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TRINITY BRIDGE: CAMBRIDGE.
In Cornwall King Arthur still holds court with his Knights of the Round Table, and the wizard Merlin still weaves his magic spells. For in this enchanted corner of Old England, the current of history has eddied back into a timeless past where fact and fable blend.

A part of Old England, but not of it, Cornwall is thrust, like a bony finger, far into the mists of the Atlantic, beckoning to the friendly Gulf Stream which bathes its outermost isles and bequeaths to the stern mainland an equable climate that has won for it the name of the English Riviera.

In one of Cornwall’s jutting promontories, the Lizard, Britain reaches its farthest south. Another, the familiar Land’s End, marks its westermost extremity. Cornwall’s growing reputation as a winter resort, however, can not dim its strange, wild charm. For it is one of the last strongholds of romance in a prosaic world.

Unfortunately, the tourist generally sees but little of the real Cornwall. From Waterloo Station in London, he takes a compartment in the Cornish Riviera Express. Upon this splendid train he glides, with scarce a tremor, at a speed of sixty miles an hour, through the lovely English countryside.

And presently he reaches Penzance, the last town on the line, Penzance, home of the pirates of comic opera, Penzance, the picturesque.

There he secures accommodations at one of the numerous hotels. He explores the shops where ornaments are ground from rock crystal, and the beautiful red and green serpentine of the region. He visits the neighboring Newlyn and rides in a char-a-banc to Land’s End. And presently he is off for Stratford-on-Avon or the Lake region or the Scottish Highlands to tell his polite listeners that he has seen Cornwall.

He is not a blood brother of Ananias, for he really believes his own words. But his mental concept of Cornwall is little broader than that of the snails that crawl beneath the palms of the famous Morrab Gardens at Penzance.

Legend and History

The visitor who would acquaint himself with the true Cornwall must enter it with a fairy book in one hand and an attitude of wide eyed wonder. Let him take up his residence with some humble Cornish family. Let him wander about the desolate moors in the gloaming when fearsome shadows drift down from lonely tors. Let him approach, with becoming reverence, the threshold of a fathomless antiquity. And presently page after page of Cornwall’s enthralling history will unfold before his eyes. Slowly he will trace that history back to the age of Cromwell, of the Spanish Armada, of the glorious adventures of the sea kings of Cornwall and Devonshire, of the grim visitation of the Black Death, of the glittering crusades and the grand pageant that marked the conquest of William the Conqueror.

He will visit the legendary spot where Athelstane, King of the Saxons, vanquished the Celts. He will see the ruined villages of the prehistoric Britons, villages that were old when Julius Caesar led his legions to Britain on his voyage of exploration and conquest. He will visit the dismantled tin mines from whose ore was smelted the brazen oxen that adorned King Solomon’s Temple, tin mines that lured Phoenician galleys out beyond the Pillars of Hercules to brave the terrors of an unknown sea. He will view, with a strange mixture of awe and wonder, the weird relics of a vanished race, the isolated Menhirs and circling Cromlechs and rudely fashioned Dolmens wrought from granite by stone hammers and chisels in the twilight of the Neolithic Age. And he will reflect that those monuments were coated with lichens and pitted with the crumbling footsteps of the centuries, long before Egypt’s Sphinx took shape from the parent sand stone ledge, and while the dust of the Sahara still drifted over the plot where now towers the Great Pyramid.

The fitful breeze that haunts the desolate moors will whisper gruesome tales of skin clad savages dancing about their altars, wet with human blood, in an age when northern Europe was slowly emerging from the grip of the Ice Age and the sullen mammoth still roamed the wilderness.

There is so much of the marvelous in the true history of Cornwall that a single step separates it from pure legend. Brooding over the relics of a past that extends far beyond recorded time, one readily loses himself in that atmosphere of poetic fantasy which is so peculiarly
Cornish. He finds the tales of King Arthur and the many towered Camelot ultramodern. He accepts the fables of the giants who hurled rocky promontories at each other, with the enlightened simplicity of childhood. And to the eye of fancy, the elves and the pixies and the grotesque goblins of the moors still dance along the winding hedgerows or call from the surf tormented cliffs. And then is revealed to him the true Cornwall and the spell of its haunting and indescribable charm.

At Newlyn, two miles south of Penzance, is a famous School and Art Gallery. There one may see upon display many sketches of the wild coast, of the mysterious moors, of quaint Cornish characters. And from those sketches he may, if he will, gain a clearer insight into Cornwall than a hundred pages of narrative could reveal.

And so, in this limited space, I can do no better than to follow the example of the artists of Newlyn and present, from my own all too brief experience, a few illuminating sketches of Cornwall as I found it.

**Cornish Fishermen**

Newlyn is a fishing village, for most Cornish men are either fishermen or miners. The touching poem of Charles Kingsley's, "Three fishers went sailing out into the West" immortalizes one phase of Cornwall. For those fishers sailed from a Cornish village, and they found in the sea the unmarked grave that has lured many a Cornish man.

That tragedy finds frequent repetition even now in Cornwall. To Truro, with its stately Cathedral, my wife and I traveled in a compartment with a comely Englishman who was "United Brethren," for Methodism in various forms is the religion of Cornwall.

A grizzled Cornish fisherman stood beside me, smoking a broken pipe. I asked him if business had been good. He looked at me with some suspicion and muttered, "Business would be all right if it wasn't for the damned foreigners." But Cornish men are not surly, as a rule. They are merely sturdily independent.

**Of Celtic Origin**

In Cornwall, within a generation, even an Englishman was called a foreigner, for Cornish people are not English. They are Celts driven beyond the Tamar River long ago by the Saxons. Their speech resembles Cockney English much less than it resembles the dialect of the Down East fisherman of our own Maine coast.

In the churchyard at Paul, some miles from Penzance, there is a tablet in the ancient Cornish language, dedicated to Dorothy Pentreath, the last Cornish woman who spoke the tongue. In the days when Shakespeare wrote his immortal tragedies, the soliloquy of Hamlet would have been quite unintelligible in Cornwall.

In the churchyard at Madron, another delightful Cornish hamlet, one may decipher the epitaph of George Daniel who founded the local school. It reads, "Belgium my birth, Britain my breeding gave, Cornwall a wife, ten children and a grave." For these cumulative blessings, the venerable pedagogue seemed grateful.

**A Cornish Home**

Penzance is the metropolis of lower Cornwall, a city of some thirteen thousand inhabitants. There we took lodgings with two Cornish ladies. Our sitting room, with its pleasant grate fire, overlooked Mount's Bay of sinister reputation. The shoreline of that bay, curves, like a scimitar, from the Lizard to Land's End. Ships find it a treacherous haven from northerly gales. But when the wind shifts to the west or south, there is only a cruel lee shore and breakers that spout twenty feet high among the rocks.

In this pleasant Cornish home we encountered a number of the quaint mannerisms of the region. Upon our table was always a loaf of Cornish bread. One of our hostesses would butter the end of the loaf and then
cut off a slice for us, and repeat the process as often as necessary. It was really a labor saving device.

In the rear of the house were a number of flower beds and a small greenhouse. March, the Scilly Isle cat, sunned himself among the flower pots, while the crows were noisily building a nest in the chimney.

Among the Cornish dishes were the famous “pasties”, which were meat pies baked like the customary New England turnover, and the still more characteristic “clotted cream”. This delectable preparation is made from thick cream which is permitted to come to the boiling point, but not to boil. It tastes not unlike sweet cream, though it is nearly as thick as cream cheese. It is spread upon cake, cooked fruit, bread and eaten by itself. In any form, it is delicious.

It is significant that clotted cream is produced only in Cornwall and the neighboring Devonshire, in Brittany and on the coasts of Palestine. Whether the Phoenicians brought the recipe to Cornwall or took it home with them is a fascinating speculation.

In dwellings of the older type are huge Cornish ranges, enormous stoves of iron set in the side of the building. They are cosy on blustery winter nights, for steam heat is a stranger in Cornwall. And, with all its vaunted Mediterranean climate, there is a chill in winds fresh from the boisterous Channel.

Our beds were furnished with earthenware jugs filled with hot water, a welcome antidote for cold feet. The coverings were down quilts, soft and light as snow flakes, but vastly warmer.

Antiquity of Penzance

The main street of Penzance rejoices in the odd name of Marketjew Street. For a considerable distance one half of the street is several feet higher than the other half. If a person wishes to cross, he must choose his spot and descend a flight of steps.

The history of Penzance, like that of most of Cornwall, stretches far beyond the beginnings of recorded events. But a few items gleaned at random from the Town Records convey a flavor of antiquity.

For example, in the year 1014 Mount’s Bay was swelled by a “mickle seaflood” which drowned many persons and inundated several hamlets.

In 1265 the Knights Hospitallers appropriated a sum of money for Madron Parish, a little village not far from Penzance.

In 1332 Edward III granted Penzance a weekly Market Day on Wednesdays.

In 1514 Marazion, another suburb of Penzance, was burned by the French.

In 1578 the town was ravaged by the Black Death.

In 1592 Queen Elizabeth, by Royal Grant, established a Market at Penzance.

In 1595 part of the force of the Grand Armada landed at Mousehole, (pronounced Moswell) a few miles from Penzance, and burned the entire village. Only one building escaped. Its walls were more than three feet thick. That building still stands.

In 1646 Penzance was sacked by the soldiers of Parliament in their war with King Charles.

Cornish Churches

Good Methodists of Boston University may be interested to note that in 1743 John Wesley first preached at Wesley Rock at Heamoor, some miles from Penzance. At Land’s End, visitors are shown the rock upon which Charles Wesley stood and composed the first lines of the familiar hymn, “Here on a narrow neck of land, ’twix two unbounded seas I stand.” To the north stretches the Irish Sea, to the south the English Channel.

The Wesleys made a profound impression upon Cornwall. In fact, Methodism, far more than the Church of England, is the religion of Cornish men today. But that Methodism is not the familiar Methodist Episcopal Church of America.

The principal Methodist sects of Cornwall are Wesleyan Methodist, United Methodists and Primitive Methodists.

Upon a Sunday morning, we visited a meeting house of the Primitive Methodists. The services were in charge of a local preacher who accepted no salary and was a fisherman by profession. Though unlearned and crude in some of his comparisons, he had the eloquence and vivid imagination of the Celt. His audience were poor working people, like himself. But he reminded them, with a glow of pride, that Jesus of Nazareth chose for his companions not the great ones of the earth, but simple fishermen from the shores of Galilee, even as they themselves were fishermen upon the shores of Cornwall.

The choir, though untutored like the preacher, gave us one of the most inspiring song services that we have ever listened to. There was rare vocal talent in that humble Meeting House.

On our way to this service, we encountered a brass
band marching down one of the main streets. It was followed by a British flag and the Mayor of Penzance, in a top hat, accompanied by the Corporation, en route to the Church of England.

One of the excellent ladies where we boarded, told us that her father had been a local preacher of the Primitive Methodists, who served without pay. Once he walked nine miles each way to a little hamlet near the west coast, and returning through a driving rain, was chilled through, developed pneumonia and was unable to work for three months. There can be no question of the sincerity of people who thus devote their time, without financial reward, to what they consider their religious duties.

Ancient Tin Mines
Cornwall is still rich in mineral wealth. The tin mines that have been worked “since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary” are now all closed down. The shafts have been driven so deep, more than half a mile in some cases, that it is no longer profitable to mine the ore. Some of these mines, particularly in the Land’s End district, extend far out under the sea, and venerable miners claim that in those underground galleries the booming of the surf is often audible over their heads.

In the Museum at Penzance are the stone weights once used in the primitive balances that weighed the tin for Phoenecian galleys. And in this Museum are many implements of stone that were, no doubt, employed in mining the first tin. For this tin ore, originally, was upon the surface of the ground, though the search for it has led through veritable catacombs down into the depths of the earth.

