DEFIES PRESS CURB; EDITOR IS SHOT

Scene of fatal shooting as recorded last night by our staff artist

ALTON, ILL., Nov. 7—America's free press was saved at 10:30 tonight when Elijah Parish Lovejoy, 34, local editor, received fatal gunshot wounds from an unknown assailant during a riot in the dock district.

Bystanders said that Lovejoy and six friends were attempting to hold off a gang of about 30 ruffians who had repeatedly threatened to destroy his printing press in order to silence his editorial crusade against St. Louis slave racketeers.

Lovejoy's presses had been wrecked or thrown into the Mississippi three times previously, without the culprits being identified, but eyewitnesses have attributed the violence to the deceased editor's continued refusal to soften the paper's editorial policy in the face of threats.

Lovejoy's position was stated by him at a public mass meeting here last week where he asserted:

"As long as I am an American citizen and as long as American blood runs in these veins, I shall hold myself at liberty to speak, to write, and to publish whatever I please, being amenable to the laws of my country for the same."

Lovejoy was a native of Alton, Maine, and was a graduate of Colby College, Waterville, Maine, in the class of 1836. He is survived by his widow who is shortly expecting a child.
FORGOTTEN?

As told in the imaginary news account on the front cover, Elijah Parish Lovejoy died more than a century ago in defense of his constitutional right to express his editorial convictions. At that time, the implications of this tragic event were not lost on the nation's press. The files of American newspapers for the weeks following November 7, 1837, reveal countless flaming editorials and accounts of indignation meetings, orations, and resolutions proclaiming that Lovejoy's death for the cause of a free press must not be in vain. As a result, America's newspapers remained untrammeled while Lovejoy was remembered.

But today? It is an unfortunate and perhaps dangerous fact that so few people are aware of his story. It is a long overdue and a highly appropriate gesture that the newspapers of the United States should take steps to erect a memorial which will keep the name of this courageous editor and the cause for which he died before the public eye in perpetuity.

Thinking people realize that the permanence of America's cherished liberties depends upon the vigor with which these basic principles are impressed upon the youth of the land, especially those who are apt to come into positions of leadership. Our free press needs a permanent, visual, living monument. How better achieve this than by keeping alive the story and name of a man who was willing to die for the freedom of the press?

"Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom!"

The Proposed Lovejoy Memorial

One Answer to the Question

The proposal to memorialize "America's Martyr to the Freedom of the Press" originated with the New England Daily Newspapers' Association. The goal is $300,000 with which to erect a building for social sciences and for the undergraduate Lovejoy Chair of Journalism and allied subjects at Lovejoy's alma mater, Colby College at Waterville, Maine. The building thus is to be of practical worth and will also be regarded as a national shrine to the freedom of the press. A committee of newspaper publishers from all sections of the nation are sponsoring the project, and it has been endorsed by the Inland PA, the Press Associations of California, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, New England, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington, NEA, and other organizations.
IT'S THE SAME OLD BATTLE

Among the hundreds of editorials endorsing the Lovejoy Memorial, that of the Olympia (Wash.) Olympian is especially timely in view of what has so recently happened in Argentina:

"The history of the establishment of a free press is marked by suffering and death. To those who won the struggle for a free press and to those who fought to preserve it, we owe a debt of gratitude, for on this freedom are dependent many of our other cherished freedoms. The effort to safeguard this priceless freedom must not be relaxed in this country or abroad."

The Peronistas like the Fascists, Nazis and Bolshevists have set the pattern to be opposed. Dr. Alberto G. Paz, owner and publisher of La Prensa, at the Northwestern University Forum on October 1, 1951 related how and why that journalistic institution was closed and confiscated after a life of eighty-one years.

Dr. Paz lost his large newspaper. Elijah Parish Lovejoy lost both his press—four of them to be exact—and his life.

ANOTHER STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

The confiscation of La Prensa today and the martyrdom of Lovejoy one hundred and fourteen years ago are tragic lessons for America, the continent of freedom. It is to the credit of Northwestern University Forum representing leading newspapers in the Americas that, after having met with Dr. Paz to consider with him the manifest dangers now confronting free people, it announced to the world convictions which cannot be repeated too often.

Excerpts from the October 1, 1951, NORTHWESTERN PRESS FORUM DECLARATION

The members of the Northwestern University Forum, representing leading newspapers in the Americas, after having met with Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz to consider with him the manifest dangers now confronting free peoples do solemnly declare:

That it is our urgent conviction that the liberties of men everywhere are dependent upon the independence and integrity of their sources of information.

That the serious problems which disturb all peoples will be solved in honesty, justice and good morality only if the inhabitants of every nation are permitted to communicate with each other and with the people of other nations by freely speaking, writing and printing their thoughts.

That we recognize that since there can be no democracy without freedom of information and, since any threat to democracy in any place in the Western Hemisphere is of instant concern to the people of every one of the Republics, we consider the suppression of La Prensa and other newspapers in Argentina and elsewhere in the hemisphere as a threat to the freedoms of the peoples of the other 20 Republics.

That this Forum upholds the hand of the Inter American Press Association and calls on the newspapers of the United States to join with their colleagues throughout the Americas to support its battle to preserve and extend press freedom throughout the Americas.

As newspapermen we pledge ourselves anew to the more effective performance of the duty we owe the people. We seek, each in his own way, to be worthy of their confidence. And the best way to achieve continued confidence is by unremitting efforts to uncover, report, and publish the significant news of the day, interpreting its meaning with objectivity, and giving our editorial opinion vigorously.

That this Forum proclaims unbreakable unity on the proposition that free utterance, free listening, free printing and free reading are sacred rights of every man, bestowed by his creator, so that we may search for the truth and use the truth for himself and for his fellow men.

LOVEJOY'S DECLARATION IN THE 1830's

Lovejoy's immortal words cannot be quoted too often. They have become the creed of those who believe in the free press:

"As long as I am an American citizen and as long as American blood runs in these veins, I shall hold myself at liberty to speak, to write, and to publish whatever I please, being amenable to the laws of my country for the same."

THE ANSWER: HE IS NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN

It is good news that the newspaper profession is to grow in the right kind of power and satisfaction by linking itself to a memorial which will permanently record the philosophy and preserve the memory of the life and climactic deed of this great and courageous editor.
Contributors as of November, 1951

CALIFORNIA
Alameda Times-Star
Alhambra Post-Advocate
Culver City Star-News
Delano Record
Glorietta News-Press
Los Angeles Southwest Wave
Monrovia News-Post
N. Hollywood Valley Times
Redondo Daily Breeze
San Diego Tribune-Sun
San Diego Union
San Paulo Chronicle
Santa Monica News-Pilot
Santa Monica Outlook

CONNECTICUT
Ansonia Sentinel
Bridgewater Herald
Bridgeport Post-Telegram
Bristol Press
Danbury News-Times
Greenwich Times
New Haven Register
Norwalk Sentinel
Stamford Advocate
Torrington Register
Waterbury Republican-American
Windham County Transcript
Winsted Citizen

DELWARE
Wilmington News-Journal

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
U. S. News and World Report
Washington, Frank B. Noyes
Washington Star

GEORGIA
Atlanta Constitution

HAWAII
Honolulu Star-Bulletin

IDAHO
Nampa, Bernard Mainwaring

ILLINOIS
Alton, Mrs. Hannah W. Duncan
Alton Telegraph
Aurora Beacon-News
Bloomington Pantagraph
Charleston Crier
Chicago
Chicagoland
Chicago Defender
Chicago Daily Times
Chicago Daily News
Chicago Daily Tribune
Chicago Daily Times
Chicago Daily News

INDIANA
Elkhart Truth
New Albany Tribune
Wabash Plain Dealer-Star

KANSAS
Lawrence Journal-World

MAINE
Augusta

MASSACHUSETTS
Attleboro Bulletin
Belmont Citizen
Beverly Times
Boston
Globe
Gazette
Herald-Traveller
Herald-Traveller
Heron-Traveler
Holliston Transcript
Lee, Mrs. Louise Lovejoy
Lovejoy

MICHIGAN
Adrian Daily Telegram
Albion Recorder Press
Detroit Chronicle
Detroit Free Press
Detroit Morning Journal
East Saginaw News
Monroe Evening News
Pontiac Press
Royal Oak Tribune

MINNESOTA
Albert Lea Tribune
Austin Herald

MISSISSIPPI
Gulfport Post-Advocate

OHIO
Ashland Times-Gazette
Canton, Brueh Moore Newspapers, Inc.
Cleveland Plain Dealer
Columbus, Ohio
Cleveland Post-Register
Elmira Telegram
Newark Advocate
Newark Advocate and American

OREGON
Portland Oregon Journal

PENNSYLVANIA
Allentown Call-Chronicle
Armere Main Lin Times
Chester Times
Coeville Record
DuBois Courier-Express
Germania News-Item
Hamburg News
Lehigh News
Philadelphia Inquirer
Quarryville Post
Renovo Record
Scranton Times
Scranton Tribune
Syracuse Post-Dispatch

RHODE ISLAND
Pawtucket, Stanley T. Black
Providence Journal-Bulletin

SOUTH CAROLINA
Charleston, W. W. Ball

SOUTH DAKOTA
Humorist and Palladian

TEXAS
Dallas News

VERMONT
Barre Times
Bennington Banner
Burlington Free Press

WISCONSIN
Janesville Gazette
Janesville, Mrs. Julia Straughn

WYOMING
Cheyenne Tribune-Herald

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Concord Monitor-N. H. Patriot
Franklin Journal-Transcript
Keene Sentinel
Laconia Citizen
Nashua Telegraph
Portsmouth Herald

NEW JERSEY
Asbury Park Press
Elizabeth Daily Journal
Morristown Daily Record
Newark Star-Ledger
Newark Sunday Call
New Brunswick Home News
Plainfield Courier-News

NEW YORK
Albany Knickerbocker News
Bain News
Binghamton Press
Corning Leader
Dannemore Commercial-News
Elmira Star-Gazette
Hudson Star
Poughkeepsie Journal

RIDGE ISLAND

SOUTH CAROLINA
Charleston, W. W. Ball

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TEXAS
Dallas News

VERMONT
Barre Times
Bennington Banner
Burlington Free Press

WISCONSIN
Janesville Gazette
Janesville, Mrs. Julia Straughn

WYOMING
Cheyenne Tribune-Herald

GOAL
1000

Subscribed as of
November 1, 1951
230
$96,000.48

Many of the gifts listed above are on the basis of one to two cents per copy of circulation. By reason of increased building costs the latter basis is being emphasized.

Checks may be made out and mailed to:

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WATERBURY 89, CONN.

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Indianapolis Star

Helen Rogers Reid
New York Herald Tribune

Sumner Sewall
Ex-Governor of Maine

* Deceased

James G. Stahlman
Nashville Banner
THE REPUBLICAN.

ST. LOUIS, MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1837.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT ALTON, ILL.

Our former statement concerning the proceedings of this meeting, were, in some few particulars, inaccurate.

