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# Bowdoin College Bulletin

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President's Report Number

Sessions of 1938-39



Number 248

May, 1939

Brunswick, Maine



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# REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

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*To the Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College:*

I have the honor to submit the following report for the academic year 1938-39.

## I. DE MORTUIS

Charles Taylor Hawes, LL.D., of the Class of 1876, President of the Board of Overseers, died in Bangor, March 18, 1939, in his eighty-sixth year. He had been an Overseer of the College since 1904, and president of that board since 1925. I doubt if any other graduate of Bowdoin had a more intimate and intelligent acquaintance with the faculty, the governing boards, the alumni, and the undergraduates. He was interested in all the many phases of the modern college; in his fraternity, in athletics, in the library, the art museum, the work in classroom and laboratory. For many years he visited Brunswick frequently; and he was as much at home sitting with the football team on the players' bench as he was in Massachusetts Hall talking to the Dean, the Alumni Secretary, or the President on educational policies. He had wide social, intellectual, and religious interests. He loved people; he was one of the most utterly devoted of friends, and he had the great gift of being always interested in the young. For more than sixty years he was a friend of the Bowdoin undergraduate, and by thus renewing his spirit by constant contact with youth and through his great interest in people he became an excellent judge of men. In an intimate acquaintance of over a quarter of a century I have never known Mr. Hawes to make a mistake in his estimate of an individual. His judgment was kindly and liberal, but it was also firm and sound. Of the beauty and goodness of his character one can only speak in superlatives. He was simple, he was truthful, he was humble, he was loyal to deep and abiding Christian principles. And now, after a life rich in years and in usefulness, that he has joined "the other living whom we call the dead," to use one of his own favorite quotations, the College realizes how much his service and his char-

acter have meant; and what an inspiration his devotion to Bowdoin will be for many long years to come.

Henry Edwin Andrews, A.M., of the Class of 1894, Professor of Art and Director of the Museum of Fine Arts since 1918, died in Brunswick, February 10, 1939 in his sixty-sixth year. As is our custom for members of the faculty who have served the College for a long period, a memorial pamphlet containing an address by the President of the College and other tributes has been published, which will be mailed to all the alumni with this report.

Hugh McLellan Lewis, B.C.E., Reference Librarian, died at his home in Brunswick, April 1, 1939, in his seventy-first year. Mr. Lewis had been connected with the library since 1908, and in that service of more than thirty years he made of himself a real institution. He was always ready and glad to help any undergraduate at any time; he did much to humanize the library; he was a great favorite with the alumni, always glad to greet them and to be greeted by them at Commencement or whenever they returned to the campus. He will be much missed.

I grieve also to report the deaths of two undergraduates, both seniors, and both under tragic circumstances: Graham Churchill, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, died at Bath, October 4, 1938, fatally hurt in an automobile accident; and Lionel Frederick Jealous, Jr., of Thomaston, died there November 25, 1938, accidentally killed while hunting. Both were fine lads, popular with their mates, and esteemed by their elders; and both were remembered in brief memorial services in the college chapel.

## II. GIFTS FROM APRIL 1, 1938 TO MARCH 31, 1939

Teaching Fellow in French—Frederick W. Pickard

'94 . . . . .	\$ 2,100 00
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Pickard Field Maintenance—Frederick W. Pickard

'94 . . . . .	2,900 00
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Institute of Music—Society of Bowdoin Women .	225 00
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Adriel U. Bird '16 . . . .	50 00
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Walter V. Wentworth '86 .	200 00
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Piano—Hoyt A. Moore '95 . . . . .	1,350 00
Sound System—Scott C. W. Simpson '03 . . . . .	1,000 00
Special Scholarships—Alumni Fund . . . . .	180 00
Anonymous . . . . .	100 00
Anonymous . . . . .	100 00
Anonymous . . . . .	100 00
Hawthorne Prize—Robert P. T. Coffin '15 . . . . .	40 00
Forbes Rickard Prize—Mary C. Ham . . . . .	10 00
Kent Island—J. S. Rockefeller . . . . .	500 00
Sumner T. Pike '13 . . . . .	500 00
H. R. Reynolds . . . . .	100 00
Henry H. Pierce '96 . . . . .	100 00
Cloudman Fund, through W. L. Sanborn '01 . . . . .	218 45
Lecture—Delta Upsilon Fraternity . . . . .	100 00
William W. Lawrence '98 . . . . .	25 00
Books—John F. Dana '98 . . . . .	15 00
Anonymous . . . . .	1 87
Harry L. Palmer '04 . . . . .	2 00
Arthur H. Ham '08 . . . . .	1 80
James E. Rhodes, 2nd '97 . . . . .	50 00
Fuller Library Fund—Estate of Mildred Fuller Wallace . . . . .	25,000 00
Class of 1904 Book Fund—Contributions . . . . .	65 00
Art Building—Class of 1898 . . . . .	500 00
Infirmery—Alumni Fund . . . . .	45 90
Nathan Cleaves Fund (addition) . . . . .	76 12
Augustus F. Moulton Fund (addition) . . . . .	159 58
Mary W. Gray Fund (addition) . . . . .	52 72
Elihu Hasty Fund (addition) . . . . .	105 61
Ben Barker Fund—Estate of Ben Barker . . . . .	783 75
President's Loan Fund—Alumni Association of Philadelphia . . . . .	100 00
Charlotte R. Smith Bequest—Estate of Charlotte R. Smith . . . . .	4,000 00
The Appleton Fund—Estate of Alice Appleton . . . . .	50,000 00
John Johnston Fund (addition), Albert W. John- ston . . . . .	8,000 00



Hoyt A. Moore Fund (addition), Hoyt A. Moore	
'95 . . . . .	18,500 00
Frederick W. Pickard Fund—Frederick W. Pickard	
'94 . . . . .	10,000 00
Returned Scholarships—David V. Berman '23 . .	120 00
James A. Dunn '16 . .	50 00
Edward J. Berman '20 . .	10 00
Clyde L. Deming '10 . .	500 00
Alumni Endowment Fund—Contributions . . .	2,820 00
Class of 1913 Fund—Contributions . . . . .	11,387 28
Alumni Income Fund—Contributions . . . . .	10,615 67
	<hr/>
	\$152,860 75

The Cloudman Fund was used to erect a drinking fountain between the Swimming Pool and the Gymnasium, and was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on Alumni Day last fall to Harry Howard Cloudman, of the Class of 1901, one of the outstanding Bowdoin athletes at the turn of the century, whom, not only because of his prowess on the track and in the field, but because of his character, the College does well to honor.

The fund given by the Class of 1898 on its fortieth reunion was used to move the Assyrian tablets from the basement to the rotunda of the Art Building, as set forth in detail in the report of the Curator.

Mr. Albert W. Johnston, a Trustee of Wesleyan University, most generously added \$8,000 to the fund established last year in memory of his Bowdoin grandfather.

The receipts of the Appleton Fund, of the Pickard Fund, and the addition to the Hoyt A. Moore Fund show the loyalty of trustees past and present.

Special gifts this past year exceed by nearly \$50,000 those of 1937-38, but are still only about one-half the average amount for the past ten years. All these gifts, large and small, are acknowledged and accepted with deep gratitude.

### III. THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The College is carrying on under decided financial limitations. Last June we closed our books with a small deficit, about one-half of one per cent of the total expenditures; and this year we should do nearly as well. But, as I pointed out in a recent letter to the class agents of the Alumni Fund, the College is not the United States Government, and it cannot operate healthfully on the basis of annual deficits even though such may be absorbed from the general funds whose incomes and principals are undesignated and unrestricted. It is true that we have no indebtedness current or accrued; it is also true that we pay our bills as we go, without the necessity of borrowing. All this is very much to the good. On the other hand by reason of forces over which we have no control, the income from invested funds is constantly diminishing. Next year we are making our estimates on a 3.4% yield; and we shall be fortunate if these estimates are not too optimistic. We have recently raised the tuition charges by \$50 annually and cannot make further increases, at least for the present. The Alumni Fund, always a source of strength, has been of more and more real financial help; for example, this year it has enabled us to carry on without reductions in salaries and wages. We have almost literally cut all other expenditures to the bone. Our financial problems could be met by additions to our total capital or by an increase in the present interest rate; neither of these is within the control of the College. We are all agreed, I think, that we must conserve our funds, and not sacrifice future principal to current income. Probably for the next few years we must tighten our belts, and do the best we can with the income available. Perhaps we may have to impose cuts in salaries and wages, the only considerable item in our budget not so far affected.

When graduates and undergraduates call for reforms and additions that cost money, they should be fully aware of our present financial situation and policy. As a writer of another college's difficulties recently put it, "To advocate changes or deplore costs without counting the cost is to evade the problem."



## IV. CHANGES IN THE FACULTY

During the past year Professor Stanley P. Chase has been absent on sabbatical leave, spending his time in literary research and in writing at the Congressional Library in Washington until April, and then leaving for a few months of travel and study abroad. Professor Andrews was on sabbatical leave the first semester, and greatly to the grief of the whole College, died in February just at the opening of the second term. His work was most ably taken by Mr. Philip C. Beam, who during the year has not only supervised the activities of the Art Museum as Curator, but has also given most acceptably the courses in Art, thus carrying a very heavy schedule. Many of the improvements in the Museum he has skilfully carried out under the suggestion of Professor Andrews, and the undergraduates are most enthusiastic about his work as a teacher. During the second semester Associate Professor Morgan B. Cushing has been on his sabbatical employing his time on a problem of economic research in connection with Maine banking. During the same period Professor Edward C. Kirkland took a leave of absence in order to complete some important writing. His courses in American History were acceptably given by Mr. Arthur J. Mekeel as instructor; a graduate of Haverford, with his Master's degree from Harvard. It is also pleasant to record that one of our own graduates, Gerhard O. Rehder A.M., of the Class of 1931, a former teaching fellow, has been an excellent instructor in history. The teaching fellows this year have been Georges E. Roncalez, Agrégé de l'Université, in French; Ernest R. Dalton, A.M., of the Class of 1937, in Government; Jonathan W. French, Jr., of the Class of 1937, in French; and Robert S. Wait, B.S., of the Class of 1934, in Biology.

During the year Frederick Chesney Horwood, A.M., Tutor and Lecturer in English Language and Literature in St. Catherine's Society in Oxford University, has been Lecturer in English Literature on the Tallman Foundation. He has brought to this post that combination, for which Oxford is famous, of sound scholarship and literary appreciation, and of informal

teaching with insistence on excellence. When in March, Robert C. Goodell, A.M., Instructor in German, had a serious breakdown in health and, to the regret of everyone, was obliged to give up his work for the rest of the year Mr. Horwood kindly consented to add to his duties some instruction in German. Following custom he also gave four most delightful public lectures:

- April 5. A. E. Housman.
- 6. Poetry: Some Theories and Comments.
- 26. Piers Plowman, I.
- 27. Piers Plowman, II.

I did not have the good fortune to hear the whole series, but I should like to put on record that the lecture on Housman was one of the finest of its type that I have ever heard.

Next year with the diminution of income we cannot hope to have a Tallman professor for the full year, but we do intend to secure a visiting professor for the second semester, probably in the realm of the Social Sciences.

In April Professor Wilmot Brookings Mitchell, Litt.D., L.H.D., Edward Little Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, announced his intention of retiring on June 30, next. He has been a member of the faculty for forty-six years, and is greatly beloved by his colleagues, by his students, and by countless friends all over the State of Maine. His wise counsel and long experience have been of inestimable value to the College. He has bound the old Bowdoin to the new; he has taught fathers and sons. No one on the faculty more acceptably represents the College on public occasions. In conferring upon him last Commencement the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters I called attention to the fact that he had taught at Bowdoin longer than any other teacher with the exception of Parker Cleaveland and Alpheus S. Packard. And his service is as noteworthy for its devotion and distinction as for its continuity. He will now join the rank of our honored emeriti, and though from the list of active teachers he will be sorely missed, the College will surely call upon him for help and guidance we hope, for many a long year to come.



Before leaving the changes in the faculty, which of necessity must be briefly and inadequately treated, I should like to add that a professor from another college visiting here asked how Bowdoin happened to have so many on its staff who were active in research and well known outside for their scholarship. The only answer seems to be that probably the policy of the College in encouraging research by reasonable teaching hours and frequent sabbaticals is bearing fruit. But the more plausible explanation is that it just happens.

