He associated with Thomas Harrison, the regicide, the president of Cromwell's council of state. He knew also Henry Lawrence, another member of Cromwell's council, and that eccentric genius, Sir Thomas Urquhart, taking an active part in securing a mitigation of the terms of his imprisonment. He knew also greater men than these, including among his friends Coke, Cromwell and Milton. Williams writes that Cromwell was "pleased to send for me and to entertain many discourses with me at several times." He also wrote: "It pleased the Lord to call me for sometime and with some persons to practice the Hebrew, the Greek, Latin, French and Dutch. The secretary of the council, Mr. Milton, for my Dutch I read him, read me many more languages."

Williams was elected president, or as we should now say governor, of the four united colonies or towns, constituting what was then known as Providence Plantations. He rendered important services to the adjacent colonies, as heretofore, by using his influence with the Indians to preserve peace, and by giving warning of impending hostilities to the authorities of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

William Harris, one of the first settlers of 1636, had given an absurd application of Williams's principles by promulgating anarchical doctrines such as the unlawfulness of "all earthly powers" and the "blood guiltiness" of all penal discipline. While president, Williams made one of the few great mistakes of his life by issuing a warrant for the arrest of Harris on the charge of treason. The charge could not be sustained. There was a strong feeling between the two men arising out of a dispute over the boundary lines of their lands, which made the action of Williams only the more unfortunate. This law suit survived them both and was not finally disposed of until the intermarriage of their descendants brought it to a close. To this day, there are descendants of William Harris in this community who entertain but a poor opinion of Roger Williams, and there are descendants of Roger Williams who entertain a like poor opinion of William Harris, and in both cases but few of them know on what their dislikes and prejudices are based.

Williams sincerely believed in the principles he professed, as is attested by his treatment of the Quakers or Friends. He abhorred their views, yet he steadily refused to expel them or to persecute them when they were driven out of Massachusetts and sought refuge in Rhode Island. When an old man, Williams rowed himself to Newport and back again to hold there a public debate with three of the follows of George Fox. As usual, both sides claimed the victory, and published diverse accounts of the argument.

King Philip's war occurred in 1675-6. In the memorable "Pierce's fight" near Pawtucket, a band of perhaps 600 Indians ambushed and all but annihilated the force of about 50 white men and 30 friendly Indians. But three men escaped. The next morning a band of wild savages marched on Providence and burned it, leaving but three houses. Roger Williams, by this time an old man, alone and unarmed, save with his staff, went out to meet the band of approaching Indians. His efforts to stay their course were unavailing, but such was the love and veneration entertained for him by the savages that he

was allowed to return unmolested. At the end of the war Williams served on a committee appointed to allot the captured Indians as slaves among the heads of families residing in Providence. The contrast between the two situations, looked at from a moral standpoint, is striking.

For some time Williams kept a post near Wickford for trading with the Indians. This business suffered greatly during King Philip's war, and Williams, never rich in worldly goods, became a poor man. So far as known he left no will and no inventory of his estate was ever filed. His house in the rear of North Main street and the corner of Howland's alley, on his home lot, was burned by the Indians when Providence was burned. Williams went to live with his son Daniel, and his house was not rebuilt. It appears from a study of town records and traditions connected with the subject that no building has since then been erected on these premises. Last fall a committee of the historical society, while preparing to place a tablet to mark the site of Roger Williams's house, found buried under the soil the fireplace and hearthstone of the founder of the state. The site should become the property of the state and suitable provision should be made for the preservation of these historical remains.

The date of the death of Roger Williams is unknown. His last known letter was to Governor Bradstreet in Boston, and was dated Providence, May 6, 1682. He died in Providence probably in April, 1683. All we know of his death is the mention made in a letter of May 10 following: "The Lord hath arrested by death our ancient and approved friend, Mr. Roger Williams, with divers others here."

Two opposite views are maintained as to his character, although none deny his learning and his ability. One view is that he was an impracticable fanatic, arrogant, dogmatic, pragmatic, a man hard to get along with, visionary and contentious. This is the view taken of him by his enemies. Bradford, in his history of Plymouth, calls him a man godly and zealous, having many precious parts, and very unsettled in judgment. Cotton Mather, in his *Magnalia*, spoke

of his having a windmill in his head, but it must be remembered that Mather was a Boston pope and of course did not believe in liberty of conscience unless that liberty led one to follow him and his church. But many of his contemporaries who were personally acquainted with Williams speak very differently of him. Milton calls him an extraordinary man, a noble confessor of religious liberty, who sought and found a safe refuge for the sacred ark of conscience. Perhaps Lowell is just to him in "Among my Books," saying, "He does not show himself a strong or a very wise man" though "charity and tolerance flow so noticeably from his pen that it is plain they were in his heart."

His life is his best monument. His kindness towards the Indians, the services he rendered them and the services he rendered his enemies who had exiled him and driven him into the wilderness, services often rendered by restraining the Indians from warfare and giving his enemies notice of impending danger and helping to avoid it, mark the essential nobleness of his character. He shared freely, with his fellow settlers the gifts of land made to him personally by the Indians. He served the colony freely throughout his life, with difficulty securing repayment of his expenses, leaving his family for years while in this service. It is true that the views he held and promulgated as to liberty of conscience were not original with him. They were in the air as the logical result of the development of thought at that time, and doubtless in the further course of the development of civilization they would have made themselves heard and felt, even if Roger Williams had never lived. But his is the honor of founding a state upon the distinctive principle of the complete separation of church and state, a principle accepted and embodied in the constitution of the United States, a principle that with the march of time, in the further development of a progressive civilization, will conquer in Europe, as it has already in the United States and will free all churches from the control of the state, as well as all states from the control of any church.

Perhaps the best proof we have of the high character, great learning and

ability as well as of the real nobleness of Roger Williams is to be found in considering the character of his friends. They were the best men of the age, wherever he went. They included Bradford, Winslow, the Winthrops, Bradstreet, Vane and others like them, the leaders in New England, even though they did not believe in the principles he taught. They included Coke,

Milton, Cromwell, Vane, Peters, Harrison and many others of the leaders of thought and of action in England during a remarkable period in its history. He moved among them their equal, the friend of all. We may be sure from this fact that we may with justice and truth place a high estimate upon his character as a man.