The meeting was called to order on Thursday, the Rev. G. Blackburn in the chair. The call of the meeting was then read, and Mr. W. Graves and G. Kimball appointed Secretaries for the time. A resolution was then adopted declaring that all the officers should be elected by viva voce vote. Considerable discussion ensued, as to who should be considered members of the convention. On the part of the Abolitionists it was contended, that none but such as had signed the call for the convention, or were members of the Abolition society, or who were willing to subscribe to the doctrines of the society, on the other side, it was insisted, that the call was general, that it invited all true friends to the cause of free discussion or friends of the slave, whether in favor or opposed to immediate abolition, to take part. That many of the delegates present, though opposed to the abolition of slavery, were the advocates of free discussion; and therefore, they were willing that far only, to subscribe to the call. During this discussion, a communication was received from the Trustees of the Church, informing the convention that when they gave their permission for the convention to be held in their house, that they expected it to be open to all; but that if this was not the true design, they could not have the use of the house. This communication was read and approved by the convention, after which, the meeting was organized by submitting all the delegates who would subscribe to any portion of the call.

They then went into the election of officers, when Dr. Blackburn received 73 votes and Dr. T. M. Hope 53, for President.

Messrs. T. M. Graves and W. M. Carr, were elected Secretaries.

The parliamentary rules in Jefferson's manual, were adopted for the regulation of the proceedings.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Dr. Edward Beecher, U. E. Lindet and E. Turner, were appointed to prepare business for the action of the convention.

The convention then adjourned until Friday.

On Friday morning the convention again assembled.

The majority of the committee appointed the preceding evening, viz: Messrs. Beecher and Turner submitted a report, which was read, after which, Mr. Linder from the same committee, submitted a counter report. The report of the majority was a series of resolutions in substance setting forth the evils of slavery and advocating in the main the doctrine of the "immediate abolition of all theists."
A TRACT FOR THE TIMES.

Prohibition Ground to Powder!!!

By JOSEPH C. LOVEJOY,
With Forty Witnesses.

PUBLISHED BY
A. WILLIAMS & CO.
100 Washington Street.
A Tract for the Times.

Seventeen years ago last March, when Prohibition was under discussion in the Senate of Massachusetts, I preached a sermon from the text, "Moreover the law entered that the offence might abound." In that sermon I said, "I know very well the excitement that now prevails, and will increase on this subject, and in the midst of that flame I must stand, and perhaps be consumed by it and perhaps not."

I have stood in that fire for seventeen years, and all there is left of me, you see on the front of this Tract. It is a long time to endure privation and abuse. It is true as was said of my namesake of old, "The archers have sorely grieved him and shot at him and hated him, but his bow abode in strength, and the arms of his hands were made strong by the hand of the mighty God of Jacob."—Gen. 49: 23.

I have never flinched nor doubted; not one pang of remorse or regret. I told the truth in vindication of God's word and Christ's example; and in defence of the personal rights of every human being. The assailants are at war with God and man. Once overthrown in 1867, they have rallied, by secret methods, to re-enact their folly, and to be buried beneath it in one short year.

A great part of this Tract was prepared and published in the Cambridge Press during the past winter, that will explain the headings and the divisions. The
reader, has here the condensed testimony drawn from more than one hundred witnesses, and scattered over a volume of more than 800 pages of the report of 1867 on the License law.

To every reasoning person, I think the evidence here will be convincing that a prohibitory law cannot stand against the convictions of so many persons, who represent the picity, the wisdom, and the knowledge of a large majority of the people of the State. Those that are not ruled by their reason, will flounder on in the morass of prohibition—a morass of hypocrisy, folly and ambition, till they at last sink forever out of sight.

I propose to fight it out on this line. I intend this Tract shall be put into the hand of every voter in the Commonwealth.

PROHIBITORY LAWS CONDEMNED BY CONSCIENCE.

Archimedes said he could move the world, if he could find a place on which to fix his fulcrum; he never found that spot, and of course the earth was never moved by his lever.

The prohibitionists would do wonders, but there is always a fatal if between them and their promised results. They have in their law, pains and penalties; fines, imprisonment and confiscations; instruments for their purpose, justices and State constables; but the world does not move; where rum abounded it still more abounds, and what was bad enough before, is still worse under this magic law. What is the difficulty? where is the flaw or the fault? We tell
them where—the moral sense of the community, of the whole world, is against them. In all ordinary crimes, the law and the penalty have not only the sentence that falls from the lips of the judge, but they have also the condemnation from the voice in the culprit’s own bosom, and they have an approving sentence from all who witness or hear of the sentence.

Not so with this law of prohibition. It is based on the supposition, that to drink a glass of liquor is a sin,—is a wrong done to society. This supposition is a falsehood; a thing that the human conscience or consciousness does not teach. The inflamed declamation of a thousand flaming tongues, for twenty years, has made no impression in that direction. The stubborn conscience holds out its sharp sword to cut the lie asunder, every time it crosses its path.

Of the two hundred witnesses who appeared before the Committee of the Legislature in 1867, not ten of them could be urged up and goaded on to say they thought it a sin to drink a glass of ale, wine or whiskey. The trick, the special plea to throw guilt back upon another party, for assisting to do what it is no sin to do, has not helped the case at all. It is rather a confession of weakness, an acknowledgment that the bull by the horns is too many for them, and so they have seized him by the tail. But a bull is a hard animal to drive anyhow, and the tail makes a very uncertain rudder. So the framers, advocates and executors of this law are everywhere, and at all times, hors du combat,—everywhere put to the worst. They have nowhere the strong arm of conscience to strike for them its ceaseless and terrible blows. More than half the men who pronounce it sin to sell, go and help these sinners to commit the crime which
they condemn with their tongues, but which they do not condemn in their consciences.

The universal complaint is, that juries will not find verdicts as in other cases, that witnesses will not testify readily and truthfully, and that officers will not prosecute with fidelity, and that whole communities look on, rather disposed to shelter than to punish. Why? Because they all know in their own souls that there is no crime; that the whole fabric of prohibition is got up to carry out an extreme and impossible theory. But the mischief does not stop here. The theorists do not accomplish their purpose, but they do accomplish what they do not intend. They set up a false system of laws and of morals. If a man has any right in the world, any personal liberty which government cannot challenge, any capacity for self-control, it is the right to determine what he shall eat and what he shall drink. Now this law is based on the supposition that man has no such right, and no such capacity.

Worst of all, is the false standard of morals. Subtle poisons taken into the body, soon waste its strength and destroy its beauty. So with the body of society. The devil that was selected because he could do more mischief than any other, was one who said he would be a lying spirit in the mouth of all the prophets. This law has sent forth a lying spirit into the mouth of many of the prophets; they prophesy falsely, and teach for the doctrines and truths of God the commandments of men, and those false commandments. It is implied by this law that a man who drinks with his food a glass of wine is a sinner, and a man who does not do it is a better man than he; and the person that is thus exalted by a mere negative,
begins to swell with his own righteousness, and the chances are many to one that he will be changed into the most arrant hypocrite. Every careful observer of society will see these things cropping out around us on every side, and ere long we shall have a harvest of gall and wormwood.

PROHIBITION CONDEMNED BY THE SCRIPTURES.

The Scriptures come to us with the weight of divine authority. Fairly interpreted, their teaching is conclusive. The foundation axiom of the Prohibitionists is, that all liquors, of which alcohol is any part, are injurious as beverages. Wine has alcohol, wine is approved and blessed in the Scriptures, sanctioned and sanctified by the words and example of Christ, and therefore its prohibition is wrong, and condemned by the Scriptures. In nearly every book of the Old Testament wine is pronounced a blessing; the excessive use condemned then, as it is now. The warnings against the improper use no more prove the thing itself wrong, than the condemnation of foolish talking proves the gift of speech a curse instead of a blessing.

The Saviour of mankind appears on a festive occasion, and makes and presents to the guests a hundred and twenty gallons of the best wine,—wine fermented and ripe with age. On another occasion he admits that it was his habit to use it as a part of his diet. "John came neither eating bread nor drinking wine, and you say he hath a devil." The Son of Man came
eating and drinking; eating what? what John did not eat,—the ordinary food of the country,—bread. Drinking what? the ordinary drink of the country,—wine. The only attempt to get rid of the plain teaching of the Scriptures, and the example of Christ, is by a quibble,—that is, by saying this wine had no alcohol in it. Now the stream of commentators for eighteen hundred years never suggested such an idea. This new interpretation was begotten for the occasion.

The interpretation is begotten to meet a theory,—not because there is the least particle of truth in it. A miracle changed the water into wine, another miracle is needed to prove that wine is not wine. This the Prohibitionists have attempted; with what success we shall see. Dr. Barnes, of Philadelphia, commenting on this miracle, says, "This had all the qualities of real wine." Rev. Eli Smith, for twenty years a missionary in Palestine, says, "Unintoxicating wines I have not been able to hear of. All wines, they say, will intoxicate more or less. So in regard to fermentation; when inquiring if there exists any such thing as unfermented wine, I have uniformly been met with a stare of surprise. The name for wine in Arabic and Hebrew is derived from the word which means to ferment."—Bib. Sacra, 1845. Dr. Van Dyck, in the same Quarterly (Jan. 1869), who has been a missionary in Syria for more than a quarter of a century, says: "From the above you can easily infer my judgment as to the proper wine for the sacrament. The same as the blessed Saviour used when he instituted the ordinance,—the juice of the grape,—so fermented as to be capable of producing intoxication when taken in sufficient quantity. Bible lands now know nothing of any other wine, and the most diligent inquiries of
those longest on the ground, and most familiar with
the people, satisfy them that no other has ever been
known there."

The *New York Independent*, the organ of more
Orthodox readers than any other paper in the country,
in its issue of February 25th, 1869, says: "We cannot
agree that there is no evidence what kind of wine our
Saviour made in his first miracle. We believe that all
the wine of Palestine was alcoholic, and we know
that new wine was. In the climate of Palestine, fer-
mentation would begin in half an hour after the juice
was expressed, and the time of greatest drunkenness
was the time of new wine." No, gentlemen, you are
profane and impious, and you are urging yourselves
upon the shield and buckler of Omnipotence,—upon
the united opinions and practice of the whole human
race.

You cannot succeed. The stars in their course
fought against Sisera and his hosts; the sun in his
course, the earth in its revolutions, all nature with its
fixed, inevitable laws, fight against you, and proclaim
your attempt neither possible nor desirable. Call off
your myrmidons, let them no longer hunt for the
precious life of every man who differs with you; throw
down the weapons with which you war, which, be-
cause they are carnal, are therefore weak; take the
sword of truth, the helmet of sincerity, and, knowing
the terrors of Rum, persuade men, and you will be
blessed and a blessing. Now you only fill the State
with wrath, cheating, stealing, slander, and hypocrisy;
the last, the most deadly of all the sins, for, like the
leprosy; it strikes through flesh and blood, and eats up
body and soul.
"A remarkable instance of striving to commit the Bible to the figment of an unfermented wine, is found in the Articles under the words 'Wine' and 'Fruit,' in Kitto's 'Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature,' written by Dr. F. R. Lees. But nothing could be better fitted to prejudice an Oriental scholar against the temperance reformation than to put those articles into his hands."

"The end does not sanctify the means. No good cause is promoted by unsound arguments. Our warnings are best heeded when men see that we state the truth precisely as it is. It is much better for the cause to follow reverently the teachings of God's word, than to wrest one Scripture text in favor of what some might deem the most telling arguments. The temperance reformation cannot afford to meet the terrible reaction that must inevitably follow such a course. Even on the low ground of expediency it is not wise to place the cause in antagonism with a book which is moulding the character of the world, and every day exercises a mightier and more extensive sway; a book, too, that never requires the use of wine except at the communion table, or as a medicine prescribed by another than the party who is to use it." — Rev. Dr. T. Laurie.