Along the Cornwall moors one also finds lofty piles of grayish white that suggest the pyramids. These piles were excavated in uncovering deposits of the famous China Clay which was once an important article of export. This clay lies in extensive sheets some five or six feet under the surface, and is nearly as white as chalk.

At the intersections of many highways, and at intervals along the roadside, are the antique Cornish Crosses. These Crosses are carved from granite and stand several feet high. Cornish people maintain, no two of them are alike. They are emblems of the early Christian Church and are, doubtless, at least a thousand years old.

Quaint Fishing Hamlets
Cornish hamlets are built, usually, upon the sea coast, for commerce and fishing have always ranked high among Cornish enterprises. These fishing hamlets are as quaint as wood cuts in a volume of Mother Goose. Their names are oddly interesting and often beautiful: Newlyn, Porthcurno, Lamorna.

Saints are prominent in Cornwall. St. Just is a delightful little hamlet in west Cornwall where we spent a pleasant afternoon gazing out across the sea to America, three thousand miles away. The friendly terns and crows hovered about and the surf droned along the foot of the cliffs. The lure of that sea was still obvious, and one could feel something of the adventurous zeal.
which led Sir Francis Drake upon his voyage around the
world. For that matter, Plymouth, whence sailed
the Pilgrims, is upon the border of Cornwall.

St. Ives is another quaint "Sainted" village on the
western coast. Everyone recalls the childhood rhyme,
"As I was going to St. Ives, I met a man with seven
wives." How this polygamous individual survived in
Cornwall, with its strict moral code, is not related.

At intervals in rambles about Cornwall, one encounters reminders of ancient things, some real, some legendary. At Sennen, near Land's End, King Arthur, so Cornish people say, defeated the invading Sea Kings. From the heights above St. Ives one may look along the forbidding coast to Tintagel, the site of a ruined castle reputed to be King Arthur's Castle. Not many miles inland lies the English town of Camelford, the very town, so antiquarians assure us, that was known to King Arthur's Court as Camelot.

Lost Lyonesse

From the heights above Land's End, one may gaze out, upon a clear day, to the Scilly Isles, some twenty-eight miles distant. Several ominous reefs are much closer. There is the Long Ship's Reef, less than two miles due west. The keeper of that lonely lighthouse was marooned for more than three months during a recent winter because no relief ship could reach him through the stormy waters. Six miles distant looms another menacing, rocky islet called, significantly, the Wolf.

Doubtless, this entire stretch of sea was once a prolongation of the Cornish Coast. It lives now only in the scattered reefs, the Scilly Isles, which, oddly enough, are given over to the growing of flowers for the London florist trade, and in legends of the Lost Lands of Lyonesse.

According to these legends one hundred and forty hamlets were engulfed by the stormy sea when Lyonesse sank from sight. Credulous fishermen still affirm that on summer afternoons they hear the muffled toll of church bells from beneath the waves. Surely, Lord Tennyson must have stood upon the heights at Land's End when he penned that colorful passage from the Idylls of the King:

"... And there
All down the lonely coast of Lyonesse
Each with a beacon star upon his head
And with a wild sea light about his feet
He saw them headland after headland flame
Far on into the rich heart of the west."

Cornish Customs

Quaint Cornish customs have been handed down from an antiquity so remote that sometimes their origin has been forgotten. For example, in one of the Cornish towns, at stated intervals, the Mayor and Corporation go dancing down the main street to the accompaniment of music. At another, unmarried ladies of the parish form a huge ring and dance around the Parish Church.

Relics of Stone Age

Local names suggest the exploits of Jack the Giant Killer and the numerous brood of giants that once, according to popular report, flourished in this fabulous region. And the rich Celtic imagination has clothed even the prehistoric relics of the Stone Age in legends oddly contorted to fit the facts.

For example, near Lamorna Cove is a beautiful specimen of Cromlech. Nineteen upright stones some three or four feet in height stand in a perfect circle. Some distance away two loftier stones are aligned with the center of this circle. According to Cornish folklore, these upright stones were maidens who were indirect enough to dance on Sunday. The two distant uprights, or Menhirs, were the Devil's pipers who furnished the music for the dance. All incurred the Divine displeasure and were immediately turned to stone.

The numberless Menhirs or upright monoliths which are found all over the Land's End district of Cornwall, are well known relics of this vanished race of the Stone Age. But Cornish farmers say that they were erected in ancient times by other farmers because, as they explain, there are few trees in Cornwall and the cattle needed something to rub against, hence, these stones. Doubtless many of them have been used in constructing the typical stone dwellings of Cornwall, but numbers still remain. In one afternoon's excursion from Pentance to Land's End, I counted thirty-two of these Menhirs in the neighboring fields. The tallest was some ten feet high.

Of the many interesting things in Cornwall, stone relics are the most interesting. Of these the Dolmens are perhaps the most impressive of all. Dolmens are enormous slabs of rock resting upon three upright stones. In Cornwall they are called Quoits because, obviously enough, the giants once used them to fling about in their games of skill.

A well known specimen is the Lanyon Quoit. This Dolmen, after standing for unnumbered centuries, was overturned a hundred years ago by a terrific gale and a bolt of lightning. Cornish enterprise restored the Quoit, although the upright stones were injured. Orig-

(Continued on Page 23)
The Road to El Dorado

By John S. Shepard, Jr., '32

The statement that a trip to Europe is as good as a college education needs much qualification, although the frequency with which it is expressed might indicate that it is an accepted fact. What kind of tour is as good as a college education? What kind of college education? For what kind of person? It is at once apparent that it will never do to speak so glibly about it. Yet no one will deny that the remark clearly implies that travel is a form of education. It is that type of education which gives to the serious student that intangible, elusive something called culture; it can bestow a still rarer gift—happiness. This being so, and since most of us get our college education first, let us see what there is in college education that will provide us with a firm basis upon which to erect our cultural superstructure when we travel.

A few subjects such as literature, fine arts, modern languages, history, and sociology help us directly to enjoy and profit by travel. Many other studies—astronomy for instance, give occasional pleasure to the traveler, but illustrations of the more direct and more frequent aids will be sufficient for the purpose at hand.

Shylock in Life

An acquaintance with the characters of Dickens or of Shakespeare makes a week in London or in Venice a continuous delight. Not only do you see people in those cities who resemble the men and women portrayed; you often see the immortal characters themselves. I saw Shylock in 1929. Mother and I were returning to San Marco from the Lido on the steam ferry. Suddenly, as we halted at the Giardini to take on passengers, Mother clutched my arm. "Look!" she said. "There's Shylock. He's coming aboard." I beheld a bent old Jew, clad in a brown gabardine and sandals, shuffling down the landing-stage toward the boat. He supported his infirm steps by a gnarled staff. We had a good opportunity to study his wrinkled, bearded face with its long thin nose and bright twinkling black eyes because he sat down almost opposite us. That encounter gave us something to talk about for months afterwards. The more literature one knows, the better one's chances are of meeting an old friend in Europe. The best books have been travel books: The Iliad and The Odyssey, The Bible, The Aeneid, Beowulf, The Canterbury Tales, most of Shakespeare's plays—Hamlet, Antony and Cleopatra, Othello, Julius Caesar, Romeo and Juliet, and The Tempest, to mention a few of them. Gulliver's Travels, Pilgrim's Progress, Romola, The Cloister and the Hearth, The Rime of the Ancient Mariner, The Ring and the Book, Idylls of the King, The Dynasts, and countless other works of literature which might be classified as great. The travel element is an outstanding feature of all of them. While it is interesting to read them without traveling, it is vastly more interesting to visit the places described to see them with your own eyes. Then you can judge the ability of the author to observe and to describe. You can also see whether or not his critics have commented upon him wisely. Then you will have perspective and may be considered to be cultured in that portion of literature.

The Stylobate at Parthenon

Much of what has been said about literature may be said with equal truth about fine arts. College courses on architecture, music, painting, and sculpture are most emphatically beneficial to the traveler. It is almost a sine qua non to know the orders and classes of these arts as well as their technique and the purposes for which they were created. Even little scarcely noticeable refinements sometimes give the keenest pleasure. I shall never forget the time when I laid my hat upon the stylobate of the Parthenon, went to the opposite end of it, got down on my knees and sighting along the step, found that I could not see the hat. I had learned at college that the stylobate had been intentionally curved to correct an optical illusion caused by perspective. You see, to a person looking at the side of the building the end columns would appear shorter than the middle ones, as railway ties at both ends of a track appear shorter than those you are standing upon, and so the designers corrected it by making the end columns of the Parthenon longer than the others and raising the stylobate at the center. When I proved this myself and when I saw how perfectly the building had been constructed, my eyes were opened to the real meaning of Greek architecture.

Language—History—Sociology

The study of modern languages in college is very useful to the traveler because it enables him to travel with a first-hand appreciation of conditions and customs. He is not bewildered if he knows what is going on. He

(Continued on Page 24)
Greece

By George C. Eliades, '25*

It was just about ten years ago last April that I first got a glimpse of Athens on my first voyage to the United States from Smyrna, Asia Minor. My stay then was so short, that it did not afford me the opportunity to visit its places of interest and what recollections I had of the city itself were very faint on my last visit there. Yet, I could not help notice its transformation from a city with a population of approximately 200,000 to one of 700,000. It is essentially a European city in every respect, yet entirely different in many ways from other European capitals. The average person would naturally associate the present city of Athens with that of ancient times, and yet outside of its awe-inspiring ruins there is not one other thing that bears evidence of the age of the city that has been renowned throughout the history of civilization.

Athens is built on the vast plain of Attica with the Acropolis in the center, partly surrounded by the sea and partly by that violet crown of mountains, the most prominent of which are Pentelicus and Hymettus. There are no skyscrapers or historic old palaces and villas. Sea and sky dominate the city which is so beautiful in its simplicity. Words are not adequate to describe the grandeur of the Grecian sky at sunrise and sunset. I can remember only another scene which might approach, and certainly not equal, the beauty of the Grecian sky at sunset and that is the scene one gets approaching Five Islands, Nova Scotia, as one stands on the hill looking down to the basin at the beautiful panorama of the five mountainous islands protruding from the waters of the bay with a glowing background of the purplish sky. One must see it to appreciate its beauty.

The National Museum of Greece is another place, that contains within its walls much evidence of the advanced state of learning of ancient Greece in art, sciences, literature and architecture. Despite the fact that many a Lord Elgin has stripped Greece of its most valuable statues, there are so many of them still there that one hardly misses those that were removed and now adorn the museums of other European capitals.

About eighteen miles from Athens is the historic battlefield of Marathon where Miltiades and his soldiers in the year 490 B.C. not only withstood the onslaught of the barbarian Persians but annihilated their whole army, which was ten times greater in number. On this historic ground stands today one of the marvels of modern engineering, the waterworks of Marathon built entirely by American Engineers, which supply the city of Athens with water. It is a magnificent structure connecting ancient aestheticism with modern practicability.

The climate of Greece is ideal. It has often been said of California that "the water never freezes and the sun does not scorch." Although, it can be said of Greece that the water does freeze occasionally in winter, the rays of the sun melt the ice within three or four hours after sunrise.

The people of Greece in general are very hospitable and take great delight in recounting the deeds of their heroes and

* A brief résumé of an illustrated lecture on Greece given at the January meeting of the Boston University Club of Lowell, Mass.
Early American Drama

By Professor Joseph Richard Taylor

(Continued from February)

The Drama in Boston

The story of the drama in Boston constitutes a stirring chapter in any historical sketch of the American theatre. The first reference known to theatricals in this city dates from 1714. In that year Justice Samuel Sewall of Massachusetts wrote a letter in which he protests against the acting of a play in the council chamber of Boston, affirming that even the Romans, fond as they were of plays, were not "so far set upon them as to turn their Senate House into a Playhouse." "Let not Christian Boston," he continues, "goe beyond Heathen Rome in the practice of shamefull vanities."

There is no further trace of the proposed performance; owing to the judge's protest, it probably was not given in the council chamber. Possibly the promoters found some other quarters more suitable, for it will be noted that Judge Sewall merely protests; he does not invoke the law to prohibit the performance altogether.