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If you have any personal items of yourself or of any graduate of Brown,

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Be sure and sign your name, that we may know the information is authentic.

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JOSEPH N. ASHTON, '91, Salem, Mass.
WILLIAM R. DORMAN, '92, New York, N. Y.
GEORGE A. GASKILL, '98, Worcester, Mass.

HENRY ROBINSON PALMER, '90, Editor
HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN, Associate Editor
CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM, '99, Assistant Editor
MARY D. VAUGHAN, '97, Alumni Editor
and Business Manager

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OCTOBER, 1907

COMMENCEMENT BASEBALL

It ought to be determined in the early future whether the commencement day baseball game is to be a real ball game or only the occasion for alumni horseplay.

Nobody has a word to say against this horseplay, but it ought not to be allowed to interfere with the final match of the year.

The baseball management deserves credit for arranging a good contest with another college team last June in place of a game with an alumni nine, but it seems hardly worth while to ask a team to come here from a distance if the parading classes interfere with the progress of the match.

Sentiment, we think, is overwhelmingly in favor of a game with another college on this last day of the college year—if any game is to be played. The trouble is, however, that the alumni exercises at Sayles Hall prevent an early

start to Andrews Field. To put the case plainly, it looks as if the afternoon were not long enough for the Sayles Hall exercises and the game, at least if the horseplay of the uniformed paraders is to continue.

At some other colleges, notably Princeton and Yale, the class parades have become a great feature, and the same tendency is obvious at Brown. If the game came at two o'clock instead of four, there would be plenty of time for all the requisite monkey-shines before and after the contest.

It has been suggested that the game should be played Tuesday instead of Wednesday. That would interfere with the meeting of the Associated Alumni (and the session of this hitherto moribund body may be lively and prolonged next year), and with the Phi Beta Kappa oration. Perhaps the latter function could be set for Tuesday morning.

It has long seemed desirable to have some characteristic pictures of Brown scenes of such artistic merit as to appeal to the alumni and lead them to place such productions in prominent places,—in libraries, schools and other institutions.

The Monthly has been in treaty with one of the finest lithographic houses to furnish a line of six such photogravures and also one of the six views together reduced to a smaller scale. The first expense of such a scheme is large and its execution depends to a great extent on the amount of support the Monthly may rely upon in disposing of an edition of about eight hundred impressions at one dollar and fifty cents each. We should be pleased to hear from any of the alumni or friends of the college if they favor the idea of having Brown thus made known to a large number who are not acquainted with its beautiful series of camps.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH



A GAIN, thanks to the generous courtesy of Mr. Charles S. Weaver of the class of 1882, the football candidates have had a week of fine practice at the Weaver farm in Brooklyn, Connecticut. In two previous years, including 1906, the desirability of getting together in advance of the regular college season has been shown, and the week's training this fall on the hilly Connecticut estate will beyond all question have an advantageous effect.

Coach Robinson, '96, has been ably assisted by Gammons, '98, and Schwartz, '07, captain of last year's victorious eleven. Their task has been made comparatively easy by the fact that no less than nine "B" men have returned to college. These men include Capt. Pryor, Dennie, Hazard, Westervelt, Kirley, Conklin, Mayhew, Ayler and McDonald. All of these men played last year in important games and can be relied upon to put up steady, consistent football of the kind that wins.

Practically the whole line is complete, as all of last year's players have come back. This line proved to be almost invincible against the attacks of such heavy teams as Yale, Harvard and Pennsylvania, and should be stronger this season.

In the back field will be found Mayhew, one of the most consistent and brilliant halfbacks that ever played on a Brown eleven. Although he is rather light for a man of 'varsity calibre, he is "quick as lightning," and can be relied upon to gain ground and to keep both his head and his feet in any emergency. When he is finally carried off his feet he falls toward his opponents' goal line and frequently wriggles his way along for yards more. McDonald at fullback put up a smashing game last year, and as he has both weight and speed makes a valuable man behind the line. He is also strong on the defensive game.



The Class of 1911

As this issue of the MONTHLY goes to press it appears that the freshman class will be probably the largest

in the history of Brown and much larger than that of last year. There were then about 167 regular course first year men; this year 197 men have already registered and it is likely that a number of late registrations will bring the total to over 200. The number of women in the freshmen class is 42, making a total of nearly 250 regular course first year students in the university.

The upper classes will be somewhat pruned by the voluntary or involuntary dropping out of men, but the outlook is good for an undergraduate body considerably larger as a whole than that of 1906.



Professor Dexter at San Juan

Professor Edwin Grant Dexter, who has lately been appointed commissioner of education for Porto Rico, has made a large reputation for himself along his special line as an expert in educational methods. However, it has so happened that he never learned the Spanish language during his service at any of the western institutions of learning with which he has been associated, and when he left the United States, a few weeks ago, for his new post in the West Indies, he found himself unexpectedly handicapped by this lingual deficiency.

But Professor Dexter is not the sort of man to be discouraged by trifles. On the way down to Porto Rico he studied Spanish assiduously. For five or six days on shipboard he wrestled with Castilian forms, eating, drinking and dreaming soft Spanish verbs, and accumulating by night and day a formidable stock of Spanish nouns.

He arrived at San Juan on Thursday, August 8, and immediately received an invitation to attend a formal dinner on Friday evening. At this dinner several toasts had been assigned to eminent officials, and at the last moment Commissioner Dexter found that a few remarks were expected also from him. Nothing daunted, he delivered an im-

promptu address—in Spanish! And they say it was a good one.



Personnel of Students

It is gratifying to know that recent Brown graduates, many of whom are engaged in teaching, are influencing young men to come to Brown. Perhaps at no time in the history of the university has this wholesome tendency been more noticeable than it is just now. Of course, a Brown alumnus who teaches in a preparatory school has the opportunity of impressing the advantages of Brown on the students; and when he does so it is a pretty good sign that he is loyal.

The result of this sort of loyalty is that the incoming class contains a good proportion of what may be called "substantial" men. There are also a number of desirable men whose fathers are graduates of Brown. The more sons and grandsons of Brown alumni we can get the better it will be for the college.