## V. THE INSTITUTE OF MUSIC

One of the most interesting of the Bowdoin Institutes took place in April with music as the subject. Despite an unusual amount of illness and most inclement weather which cut down the attendance at several of the lectures and concerts, the program was carried out to the great satisfaction of music lovers both in the College and outside. Press comments were unusually favorable. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Walter V. Wentworth, of the Board of Overseers, four of the concerts were broadcast, thus extending the influence of the Institute widely. As Professor Tillotson explained, the purpose of the Institute was to set forth the *development* of music, and consequently a place on the program was found for modern as well as for classical composers. It is rarely if ever that such a group of musicians as the committee brought to the College has met under academic auspices; and the Institute can fairly be described as both significant and distinguished. The program was as follows:

**Monday, April 10**

**Lecture**

OLIN DOWNES, *Critic*

Subject: *The Critic's Point of View.*

**Wednesday, April 12**

**Concerts at 4:30 and 8:15**

YVES CHARDON, *'Cellist*

FREDERIC TILLOTSON, *Pianist*

Program: *Cycle of five Beethoven Sonatas from Opus 5 to Opus 102.*

Mr. Tillotson discussed this program in the lounge of the Moulton Union at 8:15, Tuesday, April 11.

**Thursday, April 13**

**Concert**

GEORGES LAURENT, *Flutist*

PUTNAM ALDRICH, *Harpsichordist*

Program: *Harpsichord and Flute Music of the 17th and 18th Centuries.*

**Friday, April 14**

**Lecture Recital**

BRUCE SIMONDS, *Concert Pianist and Associate Professor of Music at Yale*

Subject: *Romantic and Impressionistic Music.*

**Monday, April 17**

**Lecture**

OTTO KINKELDEY

Subject: *The Significance of the Scholar and the Purpose of Research in Music.*

**Wednesday, April 19**

**Lecture**

AARON COPLAND

Subject: *A Survey of Contemporary Music.*

**Thursday, April 20**

**Concert**

CURTIS STRING QUARTET

JASCHA BRODSKY, *first violin*; CHARLES JAFFE, *second violin*; MAX ARONOFF, *viola*; ORLANDO COLE, *'cello*.

VICTOR POLATSCHEK, *Clarinetist*

ROBERT MCBRIDE, *Oboist*

AARON COPLAND, *Pianist*

FREDERIC TILLOTSON, *Pianist*



Program: *Contemporary American Chamber Music.*

The program included a quartet for strings by SAMUEL BARBER; a sonata for violin and pianoforte by WALTER PISTON; and pieces for oboe and clarinet and piano and clarinet by ROBERT MCBRIDE. These works were composed especially for the Bowdoin Institute of Music and were played for the first time anywhere. A quartet for strings by AARON COPLAND was presented for the first time in New England. The entire program was broadcast.

**Friday, April 21**

**Lecture**

ARCHIBALD T. DAVISON

Subject: *Voices and Instruments.*

**Saturday, April 22**

**Concert at 8:30**

WELLESLEY COLLEGE CHOIR

(EDWARD BARRY GREENE, *director*) and

BOWDOIN COLLEGE GLEE CLUB

(FREDERIC TILLOTSON, *director*)

NOÉMIE PERUGIA, *Soprano*

NATHALIE KEDROFF, *Contralto*

HUGHES CUÉNOD, *Tenor*

DODA CONRAD, *Bass*

Accompanied by:

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC ORCHESTRA

(Courtesy of Minna Franziska Holl, director of the Longy School) and by the

HAMMOND ORGAN

(Courtesy of Cressey and Allen, Portland)

Conducted by NADIA BOULANGER

Program: Bach's 150th Cantata; Carissimi's *Jephté*, Lili Boulanger's *Vieille Prière Bouddhique*; a group by the Wellesley College Choir; and two groups of solos for voice, accompanied by Mlle. Boulanger. The program was broadcast. (This concert was presented under the auspices of the Society of Bowdoin Women.)

In opening the Institute of Music, I spoke as follows:

"Nine according to Dante was a mystic number; the square of three; with Beatrice the symbol of perfection. And so it is perhaps appropriate that the ninth biennial institute of Bowdoin College should be concerned with Music, the queen of the

arts. Music has indeed from time to time played an important role in education. In the medieval quadrivium it lightened and adorned the other liberal arts of arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy. In history in the various conduct books music has often been regarded as necessary for the real lady and desirable for the true gentleman. But it has won its way into the curriculum of the college comparatively late. For example, at Bowdoin it was just about twenty-five years ago that courses in music were first given college credit; and music is not yet here a major department though fast winning its way. In the past quarter of a century there has been, or at least so it seems to a layman, a very remarkable improvement in the musical taste of the American people. Music has made great headway in our public schools and in our colleges and universities; the radio has contributed greatly to our musical education; think, for example, of the far reaching effect of the concerts sponsored by Mr. Walter Damrosch; and the disturbed political conditions in Europe have tended to make the United States more and more the musical center of the world. It is therefore highly appropriate that the academic world should recognize this Cinderella and make her into a princess and for longer than the length of this institute.

"The College indeed feels that in providing the program of lectures and concerts and broadcasts so ably planned by our dynamic and inspiring professor of music, Mr. Tillotson, and his hard-working colleagues, we are again making something of a contribution to the community which so loyally supports us. Of all subjects that could possibly be brought on the platform here music perhaps has the widest appeal; it goes into all our homes; it affects all ages and all sorts and conditions of men and women. And if this institute adds something to the artistic and intellectual comprehension of 'holy music's golden speech' we shall be well content."

## VI. THE DORMITORY PROBLEM

It will probably be surprising to many of the alumni to know that at the present time more than a fifth of the College is



living “off campus,” that is, neither in dormitories nor in fraternity houses. The following table gives the picture:

For the second semester 1938-39:

In dormitories . . . . .	242
In the Cram house and other college quarters	17
In fraternity houses . . . . .	223
In private houses . . . . .	114
At home . . . . .	16
	<hr/>
	612

Of those rooming in private houses, the following is the division by classes:

Seniors . . . . .	21
Juniors . . . . .	31
Sophomores . . . . .	51
Freshmen . . . . .	11
	<hr/>
	114

One hundred and fifty places are reserved at the beginning of the year for Freshmen; no Freshman can room elsewhere without the special permission of the Dean; but when the class numbers about 175 it is obvious that some must find rooms outside. Many of the students who live in private houses do so from choice: rooms may be quieter or cheaper or more conducive to independence. But for a residential college to have so many rooming about the town is not altogether satisfactory. The problem becomes more acute when it is known that in the second semester several dormitory rooms are empty with a consequent loss of income. Furthermore, the method of drawing for rooms whereby preference is given to Seniors, Juniors, and Sophomores in that order forces many Sophomores when there is not space in the fraternity houses to room “off campus.”

The remedy is not so apparent. Many feel that we need, and need badly, another dormitory. Personally, as the alumni know, I have long advocated a dormitory for Seniors—a dormitory planned on slightly different lines whereby Seniors would

have some individual quiet and perhaps slightly more comfort. Such a dormitory would accommodate at best not a half of the Senior class and consequently would not withdraw too many from fraternity houses or the other dormitories. It would emphasize college and class rather than fraternity. It would release places for Sophomores, too many of whom now room "off campus." But whether or not a Senior dormitory is practical, the whole problem needs attention and study.

## VII. RELIGION IN THE COLLEGE

An acute observer of the American college remarked a few years ago that he seldom heard discussed in academic circles the religious or spiritual side of college life. That is not the case today. On nearly every side we hear more and more of the role religion plays on the American campus. At Bowdoin there are also a few signs of growing interest in religious matters. Although college students are not noted for church attendance it would be my guess that this year more have been going to the various churches in the town than for several years. The annual Religious Forum entirely under undergraduate auspices and fast winning national recognition was more successful than ever. A service in the First Parish Church just before the April recess conducted by undergraduates was most dignified, intelligent, and inspiring. Next year in response to a very real undergraduate demand we are going to put into the curriculum again courses in Biblical Literature. The daily and Sunday chapel services with required attendance have been unusually satisfactory. The Chapel with its twin spires is a symbol of the place religion should hold in the college. It is rightly regarded as the building around which sacred memories cluster and where ideals are nurtured.

## VIII. STATE OF MAINE SCHOLARSHIPS

For a period of nearly ten years the College has been awarding each year four or more scholarships of \$500 each to boys from Maine schools after competitive examinations, and for the past few years after personal interviews. These are



the only scholarships that are awarded before February. No officer of the College, not the President, nor the Dean, nor the Director of Admissions, nor the Director of Athletics nor any coach can promise scholarship aid in advance to anyone. We insist upon a candidate showing what he can do from September to February before any award is made. But the State of Maine Scholarships are different because they are based on competitive examinations. Many of the friends of the College ask whether or not the record of the winners of the State of Maine Scholarships has justified the award. Assistant Professor Daggett, the chairman of the faculty committee in charge this year, has made the following study:

"So far 46 scholarships have been awarded, only 2 successful candidates failed to continue their courses through graduation, one withdrew for financial reasons and one died. Of these 46 men, 19 had a general average of over 90, or were in the A group; 16 had a general average in the 80's, or in the B group; and 11 a general average in the 70's, or in the C group. If we consider the seven classes for which we have class standing available, we find that of the 36 men only 4 have stood in the lower half of their class; 32 have been in the upper half; 25 in the upper third; and 15 in the upper tenth. Of the 28 who have graduated 12 have been elected to Phi Beta Kappa; 7 have received major department honors (2 highest and 2 high), and 15 have graduated with honors, 5 *summa cum laude*, 2 *magna cum laude*, and 8 *cum laude*. Of the 16 scholars at present in college 7 have now a standing of 90 or over, or are in the A group."

The following is the table of the number examined, the number of awards, and the number of those who did not get awards yet who finally came to Bowdoin:

Year	No. examined	No. awarded	No. unsuccessful who came
1931	51	7	7
1934	65	4	14
1935	63	4	17
1936	61	4	16

1937	48	4	17
1938	50	4	15
1939	36	4	—

## IX. THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

All the friends of the College should keep in mind that in 1944 Bowdoin will celebrate one hundred and fifty years of continuous service. In preparing for that anniversary it is well to remember that the college of liberal arts, independent of state, church, and university, is the most distinctly American, of institutions of higher learning. There is nothing comparable to it in England nor on the Continent. It is independent of the state; yet the state protects it and supports it by exemption from taxation, because it contributes to the common good. It is independent of the church; yet the church gives it sympathy, because the college nurtures spiritual ideals, and aids in the development of character. It is independent of the university; yet the university encourages it, because it contributes to scholarship. And much of the value of such a college of liberal arts depends upon its very independence. It will be a sad day for American education if the small college of liberal arts passes from the scene, if it is regimented, or if it requires for its existence governmental aid and subsidies. Such considerations, of a general nature to be sure but vital, lead one to understand why the independent colleges may reasonably look to the American people for support. There are a great many things that Bowdoin needs at the present time. To mention but one, our classrooms and their equipment do not compare favorably with those of many a good preparatory school. To launch a campaign that will culminate in 1944, the Governing Boards have appointed a committee on organization consisting of Mr. Harvey Dow Gibson, of New York, of the Board of Trustees, and Mr. Harrison K. McCann and Mr. Earle S. Thompson, both also of New York, of the Board of Overseers. This committee will consider very carefully the suggestions of another group from the Governing Boards under the chairmanship of Mr. Frank H. Swan, of Providence, which last Commencement made a most able report on plans for the Sesqui-Centennial.



## X. NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE

- I. A little theatre.
- II. A new chemistry laboratory.
- III. A new classroom building.
- IV. An addition to the library building.
- V. A covered hockey rink.
- VI. Provision for basketball and squash courts.
- VII. Beautification of the campus.
- VIII. Placement service.
- IX. A general catalogue.
- X. First, last, and always, additions to the unrestricted funds of the College.

XI. THINGS WELL DONE AND THINGS DONE  
NOT SO WELL*Things We Are Doing Well*

1. Selection of students for admission.
2. Inculcating loyalty in the undergraduates.
3. General Examinations.
4. Improving the creative faculties of students in art, music, the drama, and poetry.
5. Developing the self-reliance of students.

*Things We Are Not Doing So Well*

1. Housing of students.
2. Social life for men not belonging to fraternities.
3. Placement service.
4. Inspiring interest in the problems of democracy at home and abroad.
5. Making allowances for varying abilities of individuals.

\* \* \* \*

“The test of loyalty to an institution is the desire to correct defects and to make improvements.”

## XII. STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

Bowdoin College is fortunate in having an endowed infirmary so that it is not necessary at the present time to charge a health fee. The College is also fortunate in having a competent and popular College Physician who is always trying to remember that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The amount of work in the infirmary has increased by leaps and bounds during the past decade. Not only are there careful examinations of all entering Freshmen and of all those members of the College who go out for any branch of athletics, but records must be kept of the many students who visit the infirmary for minor ills as well as for those who have to be "hospitalized." To carry forward this enlarged program in our health service, an increase of the endowment for the Infirmary is urgently needed. Last year I appointed the following committee to review the present student health service as now carried out at the College and to suggest improvement within the current and future means of Bowdoin:

Dr. John S. Wentworth 1909, Hartford, Conn., Chairman

Dr. Mortimer Warren 1896, Portland, Maine

Dr. Henry L. Johnson 1907, Brunswick, Maine

Dr. Clarence L. Scamman 1909, New York, N. Y.