Justice Sewall took part in the Salem Witchcraft Trials, and is said to have been the only one of the judges who publicly confessed his error. In 1697, five years after these trials, he prepared a written confession which was read to the congregation of the Old South Church in Boston by the minister, the judge standing in his place during the reading.

In 1750 a performance of Thomas Otway's tragedy "The Orphan" was given in a coffee house in State Street, Boston, by local amateurs, assisted by two professional players recently arrived from England. The affair was such a novelty and the curiosity of the Boston public to see the play so keen, that the doors of the coffee house were besieged and a small riot took place. This disturbance caused such a scandal that the authorities were compelled to take notice.

In 1750 the General Court of Massachusetts passed an act to prevent stage plays and other theatrical entertainments. The purpose of the act was to prevent the establishment of a theater in Massachusetts, and the law was so stringent that it produced the desired result.

"And be it further enacted, that if at any time or times whatsoever, from and after the publication of this act, any person or persons shall be present as an actor or spectator of any stage plays, interlude, or theatrical entertainment in any house, room, or place where a greater number of persons than twenty shall assemble together, every such person shall forfeit and pay, for every time he or they shall be present as aforesaid, five pounds. The forfeitures and penalties aforesaid to be one half to his Majesty for the use of the Government, the other half to him or them that shall inform or sue for the same; and the aforesaid forfeitures and penalties may likewise be recovered by presentment to the grand jury, in which case the whole of the forfeitures shall be to his Majesty for the use of this government."

For forty years the liberal minded among the citizens of Massachusetts tried to have this law repealed. Shortly after the opening of the Legislature in January, 1792, Mr. Tudor, one of the representatives from Boston to the General Court moved that a committee be appointed to consider the expediency of bringing in a bill to repeal the law prohibiting theatrical entertainments. Mr. Tudor's motion was lost, but the friends of the drama determined to encourage the growing desire for theatricals. A committee composed of five prominent citizens of the town built at their own expense in Board Alley a theater and called it The New Exhibition Room.

Board Alley, now Hawley Street, was originally a path through a pasture made by the worshippers at Trinity Church who resided in King Street, now State Street; it was called Board Alley from the fact that prominent citizens of the town built at their own expense in Board Alley a theater and called it The New Exhibition Room.

In 1794 the Boston Theatre was opened in 1794. It was well patronized. Performances were given three evenings each week; it was announced that no entertainments would be given on evenings devoted to religious services. At this theatre it was introduced the custom of allowing the audience to call upon the orchestra for such pieces
of music as were then popular. At the end of the second year the trustees were not satisfied with the manager, Charles Stuart Powell, and he was asked to retire. He did so, but returned to Boston a year later and opened a rival house.

The new manager, Colonel Tyler, re-engaged part of the Powell Company. Among the stars who appeared at this theater was Joseph Jefferson, the second member of the family, and grandfather of the "Joe" Jefferson of Rip Van Winkle fame. He was a son of Thomas Jefferson, an actor for many years with Garrick at Drury Lane, and afterward manager of a theater at Plymouth. Another star was Miss Arnold, afterwards Mrs. Poe, mother of the poet Edgar Allan Poe. At the end of the third season, May 1796, still another change was made in the management. Colonel Tyler was succeeded by John Brown Williamson who had been an actor in London and had been engaged in 1796 to come over from England to join the Boston Theatre Company.

Powell, a previous manager, who had been replaced by Colonel Tyler, now saw a chance to get back into the theatrical world. Political feeling was at this time running high. The Federal and Jacobin parties were bitterly opposed to each other. The trustees of the Boston Theatre were Federalists; they encouraged the manager to present pieces which would have a tendency to anger their political opponents. Taking advantage of the situation Powell, in the spring of 1796, started the project of a new theater in Boston. The outcome of this movement was the erection of the Haymarket Theatre, which was opened in December, 1796.

In 1798, the Federal Street Theatre was burned to the ground, the first disaster of the kind recorded in the United States. It was rebuilt and reopened in October of the following year, 1799.

A formidable rival of this theatre appeared in 1827 when the building of the Tremont Theatre on Tremont Street, then Common Street, was begun.

The Federal Street Theatre, or Boston Theatre, as it was known, had for several decades after the beginning of the nineteenth century been used as a lecture room; in 1846, however, it was reopened as a theatre. A strong stock company was organized, and eminent stars were engaged from time to time. The house had, however, lost its hold on the public, and in 1852, the building was offered at public sale. This ended the career of the Boston Theatre on Federal Street after a career of fifty-eight years, 1794-1852.

Four other early Boston theatres deserve a place in our record.

In the spring of 1796, Charles Stuart Powell, who had been the first manager of the Federal Street Theatre, started the project of building a new theatre in Boston. Subscription lists were opened and quickly filled. The capital was placed at $12,000,—two hundred shares of stock at $60.00 per share, each share carrying with it free admission to the theatre. Powell was given a lease for fourteen years at an annual rental of $1,200. The building was rapidly erected and by the end of the same year, 1796, it was completed. The site was near the corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets. It was of great size, was of wood and towered above every other building then standing in Boston. The new playhouse, known as the Haymarket Theater, was opened on the day after Christmas, 1796. Performances were given every second night until the following June. The company included some new players imported by Mr. Powell from England. An event of the Haymarket's first season was the production of John Burke's "The Battle of Bunker Hill." The play is crude melodrama, with no literary or dramatic merit; nevertheless, because of its anti-British spirit the piece ran for nine consecutive nights, an extraordinary occurrence in those days. Still another patriotic piece, "West Point Preserved," was almost equally successful, having a run of eight nights. In spite of these successes the season as a whole was not financially profitable and Powell, discouraged, surrendered his lease and disbanded the company. The theatre passed to another manager, Hodgkinson, who used it as a summer theatre until it was finally abandoned.

In 1841 an establishment known as The Boston Museum and Gallery of Fine Arts, exhibiting a collection of stuffed animals, wax figures, etc., was opened by Moses Kimball at the corner of Tremont and Bromfield Streets. Over the Museum Proper was a spacious music salon with a seating capacity of twelve hundred persons. The suggestion was made that this be turned into an auditorium in which dramatic performances might be given without the place being designated or known as a theatre. This subterfuge, it was thought, might be welcomed by Bostonians as enabling them to attend without doing violence to their convictions.

The first dramatic performance was given at the Boston Museum in 1843. In the fall of the same year a well-rounded stock company was organized with such success that the place soon became too small to accommodate the throng.

In 1846, a new Museum was built on Tremont Street, between School and Court Streets and from that time the Boston Museum ranked as one of the leading theaters in the country, a position it retained for nearly fifty years. Henry Austin Clapp said in 1900: "The Boston Museum
was in a distinctive and peculiar sense the theatrical capital of Massachusetts; partly because of its age and unbroken record as a place of amusement, even more because of the steady merit of its performances and the celebrity of many of its performers. At the outset, this establishment was conducted on the plan of Barnum's of New York. The word 'theatre' was not visible on any of its bills, programs and advertisements. It was a museum and justified its title by an edifying exhibit of stuffed animals, bones, mummies, minerals, wax figures and other curios; making through these 'branches of learning' and its long obeisance to Puritan traditions,—after that tradition had ceased from the Municipal Ordinances, by closing its doors on Saturday nights, an eloquent appeal to the patronage of sober persons affected with scruples against the godless theatre. The appeal was as successful as it was shrewd.

In Clapp's day, 1900, the stuffed beasts and the observance of the eve of the Lord's Day were things of the past.

It was here that Edwin Booth, in 1849, made his first appearance on any stage. Between 1850 and 1870 were seen here William Warren, Charlotte Cushman, Matilda Heron, Agnes Robertson, and Mrs. John Drew. It was in this theatre that in 1878, Gilbert and Sullivan's operetta, "H. M. S. Pinafore" was presented for the first time in America.

Kate Ryan says: "The Boston Museum stock company was in its day a powerful influence on the minds, morals and manners of all classes. The decade between 1873 and 1883 saw the Boston Museum at the zenith of its greatness. Never before or since has such a coterie of players graced an American stage. The plays presented demanded actors possessing dramatic fire, imagination and intelligence; actors who could play in tragedy and farce the same night; actors capable of representing historic traits, elegant manners, with pure diction and well carried costumes.

"All this was the result of a broad experience and a sound fundamental training. After William Warren's retirement in 1883, there was a marked change in the character of the Boston Museum. The patrons missed the players with whom they had become familiar, and whom they regarded rather as old friends of long standing than as actors for their amusement. They were accustomed to their traits and peculiarities, which explains the popularity of the old English comedies so frequently repeated that they were as familiar as household words. There was a falling off in the production of the old comedies and standard plays."

In 1845, the Boston Museum and the National were the only leading playhouses in Boston. At this time there was in Howard Street a Tabernacle which had formerly been the meeting place of the Millerites. The Millerites were followers of William Miller (about 1839) who predicted the second coming of Christ in the year 1843. After the subsidence of the Millerite movement of 1843-44 the Tabernacle was abandoned. A syndicate of theatrical men approached the Millerites and finally secured a lease. Extensive alterations were made, a handsome front erected, and the house was opened in 1845 as the Howard Athenaeum with a stock company. The theatre was burned in 1846, only four months after the opening; it was rebuilt the same year and opened with "The Rivals."

In 1867 John H. Selwyn opened on Washington Street a theatre which became highly popular first as Selwyn's and afterwards as the Globe. Mr. Clapp says: "The establishment of the new house had been regarded as a great event and the merits of its first three stock companies were, it might almost be said, the chief theme of Boston's table-talk." The theatre opened with Sar­dou's comedy, "La Famille Benoîton," performed under the title, "The Last Family."

Early New York Theatres

Three early New York theatres have so prominent a place in the history of American drama that each deserves special notice.

The Park Theatre was the most celebrated of the early American play houses. It was opened in January 1798. The lessees were William Dunlap and John Hodgkinson. On the opening night the rush was so great that many persons were able to force their way into the theatre without paying. Performances were given on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Prices were: Boxes, $2.00; Pit, $1.50; Gallery $1.00. The doors were open at five o'clock and the curtain rose at 6:15. The custom of sending servants early to keep boxes for their masters was still observed. The theatre stood on Park Row, near Ann Street. It was of stone and three stories high. There were three tiers of boxes, a gallery, and a pit. The stage was well equipped, and was provided with excellent scenery. In March of the opening year, 1798, Dunlap's tragedy "André," was seen for the first time. (Dunlap was one of the lessees of the theatre.) The play was not a success although Brander Matthews says of it: "André is a better piece of work than most of the plays even of higher pretensions which were produced in Great Britain and the United States toward the end of the last century." Soon after the opening of the theatre, Hodgkinson retired from the management leaving Dunlap in sole control. Dunlap frankly admits that he was not equal to his arduous task.

Washington Irving has given a vivid description of the audiences at the Park Theatre:—"I observed that every part of the house has its different department. The good folks of the gallery have all the trouble of ordering the music (their directions, however, are not more frequently followed than they deserve). The mode by which they issue their mandates is stamping, hissing, roaring, whistling, and when the musicians are refractory, groaning in cadence. They also have the privilege of demanding a bow from John (by which name they designate every servant at the theatre who enters to move a table or snuff a candle), and of detecting those cunning dogs who peep from behind the curtain.

"My friend," said I (to the countryman of candle-
clothes dirtied by sitting down, as I perceive everybody my head battered with rotten apples and my coat spoiled grease falling on his coat). 'We must put up with a few trifling inconveniences when in the pursuit of pleasure.' 'True,' said he, 'but I think I pay pretty dear for it, first to give six shillings at the door, and then to have my head battered with rotten apples and my coat spoiled with candle-grease; by and by I shall have my other clothes dirtied by sitting down, as I perceive everybody mounted on the benches. I wonder if they could not see as well if they were all to stand upon the floor.'