Other Side of the Shield

There is this, however, to be said in any discussion of the personnel of the students of today. Many undergraduates, at Brown as elsewhere, come from households in which there has been an inadequate opportunity to acquire those qualities summed up in the single word "culture." A prominent officer of the university, in speaking of this phase of the subject with the editor of the MONTHLY the other day, said he presumed that throughout the college world there has been a great widening of the social range from which students are taken in recent times. More people in modest circumstances are sending their sons to college. There is no diminution in the influx of rich men's sons, but the poor man's boys are coming too.



Women's College Campus

The beginnings of what may in time become a large campus for the Women's College have been made, a

considerable addition having been rendered possible through the gift of Mr. Stephen O. Metcalf, '78. The ramshackle tenements east of the new Sayles Gymnasium have been removed and the land, together with the tennis ground further east, has been graded and sown with grass, and walks have been established, so that a good idea of the scope of the Metcalf donation may now be gained.

On the new campus are two trees of many years' growth, one an elm and the other a wild cherry, rather an unusual type for a college green. Perhaps the young women will write songs in the future about their cherry-shaded campus; who knows!

Adjoining the addition at the south are a group of unkempt buildings that detract from the appearance of the college grounds, while at the east is a humble Afro-American settlement. In the natural course of events these should disappear and the land be included in the Women's College campus of the future.

The two buildings of the Women's College already erected on this site between Meeting, Brown, Cushing and Thayer streets are in the English collegiate style, and it is presumed that in building other college structures the authorities will conform to this excellent architectural fashion, avoiding the incongruities of the university campus.

It does not require any special gift of observation or prophecy to see that the Women's College is steadily taking on the proportions and dignities of a large and prosperous institution for the higher education of the sex.



Chapter Houses New and Rumored

By the way, graduates of 20 years ago, when you were at Brown there were a half-dozen fraternities here; now there are 17. The movement among these societies toward the building or leasing of chapter houses goes on apace and there are at the present time six such houses, all of them near the campus. The Psi Upsilon house is on the corner of Thayer and Manning streets; Alpha Delta Phi is at 54 College street and Delta Kappa Epsilon is at 65 Col-

lege street, almost opposite. Delta Upsilon is on Waterman street and Delta Tau Delta has taken the house formerly occupied by Rev. H. M. King, D. D., on Angell street. On George street, not far from the southwest corner of the front campus, is the new home of Beta Theta Pi, now nearing completion. It is three stories high, of wood, with a Greek pillared portico at the front. Rumors are afloat of the erection or leasing of houses by other fraternities.



New Recitation Rooms in Maxcy Hall This has compelled the tearing out of the dormitory rooms in the second floor of Maxcy Hall and the conversion of the space thus gained into recitation rooms, mainly for the engineering department. Twelve dormitory rooms have been sacrificed, and as a result student sleeping accommodations are much in demand on the campus. In spite of the recent erection of Caswell Hall, the dormitory on the west side of Thayer street, the university authorities cannot supply all the rooms desired. And this despite the removal of a considerable number of students to the several fraternity chapter houses.



Sc. B., Ph. B. and A. B. What of the bachelor of arts? Is he destined to be lost in the rush? Is the college education of the future to be along strictly utilitarian lines? Registrar Guild thinks a reaction is about due. The industrial expansion of the country during the last few years has called for a great number of college-bred engineers. There have been skyscrapers, bridges, tunnels and all sorts of other important works to be carried through, and the colleges have had to supply the demand. Mr. Guild says that practically every man who has acquired a Brown Sc. B. degree has found a lucrative task waiting for him at graduation. It is no wonder, then, that the engineering classes are full to overflowing.

Without at all disparaging this tendency, the friends of the old A. B. education will be glad to hear from the registrar that in his opinion the pendu-

lum is about ready to swing back. That is, there will be a larger demand for teachers, and we shall see a revival of interest in the classical curricula. Greek will not be avoided but embraced.

So far as can be judged from the preliminary figures of the entrance class, about one quarter will be Ph. B. men and another quarter will be applicants for A. B. Roughly speaking, the class will consist of one-half engineering students, one-quarter bachelor of philosophy men and one-quarter aspirants for the title of bachelor of arts. This looks on its face, to the classical enthusiast, discouraging, but let him remember that the college is graduating as many A. B. men as it ever was. Only, the number is about stationary, while the number of young engineers is growing every autumn.



Growth of Engineering Courses at Brown The recent tendency toward the engineering courses at Brown is said to be emphasized in this year's class. Judging from present prospects, 50 or 60 per cent. of the total number of members will be candidates for the Sc. B. (bachelor of science) degree. So great are the demands upon the engineering courses that it has been found necessary to remove all the recitation rooms from the engineering building on Lincoln Field to make space for draughting benches and other accessories.



Football Schedule Following is the Brown football schedule for the season of 1907:

Oct. 12—Univ. of Maine at Providence.
Oct. 19—Univ. of Penn. at Philadelphia.
Oct. 26—Williams at Providence.
Nov. 2—Harvard at Cambridge.
Nov. 9—Yale at New Haven.
Nov. 16—Univ. of Vermont at Providence.
Nov. 23—Amherst at Providence.

Results of games so far played:
Brown 16, New Hampshire 0.
Brown 5, Amherst Aggies 0.



Restrictions on Admission There was probably never a time when so careful a scrutiny was exercised in admitting students as there is at present. The university is not

striving for mere numbers. It is putting, more than ever before, the emphasis on good students. That is something in which every alumnus and friend of Brown can take hearty satisfaction. While we are all glad to see the university grow we are not anxious for quantity at the expense of quality. The worship of mere bigness in American institutions of the higher education has gone far enough.



**Interesting
Copy
of
the
Tatler**

The university library has acquired a copy of the *Tatler* which is interesting not only for the work itself and the particular edition represented, but also for the history of this individual copy. The edition is the octavo of 1710-11, in four volumes, the first collective edition, and is a beautiful specimen of early eighteenth century printing, with large type, in black ink,

on heavy, cream-tinted paper. Each volume of this copy bears the bookplate of the Earl of Jersey, with "Osterley Park" printed below, and the first volume bears on the fly-leaf the signature of B: Fairfax. Turning to volume 17 of the Dictionary of National Biography, we learn that Brian Fairfax, the younger, 1676-1749, "collected a valuable library and a gallery of pictures at his house in Panton Square. A catalogue of the library preparatory to a sale by auction was printed in April 1756. But, by a subsequent arrangement, the whole was sold to Mr. Child of Osterley Park, Middlesex. It remained at Osterley till May, 1885, when it was sold by Sotheby for the Earl of Jersey." Let us hope that another two hundred years will find this historic copy of the *Tatler* on the shelves of the Brown library, in good condition, with its fine old calf binding still recognizable, and its beautiful print worthily perpetuating the wit of Steele and Addison.

