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(Continued on Page 20)
John Winthrop, Jr. (1606-1676), was the eldest son of John Winthrop, the second governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, and was himself the first governor of Connecticut. He came to New England in 1631, and in 1633 imported laboratory apparatus and chemicals. He promoted many chemical industries. In 1643 he began the manufacture of iron at Lynn and at Braintree. In 1648 he was granted a commission by the General Court of Massachusetts to manufacture salt. In 1650 he planned a chemical stock company, the first in America, for the manufacture of saltpeter, and in the next year was granted the first monopoly by Connecticut for the working of lead, copper, tin, antimony, vitriol, alum, etc. In 1662, during a trip to England, he read before the Royal Society a paper on the manufacture of tar in New England, and in the following year carried out for the Royal Society experiments on the brewing of beer from maize. He was a famous practitioner of medicine, and made use of chemical remedies which he prepared himself. He was a member of the Royal Society, and a friend and correspondent of Robert Boyle, of Kenelm Digby, and of George Starkey. In his large library there were many books devoted to chemistry and medicine, and also a number of alchemical books which had formerly belonged to Dr. John Dee. Many of his books, manuscripts, and letters are still preserved in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass. He died at Boston, and is buried in the same tomb with his father in the churchyard of King's Chapel.
Chemistry in Old Boston

BY LYMAN C. NEWELL, PH.D., PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY, COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

(Abridgment of a paper read at the seventy-sixth meeting of the American Chemical Society, Swampscott, Mass., September 10-15, 1928)

The term “old Boston” needs interpretation. By “old” we mean the period from the settlement in 1630 to about 1850. The latter date seems rather late, but good reasons for its choice will be given later. By “Boston” we mean not only the little tract of a few acres settled by Winthrop together with the early plantations or settlements, but also the towns which in recent years have been included by the term greater Boston.

JOHN WINTHROP, JR.

The first man in America who devoted much time to chemistry was John Winthrop, Jr., whose life and achievements are set forth in the sketch below the frontispiece of this paper. We note a few additional items. Throughout his life he was actively engaged in chemical experimentation not merely for his own pleasure, but also on a large scale for the benefit of the colony. Through Winthrop’s influence and activities, Massachusetts soon led all the other colonies in industrial chemistry and held the first place for 150 years.

Winthrop, in 1638, began to make salt at Beverly “having been given liberty to set up salt-works at Rial-side (Royal-side).” And ten years later he was granted a franchise by the Commissioners of the Court “to make salt from sea-water.” The salt was made by evaporating sea water in kettles, for Emmanuel Downing, an uncle of Winthrop, writes that Thomas Leader, general agent of the Saugus iron plant, cast the iron pans to be used in the process. Somewhat later, perhaps five years, Winthrop was granted a patent for twenty-one years for making salt by a new process devised by himself.

Winthrop was the first man to take an active part in the iron industry in America. Bog iron ore was available in the swamps, shells on the seashore, and charcoal was made from the neighboring trees. The first notes about Winthrop’s iron activities appeared in 1642. In 1643 Winthrop built an iron works at Saugus (Lynn), having previously gone to England and formed “The Company of Undertakers for the Iron Works,” with a capital of £1,000. Within the next year he made iron, and three years later the output was seven tons a week. The first superintendent was Joseph Jenkes, who on May 14, 1646, received a patent for a water wheel which he designed, the first patent granted on the continent of North America. Jenkes was also the inventor of the American scythe. In the Lynn Public Library is a small vessel holding about a quart, which was made by Jenkes in a clay mold, and it is said to be the first iron casting produced in America from local ore. The dies for the Pine Tree shilling, one of the first American coins, were made by Jenkes at the Saugus Iron Works from designs by Esther Jenkes, his wife. Forty years later (1683), the plant was closed, but it laid the foundations of the iron industry in the United States. The plant at Lynn was followed soon after its establishment by works at Braintree, and other places. And during the next
hundred years Massachusetts led the colonies in the iron industry.

Winthrop early realized the fundamental importance of saltpeter. It was constantly needed to make gunpowder for use in repelling attacks of Indians, and later became a prime necessity in the conflict between the colonies and Great Britain and France. Through Winthrop’s influence the General Court of Massachusetts in 1642, passed an order that every plantation in the colony should erect a house “within one half year next coming” to make saltpeter. And in 1650, he organized a stock company, the first of its kind in America, to manufacture saltpeter. Among the unpublished papers of Winthrop in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society is the original document giving the outline of the plan of this company.

Winthrop was a deep student of chemistry. His leisure time was spent in reading books on chemistry and medicine and in performing experiments with drugs and unusual substances. He became a famous doctor among the first settlers, prescribing chemical medicines of his own concoction, one called “rubilla” being regarded as a cure for many ills.

The Massachusetts Medical Society, and the Medical School of Harvard University

The Massachusetts Medical Society was founded in 1781. This Society, together with the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, founded in 1780, exerted a definite and profitable influence on chemistry in Old Boston. Among the incorporators and earliest members were several men whose scientific interests included chemistry.

We shall consider the Medical Society first. An exceptionally industrious though not conspicuous member was Aaron Dexter (1750-1829). He was born in Chelsea, Mass., where his father had a large farm. Graduating from Harvard College in 1776, he studied medicine, surgery, and chemistry (largely materia medica and pharmacy) with Dr. Samuel Danforth. Danforth was born in 1740, in Cambridge, and graduated from Harvard College in 1758. He spent most of his professional life in Boston, living and practicing in his own house in Bowdoin Square, where he died in 1827. As a chemist he probably knew about all that was available in his time. His leisure was spent in teaching and experimenting. It is a matter of record that he imported apparatus and chemicals, and one authority says “he imported the best collection of chemical apparatus that had been seen in Boston.” His father, Honorable Samuel Danforth of Cambridge, was said to be “eminently for his acquaintance with natural philosophy and chemistry.”

Evidently Aaron Dexter’s instruction in chemistry was as complete as the times afforded. Dexter, soon after the Revolutionary War, settled down as a physician in Boston. He lived on Milk Street “opposite the Rope Walk.” He was an incorporator of the Medical Society, its first librarian, and a member of many important committees; e.g., revision of the by-laws and publication of a pharmacopoeia. He was librarian for ten successive years (1782-1792). The library seems to have been his chief delight. It was started in 1782 and the books were kept in his own house; books were valuable and scarce in those days! As librarian, Dexter kept a scrupulously accurate catalogue of the books and from his manuscript notes we learn that up to 1788, the library contained only one book on chemistry, Fourcroy’s Elements of Chemistry (2 vols.). In 1790 Dexter’s receipt for new books includes Bergman’s Physical and Chemical Essays (2 vols.) and Baume’s Pharmacy (1773). Books on chemistry evidently were not regarded as essential because the list of books in the library compiled in 1806 (by Dexter’s successor) is limited to the same three titles. In 1819, there were additions, since in that year the legislature passed an act regulating the preparation of candidates for a license to practice medicine and surgery. Several lists were published by the Society, and the “first list of books required to be read” includes Lavoisier’s Elements of Chemistry, and Murray’s System of Chemistry or Henry’s Chemistry; also the Pharmacopoeia of the Massachusetts Medical Society. The list issued in 1836, has two parts,—the required list contains books by Turner, Brande, and Webster, and the new United States Pharmacopoeia, while the recommended list contains the three books in the 1819 list together with books by Davy, Thompson, Black, and Ure. It is evident from these lists that the Society kept pace with the progress of chemistry, adding reliable books as they appeared, though the total number is meager.

Among the early members of the Massachusetts Medical Society was Ephraim Eliot (1762-1827). He was a physician and druggist in Boston for about forty years. His most important legacy to posterity is his diary. In this diary he tells about a proposition made by Dr. John Warren at an early meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society to start a medical school and have himself (Warren) and Danforth as professors,—Danforth “to read on materia medica and chemistry.” The gossip had some truth in it because a report of Dr. John Warren made to the Corporation of Harvard College in 1782, led to the establishment of the Medical School, the appointment of three professors, and the beginning of lectures (in the winter of 1783-1784). Two of the professors were solemnly inducted into office October 1, 1783, and a third on October 6. The third man was Dr. Aaron Dexter and his title was Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica. He held this position till his retirement in 1816. Doubtless most of his time was spent in practice as a physician. He does not seem to have been an investigator because there is a record of only one paper published by him, viz.: “Observations on the Manufacture of Pot Ashers” (Mem. Am. Arts and Sci.)

Tradition says he was not a good teacher. Perhaps this defect,—if a fact,—was due largely to the lack of apparatus and books and the small size of his classes. However, he laid a foundation stone of incalculable value to chemistry throughout the world, i. e., the Erving Professorship of Chemistry. One of Dexter’s intimate friends and grateful patients was Major William Erving, who graduated from Harvard College in 1751. Through Dexter’s influence Erving, in
WaS made Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, a
Webster (Harvard, 1811) was appointed Professor of
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Chemistry were few.

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his practice as a physician left little time for other
ties for chemists to make great discoveries and benefit
humanity.

Going back a little we note that John Gorham was
born in 1783, graduated from Harvard College in 1801,
received his first medical degree (M.B.) in 1804, and
his second (M.D.) in 1811. He went to London in
1805, and studied chemistry, as a private pupil, with
that noted teacher Friedrich Accum. Later he studied
chemistry with Thomas Hope in Edinburgh. While
in London he became acquainted with Benjamin
Silliman, who was also a pupil of Accum's. Gorham
and Silliman remained friends until Gorham's death
in 1829. Each man on his return to America taught
chemistry with conspicuous success, — Silliman at
Yale and Gorham at Harvard.

Gorham was an accomplished teacher and exerted a
marked influence over his students. In 1819, realiz-
ing the need of a textbook for students, he wrote his
"Elements of Chemical Science." It is in two volumes
and comprises about 1,100 pages. It was the first
long, systematic book on chemistry written wholly by
an American and published in this country. It was
dedicated to his teacher and former colleague Aaron
Dexter. This book was a standard text in chemistry
for many years.

Gorham's regular duties at the Medical School and
his practice as a physician left little time for other
work. Yet he was librarian of the Massachusetts
Medical Society from 1814 to 1818, and recording
secretary from 1823 to 1826. His original papers in
chemistry were few.

Gorham's work as Erving Professor of Chemistry
ceased in 1827. A few years before (in 1824), John W.
Webster (Harvard, 1811) was appointed Professor of
Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology. In 1827, he
was made Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, a
position which he held until 1849, — a short time before
his death. Webster published a "Manual of Chemis-
try" in 1826, and edited an American edition of Liebig's
"Organic Chemistry of Agriculture and Physiology," which was published in Cambridge, Mass., in 1841.
Webster confined his instruction to the Medica School,
except toward the end of his term of service. Then he
gave two or three chemical lectures to the undergradu-
ates of the college "which were brought to a sudden
end by his show experiment called the "volcano." He
made a conical pile of sugar and potassium chlorate on
a slab of soapstone and after pouring sulfuric acid
upon it, saved himself by dodging out of the room, leav-
ing the class to escape by the windows." About this
time Eben N. Horsford, who had taken charge of the
chemistry department of the newly established Law-
rence Scientific School, gave a voluntary course of
three or four lectures on chemistry to undergraduates
in the college. This was the position of Chemistry in
Harvard University up to the time just preceding
1850. And here we leave it, having already passed
the period which can properly be called "old Boston."

PHARMACY

The first pharmacist mentioned in the public records
of Boston was Giles Firman, Sr. He was a native of
Sudbury, England, and came to America in 1633, being
a fellow passenger of Rev. John Cotton. The first
store devoted distinctly to pharmacy was opened by
William Davies in 1646. It was on Washington Street,
just north of the head of State Street, near the spot
where the town pump was set up in 1650. Davies was
a rich man for those early times and lived in a good
house on the north side of State Street midway between
Kilby and Congress Streets. He was an influential
citizen, being Captain of the Ancient and Honorable
Artillery Company from 1664 to 1672, and also a
representative to the General Court. The establish-
ment of a pharmacy at this early date is a significant
historical event because the doctors, following an Eng-
lish custom, prescribed their own medicines not only at
this time, but for many years later. The doctor's
office was as a matter of fact his own drug store. Hence
as late as 1721, there were only fourteen apothecary
shops in Boston according to Dr. William Douglas,
who attributed this situation to the fact just stated, that
most practitioners were following the English custom
of dispensing their own medicines. Indeed many doctors,
especially those who studied in England, continued to
do so as long as Boston remained under British rule.
However, some doctors kept an extensive apothecary
shop. Thus, Dr. Thomas Kast who was born in Bos-
ton in 1750, graduated from Harvard in 1769, and
studied medicine and surgery with a local doctor, had
an apothecary shop "at the sign of St. Luke's Head,
corner of Hanover and Union Streets." Perhaps a
better known doctor-apothecary was Dr. John Joy.
His shop was at the corner of Washington Street and
Spring Lane. Our present Joy Street recalls this man.
His estate was bounded by this street, Walnut, Beacon,
and Mount Vernon streets. It is related that his wife
was much averse to a removal so far out of town
as Beacon Street then was, and exacted a promise from
the Doctor to return into the town at no distant day.
In that day a residence in Williams Court was con-
sidered far more fashionable than on Beacon Street. The doctor built a wooden house on the hill back from Beacon Street, but doubtless in deference to Mrs. Joy's wishes, he ultimately moved to South Boston Point.