Dr. Clyde L. Deming 1910, New Haven, Conn.

Dr. Cornelius P. Rhoads 1920, New York, N. Y.

Dr. Benjamin B. Whitcomb 1930, Hartford, Conn.

This committee made an admirable report and their suggestions and recommendations have been brought to the attention of the College Physician to whom, by the way, a fine compliment is paid for "fine service, untiring devotion, skill, wisdom, and unselfishness." One of the most interesting sections of the report deals with the selection of pre-medical students. I have often wished that some satisfactory method could be devised whereby at the end of Sophomore year students who are clearly not adapted to the medical profession might be prevented from going on with pre-medical studies. It has been suggested that some kind of a medical aptitude test might be given at the



end of the second year, and I think such a test would be very useful. The report also suggests that more frequent contact and closer acquaintance with the Deans and Faculties of the best medical schools in the country should be maintained by the College and its alumni. Certainly Bowdoin needs the benefit of friendly criticism from all sides so that the weak points in our preparation of medical students may be brought to our attention. It is always pleasant, of course, to hear about the strong points.

### XIII. CONCLUSION

The by-laws of the College provide that the President shall present to the Governing Boards at their annual meeting a report in print of the condition, moral character, and work of the College during the year then last passed. If I were to select an adjective to describe the academic year 1938-39 I should use the word "normal." In athletics we have had indeed abnormal success in football, golf, and track, and creditable records in swimming, tennis, and baseball. On the whole the athletic department under the able guidance of Mr. Morrell, the Director of Athletics, is working out its program admirably. The significance of this program may be seen from the fact that in the fiscal year 1937-38 something over \$67,000 was expended under the direction of the physical department, a sum equal to more than a quarter of the amount paid out for instruction. But it should be kept in mind that in one way or another every man in college comes under the supervision of this department. In scholarship while the statistics show that the average of ranks has been well maintained, there have been fewer very high ranking men and fewer men on the Dean's List than for some years past. It is also true that a larger percentage of men have been dropped this year for deficiency in scholarship. Due to smaller appropriations we have not had so many interesting lectures as usual, though a year marked by a stimulating visit from Robert Frost, by the Institute of Music, and by excellent Tallman lectures is not by any means to be called barren. Very few small colleges

have had the privilege of incorporating in their art collections such pictures as those loaned to us by Mr. Harry Oakes of the class of 1896, of the Board of Overseers, a Frans Hals, a Rembrandt, a Gainsborough, a Hogarth and a Cuyp; such a collection brings to our small museum a touch of real distinction. In discussing the Institute of Music I pointed out what an advance there has been in the undergraduate attitude toward good music. The work of the chapel choir has been notable, and the concerts by the glee club won most pleasant approbation not only for the quality of the program but for the courteous and gentlemanly demeanor, on all occasions, of the singers. Mr. Quinby is continuing his excellent work in dramatics. This year the season was marked by undergraduate productions of an original musical comedy, of several very fine one-act plays, and of a three-act play by Mr. Vergason of the Senior class called "No Peace on Earth," a remarkably mature, well constructed, and appealing drama for an undergraduate to write. As I remarked to the undergraduates after the exercises and victory of last Alumni Day, they might come back to the College until they reached their fiftieth class reunion without finding in any one year more things to interest, to cheer, and to inspire, and I referred not only to the gift of the monumental polar bear by the class of 1912, to the Cloudman fountain, and to the fine work of the football team, but to the spirit of unity and enthusiasm permeating the campus. In these days of storm and stress, if we could get into our social and international relations something of the friendliness and real democracy that come out in the undergraduates of Bowdoin at their best, we should be nearer to solving some of the most difficult of our current social and political problems.

Respectfully submitted,

KENNETH C. M. SILLS.

Ivy Day, May 19, 1939.



## APPENDIX A

*Report of the College Physician**To the President of Bowdoin College:*

After filling out many questionnaires from colleges, large and small, concerning our student health work, I am more convinced than ever, that to charge an Infirmary fee to offset the depleted endowment, would in a large measure destroy the informal atmosphere which prompts students to avail themselves of the opportunity to have trivial injuries and illnesses seen and cared for.

One hundred and twenty-eight patients were hospitalized a total of four hundred days. These cases include six pneumonias, two septic throats, one bone infection of the shin, an infection of the lower end of the spine, seven dislocations (five of the shoulder, one of the knee, one of the elbow), and several fractures, including two of the elbow, two of the ankle, two of the forearm, one of the foot, besides those of hands, fingers, and toes. Six operations for appendicitis were necessary this year, which is about the average for the past twelve years. One hundred and fifty-one X-ray examinations have been made. This includes the examination of chests of students who are under weight and of those who have a family or personal history of any lung condition.

There has been no change in the nursing personnel which is very efficient. The Infirmary is always open for emergency treatment, night or day.

The Athletic Department has been most cooperative as usual and all injuries have been promptly referred for care to the Infirmary. Over a thousand treatments for sprains, bruises, etc., have been given, which has certainly justified the expense involved in building over the sun porch for this purpose.

The College was most fortunate in not having any cases of diphtheria as there were at least a hundred cases in the town. Without much doubt our good fortune was due in a large measure to the fact that over sixty percent of the student body had been immunized against the disease before entering the

College. As a result of this experience I would advise that this be an entrance requirement hereafter.

Our equipment is fairly up-to-date, but I earnestly hope this fall will find the building itself put in proper condition.

As one of the needs of the College would you include a larger endowment for the Infirmary, for, as economical as I try to be, it is almost impossible to stay within the budget, which to be sure is only about one-third that of a sister institution.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY L. JOHNSON, *College Physician.*

## APPENDIX B

### *Sunday Chapel Speakers*

1938

Sept. 25—The President.

Oct. 2—Rev. John C. Schroeder, D.D., Litt.D., Yale Divinity School.

Oct. 2—Rev. Wallace W. Anderson, State Street Congregational Church, Portland.

Oct. 16—Rev. Percy L. Vernon, United Baptist Church, Lewiston.

Oct. 23—The President.

Oct. 30—Claude M. Fuess, Litt.D., Headmaster, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

Nov. 6—Rev. Harold Metzner, Methodist Episcopal Church, Waterville.

Nov. 13—Dean Vaughan Dabney, D.D., Andover Theological Seminary.

Nov. 20—The President.

Dec. 4—Rev. Frank E. Duddy, D.D., North Congregational Church, Cambridge, Mass.

Dec. 11—The President.

Dec. 18—Rev. Joseph C. MacDonald, Union Church, Waban, Mass.







Christian Science	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Lutheran	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Friends	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Greek Orthodox	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Dutch Reformed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Christian	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Federated Churches	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Swedish Lutheran	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Union	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
No preference	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9

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641

## REPORT OF THE DEAN

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*To the President of Bowdoin College:*

SIR:

In February 1938 an alumnus left with me the Bowdoin diary of one of his forebears who graduated from this college more than a hundred years ago. He said he thought it might interest me. Of course I did not tell him so, but my own thought was that it would not, that it emphatically would not. Already interested in six hundred undergraduates and several thousand alumni, I quietly resented having on my hands a new fifteen-year-old Freshman<sup>1</sup> now dead for half a century. I postponed getting acquainted with him as long as I decently could. At last, just to be polite to his living Bowdoin descendants, I gave his diary a dirty look and reluctantly began to read it.

Almost instantly my resentment and dreariness vanished. Eager, engrossed, I read it through. That boy was alive. I knew dozens of his brothers, brothers less articulate and naive, but still his brothers.

The first entry was dated December 27, 1831. The Christmas vacation in that era was the long vacation, the "summer" vacation lasting only for three weeks in September. This fifteen-year-old Freshman was at home in Bangor after his first three months at college. In this and the next few entries he tells—very youthfully, and artificially—of his courses, his reading, his general estimate of college, his views of death and current history and change and happiness and wealth. But then came two entries dated January 4th and 5th, 1832, the sincerity and pathos and present significance of which so gripped me that there and then I began to feel that the Bowdoin experiences of this poor boy might perhaps prove to be a not improper subject for a Bowdoin Dean's Report of 1939.

<sup>1</sup> Really a Sophomore: he had passed examinations admitting him to that class.

"I spent an unprofitable day and rather unpleasant eve. I have read little or nothing. This eve pa scolded about nothing. he<sup>1</sup> called me grandfather-long-legs, it seems sometimes as though he thought I had no feelings—his remarks always make me feel *bad*, tonight especially, But I am so sleepy—perhaps I may say more on this subject tomorrow evening.—"

"Have spent the eve at my sister Jeans. The Corban Society met there—a small soc. of ladies who take in sewing and apply the "surplus revenues for benevolent purposes—I did not enjoy myself—I seldom do at such parties—feel awkward, hate to see some coxcombs (who are fit for nothing else but to talk nonsense to the ladies) *appear* so much better. I said I did not enjoy myself—I never do—I am not happy—I never was happy, I do not know of a day (I had almost said an hour) in which I had happiness unalloyed with some *pain*. I do not know why it is, but I am not happy—sometimes I think I know why it is—and I often look into my heart to find out what is my secret tormenter, if I know my heart, I am sensitive. A taunt sometimes, sometimes! did I say—*always* pierces me like a dagger, and jokes at my expense—however innocently intended, and however jestingly spoken—Though I have the loudest laugh for them—still they always touch me in a tender a very tender place and make me miserable when I am alone. People think my feelings are blunt perhaps because I do not take much notice of these things and they think that as I pass them over with a laugh I think no more of them if this were the case I should be quite happy—but it is far different in *secret* they torment me. Then they haunt me like some evil spirit. The lightest word which is perhaps forgotten as soon as spoken by others often causes me, great misery. I do not outwardly appear as I am—one cannot tell my character feelings by my appearance, what they would think I cared the least about affects me most—they may think I pass over—things

<sup>1</sup> His spelling and punctuation are kept. Luckily I cannot keep his handwriting. Young Longfellow also entered Bowdoin at the age of fifteen: his letters show that orthography was not denied to all fifteen-year-old Freshmen.



lightly but I *think—think much—think DEEP*. I observe more than they are aware of. and often when they think I take no kind of notice—they little imagine that There's one among them taking notes and I wish thus to dissimulate I wish to conceal my feeling—I do not wish people to read me by my appearance. I may resume this subject again,<sup>1</sup> as it is now 12."

These, I say, were the entries which first led me to believe that Bowdoin men of today might find this 1831 Freshman, whose future was to be so different from his present, an interesting representative of the college. Through my Saturday morning Chapel talks I have already made him known to our students. With your permission, Mr. President, I now wish to introduce him to such of our alumni as care to make his acquaintance.<sup>2</sup> For their convenience I shall make it a serial introduction from which they can gracefully withdraw at any one of a number of stages.

### GRADUS AD PARNASSUM

On January 18th, 1832 our diarist, still on his vacation, begins some entries which particularly pleased me.

"Have writing some day something I intend to offer for publication in one of the Newspapers."

"January 25, Have been writing nearly all day on my piece, after it is finished it will be short although I write so much, I tear much that I write, read it to Mother & Hannah to day who thought it was very well writen and would do to publish with some alterations."

"January 26, Have done little else today than transcribe my 'piece', It will cover about a sheet of paper when finished. Pa scolded tonight because I was lazy, said he would hire a man & I might get money to pay my bills where I could."

<sup>1</sup> He does, many many times. But the cheering thing about it all is that this shy, self-tormenting boy, despite his self-distrust and unimportance, was to become one of the most notable figures in New England. at night."

<sup>2</sup> His descendants have most generously allowed me to use his diary as I see fit.

"January 27, "Finished my piece today and put it in the Postoffice but forgot to put any signiture to it! I am sorry but cant help it now, I some fear they will not publish it, it will be a damper to me if they do not."

"January 30, My piece did not appear today probably rec. too late, but I contrived to find out from the printer that it would appear next week, I came home very wise and told the girls I understood a piece would appear next week concerning the Corban Society, various were their conjections as to who wrote it; they little thought that he was in the midst. of them."

"Feb. 2, Went into the printing office today & found that it was set up to be published."

"February 3, The girls are wide-awake about the piece that is to appear. I have told them considerable of it they have guessed many but do not (I think) suspect *truly*."