OBITUARIES

WILLIAM GODDARD, LL. D., 1846



WILLIAM GODDARD of the class of 1846 died at his home in Providence on September 20, 1907, aged 81 years, 8 months and 26 days. He was the son of William Giles Goddard, professor of moral philosophy and belles-lettres at Brown University 1825-42 and member of the corporation 1842-46, and Charlotte Rhoda Ives daughter of Thomas Poynton and Hope Brown Ives. He was born at Potowomut Neck in Warwick, on Christmas day, 1825. He was a grandson of William Goddard the first Providence printer, whom Franklin, when Postmaster General, appointed Surveyor of Roads and Comptroller. He was graduated at Brown University in 1846, having for classmates his younger brother Thomas P. I. Goddard, Chief Justice Durfee, Hon. Samuel S. Cox, Chief Justice Dickman of Ohio, and other distinguished men. After graduation he spent some time in Europe; during the Revolution of 1848 he was called upon to carry secret dispatches from Paris to Rome. From 1852 to 1855 he served as a member of the Common Council of Providence from the second ward. He studied law but never

sought admission to the bar. Before the Civil War he became a member of the firm of Brown and Ives, which was transferring its interests from shipping to real estate and cotton manufacturing. In 1857 he was elected a trustee of Brown University, a position which he held until his death, serving also as Chancellor from 1888. In 1861 he was appointed a major in the First Rhode Island Regiment under Colonel Burnside, and a colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Sprague. He was present at the battle of Bull Run. He was appointed by General Burnside colonel of volunteers and was present as an aide to that commander at the battle of Fredericksburg. He retired from military service at the close 1862. In addition to his connection with the firm of Brown & Ives, he was associated with his brothers under the firm name of Goddard Brothers to manufacture cotton goods and to act as agents of the Brown & Ives mills. The mills of the two firms are nine in number and give employment to over 3000 persons. Among the most important of Col. Goddard's services to the community were those rendered in connection with the Providence Institution for Savings, the Providence National Bank, and the Providence Gas Company. He was elected

a member of the corporation of the first-named institution in 1850, a director in 1853, later a vice-president, and in 1875 president, a position which he held until his resignation in 1900. He was elected a director of the Providence Bank in 1849. He served the institution as president from 1869 until 1905, when he resigned the office. He was a director of the Providence Gas Company from 1850 until the time of his death, and vice-president from 1875. His father was one of the founders of the Butler Hospital for the Insane. He himself was elected a member of the corporation in 1850 and a trustee in 1875. From 1894

part in its concerts. He was a member and for many years a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church, taking especial interest in its music. He was long recognized as the leader of Providence society and entertained many distinguished visitors.

Mr. Goddard married Feb. 19, 1867, Miss Mary Edith Jenckes, daughter of Hon. Thomas Allen Jenckes. He is survived by his wife, his daughter Edith Hope who is the wife of C. Oliver Iselin, of New York, by his brother Col. Robert H. I. Goddard, '58, and by his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Shepard. One sister, Charlotte Hope, and three brothers, Thomas Poynton Ives, '46, Moses Brown Ives, '54, and Francis Wayland '55, died before him.

Mr. Goddard received the degree of A. M. from Brown University in 1849 and that of LL. D. in 1899. At the alumni banquet on commencement day, 1904, a portrait of Chancellor Goddard in academic costume was unveiled in Sayles Memorial Hall. His last public appearance was on commencement day when he attended the exercises at the First Baptist Meeting House and reviewed the returning procession from his carriage. His funeral was held in St. John's Church on the afternoon of the 23d. It was attended by people from all walks of life, including the leading men in the state. He was buried in the North Burial Ground.

REV. CHARLES MANNING BOWERS, D.D., 1838



WILLIAM GODDARD LL. D. '46

until his death he served it as president. To him and to the other members of his family the hospital is indebted for important additions to its resources and accommodations. He was one of the founders of the Rhode Island Hospital, and was connected with many other charitable institutions. In 1863 he was appointed a member of the board of visitors to the U. S. Military Academy, and in 1889 to the U. S. Naval Academy. He became a member of the R. I. Historical Society in 1859. He was a director of the Providence Athenaeum and a member of the Providence Art Club. He was also a member of the Acawam Hunt, Hope, and University Clubs; and was a member of the Arion Club and took

Rev. Dr. Charles Manning Bowers, the last surviving member of the class of 1838, died at his home in Clinton, Mass., August 24, 1907, aged 90 years, 7 months and 14 days. He was the son of Charles and Elizabeth Beale Bowers and was born in Boston, January 10, 1817. He attended the public schools of Boston and prepared for college at the Boston Latin School. Entering Brown University he was graduated in 1838 with the degree of A. B. After leaving college he taught for a year at the academy in Bennington, Vt., but deciding upon the ministry as his profession he entered Newton Theological Institution where he remained a year and on September 9, 1841, was ordained to the Baptist ministry. His first pastorate was at Lexington, Mass., where he remained four years, from 1841 to 1845; in 1847 he accepted a call to the Baptist church at Clinton, then just beginning and remained until 1886, a period of nearly forty years. His long and successful pastorate at Clinton was followed by one at Spencer, Mass., where he remained until 1895 when he retired from active ministry and took up his residence in Clinton. He continued to preach occasionally, however, up to a short time before his death and showed remarkable vigor. He was closely identified with Baptist missionary work and from 1865 to 1878 was secretary of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention. He was the author of various sermons, reports, obituaries and contributions to periodicals and for two years was editor of the Clinton Courant. In the early days in Clinton he took a prominent part in town matters, and for eleven years between 1850 and 1866, was a member of the school committee. For two

years, 1864 to 1866, he was a representative to the Massachusetts General Court.

In 1841, shortly after his ordination, Dr. Bowers married Miss Ellen Augusta Damon, who died nearly two years ago. They had six sons and two daughters.

In 1870 Brown University conferred upon him the degree of doctor of divinity.