The increasing population and the need of drugs in the impending war led to the extension of the apothecaries' field. At the time of the American Revolution Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, an apothecary in Boston, is said to have had the most extensive trade in New England, and imported about £700 worth of drugs annually besides replenishing his stock from local sources. After the evacuation of Boston by the British, his drugs and other supplies were confiscated for the use of the Continental Army and it is recorded that his stock in trade was about twenty-five wagon loads.

The position and influence of pharmacy, as well as medicine of course, was profoundly affected by the Massachusetts Medical Society soon after its establishment (1781). Indeed, in the original bill to incorporate the Society there was a clause containing a provision for a board of five men "to examine as to the sale of drugs, medicines, and other apothecaries' wares that are defective and not fit and convenient to be administered." This clause was not in the final bill, probably having been opposed by pharmacists. Nevertheless, in 1786, the Society through a petition to the legislature brought about the enactment of a law to prevent the sale of poor and adulterated drugs. The Society also early began to agitate an improvement in the pharmacopoeias then in use, e.g., the small so-called military pharmacopoeia published in Philadelphia in 1778. The "Massachusetts Pharmacopoeia" had its beginning in a vote of the council toward the end of 1805.

Doctors Dexter (Professor of Chemistry in the Medical School of Harvard University), Holyoke, Jackson J. C. Warren, and Oliver were chosen to prepare the book, which appeared in the early part of 1808, a modest volume of 272 pages.

Two years afterward James Thacher's "American Dispensatory" was published. James Thacher, who was born in Barnstable in 1754, served in the army as surgeon from 1775 to 1783, and then practiced his profession in Plymouth, where he died in 1844. Most of his writing related to his profession; but he published in the second volume of the "Memoirs of the American Academy" a paper on the rate of extraction of salt from sea water. His "American Dispensatory," which first appeared in 1810, shows his familiarity with chemistry. Meanwhile, Dr. Lyman Spalding of Portsmouth, N. H., a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and for several years Professor of Chemistry in the Medical School of Dartmouth, had read a paper before the New York County Medical Society on January 6, 1817, setting forth the need of a national pharmacopoeia. A letter from Dr. J. C. Warren, dated March 21, 1818, informed Dr. Spalding that the Massachusetts Medical Society had appointed a committee, at its last meeting to revise the "Massachusetts Pharmacopoeia," that this committee had received a request from the New York State Medical Society to operate in the making of a national pharmacopoeia, and that the Massachusetts Society had voted cooperation. The following year Dr. Warren read a long report of progress and the council authorized its committee on the pharmacopoeia to send a delegate to the national pharmacopoeia convention. The outcome of the suggestion, influence, and work of Dr. Lyman Spalding, who was chairman of the editorial committee, was the publication of the "Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America." The first edition was published in Boston, December 15, 1820, and thereupon the "Massachusetts Pharmacopoeia" was displaced by one of larger scope. It is evident, therefore, that early Boston chemists, doctors, and pharmacists had a large share in the founding and publishing of the "National Pharmacopoeia."

The Earliest Days of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences

This famous scientific academy was founded in 1780,—one year before the Massachusetts Medical Society. As already stated these two organizations during the early years were complementary. They occupied the same rooms and worked in harmony. Several men were members of both organizations; e.g., Aaron Dexter. The official publication of the Academy—the "Memoirs"—was one of the first journals which served as a medium for the publication of views on all kinds of scientific questions and of results of experiments. Not very extensive advantage was taken of its pages by chemists in the early volumes. In Vol. I of the "Memoirs," which contains papers read or submitted up to the close of 1783, and was published in 1785, there are three long papers which deal specifically with chemistry. The first paper is "Observations upon the Art of Making Steel," by the Rev. Daniel Little, F.A.A. The author states it is the current opinion that the principal difference between iron and steel is that the latter is combined with a greater quantity of phlogiston than the former. "Phlogiston," he says, "exists in all inflammable substances and in some that are not inflammable. And hence in cementation we must use a substance like charcoal, the coal of bones, etc., to form a cement which contains the greatest quantity of phlogiston." The author's experimental addition to the art of making steel was the use of the marine plant known as rockweed to form the cementing material. The second paper is entitled, "Experiments on the Waters of Boston." It is by J. Feron, a surgeon-major of the French fleet then stationed near Boston, and is printed both in French and English. This appears to be the earliest attempt to make an extended chemical examination of water in this country. In the sample of sea water from "the head of the Long Wharf," he found on evaporation 472 grains of solid residue in an English quart, which, dissolved in distilled water, left on the filter 6 grains of "calcareous earth" (probably gypsum). The filtered solution being evaporated, left 400 grains of sea salt with an alkaline basis (sodium chloride), from 40 to 47 grains of sea salt with the terene basis (magnesium sulfate), and a small quantity of oil (probably magnesium chloride). He
also examined the pump-water in common use at that time, and found that near the sea it was contaminated with marine salts. The samples from Beacon Hill, Charter Street, and New Boston, were nearly free from impurities. He tested their hardness by soap, determined their specific gravity and temperature, and "by the alkaline elixirium, used for making Prussian blue" (yellow prussiate of potassium) he proved the absence of "any metallic principle" (e.g., iron). He compared the pump-water with distilled water by color tests, "forming," as he says, "tinctorial infusions in vials of equal size," using in the tests equal quantities of pulverized rhubarb exposed to the same degree of heat, cochineal, logwood, and beet juice, detecting in each case the difference of color due to the presence of alkaline salts. He also used nut-galls with "the fixed alkali" (potassium carbonate, probably), "which turned it to a deep green." He inferred from these tests the presence of earthy and alkaline salts, "with some marks of the marine acid." He likewise used silver nitrate and solution of mercury, and obtained the corresponding insoluble chlorides. By a solution of fixed alkali he obtained also a white precipitate of about six grains to the quart, "which dissolved in acid with effervescence" (calcium and magnesium carbonates). Left at rest in bottles, some of these waters gave off "a quantity of air, rising in bubbles to the surface and let fall a small sediment. Limewater dropped into these waters formed a white cloud, and detached a precipitate of the same color." The water of Beacon Hill and Charter Street gave no such precipitate with the alkalies nor with limewate. He asks if the reaction with limewater and the escape of air-bubbles does not indicate an earth, suspended by means of a super-abundance of air (meaning carbonic acid). He then proceeds to determine the solid residue by evaporation, and with considerable skill to estimate the chief constituents of the saline mass, using the methods of analysis then known. His paper, translated into modern chemical terms, would not be esteemed an unworthy contribution today: and considering the fact that there was then hardly one seat of learning in America where chemistry was recognized even by name in the curriculum of study, nor was there an analytical laboratory, we must regard with respect his early contribution to analytical chemistry. Dr. Feron communicated to the Academy a "Second Essay on the Boston Pump Water," which is contained in Vol. II, p. 170, of the Memoirs of the Academy, 1790-93.

The third paper is by Dr. Samuel Tenney, surgeon in one of the Massachusetts regiments during the Revolutionary War. He was stationed near Saratoga, and sent to the Academy at Boston on September 1, 1783, a paper entitled "An Account of a Number of Medicinal Springs at Saratoga, in the State of New York." This is probably the earliest record of these mineral springs, which had been first observed by the surveyors only thirteen years before; and prior to Dr. Tenney's visit and description they had been frequented only by a few poor people from the immediate neighborhood. Dr. Tenney very accurately estimates and foretells the importance of these saline waters. He gives a clear and intelligent account of the mode of their occurrence and describes tests of the waters made on the spot with only such reagents as his medical chest contained. He distinctly recognizes their alkaline character. One he finds to be a chalybeate water, and in all he finds "fixed air" to be the agent holding the calcareous earth and iron in solution. He cites many cases of the medicinal value of the waters administered under his own directions to the men of his regiment.

There are two papers on the manufacture of potash, a recurrent subject. One is by Aaron Dexter, Professor of Chemistry in Harvard College, entitled "Observations on the Manufacture of Pot Ash." (Vol. II. [1793], pp. 165-170.) He evidently was asked for help by manufacturers, and his study of the sources and methods convinced him that the impurities were earthy matter and common salt. In his paper he describes current methods of obtaining potash from ashes, and points out ways to get rid of contaminating substances and produce a satisfactory product. This paper shows that at this early date (1793), manufacturers found it necessary to consult a chemist and the chemist likewise found it possible to help the manufacturer in his industry.

Josias Franklin,—Soap Boiler and Candle Maker

Soap was one of the first articles made by the colonists. They saved the ashes from their fires, leached out the potash, and used the lye, first for washing and soon for making soap from the fat of the wild animals killed for food. Subsequently soap became an article of barter; in 1633, 8½ lbs. of soap equaled ½ lb. of beaver (skin). When the supply of potash increased with the manufacture and export of lumber, soap was made on a large scale for the trade by individuals or companies, thereby replacing the householder and producing a better and more uniform product. The price, too, was lowered, being only 2 shillings and sixpence a barrel in Boston in 1707. The price of Castle soap, probably imported or made from imported oil, was 2 shillings a pound in 1740.

Soap making and candle making were usually combined and their manufacture was considered a highly reputable class of work.

One of the best known soap and candle makers in Boston was Josias Franklin, father of the famous Benjamin Franklin. His shop was on the southeast corner of Hanover and Union Streets. Its sign was a blue ball suspended by an iron rod from the front of the shop. Before the streets were numbered and when the buildings were scattered, it was the custom among the inhabitants of Boston to designate their shop by some emblem. Hence the blue ball.

The old house was quite small and only two stories, though a third was added in later times. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1858, and in the same year the city took the building to widen Union Street. When the widening of Hanover Street took place, the old site was partially taken for that street. In the
same way, by the plan of cutting off wholly from one side of the street, a number of quite noted landmarks disappeared. It was the intention of the owners to remove the Franklin building to another location but it was found impracticable. Two relics of it are, however, preserved. The blue ball is in the State House and a chair made from the original timbers is in the possession of the Mechanics Charitable Association.

The front room was the living room, and the shop proper was in the rear. It was a small place for boiling soap, melting tallow, and making candles. We can sympathize with young Benjamin in his rebellion at cutting candle-wicks, filling molds, and stirring soap in such restricted quarters, especially when it was more enjoyable to throw rubbish into the neighboring mill pond and to play on his way through Hanover and Court streets to the Latin School or to his brother’s printing office in Queen Street.

The business of soap making was not profitable but doubtless Josias Franklin made a comfortable living as many other tradesmen of his time in old Boston, particularly after the departure of his ungrateful and famous son, because about that time the supply of soap increased and records show that large quantities were used in Boston to make soap.

The Rumford Medal and the Rumford Professorship

In 1796, Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, gave the American Academy of Arts and Sciences a fund of five thousand dollars, the income of which was to be used for the award of two medals every second year for original researches and a published memoir in any part of America, upon heat and light. (Memoirs Am. Acad., II., 141, 1804.) In 1799, the Academy, in discharge of its trust, caused advertisements to be published in all the principal cities of the United States, giving notice that they were prepared to award this honorable distinction to any worthy claimant entitled to receive it. But it was not until the year 1839 that an occasion was found which warranted an award by the Academy, and it must ever be a source of just pride to the chemists of America, that in the year mentioned the Academy gave from the interest of the Rumford Fund the sum of six hundred dollars to Dr. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, for his invention of the compound blowpipe and his improvements in the voltaic pile.

The Rumford Professorship at Harvard University was by the will of Rumford founded “to teach by regular courses of academical and public lectures, accompanied by proper experiments, the utility of the physical and mathematical sciences, for the improvement of the useful arts, and for the extension of the industry, prosperity, happiness, and well-being of society.” There were only two appointments on the foundation that properly falls within the time “old Boston” and these were in the last period. Dr. Jacob Bigelow was Rumford Professor from 1816 to 1827, and Prof. Daniel Treadwell from 1834 to 1845. It is well to note, however, that the next two were notable New England chemists, viz., Prof. Eben N. Horsford, from 1847 to 1863, and Prof. WoIcott Gibbs, from 1863 to 1874.

While chemistry was not a subject specified in the will of Count Rumford, it was so plainly congenial to his purposes, that the Rumford professor was in charge of the chemical work of the Lawrence Scientific School from 1847 until 1863.

Paul Revere, — Master Craftsman in Chemistry

Paul Revere is best known as a patriot but he was a master craftsman in chemistry in old Boston. His father came to America in 1715, and settled in Boston. He was a gold and silver smith. The son when only thirteen years old entered his father’s shop as an apprentice. Paul Revere had natural artistic ability and designed and engraved many of the silver and gold pieces which are now the treasured possessions of Bostonians. We mention in passing the gold urn given to the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons and used at the funeral of George Washington, silver vessels in the communion service of King’s Chapel in Boston, and a silver punch bowl called the “Rescinders Cup” made to commemorate an important political event in the history of the American colonies.