"Here I could no longer defend our customs, for I could scarcely breathe while thus surrounded by a host of strapping fellows standing with their dirty boots on the seats of the benches. The little Frenchman who thus found a temporary shelter from the massive compliments of his gallery friends, was the only person benefited. At last the bell again rung, and the cry of 'Down, down, hats off!' was the signal for the commencement of the play." (From Washington Irving's communications to his brother's paper, the "Morning Chronicle," published under the pseudonym "Jonathan Oldstyle.")

In spite of occasional successes of stars and of dramatic hits at the Park, business upon the whole was bad, and Dunlap, finally discouraged, overwhelmed with debts, and bankrupt, gave up the fight. In January, 1805, the Park was closed and Dunlap retired from the management. It reopened under new management in May of the same year. It was at the Park in 1809 that John Howard Payne made his first appearance in New York, as Young Norval in "Douglass." He was then only seventeen years old. The Park Theatre was destroyed by fire in 1820. A new Park Theatre, built on the same site, was opened to the public in September 1821.

Early in 1825 a number of New York men interested in the drama conceived the idea of erecting in New York a playhouse which in size and beauty of design should rival the famous Park Theatre. A company was formed for the purpose of building such a theatre in the Bowery just below Canal Street, on the site of the old tavern and cattle market known as the Bull's Head. This location was chosen because the wealthy people of the city were building their residences in that neighborhood, and with the prevailing tendency of the better classes to move uptown, along the Boston Road, the Park Theatre had come to be considered somewhat remote.

The new playhouse, the tenth to be erected in the city of New York, was opened in 1826. The company included Edwin Forrest. The management was entrusted to Charles Gilfert, a manager and musician of experience, who had been musical director at the Park Theatre and later manager of the Albany Theatre.

A novelty, which excited much interest at the opening was the experiment of lighting the house by gas. This was the first practical test of the new method of illumination in a New York theatre.

The house was first known as the Bull's Head Theatre. Its real name was the New York Theatre, Bowery. When Hackett and his partner became managers in 1830, they called it simply the Bowery. Under this name, the house became one of the most famous of American Theatres, and it had a long and brilliant career of nearly a hundred years; most of the illustrious players of the American stage appeared at one time or another on its historic boards. In 1879, the old theatre became the home of German drama and its name was changed to the Thalia.

When the Bowery Theatre was first built, it created a sensation. The stage and auditorium were larger than that of any other theatre in the country; the seating capacity was about three thousand. Externally, it was one of the most imposing structures in the city. Classic in design, it had the appearance of white marble, with a spacious portico and lofty Corinthian columns. In the late fifties, its early magnificence eclipsed by more modern theatres, the Bowery lost its standing as a first class house, and rapidly deteriorated to the third and even fourth rank until at last it became the home of lurid melodrama. But even in these later days, it retained its hold on the affections of playgoers who enjoyed lively acting. To study its audiences was alone worth the inconvenience to which the out-of-the-way location of the house put the visitor. Describing the theatre at this period a writer says:

"We have often expressed the opinion that those who never go to the Bowery theatre miss many great treats. To say nothing of a multitude of good plays, in their way, they miss really crowded houses and really appreciative audiences. Broadway audiences never applaud like the Bowery audiences, and never hiss like the Bowery audiences. On the west side of the town hissing is a lost art. Thank Providence, it still flourishes in the Bowery!"

Though melodrama and pantomime now held first place on the Bowery stage, its patrons were not averse to Shakespeare now and then. Preferably, however, they crowded the house whenever a play was given which called for the services of dogs and horses. Charles Burnham, the well-known manager, gives this interesting description of the kind of entertainment offered in the sixties:

"Whenever a holiday came around, the managers were more than generous with the quantity of the entertainment offered and the quality compared more than favorably with that given at some of the higher-toned houses on Broadway."

The Astor Place Riot

The Astor Place Opera House was opened in 1847. It was centrally located, but never was really successful as an opera house. In 1849, William Niblo and J. H. Hackett took a lease of the house, and announced a four weeks' engagement of the distinguished English actor William Macready beginning early in May.
Partisans of Edwin Forrest at once determined to make a hostile demonstration when it was announced that on a certain night Macready would appear as Macbeth; the Forrest adherents announced openly that Macready would not be permitted to play. The city began to fear a riot. The feud had increased in intensity until it was no longer a quarrel between two rival actors; it had become a renewal of the old hostility to England. A specimen poster, signed “American Committee” read as follows:

“Working men, shall Americans or English rule in this city? The crew of the British steamer have threatened all Americans who shall dare to express their opinion this night at the English Autocratic Opera House! We advocate no violence, but a free expression of opinion to all public men. Washington forever! Stand by your Lawful Rights!”

The house was crowded. When Macready appeared, he was received with an uproar of mingled cheers and hisses. By far the larger part of the audience was friendly to him. Outside the building a great mob gathered endeavoring to force their way into the theater and to attack Mr. Macready. Finally the police were reinforced by the National Guards of the State Militia. Finding themselves attacked by the mob, the soldiers were finally compelled to fire upon them. Additional troops were summoned and artillery was drawn up ready to open fire. Macready barely escaped with his life. Disguised, he climbed down over the footlights, passed undetected through the crowd and reached in safety a friend’s house where he spent the night. At daybreak, he was driven to New Rochelle whence he proceeded to Boston by train. From Boston, he sailed to England.

From this moment, the feeling of the American public toward Forrest became sharply divided. He at once lost the support of the better class of theatregoers, while, on the other hand, he became the idol of another element in the population who looked upon him as a champion of American resistance to English arrogance.

Mrs. George Louis Richards

By President Daniel L. Marsh, ’08

Mrs. George Louis Richards died on her seventieth birthday, February 14, 1933. Mrs. Richards was the daughter of the late Roswell R. Robinson, one of the Associate Founders of Boston University. She herself was a Trustee of the University from December 9, 1924, until her death. Not only did she follow her father as a Trustee of the University, but she was in very truth a worthy successor in generous support of the University. Mrs. Richards was so self-effacing, so unostentatious in her giving, that even her most intimate friends had no knowledge of her numerous benefactions. While living, she gave largely for Robinson Chapel, purchased for the University Beebe Hall, contributed to the fund for the endowment of the Department of Dean of Women, and established the Roswell R. Robinson Fellowship Fund in the School of Theology. In her will, Mrs. Richards provides for the University to receive annually five hundred dollars to be added to the Roswell R. Robinson Fellowship Fund; five hundred dollars annually for the banqueting of the students in the School of Theology with the Methodist Social Union; and five hundred dollars annually for the general purposes of the School. She also provides that on the fulfillment of certain life interests of relatives in her estate, the University is to have the income from one-half of the residue and remainder of her estate.

Mrs. Richards was one of the finest examples of Christian womanhood. She will be remembered by us as genial, unselfish, charitable in her judgments of others, cooperative, and always ready to give substantial evidence of her faith in higher education.

From Coin to Bullion

Commenting on the recent national banking holiday, Assistant Dean Leo Drew O’Neil recently stated that he believed “that it would be far better to change our existing gold standard from a coin standard, which we now have, and which makes the dollar a gold coin weighing 25.8 grains, nine-tenths fine, to a bullion standard, which would make the gold dollar 23.22 grains pure gold. The adoption of such a system would cause the use of gold bars as the standard rather than gold coins. This would naturally bring an end to the hoarding of gold.”

C. B. A. Post-Year Term Discontinued

Dean Everett W. Lord, ’00, of the College of Business Administration recently announced the discontinuance of the C. B. A. Post-Year term, both Day and Evening division. This session has been in existence since 1924.

According to Dean Lord, this has been done because the money derived from tuition in the post-year term was not sufficient to justify the expense entailed in offering the courses.
Acute Appendicitis

By Dr. Milo C. Green, '12

Surgeon, Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals, Assistant Professor of Applied Anatomy and Clinical Surgery, Boston University School of Medicine

Abdominal pain may signify the first danger signal of any one of several abnormal conditions which require the immediate attention of a physician. Probably the most common of these is acute appendicitis. During the past 20 years a marked increase in the number of deaths from this disease is apparent; and since the observance of a few simple rules of procedure when faced with it would greatly reduce this death rate, a few facts about acute appendicitis deserve our attention.

It is a disease of young people; 50 per cent of cases occur before the age of 20 and no age is free. It is being seen more frequently in babies; but is not common in infants under 3 years. The late teens see its greatest occurrence. The disease is more infrequent with advancing age; yet an acute attack has been known in the 89th year. People are affected in all climates at all seasons of the year.

Causes

Indiscretions in diet and overeating frequently immediately precede an acute attack. Constipation plays a role, also undernourishment and lack of resistance to bacterial infection. Physical overexertion reduces the body's vitality and lowers immunity to infection. The disease is more prevalent during epidemics of tonsillitis and acute respiratory infections. In our military training camps during the World War, when influenza was prevalent, the occurrence of appendicitis was unusually high.

Prophylaxis consists in attention to general hygiene, proper food, sufficient exercise and rest to keep up the general immunity. Foci of infection such as diseased tonsils, abscessed teeth and respiratory tract infections should receive surgical or medical attention.

Symptoms

The attack of acute appendicitis may start suddenly, with crampy, often disabling abdominal pain. This type of onset occurs in about half the cases. There is an inclination for the sufferer to bend forward, favoring the right side, and often she cannot straighten up. If lying on his back, he prefers to have his knees raised; if lying on his side, the jack-knife position with the thighs held up to the abdomen gives the greatest postural relief. The first pain is felt in the upper mid portion of the abdomen and when asked its position, the patient lays his hand upon the midline of the abdomen, the lower border of the hand just reaching the navel; or pain may be spread over the entire abdomen or centering about the navel.

In the other half of cases the onset is tardier, the patient feeling out of sorts for a day or two preceding. This he explains as an "upset stomach". That is, he is vaguely conscious of his abdomen, which in full health gives no sensations of its existence. The upper abdominal pain in this instance may take several hours before getting under full headway. When there has been a previous attack, the primary pain of the next attack is more liable to be felt in the right lower portion of the abdomen rather than in the upper mid part. The progress from this point follows a similar course, whether the onset of primary pain was gradual or sudden. The patient becomes nauseated and vomits. Vomiting is not prolonged; once or twice may be all. Moderate fever develops in the next few hours. High fever is not the rule. The absence of fever may be misleading and not a true index of the severity of the process. A normal temperature and a gangrenous or a ruptured appendix may co-exist. The pulse rate increases with the fever. After the first few hours the pain shifts from the upper mid portion to the right lower portion of the abdomen. Here it remains localized during the subsequent course of the attack. The secondary location of pain varies with the position of the appendix, however.

It is the opinion that of the symptoms above mentioned abdominal pain alone stands out as the only constant presenting danger signal. Any or all of the other symptoms named, such as nausea, vomiting, and elevation of temperature and pulse, may be absent. Abdominal pain which persists for four hours is usually dangerous and should not be neglected. As soon as it is found to be present, a physician should be called at once. It may prove to be extremely dangerous to delay calling a physician. Give nothing by mouth. Place an ice-bag on the abdomen.

What To Do

The almost universal household custom of giving cathartics for abdominal pain is responsible for a large percentage of the complications and deaths arising in acute appendicitis. It is unusual to see a perforated appendix in adults unless a cathartic has previously been taken. Mothers, please note that abdominal pain does (Continued on Page 18)
Editorial Comment

The History and Progress of the Alumni Association

The Boston University Alumni Association was founded by President Daniel L. Marsh in 1927. Assistant Professor Robert F. Mason, '21, of the Management Department of the College of Business Administration, was requested by President Marsh and the committee consisting of Dr. William R. Leslie, '12; Judge Thomas Z. Lee, '09; Dr. Franklin A. Ferguson, '02; Mr. Walter I. Chapman, '01; Mr. Ernest W. Lowell, '18; Mr. Hayden L. Stright, '22; Mrs. Edith English Mullen, '23; Miss Florence O. Bean, '22; and Mr. Ralph W. Taylor, '11, to organize and direct the activities of a Boston University Alumni Association.