"February 6, Well my piece has come out at last, I begin to fear people will suspect who wrote it & it must not be known for I dont know how it may take! But pshaw, its not likely it will be noticed any, Dr. Deane when he read it said it was nothing great, & the girls said it was not so good as they had expected. I have been carefull to run it down as much as any of them."

"February 8 Have a piece composed and shall perhaps have it ready for publication tomorrow in answer to my former one, which I have *cut up* as much as I conveniently could! This may appear singular way to write a piece and then answer it, but I have nothing else to do."

"February 9, Put my piece in the post office today, read it to Hannah & Betsy & Mother. Sarah suspects something. I told the printers that I wrote the other piece, they thought it was very well done, Folks generally I believe think it was me."

"February 13, My answer to my piece appeared in print to day. with innumerable typographical errors."

So ends the account of that boy's first literary spasm. Here again there is cheer for all of us. Just six years from that date, just six years, that boy was to found and edit the first law



journal in this country, nine years from that date he published the first of a projected twelve volumes of *American Criminal Trials*; later he was to become a contributing editor, of "keen pen and shrewd judgment," and then the owner of a large Boston newspaper. And journalism was to be only one of his avocations.

### BUG-BEARS

The further I read in this diary the more aware I grew that it was one of the most genuine, intimate documents that ever came to my attention.

"February 26, 1832. This is perhaps the last day I shall pass at home this visit—Two months have passed away—how quick! I have passed my time while at home rather pleasantly—tho sometimes I have *felt*—I dont know why—I have felt unhappy—I suppose it is my own fault that I am not happier—Happiness consists in ones reach in many respects—if we are resolved to let every little thing trouble us we shall surely be unhappy—if on the other hand we determine to act *independently* (take the term in its truest signification) we shall as truly be happier—I think Sir William Johnston was right when he said "Action can alone secure the happiness of your future life" (vide Jan 14) If you wish to have the "Blue devils" sit down before the fire and *mope*. . . . I do now resolve and hope I shall ever, not to attend so much to *popularity*, and when I feel those unhappy misanthropic feelings coming on to brush them away,—to give them no place in my heart. Methinks I can trace my unhappiness to myself in a great measure, When I am comparatively happy—I endeavor to conjure up something to make me unhappy—it seems sometimes as if I was affraid to be happy—my misery is very much, immagining. I *will* try to have it so no more I *will* try to possess that dignity of soul, which belongs to man, I *will* try to be above the little, petty objects, which have caused me so much unhappiness, and I may I succeed! And drive away those gloomy feelings that have so

much depress'd me . . . .<sup>1</sup> I have read considerable this vacation tho not so much as I ought."<sup>2</sup>

"Saturday night Feb. 1832. Well here I am safe and sound at number 29 Maine Hall. . . ."

"February 21 . . . Have been taken up to Longfellow<sup>3</sup> make a blundering piece of business."

"Sunday, Mar. 4. I find I grow bad—I ridicule many things that I ought not to—this must not be—I dont keep the sabath as I have been taught—I grow immoral—I must look more to myself. I have said and done many things today that I am sorry for. Oh may I be kept from the quicksands of vice now in my youth I know I do not realize this when I am out among some of my companions. *then* I seem to desire to surpass them in vulgarity and profanity—O this must not be—it must not be! what would my folks think if they should hear some of my expressions! I will see to this and be more carefull in future."

"March 7 . . . before I came and in fact after I have thought of trying for the prize exhibition but it would be of no use—the Prof does not like my kind of speaking."<sup>4</sup>

"March 29. I have spent an unpleasant day, have been unhappy almost all day. I lack Independence, into Smyths

<sup>1</sup> Edwin M. Bacon, a Boston journalist and author, was later to write of this same forlorn lad: "He was full of humor and anecdote, was the best story teller in Boston, and these alluring gifts he shrewdly employed in apt illustration and in pointing an argument, which gave to his speech and his writings an irresistible charm."

<sup>2</sup> He then tabluates it—4,704 pages of biography, novels and poetry. It was a poor day, in term time or vacation, when he failed to read 150 pages or so of such literature.

<sup>3</sup> Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, then a twenty-five-year-old professor to whom he alludes a number of times, without commendation. For instance: "March 6. We adjourned to Longfellow today. I suppose he was affraid of wetting his feet—if he came out."

<sup>4</sup> The Dictionary of American Biography quotes Judge Rockwood Hoar on this boy later: "He was the best jury lawyer in Massachusetts with the possible exception of Choate."



recitation some one behind me took great pleasure in pointing out my hair to the others and in pulling my coat—my hair—all this I suppose was done in fun but it make me feel bad all day—I dont know but that it is a just punishment on me for cutting off my hair the other day so that my forehead might be higher but anyhow I certainly do lack Independence—I perceive my old feelings coming on. I have got the notion in my head that I am the but of ridicule for the whole class and that I am inferior to them. O I wish I had as much independence as my sister Esther, she has it in sufficient abundance, it is I believe quite necessary in order to be happy, I hope I shall pass tomorrow pleasanter than today (if I live)”

“March 30. I have not enjoyed myself again to day. I dont know why—I have congured up *bug-bears* all day it seems as if I was affraid I should be happy. I begin to feel those same feelings that made me so unhappy coming on now—a wish to be popular makes me very unhappy at times—I often think that all my classmates ridicule me—I hardly dare to look one in the face for fear of his laughing at me—O! there is nothing that withers me as being ridiculed or laughed at—I *know* this is not so. at least not so much as I think and if it were such feelings are foolish—but today and yesterday I could not overcome them My evil genius prevaled! I have not had such feelings for any length of time this term before, I had hoped that I never should. I wish I had some friend to whom I could unburden all my sorrows, O it is insufferable to suffer so much (and that too entirely immaginary) and appear the same as ever, if anything more lively than common, O! that I had someone to aid & assist me—but no I will be a *Man* I must have more firmness and I will.”<sup>1</sup>

## EVEDROPPERS HEAR NO GOOD OF THEMSELVES

Overlapping, and no doubt influencing, some of the entries

<sup>1</sup> The Hon. William L. Putnam was to write of this once lonely lad: “I never knew a man who was capable of attaching to himself so many friends, and of attaching himself to so many friends, as he.”

last quoted was a college incident that much disturbed our diarist.

"Feb. 28, 1832, It is an old maxim that "Eves droppers hear no good of themselves." I have found this true tonight. Our next neighbors Coffin<sup>1</sup> and Beecher keep journals: My chum and myself have been in the habit of looking into them occasionally we did so tonight when the first sentence that struck my view in Beechers was this. (twas written today) he says "I have been to intimate with that F—. he is a low vulgar fellow." and is it indeed so? do my own classmates shun me thus? I confess the sight of this caused me no pleasing reflections—I dont know what to think of it—but am I a vulgar low fellow? I hardly know what to think—what inducement could he have to write that? I have almost persuaded myself that he wrote out of some personal envy or malice, but then I have scarcely spoken with him today—through whatever feelings he wrote it I hope it will do me good and I considerably doubt myself whether he will be so intimate in future—but enough of this—Beecher has knocked two or three times this eve and asked me for my Horace but he was *business*<sup>2</sup> as soon—the intimacy will not I hope be renewed."

"March 1. Mr. Beecher has knocked several times and been busied as many—He had better not renew the intimacy! If he does he will not succeed I *guess*——"

"March 21. Chum & myself have put the bed stead across the entry in order to trap Beecher when he—there he is now—and by the noise he must have nearly broken his neck, he rolled clean over it & struck his door I think by the noise—and there is Coffin on the stair—there he is rolling "obliquely like a bag of wool" poor fellow he ought not to suffer because his chum is a monkey, who, by the way I have not had the least conversation with since my discovery."

<sup>1</sup> J. H. C. Coffin, 1834, later Professor of Mathematics at Annapolis, Editor *American Ephemeris* and *Nautical Almanac*.

<sup>2</sup> "Business" or "busied"="I'm busy. Get out!"



“Mar. 22. This morning as I was coming up from recitation Beecher took the trouble to throw a pail of water on my head, in part payment I suppose of his shins broken over the bedstead last night, the water (as I had my great coat on) wet me but very little. I was mad, if I had have had a pistol I should I fear have shot him, my first thought was to send my book at him but I did not, in the afternoon however when he came from prayers I returned the compliment by pouring half a pail of water on his head, about half an hour afterwards a knock was heard, “come in”—and who should be there but the very fellow himself with a pail of water which he very deliberately dashed in my face—I sent a chair at him but did not hit him, although it split the chair—the rascal—if I live till tomorrow I’ll pay him—I should have wished to have droped all intercourse with him but this is *such* an insult as ought not to be passed over—he has been the cause of many unpleasant feelings to me ever since I have been in college & I have often resolved to have no more to do with him. I Hope I shall keep that resolution now—he is a contempable fellow! he is unsufferably overbearing—because he is *strong*, how much wrong is done in the world & how many are injured because they are not *strong*! if a man wishes to get along well he must be *strong*. I mean to be strong. I shall exercise on the gymnasium and gain strength, and then look out! I *will* brush my way, O that I had Sampsons strength! but I have said enough concerning this transaction——”

“Mar. 23. Have passed a very unprofitable day. I have not read a page hardly, towards tea time I had strong symptoms of “enui” I felt really bad just as I used to, thank heavens those feelings lasted but a little while. I have done nothing to Beecher, I sometimes think I will not but I *must*—if I dont I shall think I am a coward and to tell the truth I think I am far too much so that is one reason why I must do it, I know he will pay me ten fold, but if there is any honor in me I ought to duck him, it has got about considerable in college and all agree that he ought to have been knocked down, they say that they would have *clinched* him—O I *must* sowze him! The

first division of our class declaimed today in private. I spoke Mr. Burkes speech on the debts of the Nabob of Arcot & the prof corrected me considerable.<sup>1</sup> I shall not get a part at the exhibition at this rate in fact I was almost sick today. My stomach is quite sore where Beecher threw the water on me, it would not be strange I think if I should be quite sick from this. O! the raskal I *must* duck him!"

"Mar. 24. I have done nothing to Beecher. he came to me this morning and asked me if he broke my lamp and said he would replace it—said he had not been mad at any time & & c. so this affaire is ended I hope."

"Mar. 27. Beecher this evening brought me a handsome glass lamp, he put it on the table and went out I was mum, & said not a word."

Now the Beecher affair was really ended. Charles Beecher, the future clergyman, business man, Knox college professor and Superintendent of Schools of Florida, is never mentioned again in the diary. The entry of March 27 closes thus: "I Heard today that the president of Harvard had resigned his reason was that the students were so unruly that he could not get along with them, he said he had rather rule Boston."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "As a lawyer, sound in the law, he was master of a persuasive style and of scintillating wit." Rockwood Hoar was later to write of him: "There never was a knowledge of human nature in addressing a jury manifested in this Commonwealth that surpassed that which he exhibited. He took possession of the jury. Wit, humor, anecdote, keen appreciation of every point, a knowledge of what every sort of man would be likely to think, and what would induce him to think as he himself wished him to, combined to produce this impression and effect."

<sup>2</sup> Our diarist himself pretty nearly took that job later as President of the Boston Common Council, city Solicitor and member of the State Legislature. "He was an exceptional man. He was large both physically and mentally. He was a great lawyer and a great Bostonian . . . To him as the principal promoter of the legislation, the drawer of the contracts, and the conductor of the difficult negotiations, is largely accorded the credit for the reclamation of the Back Bay territory . . .



## WORKERS OF INIQUITY

"Thursday April 12, 1832. This is my birthday. I am now sixteen years old. It has been a very unpleasant day to me arising from circumstances which I must defer until tomorrow to explain. I wrote none in my Journal yesterday, the reason of which I must tomorrow explain. My cold holds on yet—I have been to meeting all day (first day) Mr. Adams preached from I don't know where from. My mind was too much taken up with grievous things." On April 13 our Freshman continues: "The subject to which I yesterday alluded was one that has caused me considerable anxiety. It is the first "scrape" in which I have been engaged since I have been in college—I will relate it and what part I took in it."

He does so, at great length. I shall summarize.

