Oak Hill Building Features

First Building Illustrated
Construction Work Starting
Architectural Development
Past Record of Architects

New Museum of Natural History
Plans for Commencement
Pioneering in Arizona
A Practical I. Q.-ist
Second Era of University
Washington Alumni Activities
Spring Athletics

Vol. V.
April-May, 1927

No. 4
Architect's Rendition of New Chemistry Building for Which Excavation Work Is Now Starting at Oak Hill—the First of Four Recitation and Laboratory Buildings Facing the Central Quadrangle.
Construction Work Starting on Oak Hill Site

Planning Work for Architecture for New College and the Men Behind It

By Edwin S. Gordon

of Gordon & Kaelber, University Architects

Plans for the new group of college buildings on the Oak Hill site have reached the stage where actual construction is about to begin. Before the end of May the contractor will appear on the scene, and the excavation will be started for the chemistry building, the first building for which plans were completed. I am glad at this time, therefore, to accept the invitation of the Alumni Review to trace for its readers the development of the Oak Hill plans from the beginning, explain the type of architecture chosen, give the reasons governing its selection and tell something of the men who have been responsible for working out the plans.

When the studies for the development of a greater University of Rochester, with its proposed School of Medicine, proved that the present site was inadequate, the University considered many locations. Oak Hill was not thought of seriously, although George W. Todd constantly urged that it was a site of unusual beauty and adaptability, with adjoining land sufficient for the proposed medical school. This was in 1920.

With untiring and unselfish devotion to an ideal, Mr. Todd finally convinced the trustees that this location was the finest, and the Oak Hill Club with characteristic public spirit cooperated with the trustees in the acquisition of the property.

In the meantime we made many sketch studies for the various places and, with Alling DeForest, the landscape architect, made a group plan for the Oak Hill site. We also suggested a type of building adaptable to a hill site, tentatively adopting the Georgian Colonial and the other Collegiate Hill, the University had studies made, one Georgian Colonial and the other Collegiate Gothic, and after much consideration decided upon the Colonial type.

During this time we gave much study to the problem of architectural style, and, while in accord with the Colonial type, became convinced that in our surrounding country a development had proceeded on the lines of a later Colonial development, known as the Greek Revival, which in our locality had produced the finest examples of this period in the country, as exemplified in the Genesee Valley Club, the old Powers and Atkinson homesteads, the Washington Club, the D. A. R. House and numerous other examples around Livingston Park and Troup Street, which locality was our finest residential section during that period.

At Geneva, Canandaigua, Oswego and in the surrounding country are also many excellent examples of this period.

When advising this style, we little knew how national was its character. In 1925, however, we received first information that Howard Major, A. I. A., was collecting data on this period, and in 1926 he published his book, "The Domestic Architecture of the Early American Republic. The Greek Revival." A quotation from his opening chapter expresses, far better than I can, the convictions I held as to its use for our new University.

"The Greek Revival is a style which readily adapts itself to present-day use, and it has unmistakable advantages. It is the only thoroughly American architecture. The traditional American belongs in a house of this national style, our independent creation in architecture.

"With its wide geographic field from Florida to Maine evidencing the skill of the early designers in adapting the style to highly varied climatic conditions, we have not only a national expression in architecture, but one that is suited to the rigor of the Maine winters, as well as to the tropical heat of Georgia and the Gulf.
Architectural Experts Behind the Development at Oak Hill

1. Charles A. Platt, of New York
2. Frederick Law Olmsted, of Boston
3. Edwin S. Gordon, of Rochester
4. William C. Kaelber, of Rochester
5. Philip Mers, of Rochester
6. Leonard A. Waardorp, of Rochester
states. Invariably it has a monumental quality and is unsurpassed in its restraint. And yet into this monumental quality has been infused a certain charm—an elusive element to secure, when it must be combined with such stately character, but undeniable attained."

Major also quotes from Fiske Kimball: "American domestic architecture made its independent contribution to universal development. Whatever may be thought, there can be no doubt that it endowed America with an architectural tradition unsurpassed in the qualities of monumentality and dignity."

Admiring much the architecture of the University of Virginia with its masterpiece, the Library, I was led to look into Thomas Jefferson's connection with our architectural development. While I had a very high opinion of his ability, I little realized his great influence on architecture in our country. Quoting again from Howard Major: "Furthermore Inigo Jones was the first great English architect, and likewise Thomas Jefferson was the first great American architect. History repeats itself, for as after Jones other individuals became determining factors in English architecture, so after the initiative taken by Jefferson, others played similar roles here."

We believe, therefore, that we have adopted a style particularly suited to our University, located as it is on the Genesee, and in the valley which has so many beautiful examples of the period in question.

As the plan developed, the University, anxious to have the best possible advice, on our suggestion invited Charles A. Platt to act as consultant. Mr. Platt is one of the leading architects of the United States and considered by many as the dean of American architects. He is particularly interested in the development of the particular type of architecture which has been chosen for the new buildings at Oak Hill. He has also done much splendid work for a number of our leading educational institutions, particularly the new and beautiful development at the University of Illinois, also buildings for Phillips-Andover Academy. Among his more recent accomplishments is the Freer Art Gallery in Washington, and he is now at work on the design for the National Gallery in Washington. He is also on the advisory committee for the new Johns Hopkins group.

Mr. Platt has shown a very keen and sympathetic interest in the Oak Hill development from the time when serious study was given to the placement of buildings on the new site. He has been always conscious of our efforts to plan not only for the present, but for an orderly future development as well. His services have been invaluable, and his criticisms so constructive, that I believe our University will have a group of buildings of great distinction—one in which every alumnus and friend can, and will, take a real pride.

Associated with us also is the leading landscape architect of the country, Frederick Law Olmsted, a member of the Commission on the Plan of the City of Washington, and identified with work of great importance throughout the country, including the development of Dennison University, Johns Hopkins and many others.

We also found it necessary to employ men of great ability to assist us in carrying out this work, and were fortunate in securing the services of Philip Merz, recognized as one of the greatest draftsmen in the country. He is a protege of the late Stanford White and, as a draftsman, worked upon the drawings for many of the greatest buildings in the country, including the Municipal Building, the U. S. Post Office and other buildings in New York City, the Springfield Municipal group, the Weidner Library at Harvard and others.

My partner and I and Leonard Waas­dorp, our associate, in the firm of Gordon and Kaelber, have visited many universities and given careful study, first to general arrangement, and then to each particular building, until we believe that the new College for Men will embody the most up-to-date ideas in design and equipment that years of research can give.

++

Noteworthy Record of Our University Architects

In connection with the above a brief resume of the record of our University architects, Gordon & Kaelber, should be of general alumni interest as indicating the background of experience which they are able to apply to the present day project. It might be added that they have been working and dreaming over the University development at Oak Hill for the past three years, hoping to make the result a lasting and outstanding monument to their ability.

Edwin S. Gordon graduated from Mechanics Institute in 1891 in the course
of architecture and mechanical drawing and continued for fourteen years as a teacher in the evening classes there, in connection with his regular work. He was first connected with the firm of Fay & Dryer as a draftsman, after which he spent four years with James G. Cutler in like capacity. He then became associated with Claude Bragdon and William H. Orchard under the firm name of Gordon, Bragdon & Orchard. One of that young concern's most notable achievements was the winning of an $8,000 prize for a design for the City Hall of New York.

After four years that company dissolved, and Mr. Gordon spent eight years with J. Foster Warner as a draftsman. He then associated himself with William V. Madden, under the name of Gordon & Madden, and laid the foundations for the present company. Among their important pieces of work in the earlier days were Corpus Christi and Sts. Peters and Paul churches, the Central Building, the newer wings of the General Hospital, then known as the Rochester City Hospital, and a number of fine residences.

William C. Kaelber, after studying at Mechanics Institute, spent two years with William C. Walker and then joined Gordon & Madden. The firm name became changed to Gordon, Madden & Kaelber and so continued until after the death of Mr. Madden, when it assumed its present name.

Mr. Gordon has been the public school architect for the city of Rochester for the past fifteen years, designing the Monroe, Madison and Jefferson Junior High schools among others. Included among the other notable jobs to the credit of his company are the Eastman School of Music and Theatre, the girls' dormitory of the Eastman School of Music, the Dental Dispensary, the First Church of Christ Scientist, the Baptist Temple, St. Stephen's Church of Geneva, N. Y., the Rochester Gas & Electric Building, the architectural features of Exposition Park (now Edgerton Park) and a number of beautiful residences, including those of George W. Todd, Edmund S. Lyon and Alvah Strong.

H. A. S.

New Museum of Natural History in the Making

By Edward J. Foyle
Director of the Museum

To Serve Three Purposes

The University is planning a new Museum of Natural History which will serve three general purposes: education, record and research. Its teaching value will be the primary object for its development. The exhibits will be so arranged that the student and the public may gain logical information from these silent teachers. The museum will be a great vault for the precious records of past and present life. Here will be placed the fossils found in the Genesee gorge, the evidence of glacial action found about Rochester and the types of plants and animals found in Monroe County. These are but a few of the natural phenomena to be preserved.

The collections housed in the museum will form the basis for research studies in geology and biology. Those researches that produce valuable results will be published. Advanced educators are getting away somewhat from lessons in books, with cut and dried questions and answers. Go to nature for science, they say. Teach by...
real things through the senses. That portion of the student's brain which is developed by observation and comparison may be well nourished in the work that he encounters in a museum of natural history.

**Some Innovations**

One of the innovations in this new museum will be the exhibits set into the walls. Visitors may walk about the rooms and view behind plate glass windows the evolution of the life of the earth, from the lowest and smallest types of plants and animals up to the highest, including man.

There the fish of early ages may not only be represented by a few bones, but a reproduction of the live fish of that period will be seen behind the glass, apparently swimming in his native waters. In this same building the botany students will have ample facilities for experimental studies of vegetable life. Botanical gardens under glass will be attached to the building. A large laboratory will be provided for the study of insects. In short, all the sciences in geology and biology will be studied and demonstrated. Although the geological, zoological and botanical collections have been kept distinctly separate in the past, it is hoped that they will be so correlated in the new Museum of Natural History that they will illustrate earth sciences in a logical, comprehensive and easily understood series of displays.

**Oak Hill Exhibits Already Begun**

Construction of the Oak Hill exhibits has already begun. One of the wall models is completed. This depicts Allen Creek flowing through Corbett Glen, five miles east of Rochester. The model was originated and principally constructed by Mrs. Harold L. Alling, '21. It shows at lower and lower levels the terraces, along which the creek has meandered during the past. Another model nearing completion is that of Irondequoit Bay. It shows the depth of the water in the bay and the glacial deposits, out of which this wide valley was carved. These models are to be used each year in teaching geology.

The construction of the models necessitates the portrayal of the scenery or habitat in natural colors. This work is being done by Marian L. Cook. Harold H. Millot, '27, has also served skillfully in the preparation and installation of the exhibits.

Other exhibits are in the preliminary stages of construction. A model of the Adirondacks will show the geology of these mountains. The view will be toward the east, with the Green Mountains rising behind Lake Champlain, which will be portrayed in the middle foreground. The Adirondack topo-geologic model was projected by Professor Harold L. Alling, whose researches have led him to this region.
Another exhibit is a habitat group of the woodchuck, reproducing the environment and habits of the animal. The woodchuck is rapidly being exterminated for economic reasons. This group is being prepared under the guidance of Morris A. Stewart, instructor in the department of biology.

**Behind the Scenes**

It must not be supposed that the acquirement of collections and the exhibits in the exhibition hall is the only function of a museum. To go behind the scenes of a great American museum is a rare treat that few people have enjoyed. Here one may glimpse the organization and machinery of such an institution.

The museum work is divided into several headings. The administration organizes and determines the policy of the museum work. Curators prepare exhibits and do research work. Lecture guides instruct visitors. Those persons who are admitted into the laboratories and preparatorial rooms of a large museum have an unusual opportunity to see how the exhibits are prepared. There they will also see explorers and scientists studying their collections, or perhaps smoking their pipes and reminiscing with some fellow traveller. In other rooms recorders are busy cataloguing specimens and keeping the records of the museum.

An old popular conception of a museum was that of a place to go to see wax figures of monstrosities; or a museum was a retreat, where the general public went restfully, assured of peace and quiet for a few hours wandering about among odd objects. To some a visit to a museum, while a trifle dull, meant that one was really absorbing culture. In such a museum little attention was given to labelling, and what labels there were often explained the meaning of the specimens in unfamiliar words. Today, in many great museums of this country, there are thousands of strange specimens displayed with stranger labels beneath them, written in Greek and Latin. He who passes by such a difficult name as *Homalonotus Delphinoccephalus* with a smirk, will stop and take interest if he is informed that he is looking upon the ancestor of the great host of modern insects.

**Meaningless Objects Unwelcome**

Far too many well-meaning persons think of a museum as a repository for accumulations which might go to a rummage sale, a Salvation Army wagon or a junk shop. Curious, old and quaint objects may have a place in a museum, but as a rule they are of small value. A museum of natural history should hesitate to accept a model of the first threshing machine, just because someone with a hobby for old agricultural implements offered it as a gift.