Prior to Professor Mason's coming, there was carried on by what was known as the Alumni Bureau, employing two people, the following:

1. A file of 12,000 names of graduates with more or less inaccurate addresses.
2. A "no-address" file of 5,000 graduates, (making a total of 17,000 names.)
3. Biographical data on about 8,000 graduates.
4. One alumni club, located in New York City.

At the present time, the Alumni Association has the following:

1. 22,000 names and addresses of graduates and former students, approximately, in a master file.
2. 16,500 names of former students whose whereabouts are being traced.
3. 12,000 names of graduates and former students whose present address is unknown, but whom we are attempting to locate.
4. 3,500 names and records of deceased graduates, (making a total of 58,000 names as against 12,500 in 1927.)
5. Biographical data on 18,000 graduates and former students.
6. A geographic file of 22,000 names which
   a. Provides geographic lists for clubs.
   b. Provides lists for miscellaneous purposes.
7. A stencil file, by classes within departments of 24,000 names (including Bostonia subscribers), which in addition to facilitating general alumni mailing, provides an accurate means of quickly obtaining class lists for:
   a. Class secretaries for reunions.
   b. Class agents for fund subscriptions.

In addition the Alumni Association today is carrying on the following activities:

1. Publication of Bostonia, (partially subsidized), which was merged with the Boston University Alumni Magazine (the magazine first published by the Alumni Association in 1927) in October 1929. Bostonia prior to the merger was entirely subsidized and was published by Professor J. R. Taylor and his secretary Miss Hannigan. The present subscription fee of Bostonia is $1.00 per year, and the number of subscribers has steadily increased.
2. Establishing of forty-one Alumni Clubs making a total of forty-two. These clubs meet at least once a year, thus keeping active in their communities a keen interest in Boston University among the graduates located there.
3. Sponsoring of annual Founders' Day Dinners for clubs in as many centers as possible.
4. Establishment of a paid membership in the Alumni Association, the membership fee being $2.00, annually.
5. Establishment of an active annual Alumni Fund which has raised from 1928 to 1932, $68,148.21 in cash, and $16,782.00 in pledges, making a total of $84,930.21.
   a. In this connection the Alumni Office keeps in contact with
      1. Nine departmental fund chairmen.
      2. Sixty-four class agents (this number is constantly increasing.)
6. Preparation of University statistics on registration and all other vital statistics for the University administration and Departmental executive offices.
7. Establishment of a University mailing and mimeographing department which has earned $2,158.91, from 1928 to 1932. According to figures obtained from the University purchasing agent, in addition to this profit to the Alumni Association, the savings to the University through placing departmental work with the Alumni Office has been approximately $1,440.00, over the same period.
8. Handling of the details and the sale of tickets for the Annual Pops Concert at Symphony Hall.
9. Handling the details and the sale of tickets for the Annual Alumni Field Day at Nickerson Field, which was established in 1928, which includes a dinner, track meet, and dance.
10. Co-operating with national fraternities and local chapters in verification of records.

The Alumni Fund Grows

During the recent bank holidays, the Alumni Fund took an amazing little spurt forward. This fact in itself is distinctly interesting and worthy of note. First, it expressed, as we saw it, confidence in the government; secondly, confidence in the banks; and thirdly, a devotion to Boston University which gave some of us close to the work a new inspiration.
C.L.A. 1877, the famous first class to graduate from that department reached their 100% record of last year again during that week. There are only six members of this class living now. Their numbers were diminished by two in the past year, but their glorious record will stand as long as Boston University exists. Dr. Sara A. Emerson's name will long be remembered for her loyal devotion to the University and her work as class agent for the class of 1877.

Fifteen new contributions came in during the cessation of banking activities, one check for fifty dollars, together with contributions of lesser amounts. With such a spirit as this evident, the success of the 1933 fund is assured. We will surpass last year's total number of contributors. It is now only a question of how many will join in putting this over. History is being made, and it is an inspiring experience to know that one is helping make University history.

Frances Dodge Harper, C.L.A. '28, has increased the number of contributors in her class contributing this year by one hundred percent. W. S. Smithers, S.T. '83, and Viola Stavely, S.R.E. '27, have done likewise. Fifty percent increases have been reported by Dwight M. Beck, S.T. '22, and Louise Leopold Farr, S.R.E. '24, while David Brickman, C.B.A. '31, reports thirty-three percent increase.

The departmental record follows;

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</tbody>
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The Robinson Family

With the death of Mrs. Helen Robinson Richards, whose will provided three generous bequests, the University mourns the passing of a family whose names will forever be written high in the annals of Boston University.

Helen Robinson Richards, and her father Roswell R. Robinson together have given to Boston University more than a quarter million dollars. Better than this, however, father and daughter, have given generously of their time in furthering the interest of Boston University.

It was this family which made possible the erection of Robinson Chapel, that beautiful chapel connected with the School of Theology. The same family gave to the University Birney Hall, and Beebe Hall. Boston University mourned the loss of Roswell R. Robinson some years past, and once again the University mourns the loss of the faithful daughter of one of our associate founders—Helen Robinson Richards.

A Health Section

Through the cooperation of the Boston University School of Medicine and the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals, *Bostonia* has secured publication rights for a series of articles on Public Health. One of these articles will appear each month.

Dr. David L. Belding, '13, of the faculty of the School of Medicine, and of the staff of the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals, has kindly consented to take charge of this section for *Bostonia*. He has the cooperation of many other members of the faculty and of the staff of the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals who will write monthly health articles of general interest to Boston University graduates.

The first of these series, "Acute Appendicitis," which appears this month is by Dr. Milo C. Green, '12. It does not presume to take the place of your doctor's advice, but it does give you some simple information on the nature and symptoms of appendicitis.

*Bostonia* thanks Dr. Belding and Dr. Henry M. Pollock, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals, for their courtesy in making these articles available to Boston University graduates.

New Preparatory School Service

Many requests have come to the Alumni Office from graduates asking for information regarding preparatory schools and camps for their sons and daughters. Because of these inquiries, the Alumni Association is undertaking to establish a preparatory school and summer camp service to furnish such information to its graduates.

In another section of *Bostonia*, a page partially devoted to that service will appear. Every school and camp advertised in this section can be recommended without reservation, as *Bostonia* accepts no advertising from schools or camps with which we are not thoroughly acquainted. Any graduate who desires further information regarding any school or camp may secure honest, unbiased advice by writing to the Alumni Association.

---

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Keeping Physically Fit
(Continued from Page 15)

not call for the giving of a cathartic. If pain is associated with fever a cathartic is doubly dangerous. Laxatives increase the movements of the intestines, thus preventing nature's confining the inflammation to the appendix. Therefore, laxatives frequently produce rupture of the inflamed appendix, peritonitis, and death.

The family physician should be given the very earliest opportunity to diagnose the cause of the abdominal pain, and if upon examination he finds acute appendicitis, he will advise that the only safe treatment, which is operation, be done at once. The department of health has demonstrated what can be done with prophylactic medicine. Typhoid fever has been controlled and diphtheria is being eradicated. It is time that a campaign of prophylactic surgery be started.

Danger in Delays

Danger in appendicitis arises from delay in undertaking appropriate treatment. Do not delay to give consent to an operation. It is now recognized that early operation is the only safe treatment for appendicitis. Delay is dangerous as the disease is most treacherous. It is impossible to gauge from the examination of the surface of the abdomen exactly the degree of damage present in the appendix or whether perforation is threatening. Perforation marks the stage in the disease where complications and the death rate increase enormously. Treatment, therefore, is directed wholly to intervention before this occurs. It is well to remember that the surgeon is often called too late, never too early.

A patient in good physical condition in ninety-nine instances out of one hundred is safe if operated upon within the first twelve hours; one patient in every thirty-nine dies if operation is twenty-four hours from beginning of attack; if within forty-eight hours, one in seventeen dies; in seventy-two one in thirteen dies; over seventy-two hours, one in nine. Gangrene of the appendix with general peritonitis has occasionally taken place within six hours. Without exception, patients developing perforation of the appendix with general peritonitis before twelve hours have been given laxatives. Patients in whom the inflammation of the appendix subsides, to recur later, have a higher death rate than those who are operated upon early in the first attack; this is due to patients postponing operation because of the previous recovery. It is well known to physicians that delay in young persons is associated with an exceedingly high death rate. Delay is a factor in the occurrence of complications also: such as fecal fistulas, hernias, intestinal obstructions, draining sinuses and adhesions; with consequent prolonged disability.

To conclude: in the presence of abdominal pain give nothing by mouth. Never give a laxative. Call your family physician. Abdominal pain which persists for 4 hours is usually dangerous and may be the danger signal of acute appendicitis. Early operation is then imperative. Deaths from appendicitis are needlessly increasing annually. With the knowledge of these few simple facts about this disease, it rests with you to help decrease this avoidable high death rate.
Book Prize Winner

Helen M. Pappas, was the recipient of the Boston University Club of Lowell (Mass.) book prize. The award was made on Honor Day at the Lowell High School by Judge Haven G. Hill, president of the club. Miss Pappas received the award as a result of her excellence in English during her high school studies.

Enrolls as Freshman

Colonel Harry O. Sillsbee, 2nd, of Lynn, Mass., owner of the Hutchinson Hardware Company of that same city, recently enrolled as a freshman at the College of Business Administration. Mr. Sillsbee’s store is one of the largest in the East, and is celebrating its one hundredth anniversary under the firm name at the present time.

Colonel Sillsbee believes that a business man must keep abreast of the times and understand the never-ending economic problems of the present day.

During the Mexican trouble in 1916, Mr. Sillsbee served at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas. When the War broke out, he enlisted in the 26th Division, and was promoted successively through the enlisted grades to the rank of major. He is a graduate of the Army School of the Line, and the General Staff College. He has also served as liaison officer for the Roumanian government and holds a number of foreign decorations.

For the past few years, he has found time to command the 388th Field Artillery of the First Corps area and holds a commission of colonel in reserves.

Fifty Years as Organist

Dr. John A. O’Shea, ’87, recently celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as an organist in the archdiocese of Boston. Dr. O’Shea was appointed organist of St. Joseph’s Church in 1883. In 1902 he went to St. Cecilia’s Church, where he still presides over the console.

Dr. O’Shea has presided at the dedication of many church organs, including the one in the Christian Science Church of Boston, Mass.

New Probate Judge

State Senator Joseph W. Monahan, ’16, was recently appointed Judge of Probate and Insolvency in Middlesex (Mass.) by Governor Ely.

Judge Monahan was born in Watertown, Mass. on October 4, 1888. His early education was received in Cambridge, Mass. Later he attended Boston College and graduated from Boston University with his LL. B. degree in 1916.

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Athletics

Boston University 5, Boston College 1

Boston University defeated Boston College 5 to 1 in a fast, hard played hockey game at the Boston Arena, February 16, 1933. The game was fast from the beginning of the first period to the end.

Boston College scored first tallying before the game was three minutes old. Before the end of the period Boston University tied the score when Captain Bender passed to Lax for a score.

The second period started even. Bell scored for the Terriers on a pass from Walker to break the tie. Bender scored both goals for Boston University in the final period.

The summary:

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Rowe (Harrington, Walker, Taylor), l.w.
R. Weafer (Ulman, Racheotes), r.d.
H. Nickerson (Wight, Hathaway), g.

BOSTON COLLEGE

Lax (R. Smith, Rice, Seammell), c.
L. Liddell (McCarthy, Conway)
H. Nickerson (Wight, Hathaway), g.
M. Garabe'n, rg

First period—B. U., Rowe, 1:48; B. C., Lax, 2:46; B. U., Bender (Rowe), 3:54.
Second period—B. U., Clem (Bender), 2:26; B. U., Bender (Rowe), 3:54.
Third period—B. U., R. Smith (Harrington), 8:28; B. U., R. Weafer (Rowe), 19:21.