"The government" (the Faculty) had decided there was to be no Freshman bonfire that year. The boys had different views. They had stolen some barrels of tar. They had also piled up a big heap of brush—over which the Faculty had stationed watchmen! Upton and Young, a couple of future Congressmen from Virginia and Illinois, and Wentworth, a future lawyer, were the ringleaders. All that our diarist did was to make one suggestion. Instead of "masks and other disguises I told them that a burnt cork over their faces would be better & I got a cork and painted a pair of whiskers and moustaches on my face." After that he was merely an eager and excited onlooker. About 2 A.M. the gang started rolling the barrels out of Wentworth's room (20 N. C., the present Maine Hall) toward the brush pile and were "set upon by some of

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He has been named as the true founder of the new Boston that has arisen on this territory. To his public spirit is due also the securing of the Public Garden to the city of Boston." He "came to this Bar at the age of twenty-two, without property, without influential friends, without many acquaintances even in the city; he was married upon his admission to the Bar, and he started in this community—to take possession of it!"

the government (Smyth<sup>1</sup> & Packard<sup>2</sup>). The boys ran, the professors ran after them. Our hero "outstriped Professor Smyth & gained the woods." Then he "kept edging towards home." Reaching the "Bath road," he met a couple of furtive Freshmen, Neally and Mussey, future lawyers, and walked up the street with them. "Opposite the college gate I saw a man & stood still, he however wistled and I answered him in the same way and approached." It was Professor Smyth! . . . "I had on my surtout and was very tired so that he gained on me pretty fast—coming to a fence I jump over and found myself in a small yard however as a last resort I determined to take sanctuary and accordingly ran into a small temple<sup>3</sup> which was there—I was soon sorry for it—for the door had no button or clasp or anything else to fasten it with all I could do was to brace myself against it—but Smyth came up & making two or three violent assaults he carried the place at the point of the bayonet, he seized me and exclaimed in great rage as I thought, 'I've caught you you raskel!' "

For several days the boy was grilled by "the government." Smyth "came to my room and told me that he had strong suspicions of two students (one of whom by the way was not engaged) and if I would say to him confidentially if they were guilty—the gov. would drop me and seize upon them or if I would go to them & get them to come forward I should be clear—I promised to do this last but should not of course INFORM! I this morning went to Young he would not come forward because he was confident they could prove nothing against him." Young seemed to be showing his future legal and Congressional acumen! Our poor boy agonized long with

<sup>1</sup> William Smyth, 1822. Professor of Mathematics for forty years; also Professor of Natural Philosophy; earlier Tutor in Greek; forty-five years on the Faculty.

<sup>2</sup> Alpheus S. Packard, 1816, who at various times taught Ancient Languages and Classical Literature, Metaphysics, Rhetoric and Oratory, Natural and Revealed Religion, and also served as Librarian and Acting President. In service at Bowdoin 1819-1884!

<sup>3</sup> Not a sacred edifice.



his conscience. What to do? Prevaricate completely, partly, or not at all? "I think I should have told the truth entirely & positively refused to inform and should have taken the consequences if the rest of those engaged had not advised me not to, by all means they all intended to lie." He was summoned before the government again. "Where did I first see the tar barrels?" Rolling down from New College & as I thought from 'Sodom Entry.' Said Prof Newman raising his voice—"Will you say with a sacred regard to truth that you do not *know* from whence that came from?" "One hopes that Samuel P. Newman, Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, did not phrase the question quite like that. " 'I do say it.' this came hard, it was appealing to my honor—and as another said 'it was the hardest lie I told.' After some more questions Young was called in & I was dismissed he lied also—said he knew nothing of the scrape—was a bed at twelve o'clock." The ethics of those early days!

The Faculty apparently were baffled. Our young man was finally "called before Prof. Cleaveland."<sup>1</sup> "He commenced by saying that he had had a chance to know but very little about me since I had been in college but that the government had unanimously spoken in high terms of my character that I was the last person whom they should have suspected, but strong suspicions were against me, that in the eye of the Law I should be considered as aiding and abetting the others being present & being in the same disguise & considering every thing they thought it their duty to have me privately admonished. He then gave me some very good advice & "hoped that I should receive it with the same friendly feeling as it was ment by the government." I told him I did & thus the thing has ended as far as I know—it has caused me much unhappiness & I think I may say with truth the last scrap of such a nature that I shall be engaged in." Unfortunately it was not ended. The poor boy was to hear lots and lots more of his unwary response to

<sup>1</sup> Our distinguished Parker Cleaveland, of course.

that "wistle" of Professor Smyth's which led to his capture and came so near to exposing the real villains.

It is an illustration of life's little pleasantries that this same boy was to be for nearly twenty years a Trustee of Bowdoin College, and perhaps the most influential member of that board.

### BOWDOIN BLUES OF 1832

The months that followed the bonfire "scrap" were very troubled for our hero. He couldn't get down to study again for a while and took several "dead sets," complete flunks, in his classes. He was more convinced than ever that his classmates despised him—the only boy to be caught, and so unnecessarily caught!

"April 19. Nothing is interesting to me. I am unhappy everywhere—it is all envy that makes me so—I fear for my popularity I think every body hates & laughs at me the least look the least word sets me in a fever I am so jealous that I even watch students and if by chance they look at me I fancy they are talking about me—it is a most unhappy state to be in!"

"April 27. I have come to the resolution of becoming strong. I am confounded weak every one can easily throw me down. My feelings have several times been hurt in this way especially & I swore "*in mente mea*" to become stronger if possible—I suppose I can affect this by exercising on the gymnasium at any rate I shall try. In ancient times men if they were insulted defended themselves with their swords but now the fist is used—a strong man is almost respected or feared"

"May 15. I have been better today untill afternoon & eve when I am rather down to the heel, the reason is some one wistled in fun not meaning any thing I suppose—I have often today started when the birds sing, thinking that some one was wistling. O dear shall I ever be happy. O that scrape, dearly have I paid for being engaged in it; Why did I mention at all that Smyth wistled for me, it was because I was a fool!"

"June 9. I was afraid to go out this afternoon for fear some one would . . ." (here three pages are torn out, but the chances are he feared someone would "wistle").



"June 18. My theme takes up my attention I have got to declaim next Wednesday. I fear it for they" . . . (some words are cut out here—probably "will wistle") 'I know they will—but I must bear it, so let it come."

"June 21. I declaimed yesterday that went of better than I thought it might. I was afraid to go on to the rostrum for fear that they would "*wistle*" but I did not hear the least noise."

"June 23. I feel quite homesick this evening. I suppose I must leave the club, as I have not money enough to pay my bills.<sup>1</sup> I wrote home about it, but they did not have but very little money and said if I must leave the club I might board out, I shall have to leave it, & am half tempted to board myself. O dear, what a feeling to feel *poor*! especially with *pride*! O how I felt at telling one of the club that I could not pay my bill: My term bills none of them are paid, and I dont know as they ever will be—My folks do all they can but it is *very hard work* for them to keep me along. O well I will go to bed and try not to think of this untill tomorrow or Monday—I have read nothing this week—how misspent my time is. I shall read next week, *Deo volente*."

"July 13. I have not been happy today. I begin to feel solicitious about having a part at the coming exhibition when I soberly consider the subject I know I shall not get one, but it makes me feel very unhappy to think that I shall not—to think that if I had not been so low spirited on account of that plaguey wistling I should probably have made more exertions, but it is too late to complain, but I do wish I could declaim *once more* before the parts come out!"

"July 17. I am an unhappy wretch as ever lived. O *why* does every thing affect me so. I dont know but that it is better for me to hear them wistle, for if I dont I am continually conjuring up something else."

<sup>1</sup> Later this boy was to clear \$120,000 on just one business transaction.

"July 20. I feel almost alone in the world—it was reported that the colera was in Portland & I feel almost indifferent about it; I sometimes even think I had lives die as not. I feel so little concerned about it—I do not think of what is after death—but sometimes think that that state can not be a worse one than I am in now. O I wish I could go home 'there is no place like home' but I am all but crying & that would be a weakness, aye a weakness! although a pleasure!"

"July 24. A rascally Freshman wistled in my face today. I was almost a good mind to strike him—but I try to make them think that I dont notice it."

"July 25. It is quite late I have been at a whist party—I have not enjoyed myself much there as every where else I was afraid to say or do what I wished—Mine is a servile disposition of mind. I claimed one "trick" which I did not know certainty was mine merely because my partner seemed to wish me to, an unhappy fish I am!"

"Aug. 1. The singing soc. had a celebration this eve. I attended & was plagued by imagining that I heard a "wistle"—I "carried on" a good deal & laughed much so that I feel sober now, it is almost always so——"

"Aug. 2. Ath Soc. met this eve I did not enjoy the meeting towards the end a Freshman wistled at me—the rascal, he is about all the one who does it. I must exercise & when I am the strongest—look out Mr. Freshman!"

Times change and we change with them. If I had not seen much the same sort of thing repeated again and again, it would be hard for me to picture this pathetic youngster, this "unhappy fish," as the "close friend and valued adviser in the war days of Governor Andrew," the famous Civil War governor of Massachusetts, "who had been his college mate at Bowdoin." Unless I had myself known at first hand of somewhat similar development, I could hardly imagine this nervous, frustrated boy becoming a man whose stability and judgment were such that Governor Andrew, in those hectic days, "was accustomed frequently to take his Sunday breakfast with him for consultations on affairs."



## PER ASPERA AD ASTRA

Things were to mend for our diarist. On October 1, 1832 he writes: "Well after an absence of four weeks I again find myself at 29 Maine Hall. I have had a very good time this vacation. I almost hated to come back. I have got my old room although a new chum he is Pond from Bucksport—we have been almost all day killing Bed bugs—such a multitude I never saw. I hope to learn more this year than any preceding one—I shall try also to be soberer.<sup>1</sup> I make a good many resolutions which I fear I shall break."

There are a few entries in the remainder of his diary that show his old discouragement.

"Oct. 10. Have I no talents. I make nothing but Blunders, blunders, blunders in the recitation room."

"Oct. 19. It is now 11 o'clock I have been studying ever since tea-time on my lesson but have not got it. I believe I have no talents at all—I am almost dead. O well I will go to bed & see if I shall wake up any better."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> He does not mean spirituously.

<sup>2</sup> Later this boy of "no talents" was to have better things thought of him. "Meanwhile through the years of his withdrawal from court practice, and before, his office was a superior training school of high bred lawyers. From it, as associates with him or as students, have graduated a remarkable succession of men of high achievements and more than local fame, as George O. Shattuck, James B. Thayer, long head of Harvard Law School; John C. Ropes, the Napoleonic scholar; William A. Munroe; Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES (*capitals mine*), Joshua D. Ball, John E. Hudson, first general counsel and first president of the American Bell Telephone Company; Judge Robert R. Bishop, Benjamin Kimball." The Hon. Robert R. Bishop later wrote of him: "An entrance into Mr. ———'s office as a student was the establishment of relations of generous interest on his part, which continued through life . . . I am sure that no one of those whom he called his boys would think that he was able, in description, to do anything like justice to that life which, from day to day and from month to month, we saw him lead in the office. There were disclosed to us there, not merely the processes and the results of skilful legal work, but also the man, his motives, his character, the springs of his action; and it was these which made him a hero to every one of his students, and will make him such to them so long as memory lasts."

"Nov. 8. The gleaning circle had their anniversary this eve—Many were invited but I was not—O well I am glad I did not go—My lesson has been terribly hard this eve—it is now  $1\frac{1}{2}$  past 10, and I've not got it. I must get up at 4 or 5."

But despite occasional periods of depression, scholastic and social and financial, things were to mend.

On November 24, 1832, he writes: "It seems to me that I change every day—I am altogether different it seems to me from what I was a term—yes, or even a month ago!" There are only a few more entries till one dated Aug. 29, 1833:

"It is a great while since I last wrote on my journal, the reasons of my neglecting it are many. I have this morning been reading it over, and the question has often arisen, "Shall I destroy it," I have concluded not to, at present, I hardly know why. The whole of it is a gloomy picture of misery, though the words but faintly express the unhappy state of my mind during the year which I kept this journal, Why should I not destroy it, It may serve as a boon to me in future life. No other eye will see it while I live—And when I cease to live, am I willing any one should read the record of my heart, And see all my little failings, my miseries, my disappointed hopes, and my ambition, While I live I should startle at the thought—but after life is passed, what will it affect me that others know me, besides it may serve as a lesson . . . . Thank God! those days of darkness have for a season at least, passed away. May they never return! From the time I began this journal I am almost entirely a "new man" My feelings have changed in almost everything. . . . In short the whole of the past two years has been instructive. May God grant it may be useful also, to me in after life."

"Yesterday I was admitted a member of the Senior class! For the next year I have many things to do. I have been chosen 1st Librarian of the Athenian Society—the Claviger of the Clalian, and orator of the Phrenological——"

I am very glad that this boy had the courage to leave this "record of his heart." I feel that he did a final service for his college in allowing later undergraduates to know of his



struggles. Few of them, luckily, pass through such abysses of despair as he did, but all of them have had enough bad moments to understand him. And if such a boy, so handicapped in almost every possible way, could eventually attain his high and honorable aspirations, there is hope for all of them. They may not become, as he did, wealthy men, or writers, or "master of a persuasive style and of a scintillating wit," or "an authoritative railroad, corporation business counsellor," or "the best jury lawyer in Massachusetts with the possible exception of Choate," or "enjoy one of the largest practices in Massachusetts," or have men like Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes studying in their offices. But his story is at least another reminder that ambition, perseverance, resolute endeavor to do their best with what they've got, can carry them, in a material way, far beyond what at first seems possible for them. And the reminder need not be limited to undergraduates.