During the earliest days of the Revolution the supply of gunpowder was nearly exhausted and Revere was sent to Philadelphia to inspect the powder mill of Oswell Eve. Eve refused to show him drawings of the machinery, to assist him in any way, or to give him any information. He did, however, allow Revere to inspect the mill. So keen were Revere’s powers of observation that he secured all the technical information necessary to start the manufacture of gunpowder. Canton, Mass., was selected as the most suitable place for the work because of the availability of a powder mill which had been used in former years. Revere himself had very little to do with the actual manufacture of powder. His part was to reveal the process and to get the plant started. A large quantity of gunpowder of an excellent quality was manufactured in this mill. As a great deal of saltpeter was needed for this purpose, the people in Canton and the surrounding towns were asked to meet this need. Not long after the establishment of the gunpowder plant Revere was called upon to superintend the making of bronze cannon for the Revolutionary War. This was a difficult and dangerous undertaking because much of the work was experimental rather than technical, and too much heat or too little heat might have caused a serious accident. The chemist of today would find it very difficult to work with the materials and facilities of that time.

Later on he established a foundry at 13 Lynn Street, Boston, as is recorded in the Boston Directory of 1796. His letters show records of the amount of iron he ordered for this foundry. His letters also show the interesting fact that he used Watson’s “Chemistry” to help him in his work.

After the war he began to cast church bells,—a business in which he became famous. His first bell

* Based on a paper prepared by Kenneth L. Godding, Boston University, 1928, as a partial requirement of the History of Chemistry Course.
was cast for the Second Church of Boston and is still
in existence. A large bell now in King’s Chapel was
cast in the Revere Foundry. This bell was cast in
1816, and it replaced the old bell that was cracked in
1814. In 1803, he writes in a letter that up to this date
he had cast sixty church bells.
During the years 1794-7 Old Ironsides was being
built in Boston and Revere was given the contract for
much of the brass and copper work. He made bolts,
spikes, braces, cogs, pumps, etc., for this ship. The
bolts and spikes were made of malleable copper, the
process of which was known only to Paul Revere him-
self. So well done was his work that it is said,—
“There are no persons in either Philadelphia or New
York that can make copper so malleable as to hammer
it hot.”
In a letter written December 22, 1800, he writes,
“I have engaged to build me a mill for rolling copper
into sheets which for me is a great undertaking, and will
require every farthing which I can make or scrape.
For the houses which I must necessarily build, I sha11
want fifteen thousand boards and about twenty-five
casks of lime.” The mill was built in 1801.
The rollers used in the mill came from England as
there were none good enough in this country. As the
establishment of this industry involved great expense,
the United States Government loaned him ten thousand
dollars in the form of a bond and the debt was promptly
discharged as agreed by him. In 1802, the Revere
Copper Company furnished the sheet copper for the
dome of the State House on Beacon Hill. Six thousand
feet of copper were required and the bill amounted to
$4,232. The Revere Company also furnished copper
used by Robert Fulton for the boilers of his steamboat
Raritan. The business rapidly increased and in 1803
they had ready for delivery to the government of the
United States a large quantity of sheet copper for the
covering of the bottoms of seventy-four guunboats.
In seeking information concerning the different
industries of Revere, very little was found about his
processes of manufacture. Whatever technical knowl-
edge Revere possessed was not recorded but was
passed on by word of mouth to those who carried on the
work of the particular industry. In the copper rolling
industry, for example, treating the copper was a secret
process which he kept to himself until that he passed
that knowledge on to his son Joseph Warren Revere, who
carried on the business after the death of his father.
It is very evident, however, that Revere had a certain
amount of knowledge of chemistry, gained partly
from books and partly from extended experimentmg
which he persistently conducted until he obtained
satisfactory results. This copper business is an example
of the particular industry. In the copper rolling
processes of manufacture, whatever technical knowl-
dedge on to his son Joseph Warren Revere, Who
carried on the business after the death of his father.

Benjamin Silliman in Boston

Benjamin Silliman (1799-1864), taught chemistry
and geology at Yale University for a half century
(1704-1853 [chemistry] and 1855 [geology]). He made
two fundamental contributions to chemistry. In
1808, he began to give popular lectures in geology and
chemistry and continued to lecture to the public
throughout his long career. In 1818, he started a
scientific journal called the American Journal of
Science. The lectures and the early issues of the
Journal were factors in the last period of chemistry in
“old Boston.”
Silliman gave several courses of lectures in geology
and chemistry in Boston between 1835 and 1843.
He kept a diary and in it we find extended entries,
ofen highly personal, perhaps egotistic, describing
the lectures and the audiences. Thus, he says:
“Last evening we finished our labors in the Lowell
Institute, with entire success in the whole series of
four years (besides the two years before the Lowell
courses began). God be praised! There has been no
failure of health, or of punctuality, or of any experiment
during the popular course of geology, 1835, and of
chemistry in 1836, and of the Lowell course,—six
years in all.”
His lectures were highly acceptable as one may con-
clude from this item in the Boston Transcript of March
30, 1843:
“Professor Silliman, whom all the Bostonians love
as a Christian, and honor as a man of science, concluded
his series of valuable and instructive lectures to one of
his audiences, and will complete this evening, before
another audience, his engagements in the Lowell
Institute, which, as is well known, have been continued
for four years, and have diffused among our people
much knowledge, exciting, as we do not doubt, many a
dormant intellect, and compelling the awakened mind
to renewed activity and investigation.”
We note in passing that one of the “dormant” intel-
lectuals was that of a lad named Cooke, Josiah P. Cooke,
Jr., whose interest in chemistry began at these lectures
and increased so that he became the Professor of Chem-
istry in Harvard College.
The lectures in chemistry were so popular that a
double course was given on several occasions. For
example he says in his diary about the first of the three
courses in chemistry started in 1842:
“T was told that on the day (Feb. 22, 1842), of apply-
ing for tickets, Federal Street leading to the Odeon,
was entirely filled for a long distance with a dense
mass of people, waiting for hours for a chance, and
content to advance slowly as the front melted away."
I said above that Silliman was a brilliant lecturer.
He got some of his inspiration from Robert Hare, his
first “chemical chum” and his intimate friend through-
out a long life. Hare invented the compound blow-
pipe, the calorimeter, and the deSgrator. — pieces Of
apparatus by which spectacular effects could be pro-
duced. Silliman used this apparatus. He also, as he
says, “made a very liberal use of potassium and so-
dium,” — metals which react violently with water.
He also introduced new discoveries. Thus he says:
“I communicated today, at the lecture, the discovery
that cast-steel of the first quality is formed directly
from the ore, and that malleable iron is manufactured
from cast-iron without melting it again; specimens
furnished to me by the manufacturers were also exhibited, and I was assured that the subject excited great interest, and gave much satisfaction."

These lectures were delivered by Silliman at a time when there was confusion in chemistry. Educators were doubtful about its usefulness and chemists themselves were quarreling over the meaning of terms which no one seemed to understand. The time, too, was toward the end of an ebbing tide. It was a troubled dream preceding a great scientific awakening which began about 1850. Hence these lectures did much to centralize chemical interests and guide a confused people through a scientific swamp up to the higher lands where the truth seemed attainable.

In July, 1818, Silliman began the publication of a journal, called at first Silliman's Journal, but later known as the American Journal of Science. It was the first chemical journal published in New England; it is still published, and is the oldest scientific journal in the United States. Although it was devoted from the beginning to science in general, it has always contained articles, reports, notes and reviews on strictly chemical subjects. Its pages contain hundreds of articles written by New England chemists, many of whom lived and labored in greater Boston. Most American chemists announced their discoveries in this Journal. For years it has contained short notices of discoveries in chemistry and obituaries of noted chemists. Many of these contributions were written by competent Boston chemists, e.g., Josiah P. Cooke, Jr., and Wolcott Gibbs.

The scientific lectures delivered by Benjamin Silliman in Boston came toward the close of the period that can properly be called "old Boston." There are good reasons for this culmination, as stated in our introduction. Just preceding 1850, there was a sort of scientific awakening in the United States, particularly in New England. Let us cite a few examples. The American Association for the Advancement of Science began its work in 1848, evolving as a matter of fact from the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists which held its last meeting in Boston in 1847. The Smithsonian Institution was started in 1846 and the next year began its work under Joseph Henry. In 1845, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey passed into the control of Alexander Dallas Bache. These two organizations under these leaders exerted a stimulating influence on science in a widening field. The American Philosophical Society at its centenary in 1843, focussed attention on the development of science and its advantages to the people of a growing nation. The American Journal of Science—Silliman's Journal—completed its 50th volume in 1845, and continued in an enlarged way, especially for chemistry. The Lawrence Scientific School was started in 1847, with the chemist Eben N. Horsford as its inspiring organizer and exponent. In the same year Yale enlarged its work in chemistry and two years later Harvard College opened courses in chemistry under the direction of Prof. Josiah P. Cooke, Jr. We might multiply examples of scientific work which contributed about 1850 to the development of a larger field for chemistry and a stronger emphasis on its usefulness. The story of chemistry from about 1850 belongs not to "old Boston" but to new Boston and must be told in another paper.

** Mr. Nickerson Gives University New Clubhouse **

What is believed to be the first plan of its kind to be suggested to the authorities of any college or university in the country became known at Boston University this morning when Mr. William E. Nickerson of Boston, a University trustee, announced in a letter to President Marsh that he had decided to follow up his recent gift of the 26-acre recreation field at Riverside with a duplex clubhouse that shall be complete in every detail, and shall enable Boston University athletic teams to live side-by-side with visiting aggregations several days before meeting them on the field. The new clubhouse will be two stories high, and will be open, not only as an athletic center, but also as a social center for all of the university's 13,000 students.

The Nickerson Clubhouse gives another splendid boost to Boston University's hopes and plans for equipment worthy of the university's size. After 59 years of existence without a recreation center worthy of the name, Mr. Nickerson supplied the university's greatest need with his gift of the beautiful old B. A. A. grounds on the banks of the Charles. The new building to be erected soon will give Boston University recreational facilities the equal of any in the country.

Mr. Nickerson's letter to President Marsh reveals the inspiration and hope he has for the new building. The letter follows:

"My dear Dr. Marsh:

"In an editorial in the Boston University News of November 7th an appeal was made for a clubhouse for Boston University students. This in itself was, of course, not especially remarkable, but in the appeal what seemed to me an excellent idea was put forward. The writer believed it would be a fine thing if the Boston University teams could have in this clubhouse which he advocated, a place where they could be the host and entertain visiting teams immediately prior to inter-collegiate contests.

"The mental picture which presented itself to me, in which B. U. students were extending their hospitality to rival teams made a strong impression upon my mind. It looked to me like a new departure in college athletic contests,—an innovation capable of fostering the spirit of friendliness and fair play between the contestants to their great mutual advantage. It seemed to me that young men who had recently fraternized and..."
Perspective Sketch of the New Tickerson Field House at
William F. Tickerson Recreation Field for Boston University
Boston Massachusetts

First Floor Plan
Nickerson Field House Boston University
Elmer Smith Bailey Architect Boston Massachusetts
broken bread together would play the games in a friendly spirit of emulation and not be so likely to try questionable tricks upon each other and be less likely to merit justifiable criticism for brutality or unfair tactics.

“Those thoughts laid hold of my imagination and I soon came to believe that here was a basis for a new departure in intercollegiate games, and one which could not long be resisted. I felt that if this idea could be put in practice on our new athletic field it would take on a new meaning.

“With these thoughts in mind I took up the subject with you, as you will remember, and Mr. Elmer S. Bailey, the architect, was asked to submit plans for such a clubhouse. I now make you the offer to provide the necessary funds on January 1st, for the building and its equipment, to be located on the new field and capable of housing not only the Boston University team, but also its visiting opponent. It is further evident that this clubhouse could serve for many social functions and would be most useful to the students in general.

“I have just been informed that Dartmouth has a building known as Davis House, where visiting teams are put up. This structure being on the college campus, is not used as living quarters for the home teams and therefore much of the value of our proposed clubhouse is lost. I further learn that Cornell has accommodations for visiting teams quite similar to Dartmouth. Dartmouth and Cornell may say to its opponent teams ‘We can house and feed you,’ but with the new clubhouse Boston University teams could say, ‘Come to our house and live with us during the contest periods.’ I fancy there is a difference here; and that difference is in favor of Boston University.

“As soon as Mr. Bailey’s plans are completed and are found acceptable to you as well as to myself, the work of construction may proceed, so that in the early spring the clubhouse would be available for use.

“Yours very sincerely,
(Signed) “William E. Nickerson.”

In making the matter public, President Daniel L. Marsh said:

“The new clubhouse will offer excellent accommodations for athletes using our Recreation Field, both to
those of our own teams and also visiting teams. It will contain dormitories for visiting teams and private rooms for visiting coaches, so that any team who wishes to come and spend the night before or the night after a game will be our guests. It also provides dormitories for our own teams, with private rooms for coaches, who will live on the field during the football season. There will be a main lounge room where social gatherings can be held, and where members of our own teams will study during their residence on the field. Adjoining the study room will be a room for the faculty supervisor.

"Our expectation is that the clubhouse will be used by the students of Boston University for many social gatherings that have no connection with athletics. We have a large and modernly equipped kitchen, which will make possible the serving of banquets. The main dining room will accommodate 140 persons. It is thus expected that throughout the year, and especially in the spring preceding Commencement, many class and club affairs will be held there. A large pavilion, roofed over but unenclosed on the sides save for pillars in the form of a pergola, will make possible outdoor social gatherings in autumn, spring, and summer, even when rain drives visitors from the field.