The ideal museum should not be cluttered up with curious, funny or lucky stones; or a bottle of water from the River Jordan, or a brick from the Chinese wall, or Venetian glass beads. It should not be an accumulation of relics, curiosities, travel souvenirs and discarded mantel ornaments. In effect, a museum of natural history should not consist of a miscellaneous, unorganized, haphazard collection of objects, however typical and significant each object may be.

**Factors Determining Selection**

The purpose of a museum should be the determining factor in selecting materials. The administrators of a museum should have clearly in mind the demonstration it wishes to make, the lessons it wishes to teach, and the development of its future growth. Materials that do not contribute to these objects, however valuable in themselves, have no legitimate place in the display cases of that museum. Objects that are typical, rather than unusual, should be sought. They should represent the normal, rather than the abnormal, phenomena of the region or science portrayed. The materials, singly and as a whole, should re-picture, perhaps even reproduce, the origin and evolution of the earth and the life upon it, and clearly illustrate the laws of natural processes.

Time and place should be important factors in the choice of articles. If located in Montana, it is not likely that a model of the Genesee gorge in Rochester, N. Y., would prove of value. The materials in the museum should be drawn, in-so-far as possible, from the part of the region for which it was instituted. When possible, the local rocks and fossils should be used to tell the story of the earth and the life upon it. Even then it will be found that the local materials will form a comparatively small part of the exhibit. It goes without saying that a museum must have adequate equipment, not merely to house the specimens but also to show the exhibits advantageously. This is a larger problem than it might appear to be at first. Not alone shelves and cases, but suitable
lights, filing cases, a library for reading and research, quarters for storage, work rooms and shops are needed. A museum should provide for the storage of duplicates until they can be disposed of to advantage.

**Requisites of Trained Staff**

Quite as essential as a plan and policy is a trained staff to supply tactful, enlightened and sympathetic direction, to arrange the exhibits in an orderly manner so as best to illustrate their lessons, and to label articles plainly and logically. For lack of such guidance many a museum tells no story of natural history. An eminent Columbia University professor has said that a museum training is an entirely different thing from a college training. The college teacher has learned to instruct by word of mouth. The museum worker teaches silently by intriguing labels, illustrated with specimens.

A whole new profession has sprung up, owing to the necessity of providing trained men and women for the organization and care of museum exhibits. The ideal candidate for museum work should possess the following ten attributes: enthusiasm for his work, reliability, accuracy and system, reverence for specimens, intellectual and scientific honesty, tact, good address, manual capacity, or the ability to do skillful work with his hands, business ability and administrative ability.

---

**Plans for Another Interesting Commencement**

![Cubley Cup for Reunion Classes](image)

We are again facing a big Commencement celebration—the 77th annual graduation ceremonies of the University. The general program is already sufficiently crystallized to be worth writing about and to be well worth the attention of every alumna of Rochester—east, west, north and south, not to mention the immediate environs.

The season will open on Thursday evening, June 16th, with the Eastman School of Music concert in Kilbourn Hall for seniors, alumni and their friends. Class Day exercises of the College for Women will be held at 10:30 o’clock Friday morning. Similar exercises of the senior men, held on the old campus at 3, P. M., will be followed by the annual series of intramural alumni ball games on the different campus diamonds. The schedule for this increasingly popular feature has not yet been arranged, but it will provide an hour or two of care-free, outdoor sport, to be followed by the regular fraternity reunions at the different houses in the evening. Non-fraternity men will also hold a reunion dinner on the campus, probably in Kendrick Hall.

Saturday, June 18th, is Alumni Day—the big annual focal point of alumni interest. Class reunions will take place at noon. The Dix plan, inaugurated successfully last June, will again govern the regular reunion classes, which are those of ’75, ’76, ’77 and ’78; ’94, ’95, ’96 and ’97; and ’13, ’14, ’15 and ’16. The alumni office has been in correspondence with representatives of these classes since early in March. Special five-year reunions will also be held, as the classes concerned may be moved. The class of 1902 is planning its 25th reunion, and that of 1892 will probably also rally.

The new Cubley cup will be at stake for the second time, and competition is expected to be keen. The class of ’97 is casting a particularly acquisitive eye toward it, since the donor, Frank L. Cubley, of Potsdam, N. Y., is a member of that class. This beautiful trophy was won last year by the class of 1876, holding a special
returning the largest percentage of living graduates and non-graduates, regularly enrolled on its catalogue list.

At 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon alumni will begin to congregate at Oak Hill for the matinee program, starting at 2:30. According to plans now formulating, more leeway will be granted to the old( and young) grads to indulge their personal inclinations for entertainment. Plenty of opportunity will be afforded for such group contests as baseball, volley ball, push-ball, tug-of-war and the like. Smaller groups will be free to pitch quoits, throw darts or simply visit. Instead of the customary individual stunts, which sometimes embarrass the participants while entertaining the crowd, it is proposed to provide a number of first-class, amateur boxing bouts at a stated hour to be announced later. The committee hopes so to arrange the program that the crowd will have opportunity to relax before the dinner hour and thus find itself in a better physical and mental condition to enjoy the menu itself and the program which will follow.

The dinner bell will sound at 6:30 o'clock, and tables will be laid on the large veranda and in the front room of the old club house. An orchestra will enliven things, and an alumni glee club, instituted last year for the first time, will lead in the singing of the newer college songs. Unless present arrangements fail, the dinner speaker will be Charles Milton Newcomb, of Cleveland, a man with collegiate background who has become so famed as an after-dinner speaker and humorist that he now devotes himself to that calling. He gives a psychological talk, punctuated with delightful and continuous humor. We went after him because of the big hit he has made on other local appearances and consider ourselves particularly fortunate in obtaining him.

The alumni will want President Rhees to give them a few words of greeting, although his principal speeches will be reserved for later occasions. The evening program is in process of incubation at this writing, but the alumni may rest assured that it will present some new features, while measuring up fully to previous offerings. A well-rounded committee has been at work for some time on the entire Alumni Day program, consisting of Herbert R. Lewis, '97, general chairman; George Ramaker, '09, matinee; E. Reed Shutt, '13, dinner; Howard J. Henderson, '17, evening entertainment; and Hugh A. Smith, '07, secretary. This committee is enjoying the counsel and helpful cooperation of Edward R. Foreman, '92, and Dr. Benjamin J. Slater, '10, general chairmen of the last two years.

President Rhees will preach the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday morning at a downtown church, probably the First Baptist. The annual Phi Beta Kappa address will be delivered at 8 o'clock Sunday evening in Kilbourn Hall. Negotiations are under way with a well-known speaker for the occasion, but no announcement can be made at this writing.

The Eastman Theatre will again be the scene of the graduation exercises at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, June 18th. The Commencement speaker will be Dr. Michael I. Pupin, professor of electro-mechanics at Columbia University, scientist, writer and speaker of national distinction. The traditional alumni luncheon in the Alumni Gymnasium will follow at 12:30 o'clock, during the course of which the annual meeting of the Associated Alumni will take place, with President James M. E. O'Grady, '85, presiding. President Rhees will make his annual Commencement speech to the alumni on the progress of affairs at the University, and there will probably be one or two other speakers to be determined later. The seasonal festivities will come to a close on Monday evening, with the president's reception to the seniors, alumni and their friends.
Some Pioneering Thrills in Arizona

By John A. Rockfellow, ’79

The discovery of the marvelously rich mines of Tombstone District in ’78 put Arizona on the map. The following year witnessed the “rush” of prospectors and fortune hunters, and the establishment of the town.

I had but recently arrived in Arizona and begun mining in the northwestern portion near the Colorado River. The “fever” was contagious, and I joined a party headed southward. We traveled over wooded mountains, across high mesas and arid plains, camping nights at springs and water holes. Arriving at Tucson, we learned of a good camping place a mile or more northeast of town where there was a well of water and good range for our stock. The well was on what is now the campus of the University of Arizona and furnished water for a brickyard not then in operation.

On Early Arizona Faculty

Fifteen years later the University was getting under way, and I was drafted to teach mathematics. In the old Main Building, not eighty yards from the well that served us on the pioneer trip, I directed the work on the same subjects that I had struggled with under good old “Quin” and “Robbie” at Rochester. Three years of it, and I broke again for the open. The University of Arizona has grown until it has now a student body of more than 1,500, drawn from thirty-eight states of the Union and many foreign countries. The faculty is correspondingly cosmopolitan, and Rochester has always been represented. But to return to our story of archaic Tucson: We found the old pueblo—one of the oldest, if not the oldest town within the boundaries of the present United States—awakening, due to the influx of people passing through to Tombstone District. Travel was by stage, covered wagon, horseback and on foot. The Southern Pacific R. R., building from San Francisco, had just reached the western boundary of Arizona. While camped in Tucson, we met all kinds and conditions of people, and heard all kinds of reports, mostly prospectors’ yarns, of fabulous strikes. We ourselves were for a time diverted from Tombstone and started up the Santa Cruz Valley (south) for the Mexican state of Sonora.

The old San Xavier Mission was on our line of march and interested us very much. We had been told that just beyond the Mission in what was called the Papago Meadows we would see the mesquite, which is usually a desert shrub, grown to a real forest tree. So we found it, and a dense forest, too, some of the trees being two or three feet in diameter.

Mexican Outlaws Cause Alarm

Nothing of unusual interest happened until we reached the old town of Tubac, a tumbled-down, adobe burgh with a history. The Mexican population was in a state of excitement and men posted on the walls of the old buildings were looking intently off southward. A blonde American with a strong Boston accent, who was store-keeper, post-master and justice of the peace, informed us that a band of Mexican outlaws from across the border was somewhere in the vicinity, and that they had robbed several travelers and raided ranches. In one case, at the Calabasas Ranch, they had bound the proprietor, who kept a small commissary store, and against his protestations poured fiery mescal down his throat until he had become unconscious.

We hadn’t lost any outlaws and weren’t hunting a fight, but were rather “set-up” at the prospect of a little excitement. Night was approaching, and our leader suggested that we make for the old ruins of the Tumacacori Mission two or three miles away on the west side of the Santa Cruz River and camp there. At that time the main traveled road up the valley south crossed the river at Tubac and traversed the east side of the valley, so the Tumacacori Mission was rather isolated.

Barricaded in Old Mission

Arriving at the mission we took possession of the small covered brick room at the north end, gathered up mesquite posts and old timbers, and made fairly good barricades at the entrances. After dark the horses and pack animals were led well back into the canyons and picketed. Supper was cooked and eaten in a place well protected from view, and then we all rolled into our blankets on the floor. There was some suggestion as to standing guard, but
it was not carried out, as it was agreed that if anyone attempted to get in the noise and delay in removing the barricades would give us time to get our artillery into action. We were well armed, as nearly all travelers were in those days. Nothing disturbed our sleep, however, and after an early breakfast we found our stock allright.

I have read that years ago there were smelters at this mission, where the padres reduced the silver ore brought in from nearby mines. I will vouch for the fact, for we saw and examined them that morning, and though made of adobe they were in a fairly good state of preservation. There were small slivers of high grade ore on the dump, and I succeeded in fishing up an attractive small piece of silver-glance ore which I kept as a souvenir.

A Cold Foot-Bath

With packs adjusted, we started directly across the valley to get into the main road. The river was running quite a stream, and the bottom was bad. One of the pack animals got down, the one on which was packed many of the eatables including a good supply of sugar. It took two or three of us in the water leg-deep to get him up and out, and the water that January morning was not of the temperature for a comfortable bath.

Once in the wagon road, our leader divulged his plan for defence: each man was to walk and lead his horse, carrying his gun slung across his left arm and to drop a hundred steps behind the man in front. This was because of the dense mesquite brush, or "monte," through which the road ran. In case of an attack at any point, those in the rear or the lead, as the case might be, could flank the attacking party. This was fun and exciting for a few miles, but a drizzling rain set in, and, moreover, those of us who had been in the river hadn’t dried off, and tramping along the muddy road ceased to be exciting in the least. At noon we took a short rest and a cold lunch. Everyone wore a grouch and pronounced this unnecessary precaution all nonsense. However, the struggling procession was kept up until about 4 p.m., when we went into camp on the bank of the Santa Cruz at the Boseque Ranch.

A Hapless Wanderer

A cheerful fire, the odor of coffee in the pot, an appetizing kettle of beans that had not been on the pack with the sugar, together with the sizzling bacon in the frying pan, served to put all hands in a better humor. But just as someone sang out, "Come and get it!", there appeared on the road leading into our camp a crazy looking, hatless and coatless individual of our own race and color. His lips moved, and he spoke disjointed words, for he was so "het up" that he studdered. However, we soon got enough from him to learn that
he had been "held up" back on the road we had just traveled. He proved to be George Atkinson, just in this country from the north on his way to Calabasas to make bricks for a going-to-be city. Atkinson had been told at Tubac by the Bostonese merchant that a party was ahead, and he hurried to overtake us, but with the result described.