### I. Enrollment

Number of

Students enrolled Sept. 22, 1938	641	(Sept. 23, 1937	628)
Students enrolled Dec. 1, 1938	636	(Dec. 1, 1937	626)
Left between Sept. 23rd and Dec. 1st	.....	5	
Students enrolled March 1, 1939	.....	611	
Left between Dec. 1st and March 1st, 1939	....	27	
Seniors finishing work for degree	.....	1	
Students re-admitted	.....	3	
	Sept. 22, 1938	March 1, 1939	
Students in Senior Class	..... 133	127	
Students in Junior Class	..... 142	137	
Students in Sophomore Class	.... 184	173	
Students in Freshman Class	.... 182	174	
	<hr/> 641	<hr/> 611	

### II. Geographical Distribution

MASSACHUSETTS	. . . . .	275
MAINE	. . . . .	195
NEW YORK	. . . . .	60

# Report of Dean 45

NEW JERSEY . . . . .	25
CONNECTICUT . . . . .	20
NEW HAMPSHIRE . . . . .	11
PENNSYLVANIA . . . . .	11
RHODE ISLAND . . . . .	10
OHIO . . . . .	9
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA . . . . .	5
ILLINOIS . . . . .	4
MISSOURI . . . . .	4
CALIFORNIA . . . . .	3
VERMONT . . . . .	3
MARYLAND . . . . .	2
MICHIGAN . . . . .	2
TENNESSEE . . . . .	1
WISCONSIN . . . . .	1
<hr/>	
TOTAL . . . . .	641

## III. Maine Residents at Bowdoin

County	No.
Androscoggin . . . . .	19
Aroostook . . . . .	9
Cumberland . . . . .	84
Franklin . . . . .	8
Hancock . . . . .	4
Kennebec . . . . .	12
Knox . . . . .	4
Lincoln . . . . .	3
Oxford . . . . .	8
Penobscot . . . . .	9
Piscataquis . . . . .	2
Sagadahoc . . . . .	8
Somerset . . . . .	9
Waldo . . . . .	3
Washington . . . . .	2
York . . . . .	11



## IV. Enrollment in Courses 1938-39

Course	First Semester	Second Semester
Art 3, 4 .....	41	50
Art 7, 8 .....	49	49
Art 10 .....		9
Astronomy 1, 2 .....	36	43
Botany .....		32
Chemistry 1, 2 .....	103	99
Chemistry 3, 4 .....	45	40
Chemistry 5, 6 .....	12	21
Chemistry 7, 8 .....	40	35
Chemistry 10 .....		2
Chemistry 11, 12 .....	9	8
Economics 1, 2 .....	116	108
Economics 3 .....	6	
Economics 7, 8 .....	21	19
Economics 9, 10 .....	25	25
Economics 11 .....	15	
Economics 13, 14 .....	24	13
Education 3, 4 .....	24	26
English 1, 2 .....	176	170
English 4 .....	181	
English 6 .....		9
English 7, 8 .....	22	20
English 11, 12 .....	34	31
English 13, 14 .....	32	30
English 15, 16 .....	38	38
English 27, 28 .....	10	10
English 29, 30 .....	18	18
French 1, 2 .....	30	31
French 3, 4 .....	153	142
French 5, 6 .....	71	68
French 7, 8 .....	15	15
French 11, 12 .....	9	8
French 13, 14 .....	4	3
French 15, 16 .....	17	16
Geology 1, 2 .....	75	60

German 1, 2 .....	153	147
German 3, 4 .....	20	15
German 5, 6 .....	27	22
German 7, 8 .....	4	3
German 9, 10 .....	12	11
German 13, 14 .....	12	10
German 15, 16 .....	6	5
Government 1, 2 .....	88	87
Government 3, 4 .....	18	18
Government 7, 8 .....	21	18
Government 9, 10 .....	27	27
Government 11, 12 .....	26	25
Greek 1, 2 .....	10	9
Greek 3, 4 .....	11	11
Greek 7, 8 .....	5	3
Greek 10 .....		3
Greek 18 .....		28
Greek 19 .....	3	
History 1, 2 .....	80	73
History 6 .....	22	
History 7, 8 .....	65	65
History 9, 10 .....	33	32
History 11, 12 .....	47	48
History 14 .....		14
History 17, 18 .....	27	28
History 19, 20 .....	1	1
Hygiene .....	173	
Italian 1, 2 .....	8	8
Latin A, B .....	14	13
Latin 1, 2 .....	30	28
Latin 3, 6 .....	5	3
Latin 7, 8 .....	4	4
Latin 11 .....		1
Literature 1, 2 .....	88	86
Mathematics 1, 2 .....	149	130
Mathematics 3, 4 .....	42	32
Mathematics 5, 6 .....	12	12



Mathematics 9, 10 .....	8	7
Mathematics 11, 12 .....	13	12
Music 1, 2 .....	5	5
Music 3, 4 .....	2	2
Music 7, 8 .....	2	1
Music 9, 10 .....	1	1
Philosophy 1, 2 .....	48	45
Philosophy 5, 4 .....	5	5
Philosophy 7, 8 .....	6	6
Physics 1, 2 .....	52	50
Physics 3, 4 .....	17	21
Physics 5, 6 .....	9	8
Physics 7, 8 .....	14	13
Physics 8A .....		6
Psychology 1, 2 .....	103	98
Psychology 3, 4 .....	15	14
Psychology 5, 6 .....	6	6
Psychology 7, 8 .....	2	1
Sociology 1, 2 .....	27	25
Sociology 3, 4 .....	5	6
Spanish 3, 4 .....	10	9
Zoölogy 1, 2 .....	68	68
Zoölogy 3, 4 .....	49	46
Zoölogy 7, 8 .....	3	4
Zoölogy 9, 12 .....	20	14

## V. Student Council Cup Standing

February, 1939

1. Thorndike Club . . . . .	11.781
2. Alpha Tau Omega . . . . .	10.851
3. Kappa Sigma . . . . .	9.928
4. Chi Psi . . . . .	9.681
5. Theta Delta Chi . . . . .	9.482
6. Delta Kappa Epsilon . . . . .	9.371
7. Beta Theta Pi . . . . .	9.265
8. Zeta Psi . . . . .	8.901
9. Sigma Nu . . . . .	8.875

10.	Delta Upsilon . . . . .	8.750
11.	Alpha Delta Phi . . . . .	8.701
12.	Psi Upsilon . . . . .	7.795

## VI. Student Council Cup 1911-1939

Date	Fraternity	High Average	General Average
Feb., 1911	Delta Upsilon . . . . .	11.9683	10.0209
June, 1911	Delta Upsilon . . . . .	15.3050	12.2834
Feb., 1912	Delta Upsilon . . . . .	12.1700	10.0515
June, 1912	Delta Upsilon . . . . .	15.7500	13.1750
Feb., 1913	Delta Upsilon . . . . .	12.7750	10.4801
June, 1913	Delta Upsilon . . . . .	15.9700	13.6332
Feb., 1914	Delta Upsilon . . . . .	11.6150	9.7038
June, 1914	Delta Upsilon . . . . .	13.6700	12.4385
Feb., 1915	Bowdoin Club . . . . .	11.3513	9.9176
June, 1915	Bowdoin Club . . . . .	14.1350	12.8082
Feb., 1916	Beta Chi (now Sigma Nu) . . . . .	12.1360	10.3430
June, 1916	Alpha Delta Phi . . . . .	14.9400	12.9990
Feb., 1917	Phi Theta Upsilon (now Chi Psi) . . . . .	12.6890	10.6470
June, 1917	Phi Theta Upsilon (now Chi Psi) . . . . .	15.9190	12.4940
Feb., 1918	Phi Theta Upsilon (now Chi Psi) . . . . .	13.1000	11.1353
June, 1918	Phi Theta Upsilon (now Chi Psi) . . . . .	17.0830	14.2610
Mar., 1919	Chi Psi . . . . .	11.7000	10.1637
June, 1919	Not available . . . . .		
Feb., 1920	Zeta Psi . . . . .	10.1818	9.2534
June, 1920	Theta Delta Chi . . . . .	12.6000	11.5920
Feb., 1921	Zeta Psi . . . . .	13.6666	12.5949
June, 1921	Phi Delta Psi (now A.T.Ω.) . . . . .	13.6666	12.5949
Feb., 1922	Phi Delta Psi (now A.T.Ω.) . . . . .	10.3673	8.1516
June, 1922	Phi Delta Psi (now A.T.Ω.) . . . . .	11.2800	9.0321
Feb., 1923	Chi Psi . . . . .	9.2179	7.9641
June, 1923	Delta Upsilon . . . . .	12.1143	10.5400
Feb., 1924	Phi Delta Psi (now A.T.Ω.) . . . . .	11.2419	9.1254
June, 1924	Phi Delta Psi (now A.T.Ω.) . . . . .	14.0500	11.4241
Feb., 1925	Phi Delta Psi (now A.T.Ω.) . . . . .	11.0270	8.9190
June, 1925	Phi Delta Psi (now A.T.Ω.) . . . . .	13.7297	11.7822
Feb., 1926	Phi Delta Psi (now A.T.Ω.) . . . . .	11.5520	9.4346
June, 1926	Phi Delta Psi (now A.T.Ω.) . . . . .	11.1527	9.8634
Feb., 1927	Delta Upsilon . . . . .	11.3610	9.6465
June, 1927	Beta Theta Pi . . . . .	10.3680	9.3943
Feb., 1928	Zeta Psi . . . . .	10.7090	9.4000
June, 1928,	Chi Psi . . . . .	10.5312	9.4440



Feb., 1929	Chi Psi	11.7352	8.9791
June, 1929	Chi Psi	12.2420	9.6300
Feb., 1930	Chi Psi	12.3870	10.4080
June, 1930	Chi Psi	11.2900	9.3301
Feb., 1931	Chi Psi	11.3010	9.7989
June, 1931	Chi Psi	10.3030	8.8336
Feb., 1932	Zeta Psi	10.9280	10.2236
June, 1932	Kappa Sigma	10.1935	9.0375
Feb., 1933	Alpha Tau Omega	11.5000	9.7622
June, 1933	Alpha Tau Omega	10.1570	8.0518
Feb., 1934	Theta Delta Chi	11.2700	9.9245
June, 1934	Alpha Tau Omega	9.8040	8.8266
Feb., 1935	Alpha Tau Omega	11.9743	10.1226
June, 1935	Alpha Tau Omega	11.0789	8.2205
Feb., 1936	Alpha Tau Omega	11.9040	10.1252
June, 1936	Alpha Tau Omega	10.9250	9.0840
Feb., 1937	Alpha Tau Omega	11.4310	10.2818
June, 1937	Alpha Tau Omega	11.9666	9.9299
Feb., 1938	Alpha Tau Omega	11.4966	9.3897
June, 1938	Alpha Tau Omega	10.4444	4.2222
Feb., 1939	Alpha Tau Omega	10.8510	9.7950
Average of general average, or the average of scholarship since 1911 is			10.6609
Average of the winners' average since 1911 is			12.5185

VII. Abraxas Cup Standing

February 1939

1.	Lynn Classical High	15.3333
2.	Brunswick High	15.2500
3.	Beverly High	15.0000
4.	Medford High	13.6666
5.	Bangor High	13.0000
	Deering High	13.0000
6.	Phillips Exeter Academy	11.0000
7.	Newton High	10.7000
8.	Roxbury Latin	8.7500
9.	Hebron Academy	8.0000
10.	Governor Dummer Academy	7.8000
11.	Everett High	7.0000
12.	Bridgton Academy	6.2500

## VIII. Abraxas Cup—1915-1939

Date	Winner	Winning Average	Average of All Schools Competing
Feb., 1915	Exeter Academy . . .	15.1250	10.0740
Feb., 1916	Portland H. S. . . .	11.9000	9.1180
Feb., 1917	Dexter H. S. . . . .	12.8333	9.6207
Feb., 1918	Skowhegan H. S. . . .	15.8333	10.6560
Feb., 1919	Edward Little H. S. . .	11.3333	10.0694
Feb., 1920	Jordan H. S. . . . .	11.3333	8.6548
Feb., 1921	Brunswick H. S. . . .	15.1250	8.7295
Feb., 1922	Portland H. S. . . . .	13.6600	8.4650
Feb., 1923	Deering H. S. . . . .	12.6000	6.6676
Feb., 1924	Brunswick H. S. . . .	12.2727	9.0245
Feb., 1925	Bangor H. S. . . . .	8.8423	8.0235
Feb., 1926	Livermore Falls H. S. . .	12.6250	8.5400
Feb., 1927	Deering H. S. . . . .	16.0000	10.6100
Feb., 1928	Deering H. S. . . . .	15.1666	9.6524
Feb., 1929	Deering H. S. . . . .	14.7500	9.2032
Feb., 1930	Maine Central Institute .	17.6660	11.5360
Feb., 1931	Bangor H. S. . . . .	13.2500	7.5382
Feb., 1932	Portland H. S. . . . .	16.0000	9.2490
Feb., 1933	Portland H. S. . . . .	17.1420	11.4470
Feb., 1934	Deering H. S. . . . .	14.6250	10.0478
Feb., 1935	Bangor H. S. . . . .	18.0000	10.4908
Feb., 1936	North Quincy (Mass.) H.S.	18.6666	11.1181
Feb., 1937	Edward Little High . .	21.0000	12.5151
Feb., 1938	Needham (Mass.) H. S. .	16.6666	9.0906
Feb., 1939	Lynn (Mass.) Classical H.S.	15.3333	11.1361

General average—9.6500.