"Work has already begun on the construction of the clubhouse, and we hope to have it ready for dedication about the beginning of the baseball season in the spring. It is our plan and expectation to realize here the ideals that our friend and benefactor has in mind in giving us this much-needed additional equipment."

** North China Club Meets **

The Boston University Club of North China met for a luncheon meeting on October 1, at the Hotel Du Nord Peiping. The meeting was held to welcome back Bishop and Mrs. Grose from Armenia. Bishop Grose brought the latest news from Boston University. New officers were elected for the coming year:

- President, Ortha M. Lane, Graduate '26; Secretary, I. Hsin Liw, Graduate '25; Social Committee, Rev. Peter Peng, Hazel Bailey, Irma Highbaugh and Myra Jaquet. At the conclusion of the luncheon, Boston University songs were sung, including the new song by President Marsh.
Shakespeare Revived

Shakespeare has been “revived” and modernized. In fact, Hamlet, one of the greatest characters in English drama, has appeared behind the footlights clad in knickers of the plus-four variety. To this trend of changes and adaptations, Prof. George B. Franklin, Ph.D., associate professor of English at Boston University’s college of business administration, has added still another. And because of his originality, journalism students at Boston University are now writing complete newspaper accounts (including headlines) of the events in Shakespeare’s “Hamlet.”

Dr. Franklin was recently interested to learn that thirty-five students in his Shakespeare class were seeking journalism degrees at Boston University. He studied his class list carefully and then, in the manner of a city editor, distributed assignments to his staff.

“King Hamlet has died suddenly and mysteriously,” he told one of the students. “More than that, Claudius, the king’s brother, is named king. Hamlet, Jr., is the rightful successor to the throne. Something has happened. Get the story.”

The students are getting the story.

But first let Dr. Franklin explain the wherefore or how-come.

“People read newspapers because they are interested. The worse crime that a newspaper can commit is to justify an accusation that it is uninteresting,” he declares.

“Shakespeare lives on, for one reason, because he has crowded such an abundance of human interest material into his plays. Study the newspapers and see what they feature. You will notice that subjects involving death and tragedy are prominently displayed. Then there are action stories — stories of fights, sports, and of adventure. I hold that in Hamlet you will find human interest stories covering all these newspaper requisites.”

For this reason, students in the journalism department are writing their stories as if they were to appear in the morning or afternoon papers after the events related in Shakespeare’s play take place.

Here are some of the assignments which City Editor Professor Franklin has distributed:

* * *

On Our Sixtieth Birthday

May 26, 1929, is Boston University’s sixtieth birthday. What is more fitting than that this day should fall on Sunday? Sunday, the first day of the week, is by far the most appropriate day to celebrate the founding of New England’s largest educational institution. Furthermore, the first day is the best day because Boston University has always been the first from the day of its organization.

Boston University was the first co-educational school of higher learning in Metropolitan Boston. Boston University organized the first College of Music of collegiate grade in the Anglo-Saxon world. Boston University was the first college in the Commonwealth to recognize agricultural subjects as having educational value and “adopted” the present Massachusetts Agricultural College as a department of the University. In this way the first degrees awarded to students who majored in Agriculture in Massachusetts were awarded by Boston University. Once more Boston University was first when she organized a real undergraduate
College of Business Administration and again when she established the School of Religious Education and Social Service.

Therefore, the first day should be the day to celebrate the achievements of the first University to blaze an educational path in so many different directions.

In connection with the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of Boston University, it has been suggested that this day be celebrated by having every graduate or non-graduate of the School of Theology and Religious Education who occupies a pulpit, regardless of denomination, make Sunday, May 26, 1929, an "Education Day."

A text for such a service could be found in the new Boston University Hymn. A Hymn which sets forth the ideals of education:

"O glorious the name and fame
Of all who shaped thy youth!
O radiant the Holy flame
That lit thy Lamp of Truth!"

And then the second verse which reads:

"O wonderful thy Charter's aim:
High Learning's perfect flower,
And Virtue's fruit, which well proclaim
Our Alma Mater's power."

In the first stanza, the "Lamp of Truth" is "the light" which was carried from the East to Great Britain sometime between the first and seventh centuries, A.D. It is the same "light" which burns at Oxford, England, and which now burns brightly in the United States. It is the "light" which influences the forty-six now active college and university presidents, and which influenced the twenty-five retired college and university presidents, now living, whose inspiration and vision have strengthened many a college and university in this country and in other countries. All of these men received their inspiration at Boston University. It is this same "Lamp of Truth" which burned so brightly of yore that daily flames even more brightly in the halls and classrooms of your Alma Mater, inviting all who enter to partake of the same inspiration and carry on the "light" to future generations yet unborn.

And then "High Learning's perfect flower" which combines the liberal and the useful,—languages, arts, sciences, virtue, and promotes piety. It is this "perfect flower" of learning which makes Boston University educationally different.

The last two stanzas:

"O beautiful thy color's gleam
The scarlet and the white,
When Love and Life mean all they seem
Courageous for the Right!"

O'Connell to Superior Court

Daniel T. O'Connell, Law '08, was appointed to the Superior Court Bench. This appointment was popularly received. Practically every Boston newspaper ran an editorial commending the Governor on his choice. The new Judge is well qualified for this position. He served on the Lawyers Commission on the Inferior Courts of Suffolk County. During the war he served as Captain and Judge Advocate. Prior to this Mr. O'Connell served as Washington correspondent for the Boston Post.

and

"O Vision Splendid! Thine the art
To make all visions real:
The call to serve with all the heart
Is blazoned on thy seal."

The colors,—scarlet and white,—scarlet symbolic of the color of the "Feast of Martyrs" and the white "without any mixture of darkness sets forth the pure and absolute triumph of light." So true education aims at character "that is not only spotless, but also complete,—the combination of all virtues, the balancing of all excellence, and "a display of all the beauties of grace."

And in the last verse, the challenge of education to serve,—not education for the material things of life, but a true education which inspires men and women to serve. A challenge to serve city, state, nation, and world. True education,—Boston University typifies this type of education,—sends into the world men and women who have accepted this challenge.

What a day in the history of the world if pulpits everywhere hurled this challenge of "education to serve," using the Boston University Hymn as a text, to old and young alike. And what a wonderful way to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of Boston University.

Such a program does not need to be confined to pulpits occupied by Boston University men only. It is a program that any church regardless of religion and creed could properly arrange. It is a program which any layman could properly, without any reservation, ask his pastor, priest or rabbi to plan and adopt. Boston University is a great non-sectarian educational institution with doors open for all who can qualify and desire "light."

Then if all these churches invite all the Boston University graduates and their families living in their vicinity to attend this world-wide "Education Day" to pay homage and honor to Boston University, we would be having a celebration worthy of our truly great Alma Mater.

Following the service, Boston University folks in every city and town the world over will break bread together and renew afresh the spiritual and educational vision that served as a stimulus at Boston University. At each of these dinners, graduates, non-graduates, and friends will remember Alma Mater in song and word, pledging themselves anew to Boston University through a beautiful ritualistic candle-lighting service.

B. U. Professors Honored

Two of the professors of the College of Liberal Arts faculty have been honored by a request for contributions to the new Dictionary of American Biography. Dr. Lyman C. Newell, Professor of Chemistry and a noted authority on the history of Chemistry, will write fourteen biographies of famous chemists.

Professor Robert E. Moody of the History Department has also been called upon for additional biographies of noted historians.
Mr. Nickerson Gives Cup to Jerome

William E. Nickerson presented "Bill" Jerome, B. U. end, with a beautiful loving cup in recognition of the first score ever made on the Nickerson Recreation field of Boston University. The presentation was made at the clubhouse when President Marsh, the Athletic Council and the Trustee Committee on Athletics sat down to dinner with the football squad. After dinner Mr. Nickerson made the presentation as follows:

"Mr. William Ford Jerome, it is my pleasant privilege to offer this silver cup for your acceptance," declared Mr. Nickerson in giving the gift. "The inscription engraved upon it is, I think, fully explanatory." It reads as follows:

This cup is presented by William E. Nickerson a Trustee of Boston University to WILLIAM FORD JEROME in appreciation of the touchdown made by him on Oct. 20th, 1928 being the first scoring made on the Nickerson Recreation Field incidentally winning the game for Boston University.

"Of course you are quite aware that you could not have made the touchdown without the brilliant plays of your supportas: the forward pass which put the ball in your possession; the skillful interference which prevented the players on the opposing side from tackling during the seventeen-yard run which led to your touchdown; and all the other effective work of your fellow members. Nevertheless, you were fortunately able, through your own spectacular performance, to take full advantage of your opportunity to make a touchdown and thus to register the first score made upon the new recreation field. You proved to be the right man in the right place, which is usually the case when brilliant success follows effort. It is doubtless true that other players on our team could have met the emergency successfully, but the fortunes of the game gave you the opportunity. What others might have done does not detract from the glory that belongs to you. I am sure that your comrades on the field would not withhold from you the distinction of receiving this cup. I can well believe that they are generous-minded, that they will rejoice in having the honor conferred upon you and look upon you as typifying the spirit of Boston University.

"If I had awarded this cup to the team as a whole, then, in one or two years the personnel would have so changed that the cup would belong to no one entitled to it. I have, therefore, chosen to present it to you personally, so that you may keep it through life as a memento of your prowess in a great intercollegiate sport. I feel sure that I have the hearty approval of your fellow players in the action I have taken."

* * *

Boston University 7, Springfield 6

In a drizzling rain which made the gridiron heavy and soggy Boston University beat the Springfield gymnasts by one point. The game got away to a slow start and was extremely uninteresting. The only interest that the first half could arouse from the B. U. stand was found in Walke's punting. For Springfield, Duncan was the outstanding man during the opening periods.

"Crab" Walke, in spite of a wet ball and poor footing, averaged better than 55 yards per punt. One of his boots went for 70 yards and that after Dincol's made a poor pass.

Springfield scored in the first minute of the second quarter, on a B. U. misplay. Dincol, substituting for Dorfman, made a poor pass which hit a back and was gobbled up by a Springfield lineman who ran 35 yards for a touchdown. The point try was missed.

Dorfman, captain and center, was injected into the game during the second half and his presence served as a tonic for the Scarlet and White. Snapper football was the order of the day.

B. U.'s score came as a result of a drive from the center of the field. Marston at quarter back selected his plays with precision and wisdom using every man in the backfield, with Hootstein and Walke plugging through the right side of the line for beautiful gains. Thurman found the left side tougher going but he gained everywhere he was given the ball. Hootstein pushed the ball over for the last yard and the touchdown. Marston kicked the extra point.

Springfield made a strong bid for the game in the last four minutes of play. Great running by Neilson, Duncan, Bell and Lindeman carried the ball to the 5-yard line. First down, five yards to go and two minutes to play. A plunge and the B. U. line held like a stone-wall—three down left. Another try, Springfield gained a yard. Once more Springfield gained three more. Fourth down and a yard to go. Another try and Hootstein broke through, threw his man for a yard loss. B. U.'s ball. The team lined up to punt out of danger and the whistle blew, ending the game.

The Summary:

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SPRINGFIELD
Carrie (Tutten), fl. .......... rec. (Halloway) Clark
Freeman, Lt. .........................Lt. (Roe) Jenkins
French, lg. .........................LT. (Losier) G. Clark
Dincol (Dorfman), c. ..............Lt. (Alton), c., Linebaugh
Quinn (Dincol, Knowles), rg. ...cg., Smith, Gessman
Swenson, lt. .............................................rt., (Hammond) Blumistock
Jerome (Spitzer), re. ..................b. (Williamson) Hammond
Marston (O'Brien), qb. ..........rbb., (Bell, Lindeman) Kitching
Nelson (Hootstein), ehb. ...........rbb., (Van Heyser) Neilson
Thurman, rbb. .................rbb., (Kitchen, Duncan) Bell
Walke, fb. .................fb., (Kitchen, Duncan) Bell


Holy Cross Beats Boston University

Boston University with a badly crippled team met Holy Cross and lost by the score of 15 to 0. It was a hard fought game and Boston University again maintained its reputation as a hard, clean fighting unit.

Injury after injury prevented Boston University from putting its best foot forward, but the team played hard from start to finish.

"Crab" Walke, stellar full back, graced the bench with a broken hand. That in itself was hard as he is without doubt the best kicker on the entire squad. To make matters worse, Perkins who had mastered the assignment over night, was hurt and had to be relieved.
There was no score during the first period although Holy Cross looked dangerous but at each critical moment the B. U. line stiffened and held.

In the second period the Cross made their first score. Taking the ball on their own 37-yard line, they carried it over for a touchdown.

The only other score was in the third period when Holy Cross plunged and passed down to the B. U. 6-yard line. The next play was a bad pass recovered by Hootstein, who tore off over 70 yards before a Holy Cross man downed him. However, somebody maintained that a B. U. man was offside and a penalty brought the ball to the one-yard line, where it was shoved over for another touchdown.

B. U.'s offense was weak with Walke out, then Perkins, then Thurman, and with the other backs in poor condition, it made it hard for B. U. to gain. Then O'Brien was knocked out and the team was "gone."
The only man to play the entire game was Hugo Nelson who was doing the kicking. His kicking was good and his ball carrying really brilliant. He easily played the best game of his career.