Well, the coffee and beans and bacon warmed up the spirits of the crowd, and when thoroughly satisfied George gave us the details, how a half-dozen men, more or less, had stepped out of the brush, ordered him to stop and taken his saddle-mule, a Winchester rifle and quite a sum of money. One fellow, taking a fancy to his new Stetson hat, had appropriated that, while another made George pull off a good pair of boots, (we all wore boots, not shoes in those days), and took them to himself. Then, to add insult to injury, the same fellow with the same boots gave George a sounding kick amidships and told him to "vamose."

Atkinson stayed with the country, became a well-to-do cattleman and lived to a ripe old age, passing away only a short time ago. Naturally we remained friends; the last time I saw him in Tucson he said, "Do you know I never in all my years tasted anything so good as those beans and bacon we ate that night at the Bosque."

Sequel to the Tale

As to the sequel to the tale: We left Atkinson at the ranch to recuperate, and struck out across the Pajarito Mountains toward our destination. By leaving so soon we missed an experience, the loss of which has been a regret to me all these many years.

Living at the Porter Ranch, on the road from Calabasas to the present town of Nogales, was the Daniel Boone of Arizona, old Pete Kitchen of whom volumes of thrilling adventures could be written. Kitchen, a native of Pennsylvania or New Jersey, but raised in Kentucky and a soldier in the war with Mexico, had come to Southern Arizona in 1853, just before the Gadsden Purchase. He was a natural leader of men and a born fighter, but always on the side of right and justice. During all the bloody period of Indian warfare, when the Civil War had caused all the United States soldiers to be removed from Arizona, Kitchen and two or three others were about all that remained on the ranches and "stood off" not only the Apaches, but the outlaws. His gunstock bore many notches, but they represented the translation of individuals that were a curse, not a blessing, to the world.

Old Pete Swings into Action

Learning of the raid in progress just described, Peter sent a man hurriedly to Magdalena, Sonora, to inform the commandant of the Mexican rurales, and to ask him to rush his command to the Santa Cruz River, where the international line crosses and where there is a bluff and an excellent place for an ambush. Then, gathering up all the available men of all nationalities in the neighborhood, he placed them behind the supposed locality of the outlaws and started a slow "rabbit-hunt."

The robbers took notice and retreated toward Mexico, steering unconsciously up the valley of the Santa Cruz. At the line they were caught in a trap by the Mexican soldiers. As soon as Kitchen's party closed up and the gang was identified as the one that had robbed some of the rabbit-drivers, the Mexican captain waited for no more formalities, but lining up the bunch against the bluff, dispatched them by means of a firing squad. Just what became of George Atkinson's Stetson hat and high-grade boots, the writer knoweth not.

+++

Plans are already well advanced for another successful Summer Session this year, the bounding dates to be June 21st and July 29th. A new course on motion pictures in the classroom will be given by Dr. Thomas E. Finegan and G. W. Hoke, of the educational film department of the Eastman Kodak Company. Dr. Finegan was formerly commissioner of education of Pennsylvania and director of visual education for New York State.

+++

The musical clubs closed another successful season with the annual home concert in the Little Theater on Wednesday evening, April 27th. Results of the leadership of Ted Fitch, '22, were again apparent in the work of the glee club. The western trip planned for the clubs finally resolved itself into two shorter trips, one to Jamestown and Westfield in the middle of March and one to Erie and Cleveland during the Easter recess, a Detroit engagement having unfortunately been cancelled.
Louis J. Bailey, '05,
Indiana Librarian
(From the Indiana History Bulletin)

The Library and Historical Board [of Indiana] has elected as state librarian, Louis J. Bailey, who, since 1922, has been the head of the public library at Flint, Michigan. Mr. Bailey is well known to the librarians of Indiana through his former residence and his work in this state. Born in Ontario, New York, in 1881, Mr. Bailey graduated from the University of Rochester in 1905, and in 1907 from the New York State Library School at Albany, which is now being transferred to Columbia University as a regular department of the University in New York City. Without disparagement of any other schools, the New York State Library School has been recognized as the foremost institution in the United States for the training of librarians.

After graduating from the New York State Library School, Mr. Bailey was assistant in the New York State Library, 1906-7. He was called to Gary as the librarian of the public library in 1908, remaining there in that capacity until he accepted a similar position at Flint. His administration of the library at Gary, lasting 14 years, was unusually fruitful and significant. He early became regarded as one of the notable group of men who shaped the growth of Gary from unoccupied sand dunes into one of the important business and industrial centers of America. The rapid expansion of the library and the extraordinary demands made upon it by a rapidly growing and polyglot citizenship, not only made the work of the library difficult but gave it an importance in the formative period of the city which Mr. Bailey fully realized and embodied in permanent achievement.

During his administration at Gary, Mr. Bailey was actively identified with historical interests in the Calumet region. He was one of the founders of the Gary Historical Society and as soon as he was eligible for membership in the Old Settlers and Historical Association of Lake County, became an active member of that organization. Mr. Bailey also took an active part in the affairs of the Indiana Library Association and was of great assistance to the directors of the Library Commission. He has thus had experience in each of the two lines of work of which he will be in charge, the administration of the State Library as a library and the advisory supervision of libraries throughout the state, which are in need of council and guidance.

Mr. Bailey has the reputation among his colleagues of being a very hard worker and a man of sound judgment. The state is fortunate in having a man of his type at the head of this important institution at a time when important forward steps are inevitable. That Mr. Bailey will prove equal to the task is assured by the manner in which he has taken up his work.

Tribute to Willis S. Paine

An estimate of the record of achievement made by Willis S. Paine, '68, whose death is recorded on another page, is given in a fitting editorial tribute, which appeared in the Democrat and Chronicle. It follows in part:

"Few men have done more in any chosen field than did Colonel Paine in his particular sphere of activities to prove the excellence of the training he had received in his home city. In both the law and in banking he served to the limit of his abilities, which were by no means limited. He revised the state banking laws to make more secure the money entrusted to banks and trusts by depositors. He set a precedent by insisting on the liability of bank stockholders in case of a shortage of funds to meet the claims of depositors. He organized the trust company section of the American Banking Association. Whatever he did, he did well, and with the end in view a greater security for the common man or woman whose painfully gathered savings, if lost, might mean utter despair and blank hopelessness.

"But having discovered the secrets of sound banking, Colonel Paine did not hide his knowledge. He made it available by the publication of works which have become standard, a guide to others who may seek to know the fundamental truths that safeguard the financial life of the state and nation.

"Colonel Paine was a man of most unusual character and talent, a son of Rochester of whom the city may well be proud, as he was proud of the city that opened to him the gates of opportunity through sound training."
A few months ago, the writer met in the neighborhood drug store his boyhood friend, 'Ikie,' long since become a carpenter by trade. But here was Ikie all dolled up in fashion's latest. Truly the metamorphosis demanded explanation. Conversation ensued, and here is the story. Ikie's army examination had shown him that his "general intelligence" was superior to that of three college trained officers with whom he had compared notes. This set him to thinking, and was distinctly on the upward grade.

A few weeks ago a little colored boy was referred as a problem by his teacher. He was failing in his school work, but gave evidence of unusual ability at times. His I. Q. proved to be 121. We found his trouble was an unusual home condition which had completely upset him emotionally. He is being helped to succeed.

Contrary to some opinion, attention is now being given in some schools to those children whose mentality is normal or superior. Some other schools seem to concentrate on the mentally handicapped, to the neglect of the former.

Away back in the educational dark ages, Dr. Terman published his "Test Material for the Measurement of Intelligence," familiarly known as "The Stanford Revision of the Binet-Simon Scale." That was in 1916. In April of that year was published his book, "The Measurement of Intelligence." During these eleven long years this child of his research, later with its brother "The Intelligence of School Children" (born in 1919), has been out in the cold educational world entirely at the mercy of our administrators, classroom teachers and other educators. Some of these I. Q.-ists have apparently read nothing in this field since 1916, and that inaccurately or at least incompletely.

Terman does say on page 108 that Dr. Kohs was able "in the brief period of six weeks to teach people (trained teachers) to use the tests with a reasonable degree of accuracy;" but on page 109 he agrees "that anyone with intelligence enough to be a teacher, and who is willing to devote conscientious study to the mastery of the technique, can use the scale accurately enough to get a better idea of a child's mental endowment than he could possibly get in any other way. It is necessary, however, for the untrained person to recognize his own lack of experience, and in no case would it be justifiable to base important action or scientific conclusions upon the results of the inexpert examiner." The psychological examiner, as known to most school administrators, is a person of mature teaching experience, of fine personality, with a college degree (usually an M. A.; sometimes a Ph.D.), having majored in psychology with minors in kindred subjects.

As regards the validity of the intelligence test, Trabue says in his "Measuring Results in Education": "Whether the tests measure intelligence or some other characteristic, that which they measure is useful to pupils and helps them to make progress through the schools."

He takes a fling at the "chair-caning" "ratha" type of special class in these words: "Now that reasonably valid, objective tests are available for discovering pupils who have little academic ability, the school and the state are guilty of a great wrong to each of these children as long as they fail to provide them with school work in which they can be 'successes.'"

Then again, Terman constantly warns us against complete reliance upon the I. Q.: "The scale does not pretend to measure the entire mentality. . . There is no pretense of testing the emotions or the will." "Defects of intelligence, usually, also involve emotional and volitional disturbances." "The scale does not pretend to bring to light the idiosyncrasies of special talent." "It must not be supposed that the scale can be used as a complete pedagogical guide." "It would be a mistake to ignore the data from other sources." "The results will always need to be interpreted in the light of the subject's personal history, including medical record, accidents, play habits, industrial efficiency, social and moral traits, school success, home environment, etc."

Time was when the physically handicapped child was the subject of derisive taunt. "Four Eyes" was a common appellation, and among young men glasses
were worn "for protection," since no true sport "would strike a man with glasses on." It was against the "state law." Similarly, the word "dumbbell" has sunk into innocuous desuetude. Children now understand that to be crippled mentally is no more disgraceful than to be physically handicapped, and that such a person is worthy of sympathy rather than derision. Some schools need to teach this fact. Quoting Trabue, "Whenever it becomes widely recognized that intelligence, or academic ability, is not a moral quality for which one may personally be held responsible, it may perhaps become possible for persons to discuss their mental characteristics without emotion."

What use then is made of the I. Q. in the present-day, progressive school? 1. The teacher recognizes the outstanding problem child. 2. She presents to the principal a complete written report, including her estimate of his mentality, his educational achievement in her room, and his emotional and volitional traits as revealed in his classroom performance. His complete school history is written up, and application for a mental test is made with reason therefor. 3. The nurse prepares a report on the physical condition of the child, frequently following a special, thorough examination at a clinic. 4. His home environment is studied through data obtained from a home visit. 5. A trained psychologist tests the child, using not only the Terman Scale but also, in most cases, a battery of standardized educational tests. 6. A complete written report, with recommendations, is submitted to the principal, frequently in conference. A remedial program is planned and set in motion. 7. If it seems that the child should be placed in a special class, the parent's consent to the placement is first obtained.

It is true that most of these cases of extreme mental retardation do not again enter the "regular" grades. But they are promoted within their own department from primary to intermediate, to prevocational class, to ungraded class or prevocational school. Finally, they are assisted in obtaining placement in work suited to their training and ability.

These children present a fascinating challenge to the conscientious teacher, for, as Professor George D. Strayer has said: "No one has begun to exhaust the educational possibilities of any level of mentality." In other words, at each mental level there is an infinite variety of educational possibility, horizontally. Cases of extreme mental handicap clearly need a type of real vocational training, and progressive schools are providing it for such children up to the age of sixteen.

And so the educational administrator, who cannot deal with the I. Q. in the conservative manner suggested by Terman, McCall, Trabue, Strayer and others, had best return to the old fashioned "standing in the corridor" or "standing in the wardrobe" method of dealing with the seriously retarded mentality.

I'm for the I. Q.—with reservations, as noted.

++

Dean Whipple Announces New Cure for Anemia

The School of Medicine again attracted the attention of the scientific world, and of the general public, when the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists was held there on April 15-16, with prominent delegates present from all parts of the country. A few days later Dean George H. Whipple made a public announcement of great significance to mankind and particularly gratifying to the University—the development of a cure for anemia.

This cure is the result of ten years of experimentation, begun in California and carried on in Rochester, on the part of Dr. Whipple and his associate, Mrs. Frieda S. Robbins, physiologist. The work was confined to animals until two years ago, when it was taken up by Dr. Abraham R. Minot and Dr. Edwin J. Cohn, of the Massachusetts General Hospital, working in collaboration with Dr. Whipple, and applied to human patients. The results have justified the announcement, cures having been effected in 90 percent of the cases, according to Dr. Whipple.

The cure is in the form of an extract of beef liver, which has not yet been sufficiently purified to make chemical identification possible. Dr. Whipple further announced that the serum should be ready for distribution through selected physicians within a few weeks.