Winning average—14.7099.

The averages are obtained on the basis of, A equalling 4; B, 3; C, 2; D, 1; and E, -2.



## IX. Peucinian Cup

*February 1939—First Award*

1.	Kappa Sigma	.	.	.	.	.	.	11.500
2.	Delta Kappa Epsilon	.	.	.	.	.	.	10.368
3.	Chi Psi	.	.	.	.	.	.	9.468
4.	Theta Delta Chi	.	.	.	.	.	.	9.433
5.	Beta Theta Pi	.	.	.	.	.	.	9.076
6.	Alpha Tau Omega	.	.	.	.	.	.	8.653
7.	Sigma Nu	.	.	.	.	.	.	8.041
8.	Psi Upsilon	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.076
9.	Alpha Delta Phi	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.000
10.	Delta Upsilon	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.500
11.	Zeta Psi	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.300

The Peucinian Cup, donated by the Fraternity Alumni, is given each February and June to that fraternity whose freshman delegation has the highest average rank on the basis of all mid-year and final grades recorded in the dean's office. At the end of 10 years, when 20 semester awards have been made, the cup will become the permanent possession of that fraternity which has won it the greatest number of times.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL NIXON, *Dean.*

# REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

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*To the President of Bowdoin College:*

In accordance with the laws of the College I present herewith my 24th annual report on the condition and progress of the College Library for the year ending 31 March, 1939, the same being the 39th-40th year of my connection with the Library.

## PERSONNEL

GERALD GARDNER WILDER, A.M., *Librarian.*

KENNETH JAMES BOYER, A.B., B.L.S., *Assistant Librarian.*

HUGH MCLELLAN LEWIS, B.C.E., *Reference Librarian.*

EDITH ELLEN LYON, *Cataloguer.*

CORRIS HARRIETTE POTTER, *Assistant to the Librarian.*

ALTA REED, *Assistant in the Students' Reading Room.*

GENEVA EVELYN ARCHIBALD, *Assistant in the Cataloguing Department.*

## HUGH MCLELLAN LEWIS

After a service of thirty-one years in the Library, Mr. Lewis died on 1 April, 1939, at his home, after an absence of only a few weeks from his usual duties. Thirty-one years is a long time in one position, and Mr. Lewis was probably as well known to the graduates of the past quarter century as anyone connected with the College. His helpfulness to many generations of Bowdoin students will be long remembered.

## SIZE AND GROWTH

The number of volumes in the Library is estimated to be 181,219.

### ACCESSIONS

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
By purchase . . .	1,618	2,128	2,158	2,687	2,405
By gift . . .	1,545	1,991	1,858	636	814
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,163	4,119	4,016	3,323	3,219

The average cost of the volumes purchased during these years was \$4.12, \$3.80, \$4.03, \$4.07, and \$3.18.



As heretofore, the Appendix to this report gives an itemized statement of the growth of the collection during the year and its contents by the various classes in which it is arranged.

## GIFTS AND ACCESSIONS

The outstanding gift of the year came from the estate of Mrs. Hugh Campbell Wallace. Mrs. Wallace was a daughter of Chief Justice Melville Weston Fuller, LL.D., of the Class of 1853. In her will she bequeathed her father's personal books to the Library and the sum of \$25,000 for perpetuating the memorial. Such a large number of books—some 3,000 volumes—cannot be properly displayed in Hubbard Hall in its present condition, and they are temporarily placed on new steel shelving that has been erected in one of the basement corridors, pending such time as the much needed extension of the building becomes a reality.

By the will of Professor Henry Edwin Andrews, A.M., of the Class of 1894, his working library in the field of the Fine Arts, numbering some 250 volumes, has come to the Library.

Through the kindness of Miss Anna Ladd Dingley, the Librarian was permitted to choose from the books of her father, the late Frank Lambert Dingley, Litt.D., of the Class of 1861, long editor of the *Lewiston Journal*, such items as might be useful at the College.

Professor Mason has given the Library his set of the *Revue de Métaphysique et de Morale* back of the date where the library subscription began, so that we now lack only the first eleven volumes.

The only long run of a noted periodical that we purchased during the year is a complete set of the *Annales du Midi*, from its beginning in 1889.

## CIRCULATION

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Lent, outside . . .	14,830	13,894	14,536	15,721	15,496
Lent, closed reserve	16,903	17,494	19,253	21,823	20,954
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	31,733	31,388	33,789	37,544	36,450

Largest month	Ja. 1,867	F. 1,959	Ap. 1,775	F. 1,968	Ap. 1,879
Smallest month	S. 587	Ag. 423	Ag. 557	Ag. 470	Ag. 590

## STUDENTS' READING ROOM

The number of readers using the Students' Reading Room during the past five years is as follows:

1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
4,055	3,740	3,823	3,867	3,872

## EXHIBITS

1. Elijah Kellogg.
2. The first appearance in print of some familiar quotations.
3. Autographs.
4. Maine flora, painted by Miss Kate Furbish, from the collection presented to the College by Miss Furbish.

## HUBBARD HALL

Redecorating has continued, to include the main reading room and a few small rooms.

New lighting fixtures have been installed in the main periodical room, the cataloguing room, and the librarian's rooms.

The capacity of the cases for the Library of Congress depositary catalogue has been increased by the addition of space for 450,000 more cards.

The east corridor in the basement has been converted into a stack by the erection of a third of a mile of steel shelving.

Temporary relief has come year after year, but the need of completing the sixth floor of the stack is becoming more imperative. For the last two years the Committee of the Boards on the Library has recommended an appropriation of \$7,000 for this work. The same recommendation is being repeated this year.



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The following table presents a classified statement of the sources of the income and nature of the expenditures of the Library, arranged substantially along the lines recommended by the American Library Association.

## RECEIPTS

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Appropriations, general	\$16,320*	\$18,070	\$17,753	\$18,385	\$18,370
Student assistants . .	1,925	2,000	1,887	1,519	1,652
Special reading room .	1,487	1,479	1,525	1,543	1,490
Endowment fds., consol.	1,113	1,400	1,512	1,487	1,346
Achorn Flag fund . .	36	45	27	9	46
Appleton fund . . .	347	363	402	386	349
Chapman memorial . .	261	253	280	269	243
Class of 1875 fund . .	62	60	66	63	57
Class of 1888 fund . .	44	43	48	46	42
Class of 1899 fund . .	74	72	80	76	69
Class of 1904 fund . .	31	36	44	47	46
Darlington fund . .	37	36	40	38	35
Drummond fund . .	113	110	121	116	106
Fessenden fund . . .	164	361	400	384	348
Fuller fund . . . .					470
Louis C. Hatch estate	100	100	100	100	100
Samuel W. Hatch fund	37	36	40	38	35
Hubbard fund . . .	4,224	4,096	4,530	4,351	3,936
Thomas Hubbard fund	118	119	132	127	115
Lufkin fund . . . .	18	18	20	19	17
Lynde fund . . . .	55	53	59	57	52
Morse fund . . . .	37	36	40	38	35
W. A. Packard fund .	186	180	200	192	174
Pierce fund . . . .	1,193	1,157	1,280	1,229	1,113
Stanwood fund . . .	47	45	50	48	44
Gifts, etc. . . . .	529	307	792	467	339
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$28,568*	\$30,486	\$31,428	\$31,045	\$30,629

## EXPENDITURES

Books . . . . .	\$ 4,905*	\$ 6,427	\$ 6,212	\$ 8,358	\$ 6,001
Periodicals . . . . .	1,964	1,578	2,541	2,282	1,645
Binding . . . . .	1,358	1,038	1,414	1,403	1,503
Express and postage . .	149	192	151	208	
Increase of Library .	[8,378]	[9,237]	[10,318]	[12,251]	[9,149]
Library supplies . . .	560	530	477	517	582

Salaries, regular staff . . . . .	14,061	14,194	14,348	15,075	15,029
student assistants . . . . .	2,179	2,417	2,204	1,822	1,927
janitor service . . . . .	1,130	1,116	1,201	1,166	1,224
New equipment . . . . .	807	229	988	1,290	593
Repairs . . . . .	289	1,009	1,868	656	1,253
Supplies for building . . . . .	39	140	72	101	114
Telephone . . . . .	71	68	73	70	67
	\$27,518*	\$28,944	\$31,549	\$32,948	\$29,938

\*Cents are omitted.

The receipts and expenditures for the Students' Reading Room are included in the foregoing tables.

## ENDOWMENT FUNDS

I add a table of the Endowment Funds of the Library in order that the preceding table may be more intelligible and that the various funds and their donors may be recorded.

Name of Fund	Established by	1938	1939
John Appleton	Fred'k H. Appleton	\$ 10,052 50	\$ 10,052 50
Samuel H. Ayer	Athenæan Society	1,000 00	1,000 00
Bond	Elias Bond	7,082 00	7,082 00
Bowdoin	George S. Bowdoin	1,020 00	1,020 00
Philip H. Brown	John C. Brown	2,000 00	2,000 00
Chapman Memorial	Frederic H. Gerrish	7,005 92	7,005 92
Class of 1875	Class of 1875	1,662 78	1,662 78
Class of 1877	Class of 1877	1,013 34	1,013 34
Class of 1882	Class of 1882	2,300 54	2,300 54
Class of 1888	Class of 1888	1,210 00	1,210 00
Class of 1890	Class of 1890	1,000 00	1,000 00
Class of 1901	Class of 1901	713 34	713 34
Class of 1904	Class of 1904	1,278 00	1,347 00
Cutler	John L. Cutler	1,000 00	1,000 00
Darlington	Mrs. Sibyl H. Darlington	1,000 00	1,000 00
James Drummond	Mrs. Drummond and daughter	3,045 00	3,045 00
Henry Crosby Emery	Class of 1899	2,000 00	2,000 00
Francis Fessenden	John Hubbard	10,000 00	10,000 00
Fiske	John Orr Fiske	1,000 00	1,000 00
Fuller	Mrs. Hugh C. Wallace		25,000 00
General fund	Several persons	3,093 78	3,093 78
Hakluyt	Robert Waterston	1,100 00	1,100 00
Samuel W. Hatch	Miss Laura A. Hatch	1,000 00	1,000 00
Hubbard	Thomas H. Hubbard	113,267 23	113,267 23



Thomas Hubbard	His sisters and brother	3,306 63	3,306 63
Lufkin	Solon B. Lufkin	500 00	500 00
Frank J. Lynde	George S. Lynde	1,486 24	1,486 24
Morse	Edward S. Morse	1,000 00	1,000 00
Alpheus S. Packard	Sale of publications	500 00	500 00
William A. Packard	William A. Packard	5,000 00	5,000 00
Patten	John Patten	500 00	500 00
Lewis Pierce	Henry Hill Pierce	32,009 00	32,009 00
Sherman	Mrs. John C. Dodge	2,176 92	2,176 92
Sibley	Jonathan L. Sibley	6,958 37	6,958 37
Stanwood	Edward Stanwood	1,269 72	1,269 72
Walker	Joseph Walker	5,248 00	5,248 00
Wood	Robert W. Wood	1,000 00	1,000 00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$234,799 31	\$259,868 31

Respectfully submitted,

GERALD G. WILDER, *Librarian.*

Hubbard Hall, 30 April, 1939.