Much credit should go to Fredrickson, Marino, Adams, Combs and Hally who, playing their first college contest, held Holy Cross in check during the last quarter. Dorfman, Freeman, Dincolo and Spitzer played a defensive game seldom seen at Boston University. They tackled hard.

The Summary:

H. C. B. U.
Kucharski (Kelly), le... re., (Tutten) Jerome
Mahoney (D. Fitzgerald), le... rt., (Swenson) Buckwalter
Marks (Pye, Brosnan), lg... rtg., (Pye, Dinscolo)
Farrell (J. Fitzgerald, Bergin)... c., (Barrett) Dorfman
Weiss (Cannon, Bove, F. Connors), rg... l.g., (Quinn) French
Hemmelburg (Goennan), rt... l.t., (Cartillo) Freeman
Draus (Azorini, Freaser), re... le., (Spitzer) Carroll
Shanahan (Douherthy, Ryan), qb... qb., (O'Brien) Marston
Garrity (Meegan), lib... rhh., Thurman, Hootstein
Clancy (Dowling, Manfredo), rhh... lib., Nelson
Carnicelli (Baker), fb... fb., (Adams, Fredrickson) Perkins

Touchdowns: Garrity, Shanahan. Point after touchdown: Baker.

Norwich and B. U. in Tie Game

A scrappy, clever, hard playing cadet team from Norwich University, aided by the worst officiating ever seen at a local football game tied the B. U. eleven in the last game of the season.

Norwich kicked to B. U. and B. U. promptly kicked back. Norwich failed to gain and punted to B. U. The ball was near the B. U. goal line and Nelson on a very pretty run carried it back 30 yards. Other tries at the line failed and B. U. gained 20 yards on the exchange. On their own 43-yard line, B. U. uncorked an offense which was good to see.

Thurman, Marston and Perkins carried the ball for repeated first downs. On the 15-yard line Hootstein was substituted for Thurman and he carried on. Perkins, because of the fact that he gained more yardage, carried the ball over for a touchdown. Marston's try for the point failed.

In the second quarter Norwich scored indirectly as a result of a beautiful aerial attack and directly the result of the referee's blunder. The referee lost track of the numbers of downs and gave Norwich a fifth down which resulted in a touchdown. The point was missed.

From then on both teams played straight football and neither scored. The second half opened up fast and furious. Both teams were out to score and did. B. U. again scored first. Here again Nelson started the procession by reeling off 30 yards after a lateral pass. The ball was near the B. U. goal line and Nelson on a exchange. On their own 43-yard line B. U. uncorked an offense which was good to see.

Hockley Talk

The Summary:

**Final Football Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Touchdowns</th>
<th>Points after Touchdowns</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston University</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marston</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Brien</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurman</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallace</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hootstein</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerome</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spitzer</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Individual Scoring Record:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Touchdowns</th>
<th>Points after Touchdowns</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perkins</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marston</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Brien</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurman</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallace</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hootstein</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerome</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spitzer</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Boston University won 4 games, lost 3 and tied 2. The team was undefeated on Nickerson Field.**

**Hockey Team Opens with a Win**

Coach Wayland Vaughan's hockey team opened its 1928-29 season by taking the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by the score of 2 to 0 on December 8. The game was ordinary with very little spectacular hockey. The one thing that it was a pleasure to see was an aggressive Boston University team. Under the Vaughan system the game played was aggressive, and after seeing Boston University play defensive football and hockey for years, it was a treat to see the wearers of the Scarlet and White take that puck right down into the enemy territory regardless of conditions.

The first period was interesting from the B. U. viewpoint, particularly as the Scarlet and White team looked lost for a few minutes — but before the period was a fourth over the team found itself. Whitmore made the first score, when he took a pass from Currier who had carried it through the entire Tech team.

The second period brought another B. U. score, when Hugo Nelson scored when Lombard passed to him from center ice. This was the only bright spot in the entire second period.

In the last period both teams played a faster game and the B. U. defense got a chance to smash up the Tech offense. In this period Silberberg, B. U. goalie, made two great saves. Every B. U. man deserved much credit for the way he played.

Given more competition, Boston University will have the finest hockey team which ever wore the scarlet and white.

**The Summary:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>B. U.</th>
<th>M. I. T.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coach</td>
<td>Vaughan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currier</td>
<td>Lombard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lombard</td>
<td>White, Hall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berghoftz</td>
<td>Barron</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silberberg</td>
<td>Hoglestein</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitmore</td>
<td>Nelson, G.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elliott</td>
<td>Brown, Peene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibson</td>
<td>&lt;dd,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riedel</td>
<td>Silberberg, g.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals Scored</td>
<td>Pass From</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitmore</td>
<td>Currier</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson</td>
<td>Lombard</td>
<td>2nd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scops by goalies: Silberberg 26, Riley 28. Penalties: Gibson, illegal check; Elliott, checking; Lucy, tripping; Lucy, tripping; Whitmore, checking; Currier, checking; Gibson, checking; Nelson, tripping; Riedel, talking; Cullinahan, holding. Referee—Synott, Umpire—Stewart.**
Basketball Team Loses First Game

The Scarlet and White basketball team lost its first game of the season at the Hangar Gym at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Tech scored 35 points, forged ahead at the very beginning by making two baskets. This was the end of the Scarlet and White team.

The Summary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M. I. T.</th>
<th>B. U.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nelson, rf.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bates, rf.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen, lf.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bockelman, c.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motter, rg.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDowell, rg.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawson, lg.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P</strong>ts</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Long shots from the middle of the floor failed to score for B. U., while the Tech forwards gathered the rebounds and scored at the other end of the court.

Tarr Elected Captain

Stuart Tarr '30 was elected captain of next year's Cross Country team. Tarr is a member of Delta Sigma Phi and has been on the Dean's list of scholars, beside acting as clerk of the House of Representatives.

Pastor Ordains Son

An unusual event took place at the First Presbyterian Church of Quincy, on November 26, when Rev. William Nichols ordained his son Rev. Robert J. Nichols, '27. The younger Mr. Nichols is pastor of the Greendale Union Church in Worcester, Mass.

D. S. C. Awarded Posthumously

The War Department on November 28 announced the posthumous award of a distinguished service medal to Captain Joseph W. McConnell, Law '01, for extraordinary heroism in action in the Trugny Woods on July 20, 1918. The official's citation is as follows:

"While serving as commander of the 101st, he encountered concentrated enemy machine gun fire. Without regard for his own personal safety he reconnoitered in person in advance of his own lines, located heavily entrenched machine gun positions. Returning, he directed the fire of his own battalion that it and the elements on the right and left were able to advance. He led his battalion successfully through the attack and by his coolness and leadership was an inspiration to his men."

Captain McConnell was in the thick of every engagement in which the Yankee Division participated and was killed in action on the morning of September 12, 1918, on the Grande Tranch de Colonne.

Church Institute Started

Rev. Moses R. Lovell, Liberal Arts '17, has established at the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church at Washington, D. C., the "Washington Life Adjustment Institute." This institute will offer to the public free advice on the ordinary physical, mental, home and religious problems encountered by the average men and women.

This unique plan involves the presence in the church each Monday evening of an eminent physician, a psychiatrist, a social worker and a general counsellor.

Address Used as Textbook

President Daniel L. Marsh's Baccalaureate Address for June, 1927, on "Higher Education Plus the Highest Education," already printed in three educational magazines, is now being used as a textbook in a course on the "Introduction to Social Science" at Roberts College in Constantinople, Turkey.
Debating Team Announces Schedule

This year’s Varsity Debating Team will make the first extended trip that a Boston University Debating Team ever made. The squad will invade New York and debate New York University; Pennsylvania and debate Lafayette University and the University Of Pittsburgh; and possibly Washington, D. C., to take on American University.

In addition to out-of-town debates the team will debate Springfield College, University Of West Virginia, University Of Pittsburgh, University Of Oklahoma and New York University, in Boston.

The subjects for most of the debates will be: “Resolved that the present American Jury System be abolished,” and “Resolved that modern advertising is more detrimental than beneficial to society.” Boston University Will uphold both sides of each question.

Many Thanks

The ALUMNI MAGAZINE wishes to acknowledge with many thanks the many beautiful Christmas cover designs submitted by one of the classes of the Art Department of the School of Education.

The design selected for this issue was drawn by Miss Ruth Bellatti, a junior at the Art Department, who is specializing in Commercial designing.

Miss Bellatti is the daughter of Prof. Charles E. Bellatty, head of the Advertising Department at the College of Business Administration.

* * *

Cutler, District Judge

Samuel R. Cutler, Law ’92, was appointed Judge of the Chelsea (Mass.) District Court. Cutler served as town council for twenty years, and later council for the city of Chelsea since 1907.

Boston University Alumni Clubs --- Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOSTON UNIVERSITY CLUB OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK</td>
<td>Pres. Rev. Bradford G. Webster, Theology</td>
<td>Sec’y Mrs. Alice Powden Sackett, Ex-R</td>
<td>213 Homecroft St., Syracuse, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOSTON UNIVERSITY CLUB OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK</td>
<td>Pres. Frederick W. Cost, Esq., Law ’04</td>
<td>Sec’y Mrs. Doris Purdy Packer, Ex-Prac</td>
<td>803 Wilder Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOSTON UNIVERSITY CLUB OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK</td>
<td>Pres. Dr. Elisea P. Hussey, Medical ’76</td>
<td>Sec’y Mrs. Anne Marshall Mack, Ex-Prac</td>
<td>352 Canterbury Rd., Rochester, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOSTON UNIVERSITY CLUB OF TWIN CITIES, MINNESOTA</td>
<td>Pres. Dr. Harry C. Wilson, Ex-Theology</td>
<td>Sec’y Edna Hilton, Liberal Arts ’11</td>
<td>Trinity Church, St. Paul, Minn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOSTON UNIVERSITY CLUB OF COLUMBUS, OHIO</td>
<td>Pres. Chas. E. Chandler, Graduate ’06</td>
<td>Sec’y Howard R. Knight, Esq., Law ’12</td>
<td>921 W. 4th Ave., Columbus, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOSTON UNIVERSITY CLUB OF DAYTON, OHIO</td>
<td>Pres. Rev. Carleton H. Currie, Theology</td>
<td>Sec’y Virginia Gohn, Liberal Arts ’24</td>
<td>6244 Lexington Ave., Dayton, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOSTON UNIVERSITY CLUB OF CINCINNATI, OHIO</td>
<td>Pres. Dr. Allyn C. Poole, Liberal Arts’82</td>
<td>Sec’y Rev. Joel M. Waring, Theology ’26</td>
<td>350 E. 16th St., Indianapolis, Ind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOSTON UNIVERSITY CLUB OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI</td>
<td>Sec’y Ethel Gaskill, Religious Education’27</td>
<td></td>
<td>1005 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOSTON UNIVERSITY CLUB OF HAWAII</td>
<td>Pres. Rev. Logan A. Pruett, Theology ’19</td>
<td>Sec’y Mrs. Rita Waldron Yang, Business Administration ’20</td>
<td>2150 Lanihuli Dr., Honolulu, T. H.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page Twenty
Book Reviews

“The American Student Hymnal”

H. Augustine Smith, Professor of Hymnology, School of Religious Education and Social Service

To Music, “the art of the prophets,” comes a new book* dedicated to the particular phase of the art called “congregational singing.” The editors have exceeded all expectations in their compilation, and to them should go our heartiest congratulations.

The sections of the book which should receive special commendation are: the negro spirituals, the Bach chorales, a fine array of folk songs, and especially an entirely new set of responsive readings or liturgical material. Concerning the latter, all praise should go to Osbert W. Warningham who has given us a marked contribution in this much needed field.

In the preface of the book, this question is raised, “Are hymns that will satisfy the modern spirit available?” First of all, what is the modern spirit? Since the days of the World War, we find that in Germany it is Pessimism; in England, because of the difference of opinion in regard to the prayer book and its future, it is Militantism; in America, with its running to and fro of the large masses of pleasure-seekers, it is Hedonism; in Russia, with its movement called Sovietism together with a new interpretation placed upon religion, it is Prolotheism. Where is this so-called modern spirit leading civilization? How are we to secure hymns that will satisfy the mental types produced by these various situations?

Has Lutheran hymnody failed and are the contributions of Watts and the Wesleys failing to make the appeal to the modern spirit which they made just a few years past? We believe not. But, on the other hand, the works of these great men remain unexploited, and there is a deep spiritual message in the writings of these men for the present age. One of the greatest hymn writers and arrangers this country ever had was Lowell Mason. He considered the Lutheran hymnody of such great importance that his entire life was given over to a serious study of the field.

Will the musical fads and fancies of this age completely annihilate the contribution of the past? God forbid that the jazz spirit and craze of America should ever leave its impression on the stately music of the Church. We should ever keep in mind that the music of the Church should be separate and distinct from the so-called secular music.

It is to be regretted that the editors found it necessary to arrange and use such melodies as “Ase’s Death” by Grieg, “Panis Angelicus” by Franck and selections from the great symphonies of Brahms and Beethoven. Whatever may be said either for or against this, it is hard to reconcile the spirit of true artistry with this procedure.