++

Since the resignation from college of T. Justin Smith, Stuart G. Menzies, '27, vice-president, has succeeded him as chief executive of the Students' Association.
New Historical Studies of the University

Beginning of the Second Era

By Jesse L. Rosenberger, ’88

What may be denominated the second era in the history of the University of Rochester, after its establishment and entrance upon the giving of collegiate instruction, began with the fall term of 1853 and the administration of Martin Brewer Anderson as president, and extended until the time in 1861 when the University was removed to Anderson Hall, the first building erected for it on the campus acquired in 1853. The transition to Dr. Anderson's administration was as a perfectly natural thing in the regular course of events, and was not marked by any unusual circumstances or by any particular change in general policy or in the total enrollment. Still it was epochal, for unquestionably there was a new era ahead which must be adequately met, and the time had come when it was more than ever desirable, if not absolutely necessary, to have a man thoroughly qualified in every way to supervise the internal affairs of the University; to look after many of its external relations and interests, in addition to what might be expected to be done by its trustees, the Executive Committee, and the president of the Board of Trustees; and, besides all that, to fill an important place theretofore vacant in the faculty.

The simplicity of the opening of the fall term of 1853 is indicated by the brevity of the mention made of it in the Democrat of Friday, September 16th, that, "The duties at the University were resumed yesterday, under favorable circumstances. The president (Dr. Anderson) and all the professors, except Dr. Kendrick, were at their posts."

Dr. Kendrick Welcomed Home

It had been expected that Dr. Kendrick would be home by that time from his European tour, made mainly for the improvement of his health; but he did not return until about a month later, when, on a Saturday morning, "the students of the University were put upon qui vive by the announcement that their esteemed Greek professor had arrived in town." They speedily arranged for a reception to be held that evening in the chapel, and appointed a committee of one from each class to wait upon Dr. Kendrick at the proper hour and escort him to the place of the reception. There he was greeted "with an enthusiastic round of applause." Speeches were made. Dr. Kendrick told of his journey, dwelling at some length on the "soft luxuriance of Italy and the rugged beauties of Greece." Then President Anderson "was loudly called for, and responded in a brief and feeling speech, expressing his sympathy in the enthusiasm, and declaring his belief in the fitness and propriety of its expression."

Another account of the reception said that "there was a festive gathering in the chapel of the University, . . . consisting of the faculty and other friends of Rev. Dr. Kendrick, who assembled to express their congratulations at his safe arrival, and to welcome his return. . . . Dr. Kendrick. . . . spent much of his time at Athens, by the more intelligent portion of whose society he was treated with great distinction. His genial manners, the ease with which, from his familiarity with the modern Greek as a written dialect, he acquired fluency in speaking it, his intimate and loving acquaintance with all that appeals most powerfully to Greek national pride, made him a great favorite. . . . We congratulate the University of Rochester that its most important classical professorship is filled by a gentleman who is a profound scholar without being a pedant, a great linguist without being a word-monger, an enthusiastic admirer of the incomparable models of antiquity, and yet possessed of a truly catholic love of intellectual excellence, which has made him an adept in the languages and a proficient in the literature of all the cultivated nations of modern Europe."

Dr. E. G. Robinson Added to Faculty

Besides the strengthening of the faculty of the University by the coming of President Anderson, as professor of intellectual and moral philosophy, and by the return of Dr. Kendrick after more than a year's absence, the catalogue for 1853-54 added the name of "Ezekiel G. Robinson, D. D., professor of evidences of natural and revealed religion." It would seem, however,
that during the spring term of 1853 he must have acted as professor of intellectual and moral philosophy, inasmuch as the Democrat of September 13 stated that it had observed that, "at the recent commencement of Brown University, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. E. G. Robinson, professor of intellectual and moral philosophy in the University of Rochester." He came to Rochester primarily to fill the chair of biblical and pastoral theology in the Rochester Theological Seminary, made vacant by the death of Dr. John S. Maginnis on October 15, 1852; and in consequence was to render only limited service to the University.

Praise from Buffalo

Commenting on conditions at the University soon after Dr. Kendrick’s return to his place in the faculty, the Buffalo Courier said: "From several sources we learn that President Anderson is making the most happy impression, justifying fully the wisdom of the trustees in his election, and realizing their best hopes. The same is also true in regard to the Rev. Dr. Robinson, the new professor of theology. Dr. Kendrick’s return is the occasion of abundant felicitation. Everything, so far as we know, is proceeding happily and efficiently in the institution."

Dr. Anderson’s interest in the library was early manifested, for, on September 28, 1853, the Executive Board approved, under “Library A/c,” bills of $9.75 and $27.52 for "books selected by the president." On November 7, the board appointed a "committee on library, consisting of M. B. Anderson, A. C. Kendrick, D. R. Barton, with power to make necessary arrangements of the library for keeping the same in the best order and safety."

Early University Librarians

Albert H. Mixer was the first librarian of the University. Not only was he stated to be the librarian by the first two catalogues (for 1850-51 and 1851-52), but, on October 6, 1851, the Executive Board adopted a resolution: "That A. H. Mixer be employed as tutor and librarian, at a salary of $400 per year, to commence September 1, 1851." After he resigned, in July, 1852, to go abroad to study, E. J. Fish was named as librarian in the catalogues of the university for 1852-53 and 1853-54. Ezra Job Fish, of Medina, was a member of the senior class of 1852-53; and in 1853-54 was a student in the seminary. Then, at the meeting of the Board of Trustees in July, 1854, Professor Kendrick was appointed librarian and authorized, under the direction of the library committee, to engage the services of an assistant librarian at a compensation of $100 a year. The catalogue for 1854-55 was the first one giving "Asahel C. Kendrick, librarian." His appointment as librarian perhaps grew out of a resolution passed by the Executive Board in January, 1854, "That a catalogue of the books in the library of the University be prepared immediately, and that the faculty make such arrangements for recitations as shall enable one of their number to give to it his personal attention and supervision."

On September 29, 1854, the Executive Board voted, "That a charge of 4/ per term be added to the students’ term bills for library expenses." Evidently the 4/ were New York shillings of 12½ cents each, for "incidentals" were then $2 a term, which was changed in the catalogue for 1854-55 to "Incidentals (including library), $2.50." But the 1854-55 catalogue of the seminary stated that "Members of the theological classes have daily access without charge to the libraries of the University and theological seminary." According to the catalogue of the University, the two libraries were still in the same room.

Relations with Seminary

That the trustees of the University had the seminary also in mind when seeking a permanent site, and expected that the seminary would go along with the University, and that the two institutions would continue to be conducted side by side, although they were organized and were intended to be maintained as entirely separate institutions, was indicated when the Board of Trustees of the University, at its special meeting in April, 1853, instructed its committee on location to request the committee of the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education (which Union maintained the seminary) to join with them in considering the question of a permanent location for the college edifices and in securing the best offers that they could of desirable sites. When the board voted in July, however, to accept Mr. Boody’s offer of eight acres for a site, it also voted for "the University
to hold the title to the eight acres, and that a subsequent arrangement for the accommodation of the N. Y. B. U. for Ministerial Education be made with the University board."

The deed of Azariah Boody and his wife, conveying to The University of Rochester, for a consideration of one dollar, the eight acres of land, was dated September 1, 1853. "This conveyance," it was stated therein, "is made upon the following conditions, viz. that the said eight acres shall forever constitute the site and grounds of said University of Rochester and that said University shall erect and forever maintain the buildings required and that may be hereafter required for the purposes of said institution, so far as said tract shall be adequate and convenient for the same, among which may be included residences for the instructors and officers of said University; that the party of the second part may lease to the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education so much of said eight acres as may be necessary for the site of suitable buildings for said last named institution [i. e., for the seminary]. . . . ."

**Additional Land Purchased**

By another deed of the same date, Mr. Boody and his wife conveyed to The University of Rochester a tract of land containing sixteen acres and seventy-nine hundredths of an acre. The consideration for this conveyance was $16,790, one-fourth of which was to paid at once, and the payment of the balance secured by a mortgage on the land.

Using the present names of the streets, the eight-acre tract was between Prince and Goodman streets, and 637 feet north of the center of University Avenue; and the 16 79/100 acres purchased constituted the tract between the eight acres and University Avenue, Prince and Goodman streets. The *Democrat* of September 22, 1853, said, with reference to the purchase: "The advantage of controlling the approaches on three sides will be apparent. We understand that it is the intention of the trustees to set apart a portion of the tract . . . for sale in city lots."

According to the records of the Executive Board for 1854, on May 1st the board directed that a survey of the lots be made, and that the same be laid out for sale; also that, in August, one lot was sold to D. R. Barton, and another to William N. Sage. The recorded map was dated March 7, 1856. It showed the whole of the purchased tract of 16 79/100 acres, except what was designated a "Park" 240 feet wide, near the center, extending from University Avenue to the eight-acre tract, to have been subdivided into twenty-eight lots. Apparently a dozen or more of the lots were "sold," although deeds may not have been executed for all of them. Some of the purchasers were Professors Kendrick, Richardson, Quinby, Mixer, Cutting, and Fowler. Finally, on March 30, 1861, the Executive Board adopted a resolution, "That the lots be withdrawn from sale, with a view to occupying the same for college grounds." By degrees the University afterward recovered title to the whole tract.

**Senior Curriculum**

The report for the collegiate year ending July 9, 1854, which the trustees of the University made to the Regents of the University of the State of New York, said that the senior class had, in the second term, taken up *Story on the Constitution*, while in the third term they had had a daily recitation in Greek in the second and third books of Plato's *Republic*, accompanied by a course of lectures on Greek philosophy. They had also had a
weekly lecture on mineralogy and conchology as related to geology. Other courses of lectures had been given that year on English literature, general grammar, natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, astronomy, anatomy and physiology, ethnography and ancient and modern history, intellectual and moral philosophy.

The University library at that time contained 4,550 volumes, and was valued at $5,646.50. The income of the University for the year was $10,397.36, and the expenditures (including "tuition given away, $1,170") were $14,251.96, making an expenditure over income of $3,854.60.

**Inauguration of Dr. Anderson**

The commencement of 1854 was notable, both as being the first one at which Dr. Anderson presided and as being the occasion of his formal inauguration into the office of president of the University, which ceremony had been postponed until then. The program of the week began with a sermon before the Judson Society of Inquiry, on Sunday evening, July 9, at the First Baptist Church. A man who arrived in Rochester on Monday morning reported that many of the friends of the University were already on the ground, and every train brought its quota from all directions; that the number of strangers in town was very large; and that on Monday evening Corinthian Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, to listen to the prize declamations of the sophomore class.

Dr. Anderson's inauguration as president was set for 4 p.m., on Tuesday, but "a crowd," it was stated, "thronged the hall at an early hour." John N. Wilder, president of the Board of Trustees, presided. He said that the ceremony would be simple. The University was controlled and managed by people of simple tastes and habits. The great design of its founders and guardians was that a sound, thorough, solid, substantial and sensible education should be afforded to its students; that it should be eminently American. They had committed the management of its internal affairs to the hands of the gentleman whom he was about to introduce. They had done so with great confidence in his ability and fitness, and with the understanding that the University was not to be the mere machine of sectarian propagandism, but a high-toned, well-managed institution for high Christian education.

**Dr. Anderson's Inaugural Address**

Following his introduction by Mr. Wilder, Dr. Anderson delivered an extended address on "The End and Means of a Liberal Education," as a subject suggested by the occasion which had called the assemblage together. He declared high education to be a necessity of the human mind, and to have ever been a cause and a consequence of an advanced civilization. The true aim of a liberal education is the development by means of knowledge of all the faculties of our nature. With this view of the end of a liberal education, it is plain that its accomplishment is to be sought in the individual—in the man, rather than in the member of a profession. It involves that free and generous exercise in science and letters necessary to the best conduct of life, in society, in the church, in the state, which forms the appropriate preparation for the special learning and skill of professional life.

Subsequently Dr. Anderson explained: "I have said thus much upon the end of education as designed to develop and discipline the powers, not from want of sympathy with the great practical aims of life, but simply that the object and end of the courses of study which have been established by the founders of this university may be clearly understood. We hope to show that these courses are in the highest and noblest sense of the term practical. . . . . We beg leave to enter our humble protest against those low, material, economical views of man and his destiny, which have so depreciated the whole work of education. A true man is the noblest product of earth; a nobler thing than a clergyman, a physician, an advocate, or a merchant. Let us shape our educational system to make men, and upon this foundation we can superimpose the special learning which may prepare them for the special pursuits of practical and professional life. . . . .

"Our university is new. It is untram-
meled by precedents. It holds itself ready to adopt every improvement which the activity of the future shall unfold. . . .

In four years our institution has attained a solidity and vigor almost without parallel in the history of education. But the breadth of its foundations, and the vigor which has hitherto marked the administration of its affairs, impose the necessity of a continued expansion and growth in the future. Not to become strong and able with such a beginning is to fail. Our work is but begun."

Tuesday evening was devoted to the anniversary oration and original poem by prominent men before the Delphic and Pithonian literary societies. Again the immense hall, it was said, would not contain the thousands who desired to listen, and many were compelled to leave, unable to find room even to stand.