## APPENDIX

*The Library, as Classified, showing Accessions for the Period  
From April 1, 1938 to March 31, 1939*

Divisions	Subject Number	Bought	Given	Added	Total
Bibliography . . . . .	010	58	8	66	1,786
Library economy . . . . .	020	4	5	9	820
General encyclopædias . . . . .	030	3		3	872
General collected essays . . . . .	040				45
General periodicals . . . . .	050	163		163	9,518
General societies . . . . .	060	1	2	3	248
Newspapers . . . . .	070	40		40	2,015
Special libraries . . . . .	080				359
Book rarities . . . . .	090		1	1	101
Philosophy . . . . .	100	20		20	760
Metaphysics . . . . .	110	7		7	88
Special metaphysical topics . . . . .	120	2		2	83
Mind and body . . . . .	130	24		24	558
Philosophical systems . . . . .	140				54
Psychology . . . . .	150	22	12	34	723
Logic . . . . .	160	8		8	115
Ethics . . . . .	170	10	1	11	1,025
Ancient philosophers . . . . .	180				200
Modern philosophers . . . . .	190	17	2	19	788
Religion . . . . .	200	12	1	13	2,072
Natural theology . . . . .	210	3		3	253
Bible . . . . .	220	4	5	9	1,959
Doctrinal theology . . . . .	230				1,037
Practical and devotional . . . . .	240				447
Homiletical, pastoral, parochial . . . . .	250		7	7	915
Church, institutions, work . . . . .	260	10	1	11	1,007
Religious history . . . . .	270	3		3	1,004
Christian churches, sects . . . . .	280	2	1	3	1,369
Non-Christian religions . . . . .	290	6	1	7	433



Sociology . . . . .	300	42	5	47	1,543
Statistics . . . . .	310	15	10	25	1,152
Political science . . . . .	320	102	29	131	5,891
Political economy . . . . .	330	122	37	159	6,276
Law . . . . .	340	49	37	86	4,841
Administration . . . . .	350	54	11	65	3,466
Associations, institutions . . . . .	360	10	17	27	1,476
Education . . . . .	370	19	30	49	5,019
Commerce, communication . . . . .	380	8	28	36	2,732
Customs, costumes, folk lore . . . . .	390	8	3	11	381
Philology . . . . .	400	14		14	909
Comparative . . . . .	410				102
English . . . . .	420	4		4	546
German . . . . .	430	2	2	4	446
French . . . . .	440	17	3	20	603
Italian . . . . .	450				60
Spanish . . . . .	460	1	1	2	92
Latin . . . . .	470				423
Greek . . . . .	480	4	1	5	710
Minor languages . . . . .	490	1	1	2	179
Natural science . . . . .	500	41	27	68	4,057
Mathematics . . . . .	510	12	8	20	1,599
Astronomy . . . . .	520	6	7	13	1,541
Physics . . . . .	530	56	8	64	1,455
Chemistry . . . . .	540	44	28	72	2,198
Geology . . . . .	550	4	5	9	1,715
Paleontology . . . . .	560		6	6	117
Biology . . . . .	570	15	3	18	1,176
Botany . . . . .	580	5	7	12	845
Zoölogy . . . . .	590	13	10	23	2,350
Useful arts . . . . .	600	5	1	6	871
Medicine . . . . .	610	25	5	30	5,613
Engineering . . . . .	620	2	16	18	1,184
Agriculture . . . . .	630	8	13	21	1,405
Domestic economy . . . . .	640		1	1	36
Communication, commerce . . . . .	650	22	3	25	516
Chemical technology . . . . .	660	5	2	7	247

# Report of Librarian

61

Manufactures . . . . .	670		2	2	177
Mechanic trades . . . . .	680				19
Building . . . . .	690				28
Fine Arts . . . . .	700	91	10	101	1,008
Landscape gardening . . . . .	710	1	1	2	153
Architecture . . . . .	720	4	2	6	410
Sculpture . . . . .	730	2	1	3	301
Drawing, design, decoration . . . . .	740	4		4	143
Painting . . . . .	750	34	2	36	663
Engraving . . . . .	760	2	1	3	131
Photography . . . . .	770	6		6	77
Music . . . . .	780	12		12	796
Amusements . . . . .	790	22	2	24	571
Literature . . . . .	800	14	7	21	1,769
American . . . . .	810	74	85	159	6,638
English . . . . .	820	143	62	205	10,786
German . . . . .	830	45	4	49	4,843
French . . . . .	840	258	36	294	7,135
Italian . . . . .	850	1	1	2	1,287
Spanish . . . . .	860	3		3	499
Latin . . . . .	870	13	1	14	2,212
Greek . . . . .	880	19	6	25	2,569
Minor languages . . . . .	890	2	1	3	401
History . . . . .	900	22	6	28	2,002
Geography and description . . . . .	910	73	24	97	6,584
Biography . . . . .	920	64	19	83	6,105
Ancient history . . . . .	930	8	1	9	1,055
Modern history, Europe . . . . .	940	203	26	229	7,180
Asia . . . . .	950	6	2	8	331
Africa . . . . .	960	2		2	112
North America . . . . .	970	81	35	116	5,876
South America . . . . .	980	2		2	91
Oceanic and polar regions . . . . .	990		2	2	131
Alumni collection . . . . .			8	8	1,302
Maine collection . . . . .		40	44	84	10,085
U. S. Documents (serial set) . . . . .			11	11	6,289



# REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

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*To the President of Bowdoin College:*

The Curator of the Museum of Fine Arts has the honor to submit the following report for the year ending April 30, 1939:

During the academic year now drawing to a close the Museum of Fine Arts made notable gains. It also suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Professor Henry Edwin Andrews, who was its Director for nineteen years, from June 1920 to February 10, 1939.

The unspectacular professional life of a museum director is a myriad of routine details. He must concern himself with the physical condition and appearance of the museum building and galleries; arrange for loan exhibitions and write half a dozen letters for each one; ascertain that every object that enters or leaves the museum is insured; make weekly a score of decisions consistent with the museum's general policy; daily answer, for the sake of courtesy, letters to which there often can be no real answer; and refuse proffered gifts with a diplomacy which will preserve good will. The executive responsibility for these activities Professor Andrews bore for nearly two decades with patience, thoroughness, and great good sense. The Museum was one of his dominant interests, and to it he gave unsparingly of his time, energy, and enthusiasm.

Among museum executives the world over, three characteristics—taste, knowledge, and tact—are considered paramount. These Professor Andrews possessed in high degree, and he employed them always to enlarge the Museum's contribution to the life of the College and the community. The tradition of good-will that he thereby bequeathed to Bowdoin College and its art interests can neither be adequately measured nor appreciated.

## ACQUISITIONS

The acquisitions for the year total one hundred and fifteen, ninety-one coming by purchase, twenty-four by gift.

*\*Purchases:*

- 38.13 *Water Willows*, an etching by Roi Partridge.
- 38.14 *View of the Charles IV Bridge at Prague*, an etching by John C. Vondrous.
- 39.1 *Western Art Portfolio of Reproductions of Impressionist and Post Impressionist Paintings*, published by the Museum of Modern Art, Moscow.
- 39.50 *D'Estampes de E. Degas*, by A. Andre.
- 39.51 *Toulouse-Lautrec*, from the series entitled *Les Tresors de la Peinture Francais*.
- 39.54 *Brueghels Gemalde*, by Gustav Glück.
- 39.55 *Bilder Aus Breughels Bildern*, by Gustav Glück.
- 39.56 *A History of British Watercolor Painting*, by H. M. Cundall.
- 39.57 *Adventures in Light and Color*, by Charles J. Connick.

During the year the Museum purchased for its study collection eighty-two fine color reproductions of paintings by Old Masters of the Occident and Orient.

\*All purchases for the Museum collections were made out of the interest accruing from the James Phinney Baxter Fund given in memory of Professor Henry Johnson.

#### Gifts:

- 38.9 *Geruna*, an etching by John Taylor Arms, given by Mrs. Edith R. Abbott of Brunswick.
- 38.10 *White Horses of the Sea*, a bronze group by Anna Huntington Hyatt, given by the sculptress.
- 38.11 *Portrait of a Woman*, by Pablo Picasso, a color reproduction given by the Museum of Modern Art, New York.
- 38.12 Florentine pottery plate, given by Mrs. Ella Reed of East Boothbay, Maine.
- 39.68 *Silvery Night*, an oil painting by Stanley Woodward, bequeathed by Professor Henry Edwin Andrews.
- 39.48.1-19 A collection of color reproductions of paintings by European Old Masters, given by Professor Henry Edwin Andrews.



Copy in bronze of the "Mercury" by Giovanni Bologna, given by John G. Fay, n'34.

## EXHIBITIONS

During the year the Museum supplemented its permanent collections by holding loan exhibitions, as follows:

\*From May 1 to 15 photographs by the Bowdoin College Camera Club were displayed in the Bowdoin Gallery.

\*November 1 to 30, etchings by Samuel Chamberlain; in the Print Room.

\*December 1 to 30, etchings and dry-points by Arthur Heintzelman; in the Print Room.

\*February 1 to 30, photographs by Professor Stanley Barney Smith.

The Museum further expresses here, officially, its gratitude to several friends to whom it is under high obligation for individual loans or valuable service.

Mr. Harry Oakes, of the Class of 1896, generously allowed his two paintings, *A Young Man Holding A Short Sword* by Rembrandt and *Pieter Tjarck* by Frans Hals to remain on exhibition in our Boyd Gallery throughout the year. And in October Mr. Oakes added to this invaluable loan *The Woodcutter's Return* by Gainsborough and *The Southwark Fair* by Hogarth.

Mrs. Ernest Haskell, of Bath, Maine, graciously lent the Museum her collection of etchings by the late Ernest Haskell. This group by one of America's foremost etchers was displayed from June 15 to July 15.

Miss Eleanor Lincoln permitted her exquisite small sculptures, *Big Brother* and *The Armorer*, to remain in the Boyd Gallery through the year.

Mr. John H. Halford, of the Class of 1907, lent the Museum

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The \* signifies that the works exhibited were lent by the artist, or artists. Grateful acknowledgment is here made to these artists individually.

a *Portrait of a Man*, by Benjamin West, which has been on display in the Boyd Gallery since October 1.

Chauncey W. Goodrich, D.D. (Honorary 1915), lent a *Portrait of Professor Chauncey A. Goodrich*, by John Trumbull, which has hung in the Boyd Gallery since November 1.

Mr. Alexander Bower, M.A. (Honorary 1938), Director of the Sweat Memorial Art Museum in Portland, made it possible for two highly popular exhibitions to come to Bowdoin: a selection of sixty prints from the annual Photographic Salon assembled by the Portland Society of Art, from May 15 to June 15, and, throughout January, a selection of the original watercolors created by the Walt Disney Studios for "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." Over one thousand visitors were attracted to each of these exhibitions.

One of the most interesting and important exhibitions of the year, a comprehensive group of twenty-seven watercolors by Winslow Homer, was made possible by Messrs. Charles L. and Arthur P. Homer, of Boston, and Harold T. Pulsifer of East Harpswell, Maine. The Messrs. Homer jointly lent twelve of the finest Homer watercolors; Mr. Pulsifer lent his notable collection of early paintings by the master. These paintings were on display in the Boyd Gallery from June 15 to September 15.

## LOANS TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

From December 1 to 15, 1938, the Art Department of Bennington College held a Memorial Exhibition of sculptures by Duncan Ferguson. The Museum was glad to lend to this exhibition its *Portrait Head of Peter Ferguson* by Duncan Ferguson.

## REPAIRS. DEPARTMENTAL WORK

The most significant improvement in the physical appearance of the Museum effected during the past year was the complete redecoration of Sculpture Hall and the installation therein of the highly important Assyrian reliefs which formerly had been located in the gallery in the northeast corner of the base-



ment. This latter was, thereupon, converted into a gallery for the display of prints and, occasionally, of loan exhibitions. At the same time, the large murals in the lunettes of Sculpture Hall were cleaned and restored to their original brilliance.

These major alterations were made possible by a generous donation of \$500 given to the College by the Class of 1898.

The redecoration of the large lecture room in the basement was completed and its ventilation was improved.

The matting and framing of the numerous color reproductions of masterpieces of painting purchased by, or given to, the department for purposes of study was efficiently undertaken by Messrs. William Barton, '40, and George Smith, '41. This valuable activity was made possible by an appropriation of \$250 from the Committee on Student Aid.

During January the matting of the Bowdoin and Johnson Collections of Drawings was completed, and on February 1 a selection of the finest drawings was placed on exhibition in the Bowdoin Gallery.

## ATTENDANCE

The attendance from May 1, 1938, through April 30, 1939, was 10,219. This is one of the largest annual attendance totals in the history of the Museum. The Guest Book gained, during the year, signatures of visitors from twenty-two different states, from Canada, Mexico, Germany, Sweden, Belgium, Japan, England, France, Hawaii, and the Philippines.

Respectfully submitted,

PHILIP C. BEAM, *Curator.*