In every age there is bound to be more or less experimental work in operation. That is certainly true of the present. Whether the new hymns employed in this hymn book will find favor in the years to come, time will tell. However, it should be borne in mind that congregational hymns should be written for a congregation and no other body. Luther’s hymns were intended primarily for the congregation, and that is why they were so successful. Perhaps this is a lost art which needs to be rediscovered. Hymn tunes, in order to be practical, like folk songs, should be marked by extreme simplicity. Congregations enjoy singing only when they can sing with freedom and lack of restraint. Therefore for hymn singing to be successful and enjoyed, complex rhythms and structural formula should be avoided.

James R. Houghton,
Instructor in Worship and Church Music,
School of Theology.

* * *

“For Constitutional Conventions”

By Hon. Willis G. Buxton, Law ’79

The interest manifested by citizens everywhere in the affairs of government is a very hopeful sign. The increasing demand for books dealing with the constitutional history of our State and National Government is greater than ever before. The book “Four Constitutional Conventions,” by the Hon. Willis D. Buxton of Penacook, N. H., ranks very high as a document dealing with historical constitutional conventions in the state of New Hampshire. The author writes of his associates in the conventions in a personal and intimate way. His long public career has placed at his disposal a wealth of material that is not only historic but extremely interesting. The style of the author is such that the layman may read and understand the text. The personal reminiscences of the author’s observations in Washington are interesting, authentic and enlightening. I am certain that this book will rank high as one of the histories of political science in New Hampshire.

Russell D. Greene, Law ’22.
"My Dog Friends"

By John Burroughs

This book* is not a volume, I think, that John Burroughs would have exactly approved. It is too fragmentary, too much compiled, too much edited. It is a collection in book form of about everything the great naturalist wrote in his books and journals about dogs, brought together here in three sections but quite without order or group significance. One gets no sense of frame, and finds no reason for the arrangement of the extracts, the editor, though she handles the matter with a free hand, failing to achieve anything like unity or the essence of a book in the whole. Yet a feeling for form was John Burroughs's religion. He never wrote this way, and never wrote for money. This hashing of him up even for the sake of his dogs, smacks too much of a commercial purpose, and must make him unhappy in his tomb.


Yet the dog-lovers won't say so. Burroughs was devoted to his dogs. Lacking human companionship for long periods all through his life, he made close companions of many dogs. They came to him in many ways, but they all seem to pass in poignant tragedy. Here they are in "My Dog Friends," a motley lot of breeds, all single and pure-bred of heart. And in the hearts of his dogs we find the very heart of the man. Perhaps such a collection is more than justified, however, plastered the fragments seem from their context. Many a dog lover will come to know this much of John Burroughs, who otherwise might never know him at all. We shall add the volume gratefully to our dog-literature. Nothing more human has been written of the dog.

DALLAS LORE SHARP, Theology '99.

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"Chinese Painting"

By John C. Ferguson, Liberal Arts '86

For thirty-five years Dr. John C. Ferguson has lived in China. He has associated intimately with the most influential and learned and cultivated people of the land. He has had access to treasures of art and literature probably never seen by any other westerner. No foreigner ever enjoyed greater opportunities to gain the closest insight into the best products of Chinese civilization. These opportunities were grasped with an eager enthusiasm and complete sympathy. The devoted study of the history, literature, philosophy and art of China for over a generation has afforded the solid basis for this remarkable book on Chinese painting.

The full appreciation of any work of art demands clear insight into both aspects of its dual nature — the formal and the substantial. Of course, it is the fashion now to insist that the aesthetic response is a reaction to formal relations alone. But until it is shown that one can perceive form without at the same time being aware of meaning, we may cheerfully cling to our conviction that our aesthetic experience is a response to an organized totality, i.e., that we feel the essential unity of order in the whole aspect of the object before us, form and content being wholly integrated. It will follow then, that the interpretation of a work of art demands: first, an explanation of the principle which governs its formal organization; second, an exposition of its meaning; third, a demonstration of the appropriateness of this particular form to this particular content. Now Dr. Ferguson might have explained to us the formal elements of Chinese painting and the modes of organization traditionally employed. But there we are less in need of his help, for we can discover these ourselves. It is where the meanings are derived from phases of Chinese life quite strange to our experience that we absolutely need his help. And in many instances we have just such cases before us. We can


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Youth and the New America

BY G. BROMLEY OXNAM, THEOLOGY '15

Here is a concise book of one hundred sixty-seven pages that holds the attention of the reader like a work of modern fiction. It is illuminating, stimulating, fascinating. The author, Dr. Oxnam, has a hungry, youthful mind, is himself president of a great midwestern university—De Pauw—and both knows and loves the heart of youth. Out of a rich and diversified background of travel, acute observation and research, he writes the freshest book the reviewer has ever read upon the major social problems of the America of today. The author has an instinct for system. The reader always knows where he is going and when he has arrived.

In the opening words Dr. Oxnam sets us right at the center of a typical modern problem. He describes an Episode from Israel Zangwill's play "The Melting Pot." The youthful immigrant, David Quizano, a musician, and in his heart of hearts an American, explains to Vera Revendall how in America, "God's crucible," he finds inspiration for his music. Says he: "Here you stand, good folk, think I, when I see them at Ellis Island, here you stand in your fifty groups, with your fifty languages and histories, and your fifty blood hatreds and rivalries. But you won't be long like that, brothers, for these are the fires of God. A fig for your feuds and vendettas! Germans and Frenchmen, Irishmen and Englishmen, Jews and Russians — into the crucible with you all! God is making the American." So is America the "melting pot" of the nations. And in this seething nation vast social problems exist such as startle and challenge the youth of America who must solve them if they are solved at all.

In bold, graphic strokes chapter one draws "The Characteristics of the American." A pioneer, a democrat, a lover of liberty, an individualist, an inventor and a man of faith in God—all this is the typical American. Today this typical American is sensing the call to new ventures in loyalty to Christ, — great

Mervyn J. Bailey, '15, Assistant Professor at the College of Liberal Arts.

Page Twenty-three
pioneer ventures in the discovery and application of the social principles of Jesus.

And what are these principles? Chapter two brings them together in crisp and comprehensive summary. Six of them are mentioned:

1. Men and not things are the goal of social living.
2. The solidarity of the human family.
3. The supremacy of the common good.
4. Equal rights for all.
5. Co-operation, not selfish competition, is the law of progress.
6. Love and not force is the social bond.

One will seldom find a more thorough-going exposition in brief compass of the arguments against war than chapter three, “Swords or Ploughshares.” Here is the single great international problem. After vivid, realistic description of the dehumanizing aspects of war, Dr. Oxnard summarizes the causes of war: Selfish nationalism; the America first policy; economic materialism, — “Who has oil has empire”; militarism, — “Armament is a cause rather than a preventative.”

But to deal with international problems intelligently, the young American must study individual nations, their physical characteristics, their economic backgrounds, their national histories, their psychological characteristics and their religions. Certain problems will then emerge,— the differences in race, language and culture, the different civilization levels, numbers, and local autonomy amid a developing world sovereignty.

Certain solutions to these problems have been proposed and with them the young American must become familiar. They are the World State, the League of Nations and World Court, national isolation, and increased co-operation among major nations.

In chapter four, starting from the suggestion of a banner carried by girl strikers of the Lawrence, Mass., textile mills,— “Bread and Roses,” Dr. Oxnard addresses himself to America’s industrial problem. The reviewer considers it the best chapter of the book. It is clear as crystal in its analysis of social groups and programs. It is sympathetic, yet cautious. It is too objective to be accused of propagandism. It is as fair in exposition as it is penetrating in criticism. One senses the author’s deep human feeling, his comprehending social insight. We see capitalism taking shape, its beginnings dating back to 1760. We feel its growing power, its developing acquisitive passion. Men under it become machines and purchasable commodities. We feel its autocratic heel grinding human beings to the earth with industrial absolutism. We sense its materialism — men can be utilized or scrapped. Then we see how the consequent problems of industry have been attacked and in measure solved. Before us pass in critical and illuminating survey proposed plans and programs of the British Labor Movement, the Socialists, the Trade Unions, and the Syndicalists. The Russian Experiment of Communism is dealt with in brilliant analysis and Fascism is just touched upon. These complex programs are expounded as to fundamental contention with lucid clearness and simplicity. Facing all these programs stands the Church. Shall it take sides? “It is not the task of the Church to take sides but to discover and insist upon justice.”

The problem of race is faced in chapter five, “That Brotherhood May Prevail.” With vivid detail he describes romantic experiments toward the development of inter-racial good-will such as Columbia University’s “International House” and Los Angeles’ “The Church of All Nations.” In the face of those advocating “Nordic race superiority” he discusses in considerable fulness the two sore points of racial antagonisms,— the Negro and the Jew. Hear the words of an outstanding student and authority in inter-racial matters, J. H. Oldham: “The only honest verdict is that, while races presumably do differ in native capacity, how they differ and to what extent we do not know.” At work upon these questions is the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation.

The book rises to a climactic challenge in the final chapter. Can “America the Beautiful,” Katherine Lee Bates’ lofty ideals, be attained? Will today’s youth take her ideal as their summons? If so, they must face and answer four questions.

1. Must not governmental forms be kept dynamic enough to be constructively adjusted to rapidly changing social conditions?
2. Must not the control of government, press, law, and the public conscience be removed from the control of powerful financial interests?
3. Must not the civil liberties of free speech, free press and free assemblage be maintained?
4. Must not a new conception of home missions take hold of Christian youth wherein Jesus’ social ideals are accepted as the ruling principles of social conduct?

Most valuable to the reader is the fresh, up-to-the-minute bibliography on social questions which one may cull from the footnotes and quotations.

Elmer A. Leslie ’13, Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Literature, School of Theology.

Brown New Insurance Commissioner

Merton L. Brown, Liberal Arts ’10, Law ’12, former city solicitor for the city of Malden was appointed Insurance Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mr. Brown for three years was a member of the Malden City Council, served two years on the Board of Aldermen and has made from time to time special studies of insurance rates.

Six Out of Fourteen, Boston University Graduates

On December 12, Governor Fuller of Massachusetts announced the appointment of fourteen state executive officers, including the Commissioner of Labor and Industries, a Judge of the Superior Court, and the Insurance Commissioner. It is exceedingly interesting to note that of the fourteen, six were graduates of Boston University.
INTERCOLLEGIATE ALUMNI HOTELS

- Albany, N. Y., Hampton
- Amherst, Mass., Lord Jeffery
- Atlantic City, N. J., Colton Manor
- Baltimore, Md., Southern
- Berkeley, Cal., Claremont
- Bethlehem, Pa., Bethlehem
- Boothbay Harbor, Maine, Sprucewood Lodge (summer only)
- Boston, Mass., Bellevue
- Chicago, Ill., Allerton House
- Chicago, Ill., Blackstone
- Chicago, Ill., Windermere
- Cleveland, O., Allerton House
- Columbus, O., Nell House
- Detroit, Mich., Book-Cadillac
- Elizabeth, N. J., Winfield-Scott
- Fresno, Cal., Californian
- Greenfield, Mass., Weldon
- Jacksonville, Fla., George Washington
- Kansas City, Mo., Marshall
- Lexington, Ky., Phoenix
- Lincoln, Neb., Lincoln
- Madison, Wis., Park
- Minneapolis, Minn., Nicollet
- Miami, Fla., Ta-Miami
- Montreal, Mount Royal Hotel
- New Haven, Conn., Taft
- New Orleans, La., Monteleone
- New York, N. Y., Roosevelt
- New York, N. Y., Waldorf-Astoria
- New York, N. Y., Warwick
- New York, N. Y., Westbury
- Oakland, Cal., Oakland
- Philadelphia, Pa., Benjamin Franklin
- Pittsburgh, Pa., Schenley
- Providence, R. I., Providence-Biltmore
- Rochester, N. Y., Powers
- Sacramento, Cal., Sacramento
- San Diego, Cal., St. James
- San Francisco, Cal., Palace
- Scranton, Pa., Jermyn
- Seattle, Wash., Olympic
- Spokane, Wash., Dessert
- Syracuse, N. Y., Syracuse
- Toronto, King Edward
- Urbana, Ill., Urbana-Lincoln
- Washington, D. C., New Willard
- Williamsport, Pa., Lycoming

If you travel to any extent you should have in your possession at all times an introduction card to the managers of Intercollegiate Alumni Hotels...It is yours for the asking...It assures courteous attention to your wants and an extra bit of consideration that frequently means much.

Your alumni association is participating in the Intercollegiate Alumni Hotel Plan and has a voice in its efforts and policies. At each alumni hotel is an index of resident alumni for your convenience in looking up friends when traveling. Other desirable features are included.

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Words and Words

Words fall from the lips of the most respectable young ladies of today that would have created a sensation a century or two ago. Even in the best of societies it is quite proper today to say "confound" something or other. Years ago the word was a tremendous malinvocation, and if nonchalantly spoken by the fair damsel of years ago, would bring disgrace upon her young person.

Other curiosities of speech and word origins are being unearthed by students at Boston University's college of business administration in their study for the course "Vocabulary Building." Part of the course demands that the student should "pry into a word's past" to discover the original meanings and the evolutions of our present-day vocabulary.

The same modern young lady, mentioned above, often says that she is "fond" of her boy friend. She wouldn't if she knew that originally this expression meant foolish, later foolishly devoted, and now, of course, means devoted.