KNIGHT DEXTER CHENEY, A. M., 1860

Knight Dexter Cheney of the class of 1860, president of the firm of Cheney Brothers, the well-known silk manufacturers, of South Manchester, Conn., died at his summer home at York Beach, Me., on August 14, 1907, aged 69 years, 10 months, and 5 days. He was a son of Charles and Waitstill Cheney and brother of Frank W. Cheney, '54, and cousin of Richard O. Cheney, '62. He was born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, on October 9, 1837. In the autumn of 1856 he entered Brown University and after spending two years there in 1858 entered the employ of Cheney Brothers, being associated with his father in the Hartford plant, and did much to develop and organize the ribbon business of the concern. Later he was made a director of the firm and from 1874 to 1894 was assistant treasurer. In 1894 he was elected president, an office which he continued to hold until his death. Besides his executive duties Mr. Cheney had charge of several departments of the work. His special work was superintending the weaving which he developed until it has become one of the principal parts of the large business.

On June 4, 1862, Mr. Cheney married Miss Edna D. Smith of Exeter, N. H., who survives him. They had eleven children: Ellen W., wife of Dr. Alexander Lambert, Harriet, wife of William C. Cowles, Helen, wife of Hugh A. Bayne, Theodora, wife of Capt. Halstead Dorey, Ednah D., Knight D., Clifford D., Capt. Philip Cheney, Thomas L., Russell L., and Elizabeth, (deceased), wife of Alfred Cowles.

In 1890 Brown University conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in connection with the class of 1860.

HORACE MANN WILLARD, Sc. D., 1864

Dr. Horace Mann Willard of the class of 1864, one of the foremost and best-known educators in the country, died at his home in Wollaston, Mass., on Saturday, August 24, 1907, aged 65 years and 5 months. He was the son of George A. and Emerette Aspenwall Willard and was born in Canterbury, Conn., March 24, 1842.

Dr. Willard prepared for college at the University Grammar School, Providence, and entered Brown University, graduating in 1864 with the degree of A. B. and receiving three years later that of A. M. After leaving college he entered at once upon educational work and was for six years, from 1864 to 1870, principal of the Bridgewater Academy at Bridgewater, Mass.; from 1870 to 1872, principal of the Literary and Scientific Institution at New London, N. H.; from 1872 to 1873, superintendent of schools at Gloucester, Mass.; from 1873 to 1876, superintendent at Newton, Mass.; from 1886 to 1889, principal of Vermont Academy at Saxton's River, Vt;

for several years principal of Howard Seminary at West Bridgewater, Mass.; and from 1895 until his death principal and owner of the Quincy Mansion School, a boarding school for girls, at Wollaston, Mass. He is the author of various addresses and reports.



HORACE MANN WILLARD, Sc. D. 64

In 1872 he married Miss Ruth Sanders of Fall River, who survives him.

In 1893 Brown University conferred upon him the degree of doctor of science.

HERBERT FRANK BRIGHTMAN, 1904

On Tuesday afternoon, July 2, 1907, Herbert Frank Brightman of the class of 1904 was drowned in Long Island Sound as a result of an accident while he and three of his friends were taking a trip to the Jamestown Exposition in a catboat. On Tuesday afternoon while the party was in the Sound, a few miles above the Stepping Stone Lighthouse, a sudden swell caused the boat to lurch and Mr. Brightman who was sitting on the cabin house was struck by the boom as it swung round and knocked into the water. It is thought that when the boom struck he was stunned so that when he rose to the surface he was powerless to help himself. His friends made desperate but vain efforts to save him. A week later his body was found at Williamsburg. He was the son of Herbert Frank Brightman and M. Alice Brightman and was born in Tiverton, R. I., December 27, 1880.

He prepared for College at the Durfee High School, Fall River, and in 1900 entered Brown University receiving in 1904 the degree of A. B. After graduation he was vice-principal of the Park Avenue Institute, a boarding school for boys, at Bridgeport, Conn., and from 1905 until his death was instructor in the Bulkeley High school, New London, Conn.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

The Alumni.

1861

Ex-Chief Justice John H. Stiness, and Mrs. Stiness returned to Providence in August from a long European trip.

1862

The Hartford, Conn., Courant, says, under recent date: Senator Isaac W. Brooks, chairman of the finance committee (of the legislature) gave a dinner to the members at the Allyn House yesterday afternoon, the gathering being in every sense a fitting one for the close of committee work. Following the dinner, House Chairman Bailey of Windsor on behalf of the committee gave Senator Brooks a handsome gold headed walking stick suitably engraved.

1864

Dr. Albert E. Ham of Providence has been appointed a pension examining surgeon by the United States Government.

Dr. George F. Jelly of Boston has accepted his appointment by Judge Robert N. Champin as co-master to determine the competency of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, head of the Christian Science Church. Dr. G. Alder Blumer of Providence, hon., '05, was asked to serve with Dr. Jelly, but was compelled by a forthcoming European trip to decline.

1868

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island School of Design Professor William Carey Poland, Sc. D., who has served as president of the corporation for the past eleven years, declined a re-election. A resolution expressing appreciation of the great ability, distinction and faithfulness with which the retiring president had discharged the duties of his office, and regretting his retirement, was adopted.

1870

Joseph Bucklin Bishop, Panama canal commissioner, is to have charge of "the trouble bureau" at the isthmus and will also edit a weekly paper, the Canal Record.

1875

Dr. C. F. Barker of Newport has been appointed one of the examining physicians of the Rhode Island State Sanatorium.

1876

Rowland Gibson Hazard has been nominated as one of the two administration candidates for trustees of the New York Life Insurance Co. The election is to be held on April 8, 1908.

William C. Joslin is teaching Latin and

mathematics at the Bethlehem, Penn., Preparatory School.

1879

Dr. Arthur Hudson Harrington has recently entered upon his duties as head of the Rhode Island Hospital for the Insane, located at Howard, R. I. After graduating from Brown, he studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, completing the course with the degree of M. D. in 1882. After spending one year in Shrewsbury, Mass., and one in Providence, Dr. Harrington was appointed assistant superintendent of the Danvers Insane Hospital serving until 1894 when he resigned to become medical director of the Massachusetts State Asylum for Insane Criminals. After four years service he was called back to the Danvers Insane Hospital as superintendent. In 1903 he accepted a position as superintendent of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary of New York city, which was then undergoing a thorough reconstruction.