PROHIBITION CONDEMNED BY THE WISE AND GOOD OF THE PRESENT DAY.

The great and good Governor Andrew built his last monument of intellectual greatness and honesty, in that book of evidence drawn out in 1867, before the
Committee of the Legislature. One hundred and seventeen witnesses, second as a body to no equal number of citizens in the State, testify with one accord that they believe a prohibitory law an impossibility, and most of them declare it not only impossible, but unjust. The medical faculty were strongly represented, and testified against the law in all its forms. Some of the ablest and best clergymen of all denominations, judges learned and profound, magistrates and merchants, all pronounce it impossible, and most of them declare it wrong in principle. That book settles the fate of prohibitory laws; it is the voice of the State, the voice of mankind, and all future experiments will but confirm the opinions there recorded. We propose to give some brief extracts, to edify our friends and confound our opponents.

Ex-Governor Washburn says of the law of 1852: "We lost, by means of that law, the entire moral power of the community. Under the old arrangement there were twenty men ready on all public occasions to advocate the cause of temperance, where there is one now." Ex-Governor Clifford says: "The only decided opinion that I have, is that the existing legislation is not promotive of the morality of the community. I believe it is an invasion into the region of morals, where legislation cannot accomplish its purpose. With the people generally, I believe the change has been for the worse. I am very well persuaded that it is only a step in the wrong direction; I believe that it tends to increase the evils of intemperance; I think it will have a tendency to destroy very much of the manliness there is among us by the attempts to execute it. My own deliberate opinion is, that it has
proved an expensive failure. The law was conceived in insincerity."

Hon. Joel Parker testified: "My opinion has been that the prohibitory law could not be executed for any great length of time; that the attempt to execute a prohibitory law, was opposite to that principle which craves excitement in some shape or form; that human nature could not be recast in such a way as that principle would be extinguished, and that it would overcome any law that could be passed, after a time; the tendency of the sale, under such circumstances, was to corrupt the morals of the community. Another objection against the prohibitory law, was the tendency to corrupt the community, by making it a political question. My opinion was, that the public good was not, on the whole, promoted by this law; so far as it is executed it is attended with certain evils which spoils its effect."

Hon. George S. Hillard says: "It seems to me the attempt to prohibit liquors is an entire failure, and that it produces some very distinct evils. I think it is a very great evil having a law on our statute-book that cannot be enforced."

Ex-Judge H. W. Bishop testifies: "I think it will be very difficult to enforce it. It affects all the other laws, and destroys the respect for the other laws, and they are yielded to reluctantly. While I was in the courts a very shrewd man came to me one day, and asked me what was the penalty for stealing a glass of liquor. I informed him that it was twenty dollars fine and costs. He then asked me what was the penalty for selling a glass of liquor. I told him that penalty was a hundred dollars fine and costs. He then asked if it was worse to sell a glass of liquor than to steal it."
Judge Sanger says, in his opinion the law is "an infringement of the rights of the citizens."

Hon. E. Haskett Derby testifies as follows: "I believe that the light wines of Europe are, to a great extent, substitutes for food. The quantity of wine used in France averages nearly a bottle per day for every inhabitant. During both of my visits to Europe I do not remember to have seen a single case of intoxication. If you punish one man for selling, you do not get rid of the appetite. I would correct the taste. If no one can legally sell, then the man who buys is in complicity with the man who sells, in a violation of law."

Hon. H. W. Paine testifies: "I remained in the State (Maine) four or five years after the passage of the first Maine Law. I was not able to perceive that there was any decrease of the use of spirits. It is because this law is practically inefficient that it is tolerated. It seems to me the present law is absolutely pernicious. There have been spasmodic efforts to enforce that law (in Maine), from time to time, but they have been spasms followed by no permanent results."

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PROHIBITORY LAWS CONDEMNED BY MEN OF SCIENCE.

To the question, "How extensive, and how constant is the use of wine as a beverage in Switzerland?" Prof. Louis Agassiz answers:—

"It is the usual beverage. It is a part of the alimentation of the country. Wine is given as one of the charities extended to the poor of the country. I
do not know of a more cheerful population, nor of a more temperate people than the citizens generally of Switzerland. Intemperance is unknown in the wine-growing countries. I believe when you can have cheap, pure wine, you will no longer need prohibitory or license laws. I was amazed to see the manner in which the prohibitory legislation here interferes with the diet and mode of living of the people. I have met with a great many people, who, in the matter of drinking, do not practice in private what they profess in public."

Prof. Henry J. Bigelow has travelled in England, France, Italy, Egypt, Germany and Switzerland. To the question as to the effect of wine upon the people in wine-growing countries, he answers: —

"I should judge that it was not injurious in any way. You will find a vast amount of wine-drinking, and the stimulus, on the whole, to the advantage of the individual."

Prof. Charles T. Jackson says: —

"The moderate use of alcoholic drinks, so far from doing any harm to the human body, serves to sustain its powers of endurance, and saves the destruction of so much of our tissues, and is therefore conservative to the system. Wines act as food."

To the question, "Does any form of alcoholic drink act as food?" Prof. Horsford replies: —

"I think it is food. It ministers to the strength of the organism. In so far as it renders more perfect the digestion of the food, it acts itself as food. During my life in Germany I saw my associates drink their light wines continuously, and I saw but one drunken man while I was there." If the question were asked you whether God made or produced alcohol, what should you say? "I should say He did."
Dr. E. H. Clarke, Professor of Materia Medica, Harvard College, studied at Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. This was one of the most thorough and intelligent witnesses upon the stand. The Doctor says:

"I lived, at one time, for about three years in almost exclusively wine-growing countries, and I looked upon the light wine there produced as being an addition to the comfort and sustenance of the people. We find all through the world tea, tobacco, fermented liquors or alcoholic beverages, distributed wherever the human race are to be found, and they seem to afford the opportunity of checking too rapid destruction of the tissues, and so keep the balance right, and the individual in health. (Alcohol.) It aids in the consumptive work of the system, and consequently enables more food to pass into the system. I look upon the usage of drinking as one that must be governed by the intelligence, by the character, by the force of will of the individual, and that it can be governed in no other way."

Dr. James C. White, Professor of Chemistry, Harvard College, testifies:

"Alcohol acts precisely the same way, and its results are entirely the same, as the results of beef tea. It acts directly and finally in the same way as beef tea."

Dr. Joseph Parrish, President of an institution near Philadelphia, for the cure of persons given to the excessive use of narcotics and stimulants, says in reference to such testimony as we have given above:

"How the promulgation of such views as these may influence the public mind in relation to the temperance teachings of the day, may be a question of doubt. Our own belief is, that the intelligent people of this country will be satisfied with nothing short of the truth, and that no reformatory efforts can avail for the good of men, that do not draw their inspiration from truth."
"It is, therefore, respectfully submitted to the enthusiastic laborers in the field of moral reform, who are proclaiming that it is the duty of every man to be a total abstainer from the use of alcoholic beverages, to take into the arena of their logic the facts of history and science, and weave them into the system of their philosophy. "We believe the temperance cause will be stronger, and the total abstinence principle commend itself more readily to mankind, if it is presented with all the facts concerning alcohol admitted, and an appeal made to the intelligent consideration of men on the basis of these facts. If it is food, and can be used under certain conditions and circumstances, let us be as free to assert it, and leave the whole case to the intelligent judgment of the people."

PROHIBITORY LAWS CONDEMNED BY THE WISE AND GOOD.

Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., testifies: —

"I think this law standing upon our statute-book to-day, is really a falsehood. My conviction is that this law tends to popular demoralization; such has been my conviction ever since the law went into operation, and I feel it more and more. I was told by missionaries, that the Mahomedans, under a prohibitory law, were dying out of drunkenness. So far as my observation in the town of New Haven extends, there is more intemperance now than there ever was before."

Bishop Eastburn says: —

"I am against a prohibitory law, on principle."

Rev. George E. Ellis, D.D., testifies: —

"I have been inclined to the opinion that all efforts to coerce men in their private habits only tend to make
them worse. There are so many legitimate and innocent uses of every grade and kind of intoxicating liquors, that individuals will assert their right to purchase them without much difficulty or annoyance. I do not know what you would call defiance of it; I am willing to own that within a week I went and bought some wine for an invalid; I did not go to the State or town agent; I went where I chose. If that was a defiance of the law, I felt perfectly innocent in doing it.”

Rev. Mr. Healy says:—

“The moral effect of the present (prohibitory) law upon this class of people is very bad. I have seen the people of other countries, where there is a constant use of wines, where I have seen no cases of intoxication.”

Rev. Dr. Todd says:—

“The law has taken the work out of our hands. That has been the trouble with the pulpit for the last ten or fifteen years; and I have never been in favor of the law, for that reason. We have had this law in operation for fifteen years, but are not as well off now as when this law was put in operation, in my own community.”

Rev. George Putnam, D.D., says:—

“I have not any satisfactory evidence that the attempts to suppress the use of liquor is a success, or is likely to be a success. I am not aware that intemperance has been diminished of late. I think there is now more of what is called ‘moderate drinking’ than there was twenty or thirty years ago. All these things lead me to the conclusion that even an approximate suppression of the use of intoxicating liquors, however desirable it may be, can never be attained. I believe that the present law produces demoralization,—a disrespect for law that cannot be enforced. It demoralizes jurors and witnesses. It demoralizes the sellers of liquors, inducing them to resort to all manner of frauds, and evasions, and tricks; to do that unlawfully
which they cannot do lawfully. It is injurious to the consciences of the people to be always violating a law.”

Rev. Rufus Ellis says: —

“The prohibitory law seems to me to be ill-founded in principle, and inefficient in its workings. It is a law that I do not think can be carried out, for the reason that the conscience and the judgment of the community do not go along with it. I think that the fact that the moral sentiment of a large portion of the community does not approve the law, tends to demoralize the community.”

Rev. Nehemiah Adams testifies: —

“My conviction has been, and is now, that it is a failure, and for the reason it is against the light of nature.”


“I was at one time very strongly in favor of prohibitory legislation; but I believe it has done little or no permanent good, and has produced a great deal of evil. It has led to a vast amount of fraud and perjury. I believe that all the prohibitory laws that have been enacted have done a great deal of mischief.”

Rev. J. A. Bolles, D.D., testifies: —

“I have not any doubt that intemperance has very much increased; nor have I any doubt that the public mind is demoralized upon the whole subject. I think it has, for instance, demoralized the public mind, by giving a false standard of morality; and I doubt if there can be any greater injury to good morals than the setting up of false standards of morality.”

Rev. George B. Ide says: —

“I can only say that in Springfield the prohibitory law does not stop intemperance, does not suppress the sale of liquor; intemperance and the sale of liquor are increasing. I am sure that intemperance has increased within the last four or five years very rapidly.”
PROHIBITION CONDEMNED BY MAGISTRATES.

J. C. Blaisdell, Ex-Mayor of Fall River, says: —

"The effort to enforce it is in its very nature a very demoralizing one,—demoralizing upon all who have the enforcement of the law, or the effort to enforce it, intrusted to their keeping. Young men get together in clubs of five or six in a house, and furnish themselves with liquor, and drink themselves drunk, or till their supplies are exhausted."