The best of writers have credited Calvin Coolidge with a "dry" humor. But one Boston University student traced the eventful history of the word "humor" and shows that even Coolidge couldn't possess a "dry" humor. A "humor" was once a moisture; then it was one of the four moistures or liquids that entered into the human constitution and by the proportions of the admixtures, determined human temperament; next it meant a man's outstanding temperamental quality; then oddity at which people may laugh; and finally the spirit of laughter and good nature in general.

The fact that it originally meant moisture is lost in its long history so that even the most exact writers now use the expression "dry humor."

If the young lady should find that she is "foolish" over her boy friend, she might say that she is "mortified." Here again she is in error, or would be in yester-years, for "mortify" meant to kill, originally. Later it meant to kill with embarrassment, until now it is used solely to denote embarrassment.

Every one is acquainted with the "sandwich" that we pack in the picnic basket or order in a quick lunch restaurant; but few know that an English nobleman is the inventor of that "most expeditiously dispatched edible of the 20th century." The world had its origin generations ago in the stratifications of bread and meat brought to the Earl of Sandwich who was loath to leave the gaming table even for his meals and so had them brought to him in this easily-dispatched form.

One often hears of a "bedlam" of noise. This word is a corruption of the name of the old world city of Bethlehem. The corruption, Bedlam, was given to an old English town. This town later became the seat of Britain's largest insane asylum. Thus the screechings and chatter of the town's inmates came to be known as a bedlam of noise in the sense that we now use the word.

First Term Registration Increases

Boston University's registration for the first term of the 1928-29 scholastic year is 12,234 as compared with 11,405 for the same period last year. This shows a net gain of 829. This enrollment does not include students enrolled in the extra-mural courses conducted for the American Institute of Bankers or the course conducted for the United Drug Company.

Of the total 12,234 persons registered, 8,520 are working for degrees. This is an increase of 1,127 over last year's degree enrollment.

Departments showing increases in enrollments over last year's figures are as follows: College of Business Administration, College of Music, School of Theology, School of Law, School of Medicine, School of Education, and the Graduate School.

Geographically the students come from all over the world. Massachusetts leads the list of states represented. The next ten states in the order of the number of students enrolled are Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Ohio, New Jersey and Illinois. The only states not represented are Arizona, Idaho and Nevada.

One or more students from each of the following foreign countries or United States possessions are enrolled in Boston University: Albania, Australia, China, Ecuador, France, Philippine Islands, India, Ireland, Japan, Lithuania, Mexico, Canada, Norway, New Zealand, Panama, Porto Rico, Russia, Scotland, Stan, Switzerland, Syria and Turkey.

Boston University Club of Hawaii

Organized

Boston University adds to its rapidly growing list of clubs the Hawaiian Islands, through the organization of the thirty-fourth Alumni Club. This club was organized in 1925, when Bishop and Mrs. L. J. Birney stopped at Honolulu on their way to China. Bishop Birney graduated from the School of Theology in '99, and until election as a bishop was dean of the school.

Another meeting was held in 1926, in honor of Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, Theology '87, of New York City. Still another meeting was held in February of 1927, and the last one was held in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Y. C. Yang in Manora Valley. This meeting was held in honor of Bishop George R. Grose, Theology '96.

The officers of this club, which only recently reported its organization, are: Mr. L. A. Pruett, President, and Mrs. Y. C. (Rita Waldron) Yang, Secretary-Treasurer.
First-Class Mail That Speaks For Itself

November 12, 1928,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Dear Bob:

I don’t know of any particular reason for sending this letter but I can not resist my impulse to tell you how I feel about the establishment of Nickerson Field. I simply can not stay away from there. I have seen every game played there, have been out watching practice several times, and have been there at least three Sundays looking the place over.

Boston University is and will always be a city college but Nickerson Field gives all the advantages and pleasure of a college campus located in the country. You might say, Bob, that the Field gives Boston University a Country Club for our enjoyment exclusively.

To be sure, there is no golf course, but with tennis courts, canoeing, skating, archery, running, football and baseball, what more could be asked?

It is obvious that Nickerson Field is responsible for the apparent increase in college spirit and the morale of the football men.

The football team has made good, for even in defeat they played wonderful football, and I believe living conditions and proper handling at the Field is in a large measure responsible for it.

As ever,
(Signed) ELWYN S. FURNISS, ’22.

Waltham, Mass.,
November 16, 1928.

Dear Mr. Mason:

Attached please find $3.00 in currency for the payment of one year’s dues to the Alumni Association and for one year’s subscription to the monthly publication of that organization. I sure do enjoy all that is contained in it and will continue to do so as soon as you receive this remittance.

Best of luck and thanks,
(Signed) W. H. HEARNE,
Business Administration ’27.

Dear Mr. Lowell:

It has been a great privilege that I had the opportunity to be in Boston University for the further training for the ministry. I am always glad that I did choose the best school of its kind where I have learned the exact things that I need. I was glad indeed to have met quite a number of Boston University men in Kansas City last May. I was so glad to meet them.

Enclosed please find two dollars as my small gift for the University Band Uniforms. It is a very small gift. I hope you will accept it. I wish that I were able to give more.

My best wishes to you all.

Very sincerely yours,

Handel Lee.

Latrobe, Pa.,
December 12, 1928.

Dear Friend Dan:

Put a pair of red pants on the “Drum Major” for me, for I never could stand this naked leadership in music.

Enclosed find a check for $5.00.

With best wishes from the Saxmans.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) A. C. SAXMAN.
Campus Notes

Evening Division Formal
The third annual College of Business Administration evening division formal was held on December 7, in the Swiss Room at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Angwin Speaks to Medics
Capt. William A. Angwin, chief surgeon of the Chelsea Naval Hospital, spoke before the School of Medicine Assembly recently on "The Medical Corps of the U. S. Navy."

Annual Ring Banquet
Practical Arts' seniors met on December 5 for their annual ring banquet at which time the class rings were presented to the members of the class. Guests of honor were President and Mrs. Marsh, Dean and Mrs. Davis; Mr. and Mrs. Graydon Stetson, Dr. and Mrs. George R. Coffman and Professor and Mrs. Harold J. Smith.

Houghton Gives Recital
James R. Houghton, instructor in worship and church music at the School of Theology, gave a recital in Jordan Hall on November 22. The review of the recital in the Boston papers was exceedingly fine and paid tribute to his excellent baritone voice.

Green Ties Remain
At the College of Business Administration, green ties are still the vogue for Freshmen. The Sophomore class won the annual football game and pole rush. This means that the "Freshies" must wear those green ties until after the Christmas recess.

Mayer Speaks at York, Pa.
Prof. Herbert C. Mayer of the School of Religious Education was the chief speaker at the annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association which met at York, Pa.

President Marsh Preaches
Pres. Daniel L. Marsh, '08, was selected by the Boston Federation of Churches to be their speaker at the annual Thanksgiving service held under their auspices. At the same meeting James R. Houghton, instructor of church music at the School of Theology, led the singing.

Orchestra Organized
Prof. Stuart Mason of the College of Music has organized among the students of Boston University a fifty-piece symphony orchestra.

Mid-Semester Luncheon
The School of Education students, alumni and faculty, held their mid-semeseter luncheon on November 23. Dr. William S. Stidger of the School of Theology was the speaker.

Garber Represents Boston University
Boston University will be represented at the fourth Annual Congress of the National Student Federation of America by Maurice Garber, a senior at the College of Liberal Arts. This Congress will be held at the University of Missouri from December 12 to 15.

Skating Class Formed
Men students at Boston University are going in for old-fashioned ice skating under the direction of Dr. George B. Emerson, director of physical education. One class will be for beginners and the other for advanced students.

President's Day at S. R. E.
November 14 was President's Day at the School of Religious Education. On this day students and faculty pay their respects to the President of the University and the members of the Trustee Standing Committee.

Gamma Delta Dinner
Over three hundred students and alumni attended the annual Gamma Delta Dinner held in Jacob Sleeper Hall on November 14. Dean Lucy Jenkins Franklin was the principal speaker of the evening.

Illinois Dean Speaks
Dr. Clarence P. McClellan, Dean of the Illinois Women's College, spoke at the November 14 assembly at the College of Practical Arts and Letters.

Dramatic Critic Speaks
Walter Pritchard Eaton, dramatic critic and author, spoke before the dramatic classes at the College of Liberal Arts on November 22. Speaking on "The Evolution of the Drama," Mr. Eaton outlined the development of the modern trend in the theatre.

President Marsh Speaks
Pres. Daniel L. Marsh gave an address on "Ethics in Politics" before the Boston Ethical Society on Sunday, November 11, in Repertory Hall.

Necrology

by himself. Later he entered Boston University Law School and received his degree in 1877.

In 1899, he was elected to the legislature. In 1900, he was made city solicitor for Fall River, and in 1911, Governor Foss appointed him to the Superior Court bench. Best known as a jurist, Judge Dubuque, however, was a lecturer of note and spoke in either French or English. He served as interpreter when Marshall Joffre visited Boston in 1917. Judge Dubuque is survived by two daughters and ten grandchildren.

Eugene L. Buffington, '80
Eugene L. Buffington, Law, died recently according to information received by the Roxbury (Mass.) Postoffice.

Henry E. Chapin, ex '81
Henry E. Chapin, ex-Liberal Arts, is reported deceased. This report comes from the Richmond Hill, New York, Postoffice Station.

Dr. Charles H. Oakes, '83
Dr. Charles H. Oakes, Medical, for many years a practicing physician at Woodfords, Me., died recently.

Rev. Winfield V. Jeffries, '85
Rev. Winfield V. Jeffries, Theology, died at his home in Wooster, Ohio, on March 11, 1927, according to a recent communication received at the Alumni office.

Dr. Alfred M. Duffield, '83
Dr. Alfred M. Duffield, Medical, died at his home at Citronelle, Ala., recently.
**With the B. U. "Grads" Everywhere**

**Engagements**

- Practical Art '24. Helen O. Sargent of Salem, Mass., to Gordon A. Wayne of Sterling, Conn.
- Practical Art '21. E. Dorothy Nadell to John Q. Tarrey, both of Weymouth, Mass.

**Marriages**

- Law '06. Carl H. Richardson and Alice M. Ballow of Boston, Mass., were married on Thanksgiving Day. After a short bridail trip Mr. and Mrs. Richardson will make their home at 9 John Street, Brookline, Mass.
- Law '19. George J. Crocicchia of Waterbury, Conn., and Ann Krauss of Naugatuck, Conn., were married recently.
- Law '20. J. Watson Flett and Mabel R. Rutledge, both of Belmont, Mass., were married on October 24.
- Business Administration '21. Charles A. Graf of Clinton, Mass., and Ella Miller of Marlboro, Mass., were both married on November 18.
- Law '22. J. Joseph Coupe and Susanne M. McCarthy, both of Lowell, Mass., were married recently. After the wedding the couple left on an extended motor trip to Quebec, after which they will reside at 807 Eighth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.
- Liberal Arts '23. Edna Humnewell and Raymond P. Schreiber were married on September 1. They are making their home at 239 Crosby Street, Akron, Ohio.
- Liberal Arts '23, Education '24. Margaret E. Burke of Boston, Mass., and Paul J. Sullivan of Weymouth, Mass., were married on November 10.
- Business Administration '23. Lorenz Dahl and Elizabeth Richardson, both of Melrose, Mass., were married on October 26. After a honeymoon spent in Washington, D. C., Mr. and Mrs. Dahl will reside in Beverly, Mass.
- Business Administration '23. Kenneth L. Sanborn of Augusta, Me., and Dorothy Eames of Bangor, Me., were married on October 29.
- Practical Arts '23, Evelyn F. Macfarlane of Waltham, Mass., and Edmund H. Campbell of Concord, Mass., were married on October 20.
- Ex-Law '23 and '25. Daniel H. Rice of Worcester, Mass., and Helen M. Rice of Westfield, Mass., were married on October 20. Mr. and Mrs. Rice will make their home at 47 Laconia Road, Worcester, Mass.
- Business Administration '24. Timothy W. Good, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass., and Claire Kylie of Everett, Mass., were married recently.
- Business Administration '24. Rita Baker of Minneapolis, Minn., and C. R. Borkland of Chicago, Ill., were married this fall. Mr. and Mrs. Borkland are making their home at 5129 Harper Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- Law '24. James L. Rooney of Waltham, Mass., and Margaret F. Kelly were married on September 29.
- Practical Arts '25. Evelyn E. Butler and Arthur W. Vietze both of Norwood, Mass., were married on September 22.
- Law '25. Jacob Bagdakian and Rose Borrillaxian were married on November 27 in Methuen, Mass. After a wedding trip to Washington, D. C., the couple will make their home at 40 Kirk Street, Methuen, Mass.
- Law '25. Henry G. Bowman of Worcester, Mass., and Margaret E. Mitchell of Fitchburg, Mass., were married on October 20. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Bowman will be at home on Prichard Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
Law '25. Kenneth M. Burket and Mrs. Marguerite Faust Nicholas were married on Thanksgiving Day. After a trip to Niagara Falls, Mr. and Mrs. Burket will reside at 46 Main Street, Bridgewater, Mass.

Medical '25. Dr. Carroll H. Keene and Harriette F. Camp were married recently at Watertown, Mass.

Business Administration '26. John B Wilson of Utica, N. Y., and Eleanor L. Foote of Hobart, N. Y., were married on October 13.