Another Commencement Day

On commencement day (Wednesday), the "ladies began early to flock to Corinthian Hall, and before 9 a.m. the raised seats were radiant with beauty and gay with the rich array of dresses"; or, as another report had it, the ladies were admitted to the hall previous to the arrival of the procession, and they occupied, in a compact body, the elevated seats at the sides, the effect of such "a gay bordering of 'living grace' enclosing the graver part of the audience" being scarcely describable.

The procession from the University building "was long and quite imposing—a larger turnout than on any previous occasion of the same kind." Record was also made that the "morning rose upon the city calm and cool, a great desideratum when a crowd is to be endured through six long hours." The length of the exercises was owing largely to the number of orations delivered by members of the graduating class, with music at intervals.

Included in the graduating class of nineteen were Galusha Anderson, who became president of the old or first University of Chicago; Joseph Mead Bailey, who became a justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois; and Henry Strong, who entered the legal profession and afterward became the president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company. Another of the graduates was Robert Hughes Fenn, of Rochester, who, it was stated, in performing some chemical experiments in private, at the close of his junior year, lost his eyesight from the effects of an explosion. Still, through his own perseverance and the aid of a brother, who was a member of the same class, together with the help of other devoted classmates, he was able to complete his college course with credit.

Message to Graduates

President Anderson, in addressing the graduating class, said, after referring to the rush of human thought, affection and will of the age, "With this mass of thought and emotion, your future life will bring you into contact, with a closeness proportioned to your activity and grasp of mind. Your power for guidance will be the measure of your practical force of character. This contact imposes upon the scholar an obligation to influence his own age for good; to remove ignorance from the mind, sorrow from the heart, and bring the living movement of his time into greater harmony with the laws of God, and thereby promote the well-being of man. . . .

The highest aims of a moral being under the government of God, must be external to himself. His highest law of action is to make all personal improvement and gratification subordinate to the good of those to whom he stands in relation. This is the basis of the heroic character. It is the basis of the Christian character as well. . . .

The man of learning has no right to withdraw from the issues of the age, and from contact with the world. . . . The moral laws under which we are placed are sternly intolerant of these 'lookers-on.' . . . As your experience enlarges, you will have more confidence in iron determination than in genius. . . . Aim not to be great or distinguished, but to be useful. . . . Reputation follows those who are great-souled enough to despise it, and walk in the light of a loftier purpose. . . . Write your history in the mental and moral elevation of mankind, and mankind will take care of your good name. . . . There is no failure to the single-hearted laborer in God's vineyard."

First Meeting of Alumni

Last on the commencement program was a meeting of the alumni of the University, appointed to be held in the chapel at four
o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. It was apparently the first meeting of its kind, although it has been said that the society of alumni was formed in 1853.

The year of 1854-55 witnessed several important changes in the faculty. In July, 1854, Dr. Thomas J. Conant and Dr. Ezekiel G. Robinson concluded their services, the former as professor of the Hebrew language and literature, and the latter as professor of the evidences of natural and revealed religion, chairs which were not afterward filled, registering in that respect a significant change in the curriculum. The resignation of H. Lincoln Wayland, as tutor in Greek and history, also took effect in July, 1854.

Appointment of Dr. Mixer

In January, 1855, the Executive Board voted "to employ Albert H. Mixer as a temporary instructor in German and Greek, at a compensation of $100 per term, this arrangement to expire at the next commencement." But when that time came (in July, 1855), the Board of Trustees appointed Mr. Mixer professor of modern languages, "at a compensation to be regulated by the amount of duty performed," and provided further "that he be engaged during the ensuing year to give instruction one hour a day for two terms in German and such other branches of study as may be required, at a compensation of $300 per annum." Coincident with that, the board passed a resolution, "That students of the freshman class who may require instruction by private teachers in branches where the preparation has been imperfect, will be expected to defray the cost of such instruction." An explanation of some of these things may be found in another resolution which the board adopted at that time, "That it is the first duty of this board to perfect the amount necessary to secure the charter of this university, and to stop the annual deficit of four thousand dollars a year in its expenditures over its income."

Cutting Succeeds Raymond

The retirement of John H. Raymond as professor of rhetoric and belles lettres occurred at the end of the year 1854-55. It was caused by his having been elected President of Vassar College. The chair was soon filled by the appointment of Sewall S. Cutting as professor of rhetoric and history. Mr. Cutting had been for years the editor of the New York Recorder, prior to the time when Dr. Anderson took over the editorship, and he had been a strong supporter of the movement which led to the founding of the University of Rochester. But before he was tendered this professorship Messrs. Kelly, Harris, Sheldon, Anderson, Wheelock and Wilder were appointed a committee to confer with him on the duties of the professorship, with authority, in their discretion, to tender it to him, if satisfied with the results of the interview and with their further inquiries with respect to his qualifications. He had been graduated with high honors from the University of Vermont, and was pronounced one of the ablest men in the Baptist ministry, a clear thinker, and a scholarly writer.

Perhaps better than a detailed account of the commencement exercises of 1855 will be the following excerpts from what the American of July 14, 1855, said concerning the University and the commencement:

Comments on University Growth

"We have been a close observer of the commencements of the University of Rochester for the five years in which that institution has existed... The anniversary has grown in interest with each recurrence and has attracted a larger attendance each successive year. It has become the great literary festival of the city. Hundreds come from abroad [i.e., from outside of Rochester] to attend it, and from all parts of the country the leading and prominent men of the Baptist denomination especially congregate to watch and rejoice in its progress. Here in Rochester, the sympathy with the University has become popular. It is no longer confined to a denomination; all sects and classes participate in the general sentiment of good feeling and cordial interest... The students come from all parts of the country and from all classes and sects. As usual in colleges, the poor are best represented..."

"The commencement just passed was more marked than any of its predecessors by the expression of sympathy and good feeling on the part of its friends and our citizens at large. The crowd in attendance was large and from a wider field. The old familiar faces were all here and with them multitudes of new ones. The literary exercises were attended by crowds,
and thousands more would have waited upon them, if there had been room.

"The University has a hard-working faculty. Every man is thoroughly imbued with a love of his profession and a high sense of the grave duties resting upon him. They all work with and for the students.

Their curriculum of instruction is no repeated routine, but a sphere which is constantly expanding and enlarging, as the result of thorough and profound study.

"No one can doubt that our university is in these respects doing a good work in Rochester, while its silent influences, penetrating the whole mass of society and reaching to the humblest, is incalculable. Its literary influence is all-prevading, and the high stand it has taken as a liberal culture, is constantly expanding and enlarging, as the result of thorough and profound study.

First Alumni Dinner

After the commencement exercises in Corinthian Hall were concluded on July 11, 1855, the trustees, faculty, alumni, and invited guests, which included a number of visitors from other colleges, went to "Palmer’s Garden" or "Hall," for the first alumni dinner. As reported for the American, George Byron Brand, one of the first graduates of the University (class of 1851), delivered an address in which he declared the occasion to be one "of importance, because today we twine the first wreath around the brow of our youthful Alma Mater and lay the foundation for her future glory in the high hopes of her sons. Today, for the first time, we inaugurate by this festivity the anniversaries of our literary manhood."

In the announcement of the first toast, "The great enterprise of 1850—the establishment of the University of Rochester; may the same favoring Providence accompany its future in a perpetual and golden shower," President Anderson said, "There is a man who has invested in this institution not only his money but his time, and who, when this institution was but an idea, conceived it in his own mind. That idea has now become a fact which we all understand. I have in my eye a man who, when the history of this institution shall be written, will take his stand among the noblest founders of learning which this state has ever seen. Need I say that man is John N. Wilder?"

Some Significant Toasts

Mr. Wilder, in responding, said that this university had prospered wonderfully. Its interests were as dear to him as life itself, and he believed that it would continue to flourish until it should acknowledge no superior in the great state where it is located.

The last toast, "Our Alma Mater, who has reached the maturity of old age in the infancy of her life; may she retain the vigor of youth in the maturity of her years," was responded to by President Anderson, "in his usual happy way," closing, to the alumni, as follows: "Finally, gentlemen alumni, let me assure you that I shall always be glad to welcome you at my house, at my fireside and to my heart. If I have any hope for the future of this institution, it rests on you. All that I am and hope to be in this world, I have given to her. I look for the results to you, gentlemen. So be men—vigorous, active, noble men—and act well your part in the great drama of life. There is no dearer relation out of my own family, than that which binds by heart to you with whom, and for whom, I have labored; into whose eyes I have looked, and whose faces I have daily watched to see if my instruction was producing its proper effect. I feel myself bound to such men. Every particle of physical vigor, of intellectual strength, of which I am possessed, belongs to the University of Rochester, and I wish you to be my fellow laborers. I shall look to you, in the church, at the bar, and so forth, to be my coadjutors, to stand by me, to hold up my hands, in the labors that are before us all. May God bless you all."

In the evening President Anderson held, "at his mansion, corner of North and Andrews streets," a levee which was "represented as having been very pleasant, as it could scarcely fail to be."

"Rochester is honored by its university."

The sixth Cutler lecture interested close to 400 people in Kilbourn Hall on April 8th, not to mention a large radio audience. The speaker was Charles Warren, of Washington, D. C., former assistant attorney general, famous lawyer and legal historian. His subject was "The Trumpeters of the Constitution."
An Interesting June at Oak Hill

There is a note in the call to Alumni Day which all sons of Rochester have been waiting eagerly to hear. While conscious that the administration and the building committee have been proceeding as rapidly with the development plans for Oak Hill as the problems and the objective warranted, most alumni have been anxious to see some physical signs of real activity in that quarter.

This June their anxiety will be laid. They will find the excavation in progress for the first building of the new college group and from that will be able to orient mentally the main quadrangle and other features of the future campus. Such visualization will be aided by an exhibit of a complete model in miniature of the central quadrangle and the buildings themselves. More than ever before will they be conscious that they are disposing themselves, not on a beautiful golf course, but on the campus-to-be of the College for Men at Rochester.

Given fair skies, we no longer entertain much apprehension regarding a respectable attendance on Alumni Day. About five or six hundred alumni now seem to be definitely educated in the belief that a Commencement celebration at Oak Hill is one event they cannot afford to miss. Neither spectacular advertising nor high-pressure appeal to loyalty is necessary to bring them out; merely a reminder of the events and the date. There are just as many more, however, within easy reach of Oak Hill, who do not yet seem awake to their annual privileges. We shall not rest content, therefore, until an attendance of at least a thousand former Rochester students becomes practically automatic on that occasion, and this would seem the chosen year to begin swelling the figures.

Another Friend Passes

In the death of James Goold Cutler the University, as well as the city, has lost another staunch friend. Mr. Cutler left on his community an enduring impress of unusual scope—artistic, in his early contributions to the architecture of Rochester; mechanical, in his invention of a practical device of wide usage; industrial, in his manufacture and world-wide distribution of that device; philanthropic, in his advocacy and liberal support of numerous worthy civic enterprises. As a faithful trustee since 1915, founder of a valued and permanent lectureship, generous donor to the Greater University Campaign and a keen enthusiast in its promulgation, he has associated his name and personality with the University of Rochester in a manner which death cannot efface.

Life Still Worth Living

An epidemic of student suicides—if some fourteen among several million can be called an epidemic—has inspired the news and editorial writers of America to paint a black picture of higher education and its tragic effects. So much has been written on the subject already that we would refrain from adding anything to the sum-total, had we not unearthed some evidence of quite a different nature.

A young graduate, responding to our recent letter asking for catalogue information regarding his activities since leaving college and present occupation, replied from an Arizona address somewhat as follows: "Am down here to regain my health. Have only improved slightly so far and am waiting for warm weather. If I do not improve then, shall move on to another locality. My sole occupation just now is to get well."

Not much mental depression or distorted outlook on life in that statement! That young man very evidently found nothing in his recent college experience which made him anxious, or even willing, to stop living. He deserves health, and we trust and believe that he will find it. For every college man in the country who has taken his life during the past unhappy year, there are probably several making a desperate fight for life against physical obstacles, but those men do not seem to inspire publicity. Editorial writers appear all too prone to base their conclusions on depressing evidence, whether that evidence prove the exception or the rule.
Some "Manly" Tendencies

The other Sunday we dropped into a neighborhood drug store on a perfectly legitimate errand. While waiting to be served, we observed a young man, of sufficient masculinity to support a respectable mustache, purchasing some talcum powder and then asking to be shown some powder-puffs. We naturally assumed that he was doing his masculine best to satisfy the requirements of an exacting wife, sister or mother, but something about the personal manner in which he went about the job aroused our suspicions.

After he had made his selection and departed, we yielded to curiosity and asked the clerk if that young man had purchased the powder-puff for his own use. The former nodded a smiling affirmative. The young individual in male clothing had justified the purchase by the statement that he "wasted so much powder any other way." The clerk added that he had many such customers of the so-called stronger sex.