Hon. Louis Lapham, Justice of Police Court, Fall River, says: —

"There have been a number of complaints for illegal selling; yesterday there were six cases in my own court. Nevertheless intemperance does not seem to decrease. The attempt is to make liquor an outlaw; I think it is impracticable in its results."

P. L. Page, Police Justice at Pittsfield, says: —

"I have been an advocate of the prohibitory law from the start, and have endeavored as a police justice to carry it into effect. I must say, however, that my experience has compelled me to alter my opinion upon this law essentially. The moral feelings in the towns in our place in the police courts is in favor of screening the liquor dealers from the action of the law. I intended to say that intemperance had increased faster than the population."

Charles Philbrick, City Marshal of Lawrence, testifies: —

"It (intemperance) has been constantly increasing for the last three years. In 1864 we had before the police court for drunkenness, three hundred and ninety-seven cases; in 1865, there were five hundred and seventeen cases; in 1866, we had six hundred and eighty-one."
This witness testifies that the number of groggeries increased in Lawrence from one hundred and thirty-eight in 1865, to one hundred and sixty-eight in 1867. From forty to sixty have been prosecuted there at each term of the court since June, 1865.

William S. Meservey, Ex-Mayor of Salem, testifies:—

"The law in its effect holds out a bounty to those who violate it in the enhanced profits of the traffic, and induces perjury in the victim when forced to appear as witness for the prosecution; and while it does not lessen the number of those who sell, it increases the number of those who purchase. I think that the difficulty of a prohibitory law has been this: that it has undertaken to declare and punish as a crime, that which the moral sense of the community at large does not consider as a crime. I consider, also, that we have commenced at the wrong end entirely. If it is a crime to sell liquor, it is certainly a crime to buy it; I think the penalty should be inflicted on the persons who buy the liquor, if it is to be inflicted on those who sell."

Hon. Charles G. Davis, United States Assessor, testifies:—

"I have no question in my own mind that the law does much more hurt than good. I think it is gradually poisoning those people who drink at all by a poorer kind of liquor than would otherwise be had. As we destroy the respectable dealers, many more of a poorer class, selling a much poorer liquor, spring up."

Hon. James H. Duncan, of Haverhill, testifies:—

"My observation and conviction are that temperance has not been promoted by the prohibitory law; that the temperance of our people is not so good as it was before the passage of the law. I do not believe there ever was a time when a majority of those who composed a Legislature and passed a law were, in their individual opinion and consciences, in favor of
the law. It is impossible to make that a crime which is not made a crime by the divine law. I think that the prohibitory law demoralizes the community. Who believes that the thirty-three thousand dollars' worth sold at the agency in Haverhill were bought for medicinal and mechanical purposes, in the proper meaning of the terms? Then what a vast amount of lying has been occasioned through this agency! I think it impossible to carry out this law."

George Washington Warren, Justice of the Police Court, Charlestown, testifies:

"The law is contrary to the actual public sentiment of the Commonwealth, in opposition to the practices of the people. I think the habits of society are no more tending to total abstinence than they were twenty-five years ago. I should think that a majority of the people use it in some form."

Isaac S. Burrell, Ex-City Marshal of Roxbury, says:

"So far as my experience for the past two years extends, it has not diminished drunkenness; on the contrary, it seems to me that a great many more females are getting into the habit of drinking than heretofore."

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THE PROHIBITORY LAW CONDEMNED BY A WHOLE CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

Rev. F. H. Hedge, D.D., testifies:

"I think that the prohibitory measures have tended to create a great deal of moral evil, a great deal of concealment and hypocrisy. It has had a tendency to throw contempt upon law."

Prof. Bowen, of Cambridge, says:

"It is not for the Legislature to tell me or any other man what is absolutely right or wrong. That is a matter between me, my conscience, and my God."
Rev. John Power testifies:—

"I was in France three years, in the midst of a wine country, and I never saw a man drunk. As a citizen, I have a right to sell or drink, limited by the bounds of moderation. You have no right to make that law. A bare majority makes a law. That does not make it a right law."

Rev. Patrick Strain says of the liquor law:—

"I think it has done no good. I think the people generally do not respect it, nor has there been any liquor law respected by the people generally. I think that the prohibitory law makes people hypocrites and deceitful."

Rev. Edward T. Taylor (Father Taylor), the seamen's preacher, to the question, "Are you in favor of a prohibitory law?" answers:—

"By no means. I have no right to punish the righteous with the wicked. This prohibitory law shuts us in. I should not want to deny my God. I should not want to raise my hand against the hand of my God. I should not want to think the world was so reduced, and I do not believe the world is so lost."

Otis Norcross, Ex-Mayor of Boston, testifies:—

"My own experience is, that a large majority are opposed to the present law. They think it is a failure. To be sure, a few State Constables have made arrests, and broken up a few places, but it amounts to nothing. They have not taken hold of any persons of consequence."

Hon. George C. Richardson, Ex-Mayor of Cambridge, says:—

"My observation comes to this point,—that prohibition is absolutely impossible, taking men and things as they are."

F. W. Lincoln, Ex-Mayor of Boston, says:—

"My conviction is, that the present prohibitory law cannot be enforced."
Rev. S. K. Lothrop, D.D., says:—

"I did not know that anybody now undertook to maintain that it was possible absolutely to execute the present law. I do not think you can expect a great deal from a law which makes that a crime and a wrong which in itself considered is not a crime and a wrong. I think I should rather punish the man who went and took the drams, than the man who sold them. The present law in this State seems to me to be a very imperfect one. It does not seem to be doing any great good, but much harm."

Hon. John C. Park, for three years prosecuting officer in Boston, testifies:—

"The result of this law has been a demoralization of the public mind very much, in relation to obedience to the law of the land. Once get the public to the idea that such a law ought to be violated, and the public mind is demoralized by it. It has been so in this community. The jury says, 'I am not satisfied it is a nuisance. I will not say a thing is black when it is white, because the Legislature says it is black. I see it is white, and do not believe it is black. The Legislature cannot legislate that I upon oath shall say that a thing is different from what it is.' I think that the Legislature went too far when they declared it was a common nuisance."

Rev. C. F. Barnard, Minister at Large in Boston, says:—

"I have never known so much drunkenness, and I never have known so much bad liquor to be used. I never should have anything to do with a prohibitory law, nor with anything of the kind. I have no faith in that way of facing things. It is not the Gospel way. Our Saviour came eating and drinking, and the first miracle he wrought was to give the people good wine. He wanted good wine to be used, and to be considered as the good gift of the gracious Father."
E. B. Patch, of Lowell, testifies:—

"I think that the sale of liquor was never more free than it is at the present time. I believe that all dealers sell it in the most open manner, as much as they please, and to whom they please. I do not mean to say that the habit is universal, but I do mean that it is used among the better class of our citizens, who did not use it years ago. So far as the city of Lowell is concerned, it is a failure."

Rev. J. G. Cochran, for eighteen years a missionary in Persia, called as a witness by Messrs. Miner and Spooner, says:—

"Wine is made there; a pure wine, which is never sweetened. It is never drank till it is fermented. It is only intoxicating wines that are drank. I have never known the use of that which was unfermented."

Hear a warning voice from the grave of the loved and lamented Andrew:—

"I forewarn you of the day surely coming, unless you recede, when the monopoly you are striving to create, greedy for more gain and more power, anxious to increase and not to diminish its sales, will 'run the machine' in the interest of unlimited consumption by our own people, as well as by the heathen. When that day comes, it will be found that your machinery, the motive power of which will be a stream of Rum, swollen by all the affluent of commerce, will have a wheel large enough for the stream, and that the whole stream will be turned on the wheel. I pray you to avoid trying the fatal experiment to see whether in that day, and until a new revolution shall break the chain you now are forging, Massachusetts will own the Trade in Rum, or the Monopolists of the Trade will own Massachusetts, selling what they please, as they please, to whom they please, limiting their business only by the fatality of their beverages. The only safety of 'the machine' is found in the fact that it never will be made to work."
Remember that the cry of innocent blood is ascending to heaven, and that if the guilty are permitted to escape, at your hands it will be required. If public feeling errs now, it will not err long; a change will come. The time will soon come, when recreant Mayors will have retired upon their fame as the ex-Ministers of a riot; when Attorney Generals will have learnt that it is their business to array juries for the prevention of crimes; and not to impanel tools to promote their perpetration, when the present abettors of violence struck with sorrow and remorse, will become the most zealous to procure its punishment. Until that time comes, the guilty must be followed with an eye that never sleeps; and when it comes, the iron hand of Law must arrest its victims, and the character of our country be redeemed and the cry of blood appeased, by bringing the murderer to his doom, or to repentance and pardoning mercy.

Resolved, That while we deeply sympathize with the surviving relatives and friends of the late Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, and earnestly commend them to the Father of the widow and the orphan, while we deplore the loss of an intrepid soldier in the sacred warfare of Humanity, we feel a triumph in his death, that dries our tears. We feel that he has found a death worth living for. Persecution that dragged him into fame, has at last chased him up to heaven. Standing where duty placed him, between the altars of Truth and Freedom, he has fallen in their defence, winning as he fell, the Patriot’s laurel and the Martyr’s crown. As fellow soldiers in the cause of Freedom, we bend around the fresh earth of our departed brother’s tomb, and pour out to the God of the faithful, the fervent prayer of gratitude, that one so noble, so generous, so devoted, has been raised up in His K-vidence for our example; that through the storm and tempest of persecution, His spirit hath sustained him unshaken, unsaddened, untrifled, to a glorious immortality. Henceforward, his name to us is a talisman and a watchword consecrated in history, inscribed among the heroes and martyrs of our race.

His voice, as the herald of Humanity, along the western waters, is now hushed in death, that its dying sound is kindling the fire of zeal in the hearts of thousands; and ere its last echoes have ceased to reverberate, the note of his war-trumpet shall again be heard: soon some kindred spirit will gather up the blood-dyed mantle of the ascended martyr, and calling upon the Lord God of Elijah, make the waters with a prophet’s power.

Resolved, that the present is a time when duty once more, to sound the voice of alarm in the ears of our slave-holding brethren at the South, and their yet more heartless and criminal pro-slavery abettors at the North, to warn them of national sins and impending judgments. To our brethren in the South, we would speak in a special manner. If a distinguished member of your community in a past generation could say, that in view of the wrongs of African slavery, ‘he trembled to think that God was just’—
STUDENTS ROLL UP SLEEVES

Restore Lovejoy Landmarks

The names of Elijah Parish Lovejoy and Colby College have been closely linked since the early days of the college when Lovejoy, a graduate in the class of 1826, died as America's first martyr to freedom of the press.

The famed editor and crusader against slavery, lynched in 1837 by a mob in Alton, Ill., as he sought to protect his newspaper, was born on a farm in Albion.

Last week members of Colby's Student Christian Association completed clearing and restoring the Lovejoy landmarks in Albion. Thirteen students turned out to cut out brush, clear away dead wood, and chop out the small trees that have grown in and around the Lovejoy family cemetery which is hidden at the foot of a hill near Lovejoy Pond. The plot was raked and cleaned, wooden posts painted, and the grave stones straightened.

Supervising the work was the Rev. Nelson Heikes of Albion.

Once the clearing was completed another student group put in two signs, one pointing out the Lovejoy Cemetery, the other marking the birthplace of the famed martyr. The signs were made and mounted by Colby's department of buildings and grounds with the art work done by one of the department's painters, Harold Taylor of Fairfield.