1881

F. R. Hazard of Syracuse, N. Y., has been appointed by his classmate, Governor Hughes, a delegate to the trust conference of the National Civic Federation at Chicago, Oct. 22.

Doubtless the readers of the MONTHLY are well aware of the increasing mention of the name of Governor Hughes in connection with the Republican presidential nomination. The impression appears to be that Secretary Taft is in the lead for the honor at this time, but that Mr. Hughes ranks an interesting, not to say a close, second. It is noticeable that in the various straw votes that have been taken, he is far ahead as the second choice of those who favor somebody else. It seems to be the general impression that he will have the 78 delegates in the nominating convention from New York state, and there is an evident increase of his strength in New England, to which the governors of New Hampshire and Vermont have lately given significant testimony. Meanwhile Mr. Hughes is attending strictly to business in New York.

1883

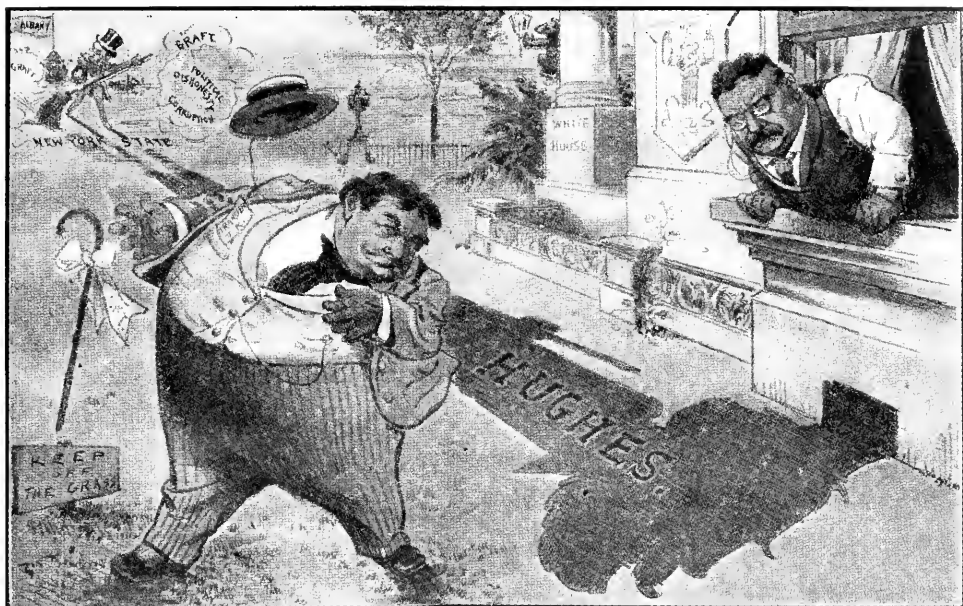
Clarence E. Wilson is chemist for the Raritan Copper Co. at Perth Amboy, N. J. His address is 2 Woodruff Place, Perth Amboy, N. J.

1884

Dr. Harold Metcalf of Wickford, R. I., has been appointed one of the examining physicians for the Rhode Island State Sanatorium.

1885

Elmer E. Silver, who for the past four years has been associated with the Equitable Life



THE SHADOW ON THE WHITE HOUSE LAWN

(From Judge)

Life Assurance Society as general agent in Boston, has been appointed general manager for Boston and eastern Massachusetts of the Union Central Life Insurance Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, with offices at 79 Milk Street, Boston.

1887

Rev. B. L. Whitman, D. D., pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church of Philadelphia, preached six weeks of the summer just past in London, England.

Theodore Francis Green has been spending a couple of months travelling in Europe.

1889

Prescott F. Jernegan, teacher of Philippine history and government in the Philippine Normal School at Manila, is the author of "1001 Questions and Answers on Philippine History and Civil Government," recently published in Manila. Mr. Jernegan is the author of "A Short History of the Philippines," and the "Philippine Geography Primer."

1890

Dr. M. S. Budlong has been appointed one of the examining physicians for the Rhode Island State Sanatorium.

1891

Rev. George Hooper Ferris, D. D., minister of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, has issued a book on "The Formation of The New Testament," which is attracting much attention.

Rev. John B. Barbour, after a four-year pastorate at Mumfords, N. Y., is in charge of the Calvary Baptist Church at Erie, Penn.

The appointment of Edwin Grant Dexter, professor of education at the University of Illinois, to be commissioner of education of Porto Rico, in succession to Roland P. Falkner, recently resigned, is announced from Washington. Professor Dexter was chosen upon the record he has made in the educational field, both in practical work and in contributions to the theory of education, upon which he has written many articles for periodicals. Professor Dexter was born in Calais, Me., in 1868, and was educated at Brown, where he received the degree of Ph. B. upon graduation in 1891, and at Columbia University, where he won his Ph. D. in 1899. He was instructor in civil engineering at Brown, 1891-92, science master in Colorado Springs high school 1892-95, director of the Colorado Springs summer school 1893-94, and professor of psychology at the Colorado State Normal School, Greeley, from 1895 until 1899, when he was called to the University of Illinois. He is a member of the American Psychological Association, National Society for Scientific Study of Education, Illinois Society for Child Study, National Educational Association, and American Association for the Advancement of Science.

1894

Henry Dexter Sharpe has been spending a couple of months in travelling in Europe.

Jay Schuyler Fox has resigned the principalship of the high school at Haverling, N. Y., to accept that of the Ulster Academy at Kingston, N. Y.

The degree of master of arts was conferred

at the June Commencement at Columbia University upon Clayton Sedgwick Cooper. This degree was conferred by the department of philosophy.

1895

Rev. Franklin D. Elmer of Winsted, Conn., preached the sermon at the 118th annual session of the Hartford Baptist Association in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 10.

1896

Dr. Stewart S. Macomber, physical director at Union University, during the summer was in charge of athletics at Long Lake Lodge, a camp for boys, at North Bridgeton, Me.

Dr. George A. Matteson has been appointed one of the examining physicians for the Rhode Island State Sanatorium.