Shades of Washington, Lincoln and John L. Sullivan! Just because the women are becoming masculine, must the men reciprocate? We are by instinct opposed to war as a general practice, but our instincts were badly shaken on that Sunday afternoon. Perhaps an occasional war is needed to prevent our young men from becoming women. There was plenty of powder in France a while back, but not much of it was talcum, nor was it administered with a bit of pink fluff. As we left that drug store, we fancied ourselves welcoming the clarion call, "Sons of America, drop your powder-puffs and shoulder arms."

If Cincinnatus and old Israel Putnam left their plows in the furrows when the call came, surely it should not be too exacting of the present generation to ask them to abandon their cosmetics.

Endowment's Big Job

During our recent Greater University Campaign it was thought advisable to emphasize the proposed building program and keep the endowment feature in the background. From a popular advertising viewpoint that was probably a wise decision. Public fancy is captured by the tangible. New buildings stimulate interest and excite pride. But the more thought we give to our situation at Rochester, the more satisfaction we derive from the fact that so generous a proportion of our present and prospective funds are allocated to endowment.

For educational endowment has a big mission to perform in the scheme of things American. Tuition fees pay but a small part of the cost of education, as is well known. They are everywhere showing an upward tendency, which is only to be expected in the present trend of money values. But to make them adequate to meet the full cost of education would make them practically prohibitive to a big proportion of the young men now entering our colleges. The colleges would then become largely institutions for rich men's sons; the social cleavage between the classes would be strengthened, and the educational development of some of our most valuable young manhood would be lost to America.

Our free public school system carries our boys up to college and then drops them. Except in the cases of our comparatively few and necessarily inadequate state institutions, endowment must then carry them on. Making reasonable tuition possible, it is the main hope in the educational world for that maintenance of equal opportunities for all which lies at the essential heart of Americanism.

Gifts to endowment, therefore, are more than gifts to Alma Mater; they are gifts to America. Furthermore, they are permanent gifts. Buildings may come, and buildings may go, but endowment goes on forever.

Alumni Catalogue Side-Lights

Copy for that stupendous publication, the General Alumni Catalogue, is at last in the printer's hands. It is by no means complete, but neither has the millenium arrived. Both seem to be unattainable in an average lifetime. Neither high-pressure solicitation nor watchful waiting will make the catalogue complete. We have tried both, and can delay no longer. Many alumni, who have turned deaf ears or blind eyes to our various appeals for information about themselves, will be disappointed when the book comes out. They will find themselves in it, but with biographies very badly behind the times.

There is yet a loophole, if you have not responded. The mechanical processes of type-setting, proof-reading, revising and making ready for the press will still require some weeks to perform. Any further questionnaires or data received from delinquent
alumni during that period will be incorporated in the book before going to press.

From the returns to date we are pleased to note that quite a number of our alumni have retained a sense of humor throughout the struggles of life. Anyone who can regard a questionnaire facetiously ought to be able to discern the silver lining on any cloud.

Asked for a record of recent achievements, one alumnus stated that he had become "nearly broke," another that he had "filled out Watkeys' questionnaire." Still another added the gratuitous information that his principal objective in life was to lower his golf score. A fourth gave as the only change in his record the fact that he had "changed" his opinion of the Volstead act. He did not particularize as to the nature of the change, but, knowing him of yore, we would think that any change would have to be one for the better.

H. A. S.  

**New Book on World Court by David Jayne Hill**

We gratefully acknowledge receipt of a new book by David Jayne Hill, "The Problem of a World Court—The Story of an Unrealized American Idea," recently published by Longmans, Green and Company. Dr. Hill's opposition to the present World Court is well known. In this book he explains logically and forcefully, with the documents in hand, why it was thought necessary by the last two administrations at Washington and the Senate to condition adherence to the World Court with certain reservations, and why those reservations are not acceptable to the League of Nations.

Dr. Hill's principal objection to American participation in the present World Court is the political aspect of its association with the League of Nations. He outlines the development of the earlier conferences at The Hague, resulting in the establishment of "The Permanent Court of Arbitration," which he regards as more impartially representative of all nations. He affirms that the idea of a world court will persist, because international justice is a legitimate object of human endeavor, and that it is impossible to believe that the United States is to be permanently excluded from participation in a world court of justice.

**Meeting and Activities of Washington Alumni**

The annual dinner meeting of the Washington Alumni Association, held at the Cosmos Club, Washington, on Saturday evening, April 30th, was one of the most interesting yet held by that regional group. President Robert O. Saunders, '06, presided, and there were twenty-two present, assembled by G. Kibby Munson, '14, who was completing his fifth term of faithful and effective service as secretary-treasurer.

The University faculty was represented by Dr. Dexter Perkins, of the history department, who gave one of his characteristically interesting talks on the modern aspects of history in general and of American history in particular. Dr. Raymond D. Havens, '02, of Johns Hopkins, now a member of the Washington Association, was at the dinner and talked of his new work, of the excellent graduate work done by Rochester alumni at Johns Hopkins and elsewhere and of the need of more "hemen" in the teaching profession.

The alumni secretary was present from Rochester and talked of the alumni situation in general, of the building program at Oak Hill and of student activities on the campus. Following the scheduled speeches, President Saunders called on all those present to identify themselves and tell something of their own work, all of which gave unusual interest to the evening. Among the older alumni present were Ivan O. Powers, '72, Dr. Arthur MacDonald, '79, Dr. George F. Bowerman, '92, and Charles M. Neff, '99.

Dr. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Washington Public Library, was elected president for the coming year. As it was the first dinner Dr. Bowerman had been able to attend in a number of years, his rise to the presidency in the course of a single evening may well be characterized as meteoric. Captain Albert Bowen, '06, was chosen as vice-president and Myron Glaser, '24, as secretary-treasurer.

The Washington Association showed distinct signs of life and introduced an innovation on March 23d, when nine members gathered at the home of Captain Albert Bowen, '06, Fort Myer, Virginia, for a social evening. Those who possessed wives brought them. Four tables of bridge were put in operation, and the evening was vouch a decided success.
Spring Athletics

Our baseball and track squads have been handicapped in their attempts to practice by inclement weather, a condition that obviously must be expected in this climate at this time of the year. At this writing the baseball team has played one game, while the track men are assiduously applying themselves against the coming of the Allegheny College squad for the opening dual meet at University Field on May 7th.

Hamilton supplied the opposition for the opening baseball game here on Saturday, April 30th, and, had not an unfortunate error eventuated in the closing stages of the game, our representatives would have been credited with a victory. With the score 4 to 1 in Rochester’s favor in the eighth inning, two men down and men on first and third, a Buff and Blue batter lifted a fly ball to left-field that was dropped. Before another man could be retired, the visitors had assumed a 5-to-4 lead, which they held to the end.

It was a spirit-breaking game for Collamer, the Rochester pitcher, to lose, as he held the Hamilton hitters to seven singles and passed only one man. The support accorded him was first-class up to the eighth inning, when two more bobbles followed Titus’ error. Forney, a sophomore from Dalton, Mass., did especially noteworthy work defensively with several fine stops and accurate throws in crises. Kenyon drove in three of Rochester’s four runs by tripling to left-center in the second inning with two men on and then singling on his next turn at bat to score Titus, who had driven a long double to the left-field fence. Kenyon tried to make home on the first drive and would have scored, had not Knox made a remarkably accurate line throw to the plate.

Morris also pitched well for Hamilton and fanned no less than eleven men. However, he was touched up in lively fashion at intervals and was fortunate in being credited with a victory.

Dr. Fauver, who is again coaching the baseball squad, has had to form an entirely new infield, as Apperman, the only man back from last season’s defense, has been moved to the outfield, where he shone in his preparatory school days. Zornow, Forney and Hasenauer, all three from last year’s freshmen team, are holding down third, short and first, respectively, while Tatelbaum, a junior from Elmira, is playing second base.

Titus is the only veteran fielder available, but the outer defense is, undoubtedly, stronger than has been the case in several seasons. Titus, despite his unfortunate error in the Hamilton game, is one of the best all-around men we have had, as he fields nicely and is a very good batsman. Apperman is playing center field, where his natural speed shows to special advantage. Kenyon, playing the other outfield position in the Hamilton game, evidenced much ground covering ability by snaring one especially hardhit ball after a long run.

Beside Collamer, Wood, a senior, is also available for mound duty, although at this writing he has done little owing to a sore arm. Kenyon is also being used in the pitcher’s box, with Chipp and Ashton of last year’s freshman team also showing much promise. Stephen Story, who is manager of the team, is also a hurler of considerable ability. Incidentally, he is the only left hander on the squad.

The team is particularly strong in the catching department, where Captain John Costello is performing for his third successive season. The former Geneseo player is not only a splendid receiver but also a real hitter, and those of us interested in the progress of the team do not like to think what his absence next season will probably mean.

Track Prospects Doubtful

The track squad is being coached by Harry Lawson in the track events and by Lawrence Judd in the field events. For the first time freshmen will not be available, as we have been making an exception to the one-year residence rule in that sport, in that candidates from all four classes work out together and our opponents have been using first year men.

In addition to the meet with Allegheny, Hamilton and Alfred will be met in dual contests on their respective field on the suc-
ceeding Saturdays, while the season will be closed May 28th with the Rochester management as hosts at University Field to the second annual New York State Inter-collegiate Athletic Conference track meet. In this, which was also the feature event of last year's schedule, Rochester finished third and also won the special relay race which brought the day's events to a close on the Hamilton College field.

Ex-Captain Suttle and Hedges are the outstanding losses from last year's squad, as they were assured of first place in their specialties, the 440-yard dash and the javelin throw. At this writing, it is difficult to evidence much optimism over the possibilities of victorious outcomes in the various meets. If the opposition would consent to limit the contests to a track meet as advertised, we would undoubtedly, as has been the case for a number of years, win consistently, as we always seem to be strong in the track events; but, strange as it may seem, the gentlemen of the opposition insist on holding field events, in which we seldom garner many points.

Captain Walter Taylor specializes in the broad jump and pole vault, but he has also been working out in the short dashes and will probably enter in those events. Metz, a sophomore, appears to be the best of the century and furlong men, although McBride and Feld have had more experience. Gramke should be a sure point winner in his specialty, the quarter-mile, with Davis, the colored youth from Washington, also showing much promise in that event. Billingham, last year's point winner in the half mile, is still in college but is in difficulty scholastically and is not eligible.

Page is another veteran who, barring accidents, should score heavily in the distance runs. He has repeatedly come close to establishing a new Rochester record in his specialty, the two-mile run, and we shall be greatly surprised if he does not turn the trick some time this season. Fitzsimmons, a senior who has been plugging along in the distance event for several seasons, may also be able to win some points.

Jenks, who established a new college record in the low hurdles at the Conference meet at Clinton last May, has two more years of competition and should score heavily in those events. Schneckenberg is also evidencing much prowess in timber topping, and it is hoped that he will be able to assist Jenks materially in the quest for points in those events.

Wilson and Warnock in the high jump and Steele in the discus throw have all prospective places in those events, but there does not seem to be much prospect for many additional points in the other field events. Warnock is also competing in the shot put and discus and javelin throws with Dunn, the husky football tackle, and Merritt, a sizable junior, also giving promise of development in the weight events. Sullivan, a sophomore, may also show to advantage in the jumps, as he indicates much speed and ability in practice.

Matthew D. Lawless, '09.

Basketball’s Great Finish

A Gratifying Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Varsity</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>Opponents</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varsity</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Hobart</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varsity</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varsity</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Alfred</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varsity</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Oberlin</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varsity</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varsity</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Rensselaer</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varsity</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varsity</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Hobart</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varsity</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Syracuse</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varsity</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varsity</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Colgate</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varsity</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Syracuse</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varsity</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Alfred</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varsity</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varsity</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Oberlin</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The basketball season, which terminated shortly after our last issue went to press, left a very good taste in the mouths of all Varsity followers on several counts. In the first place, a record of eleven victories and six defeats spelt a successful season, particularly so when it is considered that a new team had to be developed from material which showed only one full-fledged regular from last year’s lineup. In the second place, the season furnished an unusual amount of thrilling entertainment in a number of nip-and-tuck contests won by the Varsity in last-minute rallies. And finally—but that brings us to the windup with Colgate, which deserves some detailed treatment not yet accorded in these columns.

That Colgate game in the State Armory on March 4th not only wound up the sea-
son, but it wound it up as unexpectedly and dramatically as any writer of heroic fiction could have conceived. Colgate with a seasoned team, one of the best in its history, had swamped the Varsity in an early game at Hamilton, and had won every game on its schedule except one with Syracuse. It had just beaten the rejuvenated Cornell team by twenty points at Ithaca, holding it to three field baskets, and entertained visions of evening the count with Syracuse and claiming the eastern title.

And the game started out as if Rochester was not to disturb that program. Bollerman, the six-foot-six Colgate giant at center, had everything his own way and was largely instrumental in building up what appeared a comfortable lead in the first few minutes of play. Miller, the tall Varsity center who had been kept out of the starting lineup because of a basketball form that, try as he might, had never proved very convincing, was then rushed into the fray in a desperate effort to check the Colgate star. And what Miller did is now basketball history of the rarest sort. It was his final appearance on a Varsity court, and he rose to the occasion as no one had dared dream, outjumped his taller opponent, played him to a standstill under the basket and displayed more basketball ability in those closing moments of the season than he had shown throughout the year.