For the Student Christian Association this was one in a series of services in the community. The SCA has organized a special commission to handle such projects.

To the Editors of the Missouri Republican,

Gentlemen,—Last evening at 1 ½ o'clock a small party assembled with the avowed purpose of giving Mr. E. P. Lovejoy a coat of tar and feathers for not desisting from the practice of certain duties of abolitionism. He was found by his wife on his way home, and gave himself up without resistance, but being wounded, he would, taking the medicine, he was then returned to his, who was lying at the point of death. In consequence of his illness they permit him to depart unviolated.

They had previously proceeded to the printing-office of the Observer, entered it, and carried away its presses, type, materials, &c., &c., into the street, where they were entirely destroyed and broken to pieces. Not more than five or six persons were concerned in the destruction of the press; a large concourse witnessed the proceedings, but none dared to interfere. You may confidently assign the destruction of the public property, and the public, that abolitionism is now at an end in Alton. For many weeks past the public have been in great excitement in consequence of Mr. Lovejoy's continued publication of these doctrines; regardless of the representations of our citizens. All now is quiet, and order restored.

To those who are familiar with the course of the Observer, comment on the destruction of that office is unnecessary, but abroad it may, and doubtless will, be used for the purpose of injuring the reputation of our neighboring town. This would be unjust in the extreme. There is probably no town of the size and business of Alton on the waters of the Mississippi, where morality and correctness of deportment is more universally regarded. We know many of the citizens personally, and all by reputation, and judge it to requir the declaration, that all the essentials that constitute a worthy, respectable, enterprising, industrious and pleasant society, are to be found in that place. They abhor disorder as much as any other community, however fastidious there is a point beyond which end can never cease to be a virtue, and to this point, we have every reason to believe, they were driven before they acted. The close and intimate connexion which existed between the citizens of Alton, and the state of Missouri, (a slave-holding state), the necessity which there was for confidence and security to the property of the latter, when, from any cause transferred to the former, urged them by every consideration for their own and their neighbor's prosperity, to stop the course of the Observer. Mild means were resorted to in the first instance. The editor was asked to cease the discussion of a subject, unpleasant and prejudicial to their own interests, and extremely dangerous to that of their neighbors on the opposite side of the river, with all these the editor refused to comply, and substituting the word emancipation for abolitionism, he persisted, although he could not have been ignorant that his course was destructive of the interests of those friends who gave him shelter when driven from their place. In fact he manifested a stubbornness that surprised even his friends. The result has been seen, and although regretted because of the violation of law, involved in no case a fine if any.
NEW YEAR’S DAY.

Brightest, merriest of days!  
Welcome in a thousand lays!  
Not a heart but leaps for gladness,  
Nor a brow that’s veiled in sadness,  
Not an eye that beams not brighter,  
Not a step that is not lighter!

Day of joyful hopes and wishes,  
Prodigal of gifts and kisses;  
Want, with all his pining brood,  
Leaps and sings with gratitude;  
Nakedness—a shivering claimant—  
Now obtains a seemly raiment;  
Sorrow wipes her tears away,  
On a happy New Year’s Day;  
All the forms of sharp distress,  
Charity’s fair hand doth bless!

What awaits, O new born Year!  
On thy brief, untried career?  
Pass not, till the world is free  
From the yoke of tyranny;  
Broken be th’ oppressor’s rod,  
In the dust his throne be trod;  
Till the sea of human blood  
Cease to roll its gory flood,  
And the thundering tones of war  
Echo not from lands afar;—  
Till the scourge of intemperance,  
With its train, is banished hence,  
Of the fall the deadliest fruit,  
Sinking man below the brute,  
Foulest of impurities,  
Bloodiest of enemies,  
Body-eater, soul-destroyer,  
Universal plague—annoyer;  
Pass not, till from sea to sea,  
Christ shall gain supremacy;  
Idols to the bats be given—  
In their stead the Lord of heaven  
Be consulted, loved, adored,  
By a guilty race restored.

[Correspondent of the National Intelligence]
"Where are ye? Are ye playing
By the stranger's blazing hearth;
Forgetting, in your gladness,
Your old home's former mirth?
Are ye dancing? Are ye singing?
Are ye full of childish glee?
Or do your light hearts Sadden
With the memory of me?
Round whom, oh! gentle darlings,
Do your young arms fondly twine,
Does she press you to her bosom?
Who hath taken you from mine?
Oh! boys, the twilight hour
Such a heavy time hath grown—
It recalls with such deep anguish
All I used to call my own—
That the harshest word that ever
Was spoken to me there,
Would be trivial—would be welcome—
In this depth of my despair!
Yet no! Despair shall sink not,
While life and love remain—
Tho' at times my spirits fail me
And the bitter tear-drops fail,
Tho' my lot be hard and lonely,
Yet I hope—I hope thro' all.
By the living smile which greeted
The lonely one of Nain,
When her long, last watch was over,
And her hope-seemed wild and vain
By all the the tender mercy
God hath shown to human grief,
When fate or man's perverseness
Denied or barred relief—
By the hopeless woe which taught me
To look to Him alone,
From the vain appeals for justice,
And wild efforts of my own—
By thy light—thou unseen future,
And thy tears—thou bitter past,
I will hope—tho' all forsake me,
In His mercy to the last!"
Another Martyr

TO THE CAUSE OF HOLY FREEDOM!

By the following, it appears that the Rev. ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY has, with the destruction of his fourth press, been killed by a ruthless mob. Who can read it unmoved! Shame to Aiton! Shame to the boasted land of the free! Sadness must seize upon the freeman’s heart, while he reflects upon the inglorious deed. Yet, there is life in the midst of death.

“Hope is not withered in affliction’s blast;
The Patriot’s blood ’s the seed of freedom’s trees.”

While the friends of freedom may weep with an afflicted family, and mourn the martyrdom of one the most devoted in their ranks, they should gird to themselves tighter their moral armor, and wage mightier war against oppression.

“Glory to them that die in this great cause!
Kings, bigots, can inflict no brand of shame,
Or shape of death to shroud them from applause!
No! manglers of the martyr’s earthly frame!
Your hangman’s fingers cannot touch his fame.
Still in your prostrate land their shall be some
Pure hearts, the shrines of freedom’s vestal flame.
Long trains of ill may pass unheeded, dumb,
But vengeance is behind, and justice is to come.”
BROTHER, CUMMINGS. There probably was never
a time when more was said about the right of
free discussion than the present; and there are
some, who, if we may judge from their manner
of speaking, seem to think that "they are the people",
and that free discussion "will die with them," but
who are as effectually engaged in the maintenance of
warfare against us as the people, and who are
waging this against this boasted right of American
citizens. I have already said that brutal force is
not the only means by which the mobbish spirit may
destroy itself, or by which it may accomplish its
worst purposes. So this is the only force which
may be exerted from us the rights and privi-
leges which the laws both of God and our country
give us. For the exercise of the right of speech
and in defense of this sacred right, Lovejoy lost his
life. He claimed the right which was guaranteed
to him by the laws of his country; and he called
upon his fellow citizens to sustain the laws design-
ing the free exercise of the rights of his fellow
men. His cause was not a mobbish one. He called
in vain. The majesty of the laws was prostrated by the
reckless force of an infuriated populace, and he fell
a victim to their rage. This outrage will ever be
viewed as an indelible blot in the history of our
republic, and calls loudly for the unfailing dissap-
placation of every virtuous citizen. Lovejoy lost his
life for daring to speak and publish his own sen-
timents. This sentence may well cause the page of
our history, on which it may happen to fall, to wear
a perpetual blush. But I would enquire, have not
others lost, for the same offense, who were far
better fitted for the loss than the poor beaten
poorer—"their good name, which is rather to be chosen
than great riches," say more, than life itself? Or, if they
have not actually lost this, are there any thanks due
to some among us, who seem to be petrified with horror,
in view of the "Alton tragedy?" And I might further enquire
whether some are not equally, or even more,
vinyl in these powers with which Providence has blessed
them, to convert this horrible tragedy itself into an
instrument for the destruction of that which is dearen-
ter than life, for the crime of daring to think and
speak in a manner which they do not approve? If
punishment is to be inflicted to the same extent on
all who dare to publish sentiments which may happen to
differ from the views of some in our community, without
exposing himself to the most outrageous misrepresen-
tation, and calumny that ingenuity can invent?
"Free discussion" consists in a fair interchange of
views, and in meeting argument with argument for
the purpose of finding truth. And therefore every
friend of free discussion should feel and manifest the
same abhorrence of the tongue of slander, as of the
assassin's dagger, when engaged to confute argu-
ment and protract free discussion. The one is no
less disgraceful in its character, or diabolical in its
designs or effects, than the other. But for some
case or other public "sentiment" of which so much is
said, seems to make a vast distinction in this "age of
light and equal rights. I have seen, with grief and
greater, this tendency to this mode of mob-
against "free discussion" has appeared to
me no less alarming in its aspect, or destructive in
its effects, than the expression of "public sentiment"
by means of the fire-brand and the dagger.
The death of Lovejoy has seemed to arouse the com-
monwealth, in some measure, from their indifference
respecting the latter; and I earnestly wish it might
also concurrence the former evil. This is the rea-
son why I have troubled you and your readers with
my scattered thoughts on this subject. I would
wish to give these four generals a body and
name, as much as possible to the subject, in the
proper style of military lexicon. I have not
likewise to be
the mobbish stand against mobbish slander;
no
The Comet.

I'm coming down with locks of red,—
I'm coming down full sail;
I've scattered all the signs with dread,
And turned the plains pale;
Five hundred thousand miles of head,
A million leagues of tail.

I've left the ram without a horn,
Made roast beef of the bull;
Twins curse the hour that they were born,—
The fat could not keep cool,—
Pego's a maiden "all forlorn,"
And Leo's lost his wool.

Mars was obliged to take to flight,
Miss Venus had a swoon,
I've left them all in sad affright,
I'm steering for the moon;
The earth will then be full in sight,
You'll have hot weather soon.

Kanschakta, all the frozen climes
Shall never feel envious;
The southerners for their many crimes
I'll pour a stream of fire on,—
For I am "Twenty hundred times More hot than red hot iron."

My beard shall graze and in a trice
Sing Greenland to a coal;
One second, and I knock a slice
From off the northern pole;
The shock will break and melt the ice
Round Captain Symmes's "hole."

Poor devils, you'll have cause to rue
The moment that we met;
When fretting twist a broil and stew,
Stark staring mad you get;
You'll not "receive into a city,"
But melt down in a sweat.

I'll spoil Bob Walker's plans, the elf
I well know what he's arter;
Fremont shall leave his quiet shelf
With slavery's pimps to barrier;
And Judas Dug will hang himself
With Mrs. Douglas' garner.

Bissell shall swear with hand on high,
Enough to sink a nation;
And Abolition Lovejoy buy,
And work a slave plantation;
And Kelsey's Swamps, I'll drain and dry,
While Judkins contemplates.

Buck, Pierce and Fillmore—foggy lot,
Though dull of apprehension,
Will quickly find they've gone to pot
With slavery's extension,—
Cuba all charred, and Greytown hot,
Panaama burst by tension.