G. Frederick Frost, one of the assistant clerks in the office of the clerk of the superior court for Providence county, has tendered his resignation to accept a position as associate counsel connected with the claims department of the Rhode Island Company. Mr. Frost came from Hyde Park, Mass., to pursue his studies at Brown University in 1892, and was graduated from the university with the class of 1896. He taught at the Classical High School and took post graduate work for the degree of A. M., which was conferred upon him by the University, and April 1, 1907, he was appointed one of the assistant clerks of the common pleas division of the supreme court, in the office of Clerk George E. Webster. While in that office and in the office of Clerk Walter S. Reynolds, '93, Mr. Frost read law and in 1905 was admitted to the bar. He will be associated with Henry W. Hayes, '76, Frank T. Easton, '92, Lefferts S. Hoffman, and Alonzo R. Williams, '00, all of whom are attorneys connected with the claims department of the Rhode Island Company.

1897

Arthur M. Allen of Providence returned in August from a European trip of several weeks.

Dr. Herlwyn R. Green has been appointed one of the examining physicians for the Rhode Island State Sanatorium.

Rev. William J. Noble has recently assumed his duties as pastor of the Sixteenth Baptist Church of New York city. Mr. Noble took two years of graduate study at Brown and received the degree of A. M. From 1898 to 1900 he was in charge of the Baptist church at West Hartford, Conn., and for six years he has been connected with the Baptist church at Elmhurst, Long Island. After going to New York, Mr. Noble continued his studies and in 1903 received the degree of doctor of philosophy from New York University.

1897 honorary

Hon. Oscar S. Straus, United States secretary of commerce and labor, sailed from San Francisco on July 25, for Hawaii in order to make a personal investigation of the alien question and of the reported Japanese influx.

1898

Captain Frank E. Hopkins, 1st regiment United States field artillery, is stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he is adjutant of the regiment, which has been recently organized.

1899

Rev. Bertram A. Warren was secretary of the Quaker Hill Conference held at Quaker Hill, N. Y., from September eighth to thirteenth, for the promotion of Bible study, for the discussion of vital problems of the present day and for the quickening of the spiritual life.

The present address of Isaac Fleming is 2107 Durant Ave., Berkeley, Cal.

The address of Russell W. Baker is 669 Washington Street, Brookline, Mass.

1900

L. Charles Raiford, who for the past four years has been a member of the faculty of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, has been granted leave of absence for the academic year of 1907 to 1908. He will spend the time in research at the University of Chicago. His address is Kent Chemical Laboratory, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. J. L. Peacock of Westerly, R. I., returned from a European tour June 19. He spent twelve days in Rome as a delegate to the World's Fifth Sunday School Convention.

Dr. Waldo G. Leland, who has been engaged in examining original manuscripts for the Carnegie Institution for several years past, has been sent abroad by the institution to examine the state archives of England, Holland, France and Spain, with a view to cataloging the documents found. Dr. Leland will remain abroad about one year.

1901

Frank C. Hallett has been appointed head of the department of classics at St. Paul's School, Garden City, Long Island. After graduating in 1900 Mr. Hallett continued his studies in the graduate department receiving the degree of A. M. in 1901. For two years from 1901 to 1903, he was assistant in Greek at Brown. The next three years were spent in further study on the continent: 1903-1904 at the University of Berlin, and 1904-1906 at the American School of Archaeology, Athens. After his return last year he taught at Shady Side, Pittsburgh, Penn.

G. A. Taylor has been promoted to be 1st lieutenant in the coast artillery corps. He graduated in July from the United States Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., and is now on duty at Fort Andrews, Mass.

J. H. Ward has been made principal of the high school at East Bridgewater, Mass. His address is Elmwood, Mass.

1902

Howard D. Briggs, who has been connected with the Rhode Island Company at Providence since his graduation, formerly as claim agent and more recently as assistant general freight agent, has severed his connection with the corporation in order to go to Newark, where he has been appointed an assistant general claim agent of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, the company which controls the street railways, electric lighting and heating properties of New Jersey for the most part. In his new position Mr. Briggs will have charge of the general negligence litigation of the company.

Edward K. Aldrich, Jr., is spending several months in Europe.

The address of A. R. Corbin is Metuchen, N. J.

The home address of James M. Davis is Vincentown, N. J.

The address of R. F. Knowlton is Ashbourne, Penn.

The address of Halbert E. Pierce is 27 Bowker street, Boston.

1903

William Walter Andrew is now in business at Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. S. Newell Smith, who recently completed his term of service at the Rhode Island Hospital, has located at 227 Waterman street, Providence. Dr. Smith is also serving as interne at the Providence Lying-in-Hospital.

The address of Robert Forster is 717 Chestnut street, Arlington, N. J.

1904

C. S. Hascall is now with the Royal Typewriter Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rev. James M. Lent is located at South Windsor, Conn.

In the contest between representative nines from the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston and the Agawam Hunt Club of Providence, which took place on July 4, at Andrews Field, to settle a discussion as to how long a time is required to forget how to play ball, Brown was represented on the Agawam nine by Houghton Metcalf as centre fielder. The game ended in a tie, 6 to 6.

John P. Herring completed his studies at the Union Theological Seminary last spring and has been elected pastor of the Congregational church of Redmond, Wash., where he has already assumed his duties.

Harold V. Joslin is a resident engineer of the Norfolk and Southern railroad. His address is Washington, N. C. Mr. Joslin is at present engaged in the construction of a bridge at Mackey's Ferry, N. C.

1905

W. C. Hascall is deputy collector in the United States Internal Revenue Service for the District of Connecticut and is located at Hartford, Conn.

Glenn W. Woodin is in charge of the de-

partment of history at the State Normal School, Fredonia, N. Y.

1905 honorary

Rev. Dr. Rousmaniere of Grace church, Providence, has declined a call to St. Paul's church, Boston, preferring the opportunities his present field offers.

1906

The address of Emery Moulton Porter is 46 Hereford street, Boston.

1907

Myron S. Curtis, one of the university half backs last year, is coaching the Carleton, Minn., college eleven.

George Hurley, appointed to the Oxford scholarship, sailed on the twenty-third of September for England.

Rev. Oscar Maddaus, who has supplied the First Presbyterian church in Woonsocket, R. I., since 1904, early in July received a call from the church to become its pastor, but declined to accept the pastorate of the Presbyterian church of Manhasset, Long Island.

E. S. Reynolds, who received both his bachelor and master's degrees at the recent commencement, has been appointed to a botanical scholarship in the University of Illinois. He began his work there after completing his engagement at the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University.