But the mischief had apparently been done, and Colgate left the floor at the end of the first half with a commanding lead of 16 to 9. When the visitors obtained the first basket shortly after the intermission, giving them a double score and 9-point advantage, it looked like a rout. Then the unexpected began to happen. Varsity shot a foul. After the tip-off Cohen rushed down from his back-guard position, took a pass and dribbled in for a close shot under the basket. Within ten seconds Apperman, who had scored but once in the first half and had been taken out of the game, took the ball from center and dribbled in for another clean shot. With its lead suddenly cut to four points, Colgate took out time. But that did not stay matters. Apperman again took the ball from center for another dribble-in shot. Attempting to repeat this successful formula a few seconds later, he was fouled and made good both resulting shots. And the Varsity had achieved the seemingly im-

possible—tying the score at 18 all without Colgate once coming near the hoop during the process.

From that point on, with the crowd giving a demonstration of mass hysteria, the lead see-sawed back and forth constantly, for neither team would let go for a second. Finally, with the score 24 all, Apperman went under the hoop for his fifth field basket of the half, and Ehre followed him with his only score of the evening to give Rochester a four-point lead. Colgate by that time was shooting wildly, but scored once from the foul line, and one second before the final gun went off one of Bollerman's unguarded "steves" from the center of the court went through to make the final figures 28 to 27.

It was a wonderful night for Captain Apperman and "Norm" Miller. The former had been handicapped all season by a bad knee and the latter by a lack of experience, but both came back to save and win the game, assisted by the clever shooting of Cohen, who contributed one of his famous long distance shots in those closings moments, the close guarding of Shannon and the floor work of Ehre and Kenyon. It was also a most colorful occasion. The Varsity band was there in uniform, the singing and cheering were unusually good, and the big crowd included 150 sub-freshmen guests as well as a large contingent of Colgate alumni.

Analysis of the season's record shows that Rochester scored eleven victories and 551 points to its opponents six victories and 490 points. Of seven exceedingly close battles decided in the final minute of play, five were won by Rochester. Of nine games played on foreign floors, Varsity won five. Of the six defeats, four were suffered in the early part of the season before the comparatively new team had found itself. One of those six defeats was by a margin of two points and another by three points.

Sam Ehre, leading scorer for the season, was the unanimous choice for next year's captainship, and prospects for the coming season seem exceedingly bright. Shannon and Miller are the only men to be lost by graduation, and the squad will be augmented by four exceptional men in Burns, Berman and Kincaid, sophomore transfers, and Captain Norris of the successful frosh five, not to mention several other promising prospects from the latter aggregation.

H. A. S.
Freshman Athletics

The freshmen wound up the basketball season with a two-day trip to Montour Falls and Ithaca, where Cook Academy and the Cornell first year men were defeated handily. Our yearlings gave an especially good exhibition against the Cornell cubs and emerged with a 41-to-23 victory. The 1930 team won ten of its twelve games, the two defeats coming in mid-season by very close margins, when lack of team work resulted in losses. The five regulars, Captain Norris, Watts, Kirkpatrick, Rago and O'Reilly, should be distinct additions to next year's Varsity squad. Lawrence Judd, who is assistant coach in football, handled the squad.

In the opinion of Walter Campbell, coach of the freshman baseball team, this spring's squad contains more men of experience and promise than any other first-year class has produced in the department of physical education. Out of the three games played at this writing two have been victories, Monroe High and Marshall High being defeated easily, while Charlotte High put over a 12-to-6 victory at Charlotte. All the men of promise have been tried out, regardless of the outcome of the games, and the actions of these men indicate that at least half a dozen unusually good players will be graduated to Varsity ranks next spring. Captain Watts, Norris, Rago, Kirkpatrick and Patrizio seem to be outstanding men on the squad, while Hood, Thatcher and Yeaw give much promise.

Spring Football Practice

Pursuant to the call issued by Coach Tom Davies, more than 25 candidates for the 1927 football team reported for spring practice on Monday, March 28th, and continued workouts for two weeks. Many of the men still available from last season's team were with the baseball and track squads, and it was found quite impossible to accomplish much in practice on the offense in their absence. Coach Davies, however, found several men of unusual promise among the newcomers, most of whom are freshmen, and it is believed that much was accomplished in paving the way for the start of real work next fall.

Alumni Workers Conference

The University was represented by the alumni secretary at the fourteenth annual conference of the Association of Alumni Secretaries, which met with Alumni Magazines Associated and the Association of Alumni Funds at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., April 27-30. One of the objectives of the meeting was to abolish the three separate associations, whose interests and representatives are so similar, and to reorganize as a single organization, to be known as the American Alumni Council.

The three-day session was well packed with helpful papers and discussions. Nonmembers, who delivered addresses or papers upon invitation, included Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College, Florida, Dr. Frazer Metzger, dean of men at Rutgers College, and Morse A. Cartwright, executive director of the American Association for Adult Education. In the course of the trip the alumni secretary was fortunately able to visit Duke University and the University of Virginia, both of which institutions are of peculiar interest to Rochester men at the present juncture.

Missing Interpres Wanted

The volumes of the Interpres, issued by the classes of 1923 and 1926, are missing from the files of the University Library. If any alumnus possesses copies of those particular volumes, with which he is willing to part, their gift to the University Library will be greatly appreciated, as it is desired to make those permanent files complete.

The annual intramural rally was held in the Alumni Gymnasium on March 16th, with a program of handball, wrestling, boxing and basketball. The final game for the basketball cup between the Dekes and Neutrals, neither of whom had been defeated, furnished the big feature and was won by the former, 29 to 21. Orion Page ran an exhibition mile against the track record, which he only failed to equal by one second. At the informal supper Varsity letters were awarded to the basketball men and class numerals to the frosh football and basketball teams by Charles W. Watkeys, '01, president of the Board of Control.
Despite undergraduate protests, college was closed for the Easter recess from Saturday noon, April 16th, to Monday, April 25th. The protests, strangely enough, were not against the recess but against its brevity, merely signed petitions having been submitted to the faculty asking that the recess begin two days earlier. Inasmuch as a springtime longing for more leisure seemed to be the only compelling motive behind the petitions, they were not heeded. The weather man provided variety for the vacation period by furnishing a temperature varying from 83 degrees in the shade to about 30.

A loophole has been created in the physical exclusiveness of the campus. In order to preserve some of the contour of the terrain, as well as the campus vegetation, it was thought necessary about a year ago to close most gates permanently, including the small foot gate back of Kendrick Hall. When that objectionable barrier recently disappeared for the second time, mysteriously and completely, the administration came to the conclusion that the students really wanted to get into the campus at that point and decided not only to leave it open but to put in a walk.

The Associated Dramatics Club gave its second successful performance in the Little Theater on April 1st, when it presented "Meet the Wife," a three-act farce-comedy. Interest in dramatics is growing steadily on the campus, and at several meetings of the association one-act plays have been produced for the entertainment and criticism of the members and their friends.

The new University Band demonstrated that it is a real musical organization, when it gave its first concert in Kilbourn Hall on April 9th. Thirty-five musicians, under the able direction of Sherman A. Clute, rendered an ambitious program, including such numbers as the "Sextet" from "Lucia de Lammermoor" and selections from Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Grieg. Tickets were distributed free to college and Eastman School students and their friends.

Prince street is rampant with Hellenes. Five of the eight fraternities are now housed on that thoroughfare, Theta Chi having rented and moved into the former Burke home during the last of March. That handsome house, at 43 Prince Street, is admirably adapted to the purpose. Theta Chi, antedated by Phi Epsilon and Photheian, was formerly located at 13 Upton Park, which house it still owns.

Eleven men and seven women, the largest delegation in recent years, were elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa in March. The men included Justin J. Doyle, Jacques R. Hammond, Russell J. Hawes, Ronald W. P. King, Harold M. Millott, Benjamin E. Pape, H. Sylvester Partridge, Stacy E. Stattis, Diran Tomboulian and Charles W. Upton, all of '27, and Ralph S. Bates, '28.

Members of the sophomore class met in Mount Hope Cemetery for their class banquet in the late afternoon of Tuesday, March 15th, but the banquet itself was given a better atmospheric setting at the Hotel Richmond, Batavia, later in the evening. As the truculent frosh headed toward Canandaigua to break it up, the affair was a complete success.

Sub-Freshman Day on March 4th was almost overwhelmingly successful, at least in attendance. Approximately 175 high school seniors from the local schools and towns in Western New York visited the campus during the day, were entertained at the different fraternity houses and at the commons for luncheon and taken to the Eastman Theatre in the afternoon. A dinner was given in their honor in the Alumni Gymnasium at 6 o'clock, after which they attended the thrilling basketball game with Colgate as guests of the management.

Arthur H. Moehlman, '28, was recently elected president of the University Y. M. C. A. for the coming year. The "Y" was represented by ten delegates at the State Student Conference held in Dansville early in April.
At the recent election of the Campus staff Moe Ginsburg, ’28, was elected editor-in-chief, Donald A. Garman, ’28, managing editor, P. Austin Bleyler, ’29, news editor, and Luther H. Smeltzer, ’29, sports editor. Paul C. Durkee, ’27, has been made business manager for the balance of the year in place of T. Justin Smith, resigned.

Jacques R. Hammond and Robert W. Lochner, of the senior class, were awarded first and second prizes, respectively, in the Davis prize speaking competition conducted in chapel in March and April. The speeches were on selected topics but were of an extemporaneous nature.

**Bibliography**

(Compiled by Herman K. Phinney, ’77, with the cooperation of the University Staff)

**JANUARY-MARCH, 1927**

**Faculty and Administration**

Adolph, Edward F., Joint Author

Baldwin, Louis C. B.

Cason, Hulse

Coates, Willson Havelock, Joint Author

Darner, H. Lauran
*An Operation for Rectovaginal Fistual Complicated by a Third Degree Tear. Sur. Gyn. and Obst. 44:105-112 (Ja ’27).

Kennedy, Robert

Luce, Ethel M.

McCann, William S.

Mattill, Henry A.

Mellon, Ralph R., Joint Author

Mellon, Ralph R.

Moehlman, Conrad H.

Moehlman, Conrad H.

Potter, J. Craig

Robscheit-Robbins, Frieda S., Joint Author

Scott, William J. M., Joint Author

Sperry, Warren M.

Whipple, George H.

Alumni

Adams, Floyd Holden, ’93
*All-the-Year Evangelism. Watchman-Examiner 15:22 (Ja 6, ’27).

Ashley, Roscoe Lewis, ’94

Bills, Arthur Gilbert, Joint Author, ’16

Coe, George Albert, ’84

Ehringt, Albert, Ex-’92
*All Hail! Missionaries; an Appreciation. Watchman-Examiner 15:246 (Fe 24, ’27).

Gannett, Lewis Stiles, Ex-’12

*Mongolia, a Nomad Republic. Nation 123:355-57 (De 1, ’26).

*Toward the Arctic Ocean. Nation 123:584-86 (De 8, ’26).

Gognell, Harold Foote, ’18

Grose, Howard B., '76


Elilhu Norton's Commentary on the Baptist World Tour. Missions 18:4-27 (Ja '27).


Hanford, James Holly, '84


Havens, Raymond Dexter, '02


Kelsey, Francis Willey, Editor, '80


Main, Arthur Elwin, '69


Redfern, Frederick C., '98


Rowley, Francis Harold, '75

The Teacher's Helper in Humane Education. 32 pp. Boston (1926).

Scheck, Magnus G., '20


Slaten, John Clarke, '20


Smith, Garrett, '03

Sitting Pretty for Life. Liberty Mag. (Fe '27).

Villers, Thomas Jefferson, '85


Weet, Herbert Seeley, '99


Wile, Ira Solomon, '98

*As Children See It. Survey 57:312-13 (De 1, '26).

Youth in Conflict, by M. VanWaters: The Child, the Clinic, and the Court; The Revolt of Modern Youth, by R. S. Lindsey and W. Evans. (Review). Progressive Educ. 3:77- 79 (Ja-Fe-Mr '26).

Wood, Leland Foster, '08


NUMERAL NOTATIONS

'69. Dean Arthur E. Main, of the Alfred Theological Seminary and department of reli­gious education at Alfred University, is the only one in active service of the four sur­viving members of the Rochester Theological Seminary class of 1872. Dr. Main, who is past his 80th year, has been dean of the Alfred Theological School since 1901 and served as president of Alfred University from 1893 to 1895.

'72. A final tribute was paid to the late Dr. Frank S. Fosdick, for thirty years principal of Masten Park High School, Buffalo, when the Buffalo School Board recently announced that the name of the Masten Park High School had been changed to that of Frank S. Fosdick.

'76. Joseph T. Alling, president of the Alling & Cory Company, of Rochester, is listed among the heavy contributors to the Anti-Saloon League of New York, to which he presented a gift of $3,000 in 1917 and $1,000 in 1920.