Penalties—Rowe, chapin, Ulman.
Bender, chapin, McDermott
Rowe, Laddell (board check), Blake (tripping)
Rowe, Laddell (board check), Blake (tripping)

Boston University 2, Brown 0

Boston University won its sixth game in nine starts when it defeated Brown 2 to 0 at Providence, R. I. on March 3, 1933. Smith and Lax scored for the Terriers. It was the second time this season that the Terriers defeated Brown.

The summary:

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Rowe (Walker) l.w.
R. Weafer (Harrington, Walker, Taylor), l.w.
L. Lax (R. Smith, Rice, Seammell), c.
H. Nickerson (Wight, Hathaway), g.

BOSTON COLLEGE

L. Liddell (McCarthy, Conway)
H. Nickerson (Wight, Hathaway), g.
M. Garabe'n, rg

First period—no score. Second period—B. U., Rowe (Harrington), 1:19; B. U., Bender (Rowe), 3:54.
Third period—B. U., R. Smith (Harrington), 8:28; B. U., R. Weafer (Rowe), 19:21.

Penalties—Rowe, chapin, Ulman.
Bender, chapin, McDermott
Rowe, Laddell (board check), Blake (tripping)
Rowe, Laddell (board check), Blake (tripping)

Boston University 31, Ithaca College 27

Boston University overcame Ithaca's lead in the last few minutes of play to defeat the New Yorkers 30 to 27 in a game played under the "player control" system at the Varsity Gym on February 18, 1933. This was Ithaca's second loss in eleven games.

The summary:

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Rowe (Harrington, Walker, Taylor), l.w.
R. Weafer (Ulman, Racheotes), r.d.
H. Nickerson (Wight, Hathaway), g.
M. Garabe'n, rg

ITHACA COLLEGE

L. Liddell (McCarthy, Conway)
H. Nickerson (Wight, Hathaway), g.
M. Garabe'n, rg

First period—B. U., Rowe, 1:19; B. U., Bender (Rowe), 3:54.
Second period—B. U., Clem (Bender), 2:26; B. U., Bender (Rowe), 3:54.
Third period—B. U., R. Smith (Harrington), 8:28; B. U., R. Weafer (Rowe), 19:21.

Penalties—Rowe, chapin, Ulman.
Bender, chapin, McDermott
Rowe, Laddell (board check), Blake (tripping)
Rowe, Laddell (board check), Blake (tripping)

Boston University 30, St. Michaels 21

In the last period Boston University settled down to defeat St. Michaels College of Winooski, Vt., by 31 to 21 at the gym on February 16, 1933.

The summary:

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Rowe (Walker) l.w.
R. Weafer (Harrington, Walker, Taylor), l.w.
L. Lax (R. Smith, Rice, Seammell), c.
H. Nickerson (Wight, Hathaway), g.
M. Garabe'n, rg

ST. MICHAELS

L. Liddell (McCarthy, Conway)
H. Nickerson (Wight, Hathaway), g.
M. Garabe'n, rg

First period—B. U., Rowe, 1:19; B. U., Bender (Rowe), 3:54.
Second period—B. U., Clem (Bender), 2:26; B. U., Bender (Rowe), 3:54.
Third period—B. U., R. Smith (Harrington), 8:28; B. U., R. Weafer (Rowe), 19:21.

Penalties—Rowe, chapin, Ulman.
Bender, chapin, McDermott
Rowe, Laddell (board check), Blake (tripping)
Rowe, Laddell (board check), Blake (tripping)
Boston University 46, Cortland 38

Boston University defeated Cortland Teachers' College 46 to 38 at the Boston University gym on February 18, 1933. The game was marked by brilliant and co-ordinated team play on the part of the Terriers.

The summary:

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

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CORTLAND T. C.

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Boston University 42, Tufts 22

Boston University defeated Tufts in the final basketball game of the season at the gym on February 25, 1933. From the opening whistle, until the game was over, an inspired Terrier quintet led the Tufts Jumbo. Garabedian played the best game of his career in a scarlet and white uniform.

The summary:

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

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TUFTS

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BOOKS

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Kenmore 2320
Providence 48,  
Boston University 37
Providence College defeated Boston University at the varsity gym 48 to 37 on March 1, 1933. This victory made the tenth straight for Providence College. Garabedian and Hart kept the Terriers in the running.

The summary:

**PROVIDENCE**

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**BOSTON UNIVERSITY**

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Boston University 38,  
Tech 33
At the Y. M. C. A. Pool on February 17, 1933, the Terriers outswam the Beavers to win 38 to 33. Boston University's Captain, Blain Saunders, and "Dick" Steele, each won two events.

The summary:

220-yard free style—Won by Steele (BU); second, Vaughan (T); third, Hartford (BU). Time—2m 32 2.5s.
50-yard free style—Won by Saunders (BU); second, Dunross (T); third, Grandburg (T). Time—25 1.5s.
Dive—Won by Markley (BU); second, Clem (BU); third, L. Paige (T).
400-yard free style—Won by Henning.

Debating
The Varsity Debating Team defeated Bowdoin College on February 17, 1933, by a unanimous decision at Chelsea (Mass.) High School. The Varsity team upheld the negative side of the following question: "Resolved: that the United States should cancel her interallied war debts." Martin J. Manning and Raymond J. Novogrosky represented Boston University.

The Women's Debating Team lost its first decision of the year to the women's team from Massachusetts State College in Lynn, Mass., on February 17, 1933. State College won a unanimous decision.

May we suggest that you patronize our advertisers.
Cornwall
(Continued from Page 7)

Finally a man on horseback could drive under the enormous cap stone which is seventeen feet long, about nine feet wide and nearly two feet in thickness. Even now a person of moderate height can walk under this slab without bending.

A native Cornish man took us, one afternoon, to a desolate moorland hill. We climbed the height with some difficulty, over the matted grass and furze. Near the summit, lonely and impressive, stood the famous Mulfra Quoit. Here the arrangement was somewhat different from the Lanyon Quoit, for the three uprights were close together, while the granite slab, which had once crowned them, had slid off and now stood tilted at a rakish angle. From this eminence there was a magnificent view of the sea, at intervals, for three quarters of the entire horizon.

Upon another rambling excursion into the interior, we were led for more than half a mile from the road to a notable antiquity, the Men-an-tol.

We passed close to a Cornish farmhouse with stone walls and thatched roof, a farmhouse that was certainly standing when Cromwell ruled in England. As we threaded our way across the desolate moor, from an eminence two miles or more ahead loomed the ruined shaft house of the Ding Dong Mine, the oldest tin mine in Cornwall. This mine has been worked, at intervals, for more than two thousand years.

But these ancient edifices become suddenly quite modern in contrast with the strange group of stones that now rose before us. There were two upright Menhirs, some little distance apart, and between them a granite slab, roughly shaped like a doughnut with a hole some two feet in diameter in the center. These rude monuments had been chipped out of the hard granite by stone implements, no one knows how many thousand years ago.

Upon the lonely moor there was nothing in sight save the farmhouse, the distant shaft of the abandoned tin mine and this trophy of a forgotten age. It was such a contrast of antiquities as even Egypt could not rival.

Our guide, a simple Cornish man from the fishing village of Mousehole, explained that the central stone had magic properties, and that if we would crawl through the hole, we would be forever free from rheumatism. We tried it, and so far, the charm has worked, but I can not guarantee it as a specific for that unpleasant malady.

Ancient British Village

Upon another occasion we decided to visit an ancient British hamlet. This hamlet was probably old when the Parthenon was built.

Like most of the antiquities of Cornwall, it was far from the beaten track. We crossed five successive Cornish stiles to reach the village and climbed at least a quarter of a mile of sloping moorland. No reception committee awaited us. The last resident had vacated the premises two thousand years ago.

There were some fifteen or eigh-
The Road to El Dorado

(Continued from Page 8)

does not miss the broadening influence of getting the foreigner's point of view if he can understand what is said to him. One day as I was journeying from Cologne to Amsterdam, a young German came into my compartment and we got acquainted in German. Since he was rather better at English than I was at German, we talked English most of the time. But the point is this: if I hadn't broken the ice by talking German to him at first, the chances are that he would never have spoken to me at all and I would never have heard his most interesting comparison of the textile industries of Wurttemberg and Lancashire. More than this Conrad Moez pointed out to me all the scenic or historic spots which could be seen from the train until we arrived at Amsterdam.

Dozens of instances could be cited to show that a college course in history benefits the traveler—ancient history, medieval history, modern history. Rome has vast treasurers for the eyes of the initiated: the Catacombs, the Coliseum, the Forum. Every headland beside the lambent waters of blue Lake Lucerne echoes the exploits of William Tell. What would the poppies mean in Flanders fields without modern history?

As for sociology, perhaps one can get more useful travel hints from that than from any other college study. A knowledge of the manners and habits of people we meet enables us to estimate them at their proper value. If we thoroughly understand their heredity and evolution, we can better understand their ideals and their temperament. When we see their environment, the picture is complete. Sociology helps us to understand why the average Frenchman uses perfume or, if you prefer, why he takes off his hat to a gendarme when he inquires the way.

The "Mists"

All things considered we may conclude that a trip to Europe is a very good way to synthesise a college education, to obtain culture. In connection with fine arts we may safely say that only by travel can we perceive the true qualities of color and the size and position which mean so much in architecture, sculpture, and painting. Then, too, if the colleges would only give courses on the "must" things to be seen in the great cities of Europe most frequented by tourists instead of trying to crowd into them the largest possible number of noseless archaic Apollos that nobody will ever see or care about after the examinations are over, what a blessing it would be! Art is never truly appreciated when it is swallowed whole in great quantities.

Travel's Broadening Influence

Many things remain unsaid. The pure joy that comes of travel could be recounted at length, for man has an instinct of curiosity and everything new interests him. Disraeli once told a story about a young man named Coningsby who stopped for the night at an inn near Éton to escape a storm. Sidonia, a distinguished-looking stranger, addressed Coningsby on the subject of the weather soon after he entered the drawing-room.

"'Tis more like a white squall in the Mediterranean than anything else."

"I never was in the Mediterranean," said Coningsby. "There is nothing I should like so much as to travel."

"You are traveling," rejoined his companion. "Every moment is travel, if understood."

Both Coningsby and Sidonia are college men, but the latter has also seen the world and has reflected upon it. Sidonia likes to travel though he has seen much already, for he is still traveling; he possesses a fund of experiences which enable him to talk about even such a common subject as the weather with a nice discrimin-
ation and a pleasant freedom from banality; and he is a philosopher as is shown by his keen enjoyment in meeting people, getting their ideas and giving them some of his own. If we would make the best possible use of our education and acquire poise, perspective, and culture, we, like Sidonia, must become travelers on the road which leads to El Dorado.

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Boston University leads all the other colleges in the number of graduates serving in the present Massachusetts legislature. There are forty-one. Harvard has thirty-eight, Suffolk Law School, twenty-eight, Northeastern University, twenty and Boston College, eleven.

—B.U.—

At a recent meeting of the Boston University Women's Council, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Louisa Holman Fisk, '33; Vice-President, Judge Emma Fall Schofield, '06; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Edwin P. Bliss; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Harry W. Dunning; Treasurer, Miss F. Gertrude Wentworth, '91, and Historian, Miss A. Marion Merrill.

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Necrology

Dr. William W. Foster, ’73
Dr. William W. Foster, School of Theology, died at his home in Albany, N. Y., on February 22, 1933. He was the last surviving member of the School of Theology Class of 1873, and was a classmate of our late President-Emeritus William E. Huntington.

Dr. Foster was born in Moriah, N. Y., on July 27, 1849. He was active in both church and educational affairs from the time of his graduation from Boston University until his death. As a pastor in the Methodist Episcopal Church, he served churches in Vermont, New York, and Massachusetts.