Medical '26. Dr. Robert J. Citron and Anna D. Santora, both of Newark, N. J., were married on October 22.

Practical Arts '26. Frances R. Harrsborne and Frank C. Rich, both of Lynn, Mass., were married on November 10.

Ex-Business Administration '26. John F. Henney of Boston, Mass., and Geraldine M. Barcelo of Quincy, Mass., were married October 22. On their return from a wedding trip to New York, they will reside at 478 Columbus Road, Dorchester, Mass.

Business Administration '26. Edward P. Lewis, Jr., of Whitman, Mass., and Anna Leffengwell of Acrao, Mich., were married on August 13. They will reside in Lima, Ohio.

Liberal Arts '27. Hallenecie H. MacKenacy and Robert V. Garnier, both of Norwood, Mass., were married on October 20.

Religious Education '27. E. Gertrude Lawson of Denver, Colo., and Richard H. Bird, Jr., of Malden, Mass., were united in marriage recently. Mr. and Mrs. Bird are now living at 223 Crescent Avenue, Peoria, Ill.

Business Administration '28. Michael Balkus and Victoria Herbert, both of Lynn, Mass., were married October 19. Mr. and Mrs. Balkus will spend their honeymoon at Bermuda and upon their return will live at 577 Summer Street, Lynn, Mass.

Business Administration '28. Guy M. Butler of New York City, and Dorothy M. Farley of Chelmsford, Mass., were married on November 1, After an extended wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Butler will be at home at the Glenrock Apartments, New York City.

Ex-Liberal Arts '28. Gladys L. Thomas of Ashland, Mass., and Hayden B. Tibbetts of Kennebago Lake, Me., were married on October 19.

Law '28. Daniel Kelleher and Elsie Palfdon, both of Brockton, Mass., were married secretly in New York over three years ago.

Religious Education '28. Elizabeth A. Davis and Walter L. Jenkins were married on November 28.

Ex-Business Administration '29. Fuller E. Lockhart of Framingham, Mass., and Debra G. McLain were married on October 20.

Ex-Business Administration '31. Charles W. Widdellton and Cecelia E. Costello, both of Boston, Mass., were married recently. After a wedding trip through Northern New England, Mr. and Mrs. Widdellton will reside in Providence, R. I.

Ex-Business Administration '32. Byron R. Cady and Virginia E. Forrest, both of Lowell, Mass., were married on October 26. Mr. and Mrs. Cady will make their home at 170 Sanders Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

Births

Theology '13. To Dr. and Mrs. Heber R. Harper, a son, David Harris.

Liberal Arts '19. To Mr. and Mrs. Warren H. Wardle of Ruhway, N. J., a son.

Theology '24. To Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Jackman of Mttineague, a daughter, Roberta Helen, born on October 28.

Law '24. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Dignum of Ashmont, a daughter.

Liberal Arts '26. To Mr. and Mrs. Her- man A. Blair of Baton Rouge, La., a son, Roy Daniel, born November 1, 1928.

Theology '26. To Rev. and Mrs. J. Ray mond Wonder of Wichita, Kansas, a son, Roy Linden.

Personals

1876

Dr. Albert D. Knapp, Theology, has moved from Ohio to 60-A West Cedar Street, Boston, Mass.

1880

Rev. Charles Tilton, Liberal Arts and Theology '83, has moved from Derry Village, N. H., to Byfield, Mass.

1888

Dr. F. M. Larkin, Theology, executive secretary of the California State Federation of Churches, has been confined to the Methodist Hospital at Los Angeles for more than two months.

1897

Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Theology, has been elected to life membership in the American Bible Society.

1899

Alice A. Brophy, Liberal Arts, a teacher in the Boston (Mass.) Girls' Latin School, who has been in service for twenty-five years, has been retired by the city on a pension.
1915

Rev. Harry Evarts, Theology, has accepted the pastorate of the Center Street M.E. Church in Cumberland, Md.

Dr. J. J. Goizueta, Medical, has written a very interesting article on "The Problem of Fee-Splitting: A Suggestion toward a Solution." This article was printed in the Medical Journal and Record for September 5, 1928.

Rev. Bert L. Story, Theology, has been appointed superintendent of the Holdredge District of the Nebraska Conference of the M.E. Church.

1916

M. Esther Curry, Liberal Arts, has been promoted from the Reed Junior High School in Lynn (Mass.) to the Classical High School.

Harry L. Perry, Ex-Liberal Arts '17, has been made director of religious education of the Maine Conference.

Alice L. Brown, Liberal Arts, has resigned her position as director of religious education for the Maine M.E. Conference, to accept the same position in the M.E. Church at Whittier, Calif.

Rev. Myron Isiko, Theology, has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Goodwill Industries of Los Angeles, Cal.

1918

Rev. Cecil D. Smith, Theology, has been appointed to the pastorate of the M.E. Church in Hartwell, Ohio.

1919

Morris L. Edelestein, Ex-Business Administration, has opened up a suite of law offices in the Security Trust Building in Lynn, Mass.

Fred D. Grady, Theology, holds one of the Union Theological Seminary's Missionary Fellowships for this academic year.

Warren H. Wadler, Liberal Arts, has been elected Boys' Secretary of the Railroad (N.J.) Y.M.C.A.

1920

Dr. John D. Camp, Liberal Arts, Medical '22, has opened an office in Rochester, Minn.

Dr. Frank Kingdon, Liberal Arts, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Calvary M.E. Church at East Orange, N.J.

1921

Rev. R. Lawrence McGuffin, Liberal Arts, Graduated '24, has returned from his work at Tunis, Africa.

Dorothy P. Cushing, Ex-Business Administration, has been appointed assistant secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

1922

Leona Sampson, Liberal Arts, is studying at the Academy of the Sorbonne in France this year.

Rev. S. Vaughin Shudde, Theology, has been transferred to the Newton Upper Falls (Mass.) M.E. Church.

Rev. Charles H. Draper, Theology, has accepted the pastorate of the Odgen Park M.E. Church of Chicago, Ill.

Florence O. Bean, Education, has resigned as principal of the Theodore Roosevelt Evening School of Boston, Mass.

1923

Russell Maiteny, Business Administration, is giving a course in Salesmanship at the Waltham (Mass.) Evening High School.

Kenneth Eldridge, Business Administration, is now connected with the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., in Boston, Mass.

Rev. Harold G. Jones, Religious Education, has resigned his pastorate at Fargo, N.D., to accept the acting pastorate of the Mt. Vernon Congregational Church of Boston, Mass.

Pauline E. Watts, Liberal Arts, has accepted a position at the Newburyport (Mass.) High School.

Rev. George B. Callender, Theology, is gaining slowly after a bad attack of influenza.

1924

Rev. Raymond W. Horward, Theology, has resigned the pastorate of the Allen Street (New Bedford) M.E. Church to accept the pastorate of the Osterville (Mass.) Community Church.

Rev. J. Raymond Chadwick, Theology, has accepted the pastorate of the Lynnfield Center (Mass.) Congregational Church.

Sterling L. Williams, Religious Education, Graduated '25, was recently appointed to the faculty of the Newton (Mass.) High School.

Dr. Gail Cleveland, Graduate, has accepted the pastorate of the Alameda (Cal.) Congregational Church.

Gladye Wall, Religious Education, has accepted a position as director of Religious Education of the First Presbyterian Church of Youngstown, Ohio.

1925

Philip L. Garland, Liberal Arts, is now principal of the Hopkinton (Mass.) High School.

Lionel H. Legare, Law, has opened up a law office in the Kresge Building at Lewiston, Me.

Robert Harpel, Law, has opened a law office at 28 Masonic Temple, Salem, Mass.

Louis W. Weinberg, Law, has been appointed a special deputy assistant attorney general of New York to assist in the investigation and subsequent prosecution of complaints for fraudulent registration and illegal voting.

Susan Andrews, Religious Education, was the speaker at a recent Y.W.C.A. meeting at Lewiston, Me.

Catherine S. Hall, Liberal Arts, is now teaching at the Levi F. Warren, Jr., High School of West Newton, Mass.

William A. Shea, Business Administration, has been elected president of the Delaney Furniture Company, of Milford, Mass.

Louise E. F. Smith, Practical Arts, has been teaching commercial subjects in the Portland (Me.) High School.

Beatrice McIntire, Religious Education, has begun her work as director of Religious Education at the South Congregational Church of Brockton, Mass.
REV. CLARE L. VAN METRE, Theology, has been appointed director of the Wesley Foundation at the State Teacher's College, located at Hayes, Neb.

1926

BARNET SHAPIRO, Business Administration, has received a public auctioneer's license and is today one of the youngest auctioneers in the country.

REV. J. BUCKLEY GAGNON, Theology, has resigned his pastorate of the First Congregational Church at Stoneham, Mass. This resignation was the result of injuries received during the World War, which necessitated a prolonged stay in the South.

John F. O'CONNOR, Law, has opened an office for the general practice of law at 515 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

MRS. BERTHA W. RICK, Education, received her Ph.D. degree from Columbia University last June.

ELIZABETH W. SHEMER, Education, has been appointed director of the Rockland County Council of Religious Education.

GLADYS E. GRAY, Religious Education, has accepted the position of field secretary for the Rhode Island Council of Religious Education.

ETHEL TILLEY, Graduate, has been appointed director of religious education of the Christ M. E. Church of Pittsburgh, Pa.

1927

AGNES RUTH HOPFENGE, Education, played a very important part in the St. Louis (Mo.) Tercentenary Shakespeare Celebration. She served as vice-president and conducted lectures on "King Lear," "Winter's Tale," and gave scenes from six other plays.

Dr. Herman Grossman, Medical, has opened an office for the practice of medicine, in Providence, R. I.

FRANCES JUDAH, Practical Arts, is teaching this year in the Bethlehem (N. H.) High School.

CONSTANCE D. WETHERELL, Liberal Arts, has accepted a position as teacher of English at the Foxboro (Mass.) High School.

MARSHALL A. MOTT, Business Administration, has been appointed manager of the Hartford (Conn.) Better Business Bureau.

RUSSELL S. WALLACE, Business Administration, has received the Stoughton Scholarship in Education at Harvard University.

J. FREDERICK O'SHANE, Liberal Arts, is teaching history and directing athletics at the Lake Placid Club Foundation, at Lake Placid, N. Y.

ELLEN AMBROSE, Practical Arts, has accepted a position as teacher of Spanish and Science in the High School at Belmont, Mass.

RUTH YEOMANS, Liberal Arts, has been selected to direct the activities of a committee on a survey of vocational education for women in the United States.

REV. A. K. JENSEN, Theology, has resigned as field representative for the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church to enter missionary work in Korea.

DOROTHY DONOVON, Liberal Arts, has been appointed second-grade teacher in the Lowell (Mass.) public schools.

EARLE S. BAGLEY, Law, has opened up a law office in the Gwinn Building in Townsend Harbor, Mass.

NATHAN TObEN, Law, has opened an office in the Lynford Building in Lynn, Mass.

REV. ERNEST C. WEALES, Theology, has become assistant pastor of the Christ M. E. Church of Pittsburgh, Pa.

BERNDA BENNETT, Ex-Religious Education, physical director for women at Washington University, spoke before the Salem (Ill.) Woman's Club recently.

MARGARET HERMISTON, Religious Education, has been appointed to the Butler Memorial Girls' School at Delhi, India.

REV. ROBERT J. BLACK, Graduate, is teaching a course on the Problems of the Daily Vacation Bible School, in the Training School for Teachers now being conducted at Richmond, Va.

REV. HAROLD M. THRAHNER, Theology, has been appointed pastor of the Churubusco (Indiana) M. E. Church.

1928

EDITH M. MASON, Liberal Arts, has accepted a position as assistant psychiatrist at the Danvers State Hospital.

FLORENCE CELLINI, Liberal Arts, is teaching this year at the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy.

MAE ALGER, Liberal Arts, is now teaching Mathematics and English in the Montpelier (Vt.) High School.

JOSEPHINE SYMONDS, Liberal Arts, has accepted a position as assistant librarian at Wheaton College.

MADELINE LUPFEN, Liberal Arts, is teaching French and is Dean of girls at Montpelier (Vt.) Seminary.

DR. MORRIS J. RITCHE, Medical, has opened an office for the practice of medicine, at 150 Shurtleff Street, Chelsea, Mass.

MARY A. GESNER, Liberal Arts, has received a fellowship covering a year's study at the Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit, Mich.

WATSON PEAK, Liberal Arts, has accepted the position of supervisor of Music in the Shepard School, in Lynn, Mass.

HYMAN KAUFMAN, Liberal Arts, has accepted a position as teacher of Mathematics at the Newburyport (Mass.) High School.

RUTH FOWE, Liberal Arts, is now teaching at Colebrook, N. H.

REV. R. JAY WILSON, Theology, has been appointed pastor of the St. James (Minn.) M. E. Church.

FRANCIS B. KELLEY, Education, has been appointed music supervisor of the Presque Isle (Me.) Public School.

ALICE G. REYNOLDS, Religious Education, has been appointed director of Religious Education in the Plymouth Congregational Church of Worcester, Mass.

MARION ESTES, Practical Arts, has accepted a position as teacher of Commercial Subjects at the Wellfleet (Mass.) High School.

MAGARET A. THOMPSON, Liberal Arts, has accepted a position as teacher of Physics at Derby, Vt.
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