Captain Paine of the Brown '07 university team has been catching for the Providence team of the Eastern League.

Raymond Tift, pitcher of the '07 university nine, who had been pitching for the independent team of Rockville, Conn., on July 31 signed a contract with the New York American League Club and joined the club immediately.

Leon E. Truesdell is principal of the high school of Groveton, N. H. His address is Groveton.

Henry E. Hallborg has entered the employment of the General Electric Co. His address is 126 Glenwood boulevard, Schenectady, N. Y.

A recent number of *Rhodora*, the publication of the New England Botanical Club, contains an interesting article by E. S. Reynolds on "The Flora of the Great Swamp of Rhode Island," giving several plants not hitherto listed in that locality by botanists.

1907 honorary

The address of Rev. Chas. T. Aked, D. D., pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, New York city, is 2 West 86th st.

The address of Professor Wallace C. Sabine, Sc. D., is Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, Mass.

The address of Rev. Howard B. Grose, D. D., is Yonkers, N. Y.

The address of Stephen H. Arnold, A. M., is 26 Benevolent Street, Providence.

The Alumnae

1900

Miss Mary R. Stark, who has been teaching for several years at the high school in Chelsea, Mass., has been appointed one of the assistant principals of the Girls Latin School of Boston. After graduating from Brown, Miss Stark taught for two years in the Hope Street school in Providence, and in 1901 received her teacher's degree from the university. Later she taught for a couple of years at the high school in Newburyport, and from there went to teach in Chelsea, where she had charge of the Latin and Greek departments. Miss Stark has made an especial study of Greek and Latin and has won marked success as a teacher.

Mrs. Beulah Hahn Nordlinger, with Mr. Nordlinger, sailed for Europe on August 3.

1906 and 1907

Miss Nellie P. Donovan of Pawtucket, '07, has begun work as assistant principal of the public schools at Stonington, Conn., succeeding Miss Henrietta C. Brazeau, '06, of Pawtucket, who is teaching at Milford, Mass.

1906

Miss Bernice Banning has been speeding the summer in Europe.

Bessie L. Adams is teaching in the high school at Stoughton, Mass.

1907

Miss Leah B. Allen has been appointed one of the computers in the Lick Observatory at Mt. Hamilton, Cal., and assumed her duties about the first of September. Miss Allen specialized in astronomy during her college course and had expected to take advance work this year with the government examinations in view, but gave this up to accept the position at the Lick Observatory.

Engagements

The engagement of Arthur S. King to Miss Ellen Bauman has recently been announced.

Marriages

Married at The Dalles, Oregon, on June 20, 1907, David Robinson, M. D., '01, to Miss Dollie C. Mosier of Mosier, Oregon. Dr. and Mrs. Robinson will live at Mosier.

At Providence on Tuesday, June 25, 1907, at the home of the bride's parents occurred the marriage of Dr. Herbert H. Armington, '00, son of Arthur H. Armington, '71, to Miss Theodora Greene Bowen, '00, special. The ceremony was performed by Rev. William Henry Bowen, D. D., '57, father of the bride. The bride was attended by Miss Edith C. Armington and the best man was Dr. Robert C. Robinson, '00. The ushers were Arthur C. Stone '96, Clifford S. Anderson, '00, Earl S. Armington and Ralph R. Baker, Jr. Dr. and Mrs. Armington will live on Liberty street, Warren.

In Willimantic, Conn., on July 17, at the home of the bride's father, occurred the marriage of Miss Hester Jane Mercer, '03, to William Thomson Hastings, '03. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Henry M. King, hon. The maid of honor was Miss

Mary E. Mercer, '03, and the best man was Harry Worthington Hastings '04. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings will live on John street, Providence.

At St. John's church, Providence, on the evening of July 18, 1907, occurred the marriage of Howard Arnold Allen to Miss Edith May Sanderson. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Irene Sanderson, as maid of honor, and the best man was Walter Sanderson. Mr. and Mrs. Allen will live at 51 Purchase street, East Providence.

In Providence, on the evening of July 31, 1907, at the home of the bride's parents occurred the marriage of Arthur C. Maxfield, '05, to Miss Bernice L. Butland. The bride was attended by Miss Gertrude A. Welch as maid of honor. The best man was W. Granville Meader, '05. After the return from the wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Maxfield will live on Brighton street, Providence.

At Johnston, R. I., on Tuesday evening, August 13, 1907, Frank Arthur Burr, '05, was married to Miss Nettie Josephine Barnes. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. V. Osterhout, '66. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Edith E. Barnes, as maid of honor, and the best man was Everett L. Ford of Cornell University. The ushers were Walter V. Barnes and William N. Burr. Mr. and Mrs. Burr will make their home in Ithaca, N. Y.

On August 28, 1907, at Central Falls, R. I., occurred the marriage of Frederick Steere Beattie, '06, to Miss Florence Irene Blount. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents in Central Falls, on September 4. Mr. and Mrs. Beattie will be at home after October 1, at 112 North High street, Bethlehem, Penn.

Births

Born on June 22, 1907 at Westerly R. I., to Rev. J. L. Peacock, 1900, and Edna Bigelow (Arnold) Peacock, '98, a daughter, Carolyn Arnold Peacock.

At Seekonk, Mass., March 27, 1907, to Walter Hayward, '85, and Emma Davis Hayward, a third son, Richard Hayward.

Born on June 19, 1907, to Albert Langworthy Saunders, '02, and Nettie Cornell Sanders, Tufts '04, a daughter, Elizabeth Lua Saunders.

Born on July 5, 1907, to Rev. James M. Lent, '04, a daughter, Elizabeth Sawyer Lent.

Born on July 13, 1907, to Frank D. Lisle, '91, a son.

Born on Wednesday, July 17, 1907, to Royal C. Taft, Jr., a son, Royal C. Taft, 3d.

Born July 20, 1907, to Albert L. Scott, '00, and Alice Chamberlin Scott, a daughter, Alice Chamberlin Scott.

Born at Warren, R. I., on August 1, 1907, to Marcius H. Merchant, '97, and Alice Gardner Merchant, '97, a son, Joseph Gardner Merchant.

Born at the executive mansion, Albany, N. Y., on August 19, 1907, to Governor Charles Evans Hughes, '81, and Antoinette Carter Hughes, a daughter, Elizabeth Hughes.