Promise! scattering afar,
Destruction in my train;
Swifter than steamboat, or the car
Whirled o'er the humming rail;
Fire, frenzy, plague, and rain are
The feathers of my tail.
MR. HAYNES,—As I was passing one of the stores in this village to-day, I was called to see a card which was suspended in a conspicuous situation. It proved to be an article cut from one of your papers, and very neatly affixed to a piece of pasteboard. I have since learned that several such cards are to be seen in this village. The article is a brief notice of a temperance meeting held on the 27th ult., and a short comment on the address delivered on the occasion. I should not have troubled you with this notice, had it not contained a latent attempt to cast ridicule upon the Temperance Society, and a slur upon the gentleman who entertained us.

That gentleman sustains an honorable reputation, and he cannot feel obliged to any one who shall throw a shade over his "just fame" by dealing in such superlatives as must be understood by every one as an insinuation to his prejudice. Especially on that occasion, did the gentleman deserve our most sincere gratitude, as he was at the trouble to prepare and deliver a very respectable address, although he has some specimens of his own, on the subject of intemperate abstemiousness, which has hitherto prevented him from uniting with the society.

It must have been at some sacrifice of feeling that he came forward so boldly to advocate the cause of a society whose principles he could not himself adopt; and it is unreasonable to treat him or his address with disrespect. As to his disbelief on the subject of spontaneous combustion, I can only say, it is not a new thing, in these days of free-thinking, to call in question the clearest and most conclusive testimony which can be adduced on any subject; and if that gentleman, to show his independence, has indulged a little in this propensity, it affords no just cause for running to the city to publish it.

It is to be hoped, Mr. Editor, that your readers will do the justice not to form an opinion of the literature, taste and good sense of the people of Oldtown, by the notices of temperance addressed which have issued through the papers of your city; for however kind may have been the intentions of the writers of those articles, they must have been the productions of some inexperienced persons who had not the faculty of abstraction, acute enough to tell what pleased them; and it is to be regretted that their productions have served to weaken the cause of temperance by exciting public ridicule.

Oldtown, June 7, 1836.

S.

[We have received another communication from Oldtown upon the same subject as the above, but think the publication of but one will satisfy all who may feel aggrieved; and as this one was first received, we have given it the preference. It did not enter our noddle at the time, that the article upon "Temperance in Oldtown," published last week, had any secret meaning, or that it was intended as a slur upon the society referred to, or any individual connected with it. If we were imposed upon, we shall charge the offence to some lady of Oldtown, who writes a beautiful hand, and if we ever discover who she is, will have signal revenge by a challenge—to take with us a glass of cold water.

We trust none of our friends in Oldtown will take offence where none was intended on our part to be given.]
In connexion with the preceding communication we give an extract from a letter of Mr. Owen Lovejoy, dated Alton, Dec. 6.

You say you regret our resort to arms, to propagate truth and convert the world.” My dear sir, this is not what we did—we have not sought to promulgate our sentiments, like Mahomet, at the point of the sword—far from it—all the weapons used for this purpose have been those of kindness, love and argument, but it was a question of self-defence, and of the maintenance of civil government, of order and law. There was an insurrection against the government of the country, and if ever physical resistance was justifiable, I am persuaded it was in this case—Consider a moment the circumstances. Three presses of my brother’s had already been destroyed in less, I think, than one year; the first on his arrival from St Louis, the second on the 21st of August, and the third on the 21st of September, while stored. No efforts were made to defend either of these by arms. When the third press was thrown into the river, the Mayor was among the mob, (only ten or twelve persons,) and he merely told them to disperse, without any effort to ascertain who they were, or to stay them in their work of destruction. Yet he had been apprised of the arrival of the press, and of the threats of its destruction, by one of the firm in whose store it was placed, besides being warned by the tearing down of the other press just a
FOR THE HENNEPIN JOURNAL.

POETRY.

Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy,

Who was Murdered in Alton Nov. 7, 1837. Written Dec. 2, 1837, by a Citizen of Putnam County.

Lovejoy, thy name's enrolled among the good,
Thy fame's immortal; honor'd be thy dust.
Thy strength was mighty, and thy mighty foes
Could not arrest that strength. They durst not meet
With thee in open day, and face to face
In combat join—but tiger like they pouc'h'd
On thee in night—while with the darkness screen'd
From eye of faithful men. Base men! they fought
With carnal arms—with falsehood and deceit.
The weapons thou didst wield, were argument
And truth—and being taught by God, did'st use
Them well, and sure annoy'dst the foes of man.
The law of nature and of nature's God
With thee was final—and from it was no
Appeal. For sin and cruelty refin'd
Thou had'st no love, but hatred strong and deep.
Thou would'st not compromise with despots vile,
But plainly taught that tyranny was wrong.
That man was never made to Lord o'er man,
But in the sight of God, and honest men,
"Are equal in their birth, and equal in their rights."
These taunts, so dearly by our fathers lov'd,
For which they pledg'd their lives, their all, on earth
And fought, and died—were dearly lov'd by thee.
Thy love of mercy, and of equal rights
Has made to thee a name among the friends
Of man—among the martyr'd for the truth
Yea, thou art bless'd—for He who came himself
To die, that man might live and have his rights—
The Lord, the King of kings, has call'd those bless'd
Who in the cause of truth have boldly stood,
And for the poor their cause have nobly plead,
And to the end have faithfully endur'd.
The Lord has doubtless call'd thee home—to joys
Unknown below—to join the saints above;
And there in perfect love and harmony,
Without an end, and in eternal youth,
With ever growing zeal, to praise His name;
And reap a rich reward for all thy toils
On earth—for scoffings, mockings, pains, and griefs,
And all the ills that wicked, selfish, men,
Could heap upon thy fated head. For this
Abuse—and for thy faith and patience here,
Will Christ, the Lord, in paradise above,
At his right hand—in presence of the saints
(Ah! yes, and in the sight of those vile men
Who murder'd thee) upon thy peaceful head
With gracious hand, in pomp and honor, place
A glorious Crown, inset with heavenly gems—
And in thy hand the palm of victory.
Then all the saints, and angels, too, will say—amen
And praise the grace that did thee save,
And magnify the God, the sinner's friend,
Who with a liberal hand bestow'd that grace.
Again the heavenly hosts will shout amen.
NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—A few hours since, and the portion of time called Eighteen Hundred and Thirty was merged in eternity. Henceforth it exists only in memory—a point and an epoch from which many will date the rise of their prosperity, and many others the commencement of their ruin. What thousand hopes that bloomed brightly and hearts that beat gaily at the beginning of the year, have faded and fainted beneath the storms of adversity and closed! What dull and dark prospects, what agonized bosoms, have been lighted up with hope and soothed from all their sorrows during the same period! How many young, and beautiful, and joyous creatures, entered upon the past year in the midst of all present enjoyments—with anticipations for the future such as the young alone can form—not a cloud or a sorrow in their visions—and are now slumbering in their graves, the victims of diseases, of accident, or of crime. And yet the few who survive will again begin the year believing and rejoicing in the same delusive phantoms of happiness! Strange inconsistency of the human family! While all around us we see men toiling, and watching, and suffering in vain, while we behold them in the midst of their ruined projects and plans, sinking care-worn and out-worn to the grave; and while we find it recorded on every page of history, that would open, that thus it has ever been for six thousand years—yet is not our ardent or zealous in the same pursuits one whit abated, and each one flatters himself with being the favoured of Heaven, and that for his sake Providence will reverse those eternal decrees, by which,  

"Seasons, and times, and all their change move on."

And yet, but for this elasticity of the human mind, this never-failing hope, that like the fiery pillar to the sons of Israel, is ever before them, shining on high and shedding a guiding light over the hills and deserts of life, who would not shrivel back even at the very entrance of existence, and madly seek to return the thankless boon of immortality to Him who gave it! So that even the seeming imperfections of our nature are in truth its most valuable qualities. How often does every reflecting mind have reason to exclaim, with kind David—We are fearfully and wonderfully made? But we are extending our remarks beyond the space we have left, and farther than we intended—our object being merely to wish our friends at this commencement of a new year, all the happiness, health, and safety which this world can give, and only attend them that.
THE CRISIS ARRIVED.

The blood of an American citizen is at length offered up before the eyes of all christendom a propitiatory sacrifice to SLAVERY, that Moloch of modern times—that idol of christian republicans. Now let it be seen how many will yet fall down and worship the monster, crying, “the blood be upon us and on our children!”

With emotions better conceived than expressed, it becomes our painful duty to announce the murder of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, editor of the Alton Observer, who has fallen in defence of those sacred and inalienable rights bestowed on man by the Author of his being, and secured and guarantied to every citizen of this republic, by the American constitution. He fell, as will be seen by the following accounts, by the hand of an infuriated mob, incited to deeds of violence and blood by that execrable compound of all villanies, that spirit of all evil, which riots over a broken Constitution, prostrate Law, and a crouching, bleeding Nation—the spirit of American Slavery!

We feel no hesitation in saying that the crisis has now arrived; the question is fairly at issue, to which there is two sides, and but two sides—Shall Liberty or Slavery prevail? Let this outrage pass unrebuked—let this planned and premeditated murder pass unavenged, and, as we observed a few days since, we have as yet seen but “the beginning of sorrow;” violence will fill the land, and the days of our Republic are numbered.
SLAVERY.—Did we not know by sad experience what the tactics of party discipline can accomplish, the course of the "Argus" on this subject would be unaccountable. While, therefore, we are not so much surprised, we mourn over the utter disregard of principle which the "Argus" manifests, in obedience to the behests of its party. Such a course may subserve the interests of a few designing men, but it cannot prosper, ultimately. There is a moral sense in the community that cannot bear to be so rudely shocked.

As a friend, as a Christian brother, will the Editor of the "Argus" suffer us to ask him a few questions, which we hope will be answered in the same spirit of candor and sincere good will with which they are asked.

1. Does the Editor of the Argus believe that slavery, in the abstract, is right?

2. Congress has pronounced the slave trade from Africa, piracy—does the Editor believe that, in the eyes of God, it is a whit more criminal than the business of negro-driving?

3. Does he, as a Christian and as an American citizen, wish, hope, or believe that the system of domestic slavery, as it now exists among us, will be perpetual?

5. Is he satisfying a good conscience, in his endeavors to identify the movements of the "Republican" and "Observer" on the subject of slavery, with the principles of the extreme Abolitionists at the North?

6. Does he believe the statement he has copied from the U. S. Telegraph, viz: that the Rev. Dr. Coxe, "declared in public that Christ was a negro"?
We who are now becoming old, may live to see when Sunday Schools shall have imparted the
blessing influence to every family in our country, as
when we come to lie down in death, we shall
be our eyes upon a land of Sunday Schools, of In
fancy, and of Christians.