Ex-'79. John B. Abbott is now serving as president of the Livingston County Bar Association for his 22nd successive year.

'80. Worthy H. Kinney has resigned as principal of the Lyons Union School, which position he has held continuously for 39 years. During his term of service two new school houses have been built. The second building, erected in 1923, is considered one of the finest schools in the state.

'82. George A. Gillette, attorney at Rochester, recently returned from a four months' trip through Europe, the Near East and Northern Africa.

Ex-'82. Dr. J. W. LeSeur, of Batavia, special representative and member of President P. E. Crowley's personal staff, was toastmaster for the annual banquet of the Fall Brook Association of the Pennsylvania Division, New York Central Railroad, which was held at Corning on May 5th.

'83. A. G. Warren, formerly of Rochester, is now connected with the Colwell Phannacal Corporation of New York City, of which James W. Greene, '84, is president.

'85. Justice Adolph J. Rodenbeck, of the Supreme Court, Rochester, was married to Miss Blanche B. Brown at New York City on March 16th. Miss Brown was Justice Rodenbeck's efficient secretary for many years.

'90. James B. Moran, of DeLand, Fla., noted economist and writer, recently addressed the members of the Phi Sigma Eta, commercial fra­ternity of Stetson University on "Economics and
Finance." Mr. Morman has written numerous books on credits, finance, economics and like subjects and was for some time in the service of the United States government as an economist; he is also a regular contributor to "The Magazine of Wall Street."

Charles R. Van Voorhis, former state Public Service Commissioner, of Rochester, and Miss May M. Ward, his former secretary, were married at Albany on April 18th. They are spending three months in Europe, traveling in Holland, Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and England, and upon their return will reside in Rochester, where Mr. Van Voorhis is a member of the law firm of John Van Voorhis' Sons.

Ex-'91. Charles M. Thoms, Rochester real estate dealer, is touring the world and has passed some time in Burma, India and Java.

'92. Rev. Henry B. Williams, former pastor of the First Baptist Church of Woburn and now pastor of the First Baptist Church in New Bedford, Mass., was the principal speaker on the fifth district program, which made up the dedicatory services at the new First Baptist Church at Woburn.

'93. Sympathy is extended to Herbert A. Slaight, of Cleveland, O., and Leland V. Slaight, of New York City, ex-'97, over the death of their mother, Dr. Mary J. Slaight. Dr. Slaight practiced in Rochester for many years and was one of the first women to be appointed city physician in this city.

'94. Rev. Rufus M. Traver, minister of the Hilton Baptist Church, presided at the ordination of his son, Rolan M. Traver, which took place in his church.

'95. Rev. Carl Betz, minister of the Bethlehem Church, was reelected president of the Rochester Conference of the New York Ministerium at the closing session of the spring convention held in Rochester recently.

'97. Dr. Mason D. Gray, head of the classical language department in East High and the junior high schools, and the Board of Education's specialist in this field, has marked the completion of a very fruitful year of service in the Rochester public schools with a new first-year text book on the teaching of Latin called "Latin for Today," which has recently been issued by his publishers. Dr. Gray spent two and-a-half years as a member of the commission which made a survey of the teaching of the classical languages in the schools and colleges of the country and did a great deal of the important work. This commission's report is regarded as one of the great contributions to educational research of the times.

Dr. John J. Quinn, who has been head of the department of mathematics and physics at St. Edward's University, Austin, Texas, since 1923, has been elected dean of the College of Engineering.

Ex-'97. Safety Commissioner Curtis W. Barker, of Rochester, was recently presented with a handsome gold badge, with a large diamond, from his Eighteenth Ward Republican friends.

'98. Harlan W. Rippey, attorney and chairman of the Monroe County Democratic committee, has been appointed by Governor Smith to the Senate to fill a position in the Seventh Judicial District created by the enactment of a law which gave that District an additional justice. As Supreme Court Jus-
Gordon B. Harris was recently admitted to the bar and will practice law in Rochester with Wernert Harris & Bick, with which firm he has been associated since February, 1926.

We regret to note the death of James S. Havens, a prominent lawyer of Rochester, father of James D. Havens.

'23. George A. Lang is now pastor of the German Baptist Church of Lorraine, Kansas.

Oscar Loeser, Jr., is at present Aeronautical Engineer at the Langley Aeronautical Laboratory with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, located at Langley Field, Virginia. Sympathy is extended to Earl Remington, over the death of his father, Frederick Brooks Remington.

Francis E. Remington was one of eight Rochester students to pass the State Bar Examinations recently.

Ex-'23. Howard C. Spencer, junior member of the law firm, Spencer, Ogden & Spencer, Rochester, was married to Miss Gladys M. Stapley at Geneseo, on April 2nd.

George Weber is secretary of the Florida Forums, a civic organization of Daytona Beach, Fla., and is editor of the Forum News, a small paper in which activities of the Forum, and reports of speakers at the Forum, are printed. As president of the Community Players of Daytona Beach, Weber has directed several productions of the Little Theater of that city. The Florida Forum, now in its thirteenth season, is the largest forum in America. Mr. Weber has himself spoken before many local civic groups.

We regret to note the death of Mrs. Anna W. Hoare, mother of Elmer Hoare, of New York.

We regret to note the death of Mrs. Emma M. Walzer, mother of Elmer C. Walzer, of New York.

Ex-'24. Sympathy is extended to Grandson Hoyt over the sudden death of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Hoyt.

Rowland L. Sanford, formerly connected with the Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., at Cleveland, Ohio, is now assistant sales manager of the Globe-Wernicke Department, Brooks Company, at Cleveland.

'25. Max Gideonse is a graduate student in political science at Harvard University.

'26. Rufus H. Hedges, former well-known Varsity athlete, has been elected vice-president of the Square Compass Club of Harvard University, where he is taking a post-graduate course.

Ex-'26. Frank B. Dugan, formerly with the Stromberg-Carlson Company of Rochester, is assistant overseer with the United Fruit Company at Costa Rica, C. A.

Kenneth W. Hinds graduated from Columbia University in February of this year with a B. S. degree and is connected with the purchasing department of the Western Electric Company of New York.

In Memoriam

Clinton Dewey Clark, A. B., '82, M. D., elsewhere, died at Minneapolis, Minn., July 6, 1926, aged 64 years; was graduate of the Harvard Medical School, 1889, and practiced medicine in Minneapolis.
Sidney Granger Cooke, ex-'71, died at Leavenworth, Kansas, August 15, 1926; joined the army during the Civil War as private and was promoted to lieutenant; was school superintend- ent, lawyer and banker; was manager of the National Home of Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Leavenworth in 1869-1894, and then became governor of the same home, which position he held until his death.

Zachary Philo Taylor, A. B., '69, A. M., 1872 and Syracuse, 1885; L. L. B., elsewhere, member of Phi Beta Kappa, died suddenly, near Rochester, N. Y., March 26, 1927, aged 83 years; was instructor in classics, Central High School, Buffalo, 1869-1872; Central High School, Cleveland, O., 1872-1873; was lawyer, Fort Wayne, Ind., 1873-1875; was acting principal, Central High School, Cleveland, O., 1875-1876; was principal, West High School, Cleveland, O., 1876-1878; was principal, Central High School, Cleveland, O., 1879-1883; became principal of Rochester Free Academy, where he stayed until 1896; was a partner in law office in Rochester; retired from practice in 1907 and founded the printing firm of Zachary P. Taylor & Son; was author and publisher of a number of law books, among which were "Taylor's Citations of Hun, 1890," "Taylor's Citations of the Court of Appeals," "Supreme Court Miscellaneous and New York Supplement"; was member of the Rochester, State and American Bar Associations. Herbert Ray Locke, ex-'99, died at Bath, N. Y., April 2, 1927; was student, Rochester Business Institute, 1898-1899; was farmer at Arkport, N. Y.

Willis Seaver Paine, A. B., '68; L. L. D., elsewhere, member of Phi Beta Kappa, died at New York City, April 13, 1927, aged 79 years; was admitted to the bar, 1869; was State Bank Examiner, 1874-1875; made notable record as receiver of Bond Street Savings Bank, whose failure was one of the largest in the country; was appointed by Governor Cornell as commissioner to compile and revise banking laws of New York State, which revision was enacted, 1882, and received for same, in 1883, first vote of thanks given by N. Y. State Legislature since Civil War; was appointed superintendent of state banking in 1883 by Governor Cleveland, which position he held in 1889 to become head of the State Trust Company, New York City; in 1885 was tendered position of sub-treasurer at New York by President Cleveland but declined; was Colonel, staff of Governor Flower, 1894; was president of Merchants' Safe Deposit Company, 1894-1897, and of the New York Trust Company, 1897-1899; was president, The Consolidated National Bank, New York City, 1905-1907, when he resigned and took second tour around the world; was trustee of the Metropolitan Savings Bank; was vice-president and director, United States Fire Insurance Co.; was appointed administrator of the estate of Samuel J. Tilden, 1926; was founder, while in college, of the Rotter Charge of Theta Delta Chi fraternity, and later founded chapters of the fraternity at Hamilton College, College of the City of New York and the new Alpha charge; was an organizer of the Trust Company section of the American Bankers' Association; was one of the presidents of the Savings Bank division; was member of the American, State, County, and New York City Bar Associations; was member of many different societies and also of various prominent clubs; was author of a number of well-known legal books among which are "Paine's Banking Laws", "Paine's Law of Building Associations", "Insolvent Savings Banks of New York State".

Ralph Grant Yeaton, ex-'07, M. D., elsewhere, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 30, 1927, in his 63rd year; was graduated from the New York Homeopathic College and Flower Hospital in 1909 and since 1912 had been practicing as a physician and surgeon at Brooklyn; was a member of a number of medical societies and lodges.

James Goold Cutler, University trustee since 1915, died at Rochester, N. Y., April 21, 1927, aged 78 years; was architect for many years, designing some of Rochester's largest residences and office buildings; was inventor of the Cutler mail chute and with his brother, J. Warren Cutler, organized the Cutler Manufacturing Company in 1884, which company joined with the Automatic Mail Delivery Company, of New York, in 1914 to form the Cutler Chute Company, with Mr. Cutler as president; resigned as president of the former company in 1915, his brother succeeding him; was unusually interested in municipal and civic affairs and was a prominent member of the White Charter Commission, which produced the uniform charter for second class cities of the state; was elected a presidential elector in 1896 and again in 1916; was appointed consulting architect for the state capital in 1897; was appointed commissioner of public safety in 1900; was elected mayor of Rochester in 1903 and was reelected for a second term; was prominently mentioned as a candidate for governor in 1906; was selected by the late Mayor Hiram H. Edgerton in 1918 as a member of the City Planning Advisory Board, of which he served as president and also as president of the Municipal Art Commission, resigning both posts in 1922; was advanced in November, 1924 as a member of the Board of Regents to succeed the late Pliny T. Sexton, but refused to accept election; was prominent in banking circles, having been president of the old Alliance Bank and for twelve years president of the Lincoln-Alliance bank; was chairman of the Board and head of the executive committee of the latter bank since January, 1924; was for more than twenty years a trustee of Rochester Savings Bank; was a philanthropist, and in 1920 established the James G. Cutler Foundation at the University, providing, an annual lecture on a subject related to the federal constitution; recently endowed a professorship in government and citizenship at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., in honor of John Marshall; was one of the first presidents of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce and was at one time a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; was trustee of the Bureau of Municipal Research and a director of the Community Chest; presented last fall a memorial to the city in the shape of a seated statue to be placed in Genesee Valley Park in honor of Dr. Edward Mott Moore, first president of the Board of Park Commissioners; was chairman of the building committee of the Central Y. M. C. A. and the Maplewood Branch, and at the time of his death was a member of the advisory council; was a member of many prominent clubs and associations and one of Rochester's most distinguished citizens.
The University of Rochester

College of Arts and Science—Arts Course, leading to degree A. B.; Science Courses, leading to degree B. S. in Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, Education, Home Economics, Vital Economics, Optometry, and Physical Education.

Eastman School of Music—University Course, leading to degree B. Mus.; Certificate, Preparatory and special courses.

School of Medicine and Dentistry—Provides for usual departments of medical study, including the clinical branches; supplemented by Strong Memorial Hospital of 230 beds.

University Extension Division—Sessions on afternoons and evenings of academic year; courses of full college credit and special courses.

Summer Sessions—Of both College of Arts and Science and Eastman School of Music; courses of full college credit and special courses.

For catalogues or further information address

The University of Rochester
Rochester, N. Y.

G. W. Steitz and Son

Insurance
Main 2488
815 Wilder Building
Rochester, N. Y.

W. G. Woodams
Coal
783 South Ave.

W. Bert Woodams, '13 Mgr.

Business
Engraving

Embossed Letterheads and Envelopes
Engraved Business Cards
Announcements
Christmas Greetings

Since 1868
Engraving Conforming
to the Highest Standards of the Art.

Samples and sketches on request

Scranton's
Rochester, N. Y.