As an educator, he had the distinction of serving as president of three different educational institutions. From 1898 to 1909, he was president of Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.; from 1909 to 1910, president of Beaver College, Beaver, Pa.; from 1912 to 1918, president of Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Foster is survived by his wife and one daughter.

Honorable Albion A. Perry, Ex-’87
Honorable Albion A. Perry, School of Law, former mayor of Somerville, Mass., died on February 16, 1933 at Winter Park, Florida.

Mr. Perry was born in Standish, Maine, on January 26, 1851. He was graduated from Mornmouth (Maine) Academy and came to Somerville, Mass., in 1869. He attended the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, but later turned from pharmacy to law, attending Boston University Law School.

In 1895 and in 1896, Mr. Perry was mayor of Somerville, Mass. He also served on the School Board, the Common Council, the Board of Aldermen, and the Water Board for Somerville, Mass.

Mr. Perry is survived by his wife.

Frank F. Hopkins, Ex-’87
Frank F. Hopkins, College of Liberal Arts, died on February 26, 1933 in the Stainton Hospital, Topeka, Kansas.

Mr. Hopkins made his home in Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

He was widely known as a musician and printer of de luxe and special editions.

He was born in Vermont on March 30, 1863, and originally studied for the ministry. Later he established the Marion Press. About a year ago he retired from active business on account of ill health.

Mr. Hopkins is survived by his wife and daughter.

Frances M. Larkin, ’88
Dr. Francis M. Larkin, School of Theology, Graduate ’03, of California, died on January 30, 1933.

Dr. Larkin was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on August 15, 1861. He received his A.B. degree from Ohio Wesleyan University and his S.T.B. and Ph.D. degrees from Boston University. In 1915, Ohio Wesleyan conferred a D.D. degree on him.

Dr. Larkin served many pastorates in the Methodist Episcopal Church in California. From 1913 to 1924, he served as editor of the California Christian Advocate. From 1924 until the time of his death, he was executive secretary of the California State Church Federation.

He is survived by his wife and one son.

Dr. Thomas J. Partridge ’89
Dr. Thomas J. Partridge, School of Medicine, prominent Cambridge (Mass.) physician, died at his home in that city on February 26, 1933.

Dr. Partridge was born in Mulgrave, N. S., seventy-two years ago. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

George A. Drury, Ex-’92
George A. Drury, School of Law, died on February 11, 1933, in Shrewsbury, Mass.

Mr. Drury was born in Spencer, Mass., sixty-four years ago. He attended the public schools of that town.

After graduation from Boston University, he was admitted to the bar and for a number of years practiced in Boston, Mass. Later he moved his practice to Worcester, Mass., and continued it actively until 1927 when ill health forced his retirement.

Mr. Drury is survived by his wife and daughter.

Frederick L. Emery, ’93
Frederick L. Emery, School of Law, of Lexington, Mass., died suddenly at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, on February 16, 1933.

Mr. Emery was born in Portland, Maine, on May 3, 1867. After his graduation from Boston University, he began the practice of law in Boston, Mass. At the time of his death, he was a member of the law firm of Emery, Booth, Varney, and Townsend.

Mr. Emery was chairman of the Lexington (Mass.) Planning Board, a lecturer at the Boston University School of Law, and a former President of the Boston (Mass.) Patent Lawyers’ Association.

He is survived by his widow and one son, Leland H. Emery.

Harry B. Russ, Ex-’00
Harry B. Russ, School of Law, died on February 11, 1933 in San Francisco, California, according to recent information received at the Alumni Association headquarters.

Marion E. Bartlett, Ex-’02
Marion E. Bartlett, College of Liberal Arts, of Belchertown, Mass., died at the Springfield (Mass.) Hospital on February 19, 1933. She had been ill since January 9, 1933.

Miss Bartlett was born in Belchertown, Mass., on August 13, 1874. Her early education was received in the Belchertown public schools. Later she attended Boston University College of Liberal Arts. Returning to Belchertown, Miss Bartlett began teaching in the public schools, and continued until ill health forced her resignation.

Judge Walter Welsh, Ex-’05
Judge Walter Welsh, School of Law, of the Provincetown (Mass.) District Court, died at the Cape Cod Hospital, Hyannis, Mass., on March 3, 1933, after he had been ill in the hospital for about a month.

Judge Welsh was born in Provincetown, Mass., in 1869, and was active in the town affairs. He served as Town Counsel, as Chairman of the Board of Assessors, on the School Committee, and on the Water Commission.
Mid-summer 1896 saw sweating delegates to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago fiercely split into two camps: Gold (currency based on gold only) and Silver (Bi-metalism, currency based on both silver and gold).... The financial crisis of 1893 had forced the government to stop buying and minting silver. Thus money was growing scarce, particularly for Western and Southern farmers. They, burdened with mortgages and debts contracted during the post-Civil War boom when currency was plentiful, now demanded free and unlimited silver coinage with which to pay these debts. The Republicans weaseled, declared for a gold standard until international bi-metalism was possible. Eastern Democrats led by Senator Hill of New York also stood for gold.... In the stifling convention hall, the debate dragged on. As TIME, had it been published July 13, 1896, would have reported subsequent events:

... Last scheduled speaker was Nebraska's young onetime congressman, William Jennings Bryan, No. 1 Orator of the Silver Democrats. His sonorous voice easily filled the hall as he sketched the history of the currency conflict, then defiantly faced the Gold delegates:

"You tell us that we are about to disturb your business interests.... You have disturbed our business interests by your course.... The man who is employed.... attorney in a country town.... merchant.... farmer.... miners.... are as much business men as the few financial magnates who, in a back room, corner the money of the world. We speak for this broader class of business men.... (Cheers)

Our petitions.... scorned.... We beg no longer. We petition no more. We defy them. (Loud applause)

The holders of fixed investments have declared for the gold standard, but not.... the masses....

There are two ideas of government: There are those who believe that if you.... make the well-to-do prosperous, their prosperity will leak through on those below. The Democratic idea has been, however, that if you legislate to make the masses prosperous, their prosperity will find its way up through every class which rests upon them. (Cheers)

"You tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. We reply that the great cities rest upon our broad and fertile prairies.... Destroy our farms and the grains will grow in the streets of every city in the country....

"Having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world.... we will answer their demand for a gold standard by saying to them: You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

A moment's silence, then a frenzied roar that announced the coming to glory of a new leader. Yelling, weeping, hundreds of delegates struggled to the platform. Eight huskies lifted Orator Bryan to their shoulders, and the parade began.... Later the Convention rejected the gold plank, adopted one demanding "free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1." That night a huge crowd gathered in front of Bryan's hotel, forced him to repeat his speech.... Next day another crowd rushed to the barber shop where No. 1 Orator Bryan was being shaved, to tell him that he was Democratic Candidate for U. S. President, to run on a strictly Bryan platform....

Cultivated Americans, impatient with cheap sensationalism and windy bias, turn increasingly to publications edited in the historical spirit. These publications, fair-dealing, vigorously impartial, devote themselves to the public weal in the sense that they report what they see, serve no masters, fear no groups.

**TIME**
The Weekly Newsmagazine


Ex-C.B.A.’34. H. George Helfant to Frances Levenson, both of Springfield, Mass. 

Marriages

Last ’26. Edward J. Mascari of Boston, Mass., and Adeline Cardarelli of Quincy, Mass., were married on March 4, 1933. 

G.B.A.’25, ’29. Ralph O. Haglund of Rochester, N. Y., and Ruth E. Johnson of Waltham, Mass., were married on December 16, 1932. 

Last ’25. Eugene C. McCabe of Somerville, Mass., and Mary D. Humphrey of Medford, Mass., were married on February 23, 1933. 

G.B.A.’25. George C. Hildreth of Chicago, III., and Frances Pennell of Portland, Maine, were married on February 18, 1933. Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth will reside at 44 Elmwood Ave., Evanston, Ill. 

Ex-C.B.A.’28. John F. Lanigan and Eleanor M. Kiley, both of Brighton, Mass., were married on February 4, 1933. 

Ex-C.B.A.’28. Walter V. Conly of Pawtucket, R. I., and Mary J. McCarthy of Hartford, Conn., were married on February 7, 1933. Mr. and Mrs. Conly will reside at 62 Ridge Street, Pawtucket, R. I. 

Ed. ’28, Grad. ’30. William Crotty of Somerville, Mass., and Rita Connnaughton of Brightwood, Mass., were married on February 25, 1933. 

P.A.L. ’30. Ethel L. Husse of Bath, Maine, and Howard Ulfelder of Cambridge, Mass., were married on August 18, 1932, according to a recent announcement. Mr. and Mrs. Ulfelder reside at 206 Burton Hall, 10 Dana Street, Cambridge, Mass. 

Ex-C.B.A.’30. Arthur M. Fitts and Margery Lord, both of Framingham, Mass., were married on February 20, 1933. 

Ex-C.B.A.’30. Herman Tritter of Brockton, Mass., and Rose Greenblatt of Roxbury, Mass., were married on February 12, 1933. Mr. and Mrs. Tritter will reside at 67 Plymouth Street, Brockton, Mass. 

Ed. ’30. Eileen V. Mahoney of Westboro, Mass., and Jerome F. Uhlinger of Forest Hills, L. I., were married on February 21, 1933. 

Ex-C.B.A.’34. Harold T. Burns of Belmont, Mass., and Gloria K. Gavin of Denver, Colo., were married on January 29, 1933. Mr. and Mrs. Burns will reside at 66 Selwyn Rd., Belmont, Mass. 

Ex-C.L.A.’31. Mary Norris of Quiney, Mass., and Daniel Larkin, Jr., of Boston, Mass., were married recently. 

C.B.A.’32. William Paisley of Lawrence, Mass., and Ina B. Mullin, of West Boxford, Mass., were married recently. 

Last ’32. Israel E. Newman and Elizabeth Valovich, both of Revere, Mass., were married on February 12, 1933. 

S.R.E.’32. Geraldine Mallette of Torrington, Conn., and Philip MacDonald of New Bedford, Mass., were married recently. 

Ex-C.B.A.’34. Harry Cremers of Medford, Mass., and Edith Templeton of Lynn, Mass., were married on February 5, 1933. 

Births

P.A.L.’27. To Mr. and Mrs. Carl F. Riedell (nee Ethel F. Parker) of Oster­ ville, Mass., a daughter, Gretchen, on February 16, 1933. 

P.A.L.’31. To Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Bunting (nee Dorothy L. McAllister) of Jamaica Plain, Mass., a daughter, Barbara Ann, born November 24, 1932. 

Persons

1876

Class Agent for Law—ISAAC NEWTON LEWIS, Esq., Waltham, Mass. 

1877

Class agent for C.L.A., DR. SARA A. EMERSON, 147 Worthington Street, Bos­ ton, Mass. 

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1881

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1883

Class agent for S.T., REV. W. S. SMITHERS, Haverhill, N. Y. 

Judge Welsh was the founder of the Provincetown (Mass.) Council, Knights of Columbus, and was a former State District Deputy of the same order. He is survived by his wife, two sons, Robert A., Law ’28, Walter Jr., and a daughter Beatrice. 

John W. Murphy ’08 

John W. Murphy, School of Law, died at the Worcester (Mass.) City Hospital on February 18, 1933. Mr. Murphy was born in Worcester fifty-two years ago. 

He received his A.B. from Holy Cross College in 1904, and his L.L.B. from Boston University in 1908. He is survived by three brothers. 

Mrs. Adeline Di Persio Ferrini, ’26 

Mrs. Adeline Di Persio Ferrini, School of Law died at the Brockton (Mass.) Hospital on February 28, 1933. Mrs. Ferrini was born in Brighton, Mass., twenty-eight years ago. 

After receiving her L.L.B. degree she practiced law in Boston. Besides her husband, Dr. Ferrini, who is superintendent of the Lakeville (Mass.) Sanatorium, Mrs. Ferrini leaves a seventeen days old son.

Engagements

Ex-C.B.A.’25. Frederick P. Holden of Portland, Maine to Florence M. Gillespie of Lynn, Mass. 