In seconding the resolution offered by Mr. Cole,
Hon. Charles E. Haynes, member of the House
of Representatives of the United States, from the
State of Georgia, said—

Mr. Chairman, to second the resolution offered, I do with unfeigned diffidence. No
could I express my belief in the truth of
Christian revelation, and its influence over the happiness and prosperity of our country. If it be true
that virtue and intelligence are the especial safe-
guards of republican government, and if it be true
first impressions are the true God, in the revelation of his Son. But,
aside from duty to our own posterity, there is
consideration of peculiar and universal ob-

On this country more than on any other,
the providence of God, has been cast the solemn
charge of preserving and perpetuating Christian
knowledge, and the principles of free govern-
ment. This country, in its march to liberty and inde-

pendence, was not guided by the pillar of cloud and of
to the chosen people of old, yet, in looking
through the events of the Revolutionary contest, its
seems to have been alternately shadowed by the
and enlightened by the other. But I do not in-
go into a general inquiry into the merits of
undertaking, the promotion of which has called
geen on this interesting occasion. It is only
purpose to express for its objects, my entire ap-

Theodore Frelinghuysen, member of the
House of the United States, from the State of New
Jersey, then offered the following resolution;

Resolved, That the objects contemplated by the
resolution of the American Sunday School U-
The result of this outrage upon the rights of American free men, will be entirely different from that intended by its perpetrators. It will build up the cause which it was intended to prostrate. Mr. Lovejoy has died not merely in defence of the principles of the abolitionists—he has bravely and nobly fallen a martyr to an attack upon the freedom of the press, one of the dearest and most valuable rights of American free men. It will awaken a spirit throughout the Union which shall never slumber, until the reign of mobs is suppressed, the tyranny of this government prostrate, and the oppressed are free. The bell which tolled the knell of Lovejoy, tolled the knell of slavery. His name shall survive to the end of time, a martyr of liberty. It shall point the moral of the orator, and the song of the poet, while “angels, trumpet-tongued, shall plead against the deep damnation of his taking off.”—Lynn Mirror.

If such deeds of blood can be perpetrated and passed over, as common occurrences, the liberty of speech and of the press is but an empty name, calculated to entrap and deceive the people in their ruin. If there is a press, an orator, or legislator in the country, who will attempt to palliate this outrage, as the mere natural consequences of the folly and obstinacy of the sufferers, they are deeply imbued with the very quintessence of despotism. If our liberty of speech, and of the press, is confined to only such subjects as a lawless mob in the exercise of their omnipotent rascality may see fit to licen- se, we had better burn up our Constitution, burn down our Capitol, cease to pay taxes, and every one fight on his own hook. If the constituted authorities of Illinois do not punish this outrage with exemplary retribution, the Constitution and the laws are not worth the parchment on which they are written. We hope for the sake of the cause of liberty, and for the sake of our numerous emigrants to that State, that she will clear her skirts from this shameful stain.—Haverhill, Mass. Gazette.
We are living, we are dwelling
In a grand and awful time;
In an age on ages telling
'To be living—is sublime.

Hark! the waking up of nations;
Gog and Magog to the fray;
Hark! what soundeth? Is creation
Groaning for its latter day?

Will ye play then? will ye daily
Up! if is thine, music, with your wine?
God's own arm hath need of thine.

Hark! the onset! will ye fold your
Faith-clad arms in lazy lock?
Up, O up, thou drowsy soldier:
Worlds are charging to the shock.

Worlds are charging—Heaven beholding;
Thou hast but an hour to fight;
Now the blazoned cross unfolding,
On—right onward, for the right.

What! still hug thy dreary slumbers?
'Tis no time for idling play!
Wreaths and dance, and poet numbers,
Flout them! we must work to-day.

Fear not! spurn the worldling's laughter;
Thine ambition—trample thou!
Thou shalt find a long hereafter
To be more than tempts thee now.

Oh! let all the soul within you,
For the truth's sake, go abroad!
Strike! let every nerve and sinew
Tell on ages—tell for God!

Magog leadeth many a vassal;
Christ his few—his little ones:
But about our leagued castle,
Rear and Vanguard are his sons!

'Sealed to blush, to cower never;
Crossed, baptized, and born again,
Sworn to be Christ's soldiers ever,
Oh, for Christ, at least be men!

A. C. T.
The horrid outrages and murder, perpetrated at Alton, in opposition to the freedom of speech and the press, have awakened a voice and a feeling which are uttered in tones of appropriate indignation throughout the land. Here and there a press, cowering to the fear of the mob, or accustomed to instigate tumults, palliates the offence of the rioters, and throws the blame on the assaulted party, or is content to copy some mobocratic version of the affair and leave the subject without comment. Do the conductors of such presses suppose that they can always keep their readers in ignorance of the truth? Let us tell them that the people will ultimately see who are the real friends of right, of law, and of the Constitution. — Ohio Atlas.
The details which are given below of a late disastrous affair at Alton, Illinois, are calculated to arrest public attention, not merely for the moment, but, probably, for years to come. The death of a man, falling in the defence of his undoubted rights, against the aggressions of a miscreant mob, is an event of no mean public importance. The death of the editor of a public journal, falling in defence of his press, against an excited populace, is a matter of the very highest public importance. It matters but little what Mr. Lovejoy's designs were, the destruction of his press by a mob was an outrage, than which none greater is to be found in the catalogue of human offences. It becomes the duty of the public—and more particularly of the Southern public, so to treat it.
THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1837.

The Cumberland Presbyterian is an excellent paper and in almost all things its Editor, Brother Smith, displays a Christian temper and disposition. Why does he deviate from his usual course and practice, when he speaks of those who have devoted their lives, energies and property to the godliness enterprise of breaking the chains from off the manacled slaves? Does he not know that, as a body, they are among the very best men and women in the land? All that he now says against them, he will have to unsay. Time and events will dissipate the mists of prejudice through which their motives and actions are now viewed, and they will universally be hailed as the benefactors of their race.

Does not Brother Smith know that Clarkson, and Sharpe, and Wilberforce labored, while pursuing their work of love for more than twenty years, under the same popular odium, exposed to the same reckless, unmeasurable calumnies as new rests upon and follows the abolitionists of our country? He surely knows it. Yet these men of God were not to be deterred from their purpose. They toiled on undaunted. They had examined the principles on which their course was predicated, and knew them to be the unchangeable principles of justice, they knew that they had the right, and that as long as they held fast to that, God himself was engaged to support them. Like Moses they were called to engage in a conflict with wickedness in high places, like him they had the court, the nobility, and the “gentlemen of standing and influence” against them. But like him, through faith, they overcame. When Moses had led his long-enslaved countrymen, with “their wives and their little ones” in safety through the Red Sea, and when he heard them chanting the song of deliverance and triumph, think you not, Brother Smith, that at that hour his heart was swelled with emotions which more than repaid him for all the buffets and scorn he had received from Pharaoh and his minions? And when Wilberforce and Sharpe, and Clarkson saw the King of England, at high noon, in the face of the sun and of the world, affix his signature to that act, by which the Slave Trade was declared to be piracy, and abolished throughout all their country’s dominions, did not the holy triumph of that hour more, a thousand fold more, than repay them for all the scoffs and scorn, and contumely, and bitter revilings, they had so often encountered in bringing about so glorious an event?

They “rest from their labors.” But the work they did in England has yet to be performed in this country. The men whom God has appointed to do it have the same toil to undergo, the same falsehoods to encounter, the same reproaches and buffets to endure; and, most assuredly, the same victory awaits them. We speak not of this or that particular measure, but as it regards the great, main enterprise which so many good men have undertaken in this country, that of freeing the slave from his fetters, we have no more doubt that “the work is of God,” than we have that there is a God. And those—as all that there should be so many, even in the Christian church—who set themselves to oppose it with “clamor and wrath,” and with the weapons of detraction and violence, are, beyond question, fighting against God. Whether they are likely to succeed in such a contest is for themselves to determine.
The following extract of a letter on the subject of the Alton riot and the death of Mr Lovejoy, is from the New York Observer, an Orthodox paper. It appears to have been written by a clergyman who was so friendly to Mr Lovejoy, as to have been selected as the organ of communicating the melancholy intelligence of the result of the fatal catastrophe to Mr L. 's wife. Many people are ready to condemn in unqualified terms the proceedings of a mob, without looking at the imprudent conduct of those who have unnecessarily caused it. The unlawful violence of a mob, it should be the endeavor of every friend to good order and the well being of society at all times, to suppress; but it is not the less the duty of every good man to avoid all unnecessary excitement, calculated to raise a mob. It is well remarked in a New York paper commenting on this extract, that "while we put down one wrong, we must not put up another. Persons who, by their vio...
From the Weekly Messenger.

THE ALTON OUTRAGE.

It is extremely painful to record such acts of brutal outrage in a free and civilized country. Whatever may be the errors of our fellow-men, or the supposed injurious tendency of those errors, such inhuman conduct must ever remain unjustifiable in the estimation of unprejudiced and good men.—May we never hear the like again.

We publish in another column an account of the murder of the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, who has several times vainly attempted to establish an Abolition paper in Alton, Illinois. Such outrageous proceedings reflect deep disgrace upon our country, and should be frowned upon by every friend of the freedom of the press, and of civil and religious liberty. So far from putting down Abolitionism, or retarding its advance, such a course will certainly increase the zeal as well as the number of its advocates. Slavery is fast approaching its termination, when its supporters resort to such desperate and high handed measures.—Beaver Argus.
Pursuant to public notice, the Society, together with other citizens, will take adjournment on Monday evening, December 10th, to consider the late melancholy occurrence at Alton III, of the murder of the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, an infuriated, lawless mob.

The meeting being called to order by the President, was opened by prayer, by the Rev. J. C. Anthony, in accordance with the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were offered by the Rev. E. W. Robinson, and being sustained by eloquent and pertinent remarks from the Rev. E. W. Robinson, Dr. Wm. Carpenter, Rev. J. C. Anthony and Mr. John Burbank, were unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved, That we do sincerely lament the prevalence of a spirit of insubordination to the laws of the land, which has risen up of late, to an alarming extent, because it is alike prejudicial to the existence of good order in the community, to the interests of every respectable citizen, and to the prevalence of morality and religion; and unless a check is put to that spirit, we cannot but look forward with fearful apprehensions, as it respects the permanence of our free institutions.

2. Resolved, That we give our hearty response to the petitions of those of all parties, who have met for the purpose of disconcerting mobs, and upholding by discussion and the expression of public sentiment, the right of freedom of speech and of the press, as intimately connected with our dearest liberties and privileges.

3. Resolved, That the prevalence of mobs is not to be assented to or tolerated, on the grounds of peacable and lawful discussion of Anti-Slavery principles, but to the same fearlessness of the civil arm, and reckless disregard of law; which could burn the Convent at Charleston, which could destroy store-houses and a large quantity of flour in New York, which would oppress the means of business, and the means of escape to freedom; and to violence to others by other objects desired by the voice of popular tumult in opposition to justice and the rights of peaceable citizens.

4. Resolved, That as we wish Slavery, (the greatest curse that ever infected a free people,) to be abolished peaceably, and without the shedding of blood, so we would strongly desire that all abolitionists, in their efforts to advance the cause, would resort to such measures as are perfectly mild and peaceable.

5. Resolved, That tho' though the late Rev. E. P. Lovejoy and associates had a perfect right according to the laws of the land, to defend their property, and their persons by armed force, this, in the eyes of the law, is rather to be considered as robbery, so far as he could by peaceable measures, as the way then seemed to be hedged up against the continuance of his press at that place for the present; and because this course would have been much more agreeable to the spirit of the Gospel.

6. Resolved, That tho’ we do not approve of all that was done to defend the press at Alton; still we would not in the least exonerate the lawless and infuriated mob from guilt, or the desert of the frowns of every lover of peace, of every advocate for the supremacy of the laws, and every well wisher of his country.

7. Resolved, That we confidently believe that the death of Mr. Lovejoy was the means of opening the eyes of multitudes to the enormity of Slavery, and of doing much to advance the cause of emancipation; and our hope, and prayer to God is, that He will stay the lawless spirit that prevails. And in His all-wise Providence over-rule this event, and all the violence of the enemies of the cause of human rights, and of the free and Christianization of the colored race in our land, shall enjoy the rights of free men, the protection of law, and the blessings of the Gospel.