Ed. ’30. Eileen V. Mahoney of West­ borough, Mass., to Jerome F. Uhlinger of Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y. 

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MRS. LOUISA HOLMAN FISK, C.L.A., was recently elected Vice-President of the Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women.

1884
HON. WILLIAM M. BUTLER, Law, was recently elected to the Board of Trustees of the New England Deaconess Hospital.

1885
Class agent for C.L.A., WILLIAM B. SNOW, 3 Smith Court, Boston, Mass.

1886
Class agent for the class of 1886, C.L.A., DR. CHARLES D. JONES, 59 Maple Street, Malden, Mass.

1887
Class agent for C.L.A., MARY J. WELLINGTON, The Delta, 33 Ash Street, Manchester, N. H.

1888

1889
A portrait of the late JOSEPH M. CURLEY, Law, Past Exalted Ruler of the Chelsea (Mass.) Lodge of Elks, was unveiled in the lodge rooms of that city recently.

1890
MRS. MARY KINGSBURY SIMKHOVITCH, C.L.A., has been appointed by Governor Lehman of New York as a member of the State Housing Board.

1891

1892
Class agent for C.L.A., HARRY E. BACK, Esq., Danielson, Conn.

1893
JOHN HOSFORD, Ex-Late, has been elected trustee of the Faulkner Hospital.

1894
Class agent for S.T., DR. O. R. MILLER, 452 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

1895
Send all your gifts to the Nineteen Thirty-Three Alumni Fund to either your class agent or to the Alumni Office.

1896

1897

1898
JUDGE JOHN C. LYNCH, Law, of the Milford (Mass.) District Court was presented with a silk judicial robe by the members of the Milford Bar Association.

1899
BISHOP CHARLES W BURNS, S.T., was recently elected to the Board of Trustees

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WALTER F. STEPHENS, Law, is a candidate for renomination as selectman for the town of Randolph, Mass., on the Republican ticket.

1900

Class agent for S.T., REV. O. B. WELLIS, 31 Hubbard Street, Montpelier, Vt.

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1902


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FREDERICK W. MANSFIELD, Law, was the guest speaker of the St. Peter and St. Paul's Court, M. C. O. F., recently.

1906

Class agent for C.L.A., JUDGE JEREMIAH E. O'CONNELL, Superior Court, Providence, R. I.

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1907

Class agent for C.L.A., JUDGE ELBRIDGE G. DAVIS, District Court, Malden, Mass.

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1908

DISTRICT ATTORNEY WILLIAM J. FOLEY, Law, of Suffolk County, Mass., was a recent speaker at the Dorchester (Mass.) Social and Civic Club.

1909

Class agent for S.T., DR. ARTHUR D. STROUD, 35 Temple Street, Boston, Mass.

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1911

Class agent for S.T., DR. IRWIN R. BEILE, 196 Spring Street, Meadville, Pa.

Class Agent for Law, JUDGE SADIE LIPNER SHULMAN, 440 Kimball Bldg., 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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1912

Class agent for S.T., DR. WILLIAM R. LESLIE, 1445 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.

1913

Class Agent for S.T., REV. CLYDE F. ARMITAGE, 1429 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

1916

MRS. ELIZABETH LAUSEUR HODGES, C.L.A., was recently elected to the Board of Trustees of the New England Deaconess Hospital.

1917

Class agent for S.T., REV. AMBLER GARNETT, Trinity M. E. Church, Medford, Mass.

1918

Class Agent for C.L.A., HAROLD I. PALMER, 343 Rutledge Ave., East Orange, New Jersey.

1920

Class agent for S.R.E., MRS. ERVIN E. WEBBER, 3 Lake Street, West Concord, N. H.

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1921

Class agents for the class of 1921:
C.L.A. MRS. AXEL M. ANDERSON, 126 Hillberg Avenue, Brockton, Mass.
S.R.E. REV. E. ROY MYERS, 258 West Elm Street, Brockton, Mass.

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1922

Class agents for the class of 1922.
C.L.A. DR. JOHN P. MASON, 688 Bowdoin Street, Boston, Mass.
Music, Miss MARY SHEEDY, 50 Pierce Street, Malden, Mass.
S.T. Professor DWIGHT M. BECK, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
Ed. Miss Florence O. Bean, 393 Marlboro Street, Boston, Mass.

Rev. Edwin T. Cooke, S.T., has been re-elected president of the Council of Churches of Christ in New Hampshire.

Captain Thomas P. Shea, Lmc., of Springfield, Mass., was the principal speaker at the Lincoln Day Dinner of the Williamstown (Mass.) Post of the American Legion.

1923

Class agents for the class of 1923:
C.L.A., Mr. CHARLES L. S. EASTON, 2413 West 16th Street, Wilming­ton, Del.
C.B.A. Mr. James Iba Orr, 83 Aherelane Road, Newton Center, Mass.
Music, Miss M. EDITH Moran, 39 Everett Street, Arlington, Mass.

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Charles L. S. Easton, C.L.A., has been appointed headmaster of the Staten Island (N.Y.) Academy.

1924

Class agents for the class of 1924:
C.L.A. Miss Evelyn M. FAIRBANKS, 13 Summit Street, Framingham, Mass.
S.R.E. Mrs. LOUISE L. Farr, 97 Marion Street, Brookline, Mass.

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Maurice T. Lawler, C.B.A., is assistant manager of the Parker House, Boston, Mass.

1925

Class agents for the class of 1925:
C.B.A. Mr. Lafayette Marchand, c/o Boston Globe, Boston, Mass.
P.L.G. Mr. Lafayette Viets, 20 Ware Street, Cambridge, Mass.
Music, Miss Gladys BARKON, 199

1926

Class agents for the class of 1926:
P.L.G. Miss Helen V. Davis, 12 Hampshire Street, Everett, Mass.
Rev. Thomas Q. Harrison, ex-S.T., is to conduct a series of meetings in Japan this spring and summer under the auspices of the Society of Friends.

1927

Class agents for the class of 1927:
C.B.A. Mr. George F. Grandi, 40 Hildreth Street, Marlboro, Mass.
Music, Miss Edith Boynton, 264 South Huntington Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
S.R.E. Mrs. Viola M. Staveley, Wilmington, Mass.

The many friends of Mrs. Mary Gei­ner Clarke, C.L.A.'27, of Detroit, Mich., regret to hear of the death of her husband, as a result of an operation for appendicitis, and extend to her and her two-year-old daughter, Marcia, their deepest sympathy in their loss.

Mrs. Mary Walsh Brennan, ex-C.B.A., of Lowell, Mass., has announced her candidacy for councillor-at-large.

Hon. Roy L. Fernald, Law'27, Ed.'29, Grad.'31, C.B.A.'32, at present representative in the Maine Legislature, has announced his intention of running for the Senate in the same state.

1928

Class agents for the class of 1928:
C.L.A. Mrs. Frances Dodge Harper, 103 Meadowbrook Road, Fairfield, Conn.
P.L.G. Miss Berget Reese, 49 Alfred Street, Medford, Mass.
P.A.L. Mrs. Ellen Keene Woodworth, 55 Elder Street, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Send all your gifts to the Nineteen Thirty-Three Alumni Fund to either your class agent or to the Alumni Office.

Gerald J. Erlick, C.B.A., has passed his bar examinations in the State of Maine.

William Crissy, Ed., Grad.'10, is principal of the Bennett School of Somer­ville, Mass.

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* May we suggest that you patronize our advertisers.
Lucille A. Wheeler, S.R.E., who for the past two years has been connected with the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education in New York, has resigned to accept a position at the Riverside Church, New York City.

Louise M. Kippenham, S.R.E., is superintendent of the Junior Hall, a residence day school for children in Chicago, Ill.

John W. Coons, Grad., received his Ph.D. degree from Iowa University recently.

1929

Class agents for the class of 1929:
C.L.A. Miss Clara L. Richards, 34 Phillips Street, Andover, Mass.
C.B.A. Mr. William C. Hall, 6 Huntington Street, Arlington, Mass.

Send all your gifts to the Nineteen Thirty-Three Alumni Fund to either your class agent or to the Alumni Office.

Dr. W. D. Gould, Grad., has been appointed Dean of Iowa Wesleyan College, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. This appointment will be effective on September 1, 1933.

1930

Class agents for the class of 1930:
C.L.A. Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Powers, 911 South Locust Street, Champaign, Ill.
C.B.A. Mr. A. Donald West, 235 Farrington Street, Woburn, Mass.
P.A.L. Mrs. Carolyn G. Clark, 17 Hope Street, West Newton, Mass.
Music Miss Catherine M. O'Toole, 24 Mapleton Street, Brighton, Mass.
Education Miss Theodora Clapp, 562 Broadway, Everett, Mass.

Send all your gifts to the Nineteen Thirty-Three Alumni Fund to either your class agent or to the Alumni Office.

Arthur M. Fitts, ex-C.B.A., is connected with the Fitts Insurance Agency, Framingham, Mass.

Herman Tritter, Ed., is the proprietor of the Crescent Drug Company of Brockton, Mass.

1931

Class agents for the class of 1931:
C.L.A. Miss Eileen Dudley, 239 High Street, Newburyport, Mass.
C.B.A. Mr. David Brickman, 50 Walnut Park, Roxbury, Mass.
P.A.L. Miss Louise F. Clark, 189 Brattle Street, Belmont, Mass.

Send all your gifts to the Nineteen Thirty-Three Alumni Fund to either your class agent or to the Alumni Office.


Maurice A. Bond, C.B.A., is a member of the firm of Ellingwood and Bond, investment brokers, Boston, Mass.

Marshall F. Spear, Law'31, has announced his intention of becoming a candidate for selectmen for the town of Weymouth, Mass.

1932

Class agents for the class of 1932:
C.L.A. Mr. Arnold Nichols, Sudbury, Mass.
C.B.A. Mr. William N. Woodland, 97 Mountford Street, Boston, Mass.

Send all your gifts to the Nineteen Thirty-Three Alumni Fund to either your class agent or to the Alumni Office.

William S. McCann, ex-C.B.A., has announced his candidacy for the Ludlow (Mass.) School Committee.

Francis C. Foley, Law, has joined the law office of Dennis P. O'Leary.

Elizabeth Richardson, Ed., is a member of the Choate School faculty of Brookline, Mass.

John S. Shepard, Jr., Grad., is now teaching English in the Franklin (N.H.) High School.

1933

H. George Helfant, ex-C.B.A., is office manager for the Growers' Outlet of Springfield, Mass., Hartford and New Haven, Conn.

B. U.

Professor Warren T. Powell, director of student counseling and religious activities, recently began his Philosophical Forums. These forums will discuss the philosophy underlying the religious beliefs of Jews, Protestants, and Catholics.

B. U.

The engagement of George K. Makechnic, assistant to the dean of the School of Education, and Anne L. Schonland of Lawrence, Mass., was recently announced.

B. U.

Mrs. Lucy Jenkins Franklin, Dean of Women at Boston University, attended the recent convention of the National Association of Deans of Women at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., on February 22 to 28, 1933.

B. U.

The second annual concert of the various musical organizations was held on March 24, 1933, in the grand ball room of the Hotel Bradford. The Men's Glee Club, the Women's Glee Club, and the University Band participated.

Bridge for Scholarship

Marion Secor, '32, of Lowell, Mass., recently entertained friends at a bridge party at her home. The proceeds were turned over to the Scholarship Fund of the Boston University Club of Lowell, Mass.
Boston University graduates will welcome an opportunity to return to their Alma Mater and combine vacation pleasures with opportunities for educational advancement during the six weeks of the Summer Session.

One hundred ninety-three courses in Liberal Arts, Business Administration, Practical Arts, Music, Theology, Law, Education (including commercial and physical education), and Religious Education and Social Service are to be offered by one hundred fifteen well-qualified instructors, nearly all of whom are members of the regular University teaching staff. All courses are open to both men and women and carry credit toward the proper University degrees. Reasonable rates.

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