Voted, That the doings of this meeting be published in the Fall River Patriot.

EARL SAMPSO, President.
C. C. NICHOLS, Secretary.
Program of Fulfillment Passes $2,000,000; Administration Building is Next Goal

Art and Music Center
Now Underway

Gifts and pledges from alumni, parents and other friends to Colby's current two and one half million dollar Fulfillment Program passed the two million dollar mark on December 31, and by mid-February had reached $2,063,557.98. This special Campaign bulletin pays tribute to the thousands of individuals, corporations and foundations who have taken part in this historic enterprise to move Colby into the very front rank of liberal arts colleges.

In reporting results to date, Colby expresses deep appreciation to all whose names appear in this bulletin. Great credit for the steady progress of the Campaign belongs to the army of alumni workers in the sixty-four geographic areas where it is being conducted, to the college's two hundred thirty-eight class agents, to Colby's faculty, and to the Campaign Committee of the Parents Association.

Lovejoy Memorial

On February 3, Colby students attended inaugural classes in the first of the three major building objectives of the Campaign—the new Social Sciences and Humanities Building. Containing class and seminar rooms, as well as faculty offices, the building bears the name of Colby's famous alumnus Elijah Parish Lovejoy, Class of 1826, martyr to the freedom of the American press. Formal dedication, with special tribute to newspapers and newspaper men who took an active part in the Lovejoy Memorial, will be held next November. A Convocation on the Social sciences and humanities in March marks the opening of the new unit.

(Continued on page two)
Administration Building Will Meet
Several Pressing Campus Needs

Adequate library facilities for students and newer, more efficient administrative offices—two of Colby's most pressing needs—will be realized simultaneously when the proposed new Administration Building becomes a reality.

The Lovejoy classroom building, offering the finest facilities available, is in use. The Art and Music Center, second goal of the Fulfillment Program, is under construction. The college's administrative offices, however, are still scattered throughout the Miller Library, in temporary quarters, intruding on areas sorely needed for library purposes.

Looking hopefully ahead to the day when Campaign progress will enable construction of a new Administration Building, Librarian John R. McKenna reports, "At long last we will have the floor space for sufficient reading rooms and storage of books. There will be room to carry out our carefully planned library program which will eventually provide separate rooms for microfilms, maps, and the housing of special collections, including the superb James A. Healy Collection of Irish Literature."

It is estimated that a college library doubles itself every 13 to 22 years, thus necessitating long-range expansion plans. Stack space, of course, a major item, both for the present and the future. With administrative offices in the Miller Library, such space is even inadequate for present needs.

It is generally agreed that a small college library should have seating capacity for 40-45% of the students. The Miller Library cannot at present accommodate even 30% of the current enrollment.

As microfilm and map collections expand, separate facilities will become imperative. In addition, individual rooms are needed for the college archives, and for several collections of books and poetry which have been given to the college.

A periodical room is another necessity, since at present the periodicals are delegated to the reference room. Eventually, Mr. McKenna would also like to have seminar rooms, a study room which would be open twenty-four hours a day, and a room to be used as headquarters for the library staff.

The occupants of the administrative offices are also coping with serious inadequacies. Especially handicapped are officers who must meet with students, faculty and parents on matters of a personal nature. Various factors of size and location make privacy practically non-existent in the offices of the Dean of Men, Dean of Women, Dean of Faculty and Recorder.

The admissions office is perhaps in the most need of expansion. Over 1,000 prospective students will be interviewed during 1959, with total visitors numbering approximately three times that figure. Where to put these visitors is a constant problem, since the admissions office has scarcely room enough for the personnel and the records necessary for its proper functioning.

Achievement of the Administration Building will indeed serve a dual purpose and cap the climax of the Fulfillment Program, equipping Colby for the task which lies ahead.

Building for Art and Music
Is Now Under Construction
(continued)

Colby achieved a special $25,000 grant from the Kresge Foundation when the second major objective of the campaign—the Art and Music Building—was fully pledged by December 1, 1958, a stipulation of the grant. This was accomplished on schedule despite an increase in the total sum needed because of rising construction costs. Work is underway and the Art and Music Center is expected to be ready for occupancy in the fall. Classrooms and studios for the departments of art and music, an art gallery, a 400 seat auditorium, and a sculpture patio are among its features.

With costs continuing to climb, every effort is being made to assure that the Campaign's third objective—the Administration Building—is fully pledged during the next few months. It will not only replace temporary and makeshift quarters now used by all administrative personnel, but will complete the program for releasing space in the Miller Library presently devoted to offices but intended and urgently needed for library purposes.

This bulletin lists the first roster of donors whose gifts and sacrifices have assured the steady progress of the Fulfillment Program.

World-famous composer Paul Hindemith conducted the Colby Community Symphony Orchestra and the Colby Glee Club in concert at the college, February 8. The program was carried throughout the state in the first stereophonic broadcast over a network of Maine stations.

Standing with Mr. Hindemith, who is acknowledged as "the most important musical theorist since the eighteenth century," are Glee Club officers, left to right: Donna Tucker ('59, Cornish, Maine); David Lawrence ('59, West Groton, Mass.); Nancy Nelson ('59, Belmont, Mass.); and Professor Peter Re, glee club director.
Colby expresses sincere appreciation to the Alumni, Parents, other Friends and Organizations whose names appear on these pages and whose gifts and sacrifices have assured the steady progress of the Fulfillment Program. A final list in booklet form will be published at the completion of the campaign. In spite of our conscientious efforts, there is always a possibility of error or omission. We ask your help in calling to our attention any errors in the list which follows.

1888
William M. Cole
Albert F. Drummond
1889
Minnie Bunker (Deceased)
1890
Charles W. Spencer
1891
In memory of Mary Morrill
1892
Ilsley
In memory of L. L. Dunham
1893
R. Adelle Gilpatrick
Frank B. Nichols
Stephen Stark
1896
Denis E. Bower
In memory of Leon O. Glover
Lucie H. Merrill
Albert Robinson
In memory of John F. Wood
1894
Clara P. Merrill
Frances H. Morrill
Grace M. Reed
Clarence E. Tupper
William B. Tuttle
1899
Emma A. Fountain
Reed V. Jewett
M. Blanche Lane
1896
Myrtle Cheney Berry
Albert S. Cole
Edna Moffatt Collins
Florence E. Dunn
In memory of Henry W. Dunn
C. Benjamin Fuller
1897
In memory of Edith Hanson Gage
Minnie Corson Garland
Helen Hancock Hill
Harriett F. Holmes
Albert R. Keith
Lena Tozier Kendrick
(Deceased)
Edith M. Larabee
Minnie Gallott Mayer
Herbert S. Phillbrick
1898
Fannie Parker Wing
In memory of Frank Wentworth Alden
Lenora Bessey
Arad E. Linscott
Arthur J. Pogue
T. Raymond Pierce (Deceased)
Bertram C. Richardson
Ina Taylor Stineford
1889
Jennie L. Buck
Harold L. Hanson
Ernest H. Moline
Hubert J. Merrick
Etta Purinton Parsons
Charles E. O. Shannon
Henry R. Spencer
Helene Bowman Thompson
William L. Waldron
1900
Louise May Benson
Simon P. Hedman
Stella Jones Hill
Grace B. Holden
Mary Lemont Ingram
Fred F. Lawrence
Ethel M. Russell
Charles F. Towne
Gertrude Pike Towne
Ernest H. Tupper
Lu Ames Ventre
1901
Mary Blaisdel Belknap
Jennie W. Cummings
William F. Hale
Grace Farrar Linscott
George A. Marsh
Rheia Clark Marsh
Edgar B. Putnam
Ralph W. Richards
Lucinda Peacock Smith
Ernest E. Vertes
1902
Ralph C. Bean
E. Howard Bennett
Lew C. Church
Augusta Colby
Edna Owen Douglass
Grace Bicknell Eisenwinter
Bertha Thayer Flint
Vera Nosh Locke
Nellie Loring Rockwood
Edith Williams Small
Linwood L. Workman
1903
Grace Warren Atchley
Edith C. Bicknell
Florence Dixon
Florence Perry Hahn (Deceased)
Martha B. Hopkins
Caleb A. Lewis
Lois Hoxie Smith
E. May Tolman
Allison M. Watts
1904
Eva Clement Ames
In memory of Vernon S. Ames
Eunice Mower Beale
Carl R. Bryant
Mary Caswell Carter
Edith Watkins Chester
Jennie M. Crouch
William A. Cowing
Ruby Carver Emerson
Louis A. Hammond
Mary Berry Monroe
Harriet Cleveland Nosso
Emma Clough Peterson
Edward B. Winslow
1905
David K. Arey
Cealt C. Clark (Deceased)
Arthur L. Fields
Sarah Gifford Gray
William Hoyt
Henry N. Jones
Henry R. Keene
Ida Phoebe Keene
Alton L. Lockhart
1906
Adelbert Bowwest
Anna M. Boynton
Cornelia B. Caldwell
Karl R. Kennison
Ella E. Cotton
Elaine Wilson Oxnard
In memory of Boulah F. Purington
Ralph L. Reynolds
Arthur G. Robinson
Cora Forrest Sherwood
William H. S. Stevens
Susan H. Weston
Christie Donnell Young
Nettie Fuller Young
1907
In memory of Hyron Berry
In memory of Adelaide Halway Brown
Sarah S. Cummings
In memory of Lewis W. Dunn
Roscoe C. Emery
Cora Beverage Faulkner
In memory of Burr F. Jones
Rayford C. Ledstone
Alma Morris McPeek
Marian Learned Meader
Alice Tyler Miller
Millard C. Moore
Bertha E. Nead
Ellen J. Peterson
In memory of Oscar B. Peterson
Nellie Winslow Rideout
Arthur W. Stetson
Perley L. Thorne
In memory of Elizur B. Tilton
Robert Robinson Wheeler
In memory of Edith Priest Whitten
David M. Young
1910
Charles W. Bradlee
In memory of Lena May Clark
Helen L. Cochrane
Alvin L. Cottam
Myrtle Little Davies
Helen F. Dickinson
Charles C. Dwyer
Caroline Noyes Ervin
Florence King Gould
John E. Hatch
Nina Holmes Herschleb
Caroline Hill Keyes
Merle R. Keyes
Betsey Libbey
Frank W. Lovett
I. Ross Macomb
Harold N. Mitchell
Mollie Pearce Patmore
Ninette M. Runnals
Helen W. Campbell Shaw
Suzanne Corbett Steele
Ragnhild Iversen Tompkins
Howard A. Tribou
1909
Helen E. Adams
George C. Anderson
Joseph Chandler
Clara D. Chapman
Jeannette Suttuvett Crawell
Clara A. Eastman
Blanche Emory Folsom
Myra J. Hardy
Harold W. Kimball
Marion Waithwaite Long
Thomas J. Seaton
Austen Show
Ethel Knowlton Sledhof
Ellen MacBurnie Stacy
Florence Freeland Totman
Leo S. Troxel
In memory of Maude Eaton
Wadleigh
Abbie Hogue Warren
Sarah B. Young
1911
Leona Booth
Donald Moore Deans
Emma Berry Delahanty
Leona Achorn Gillis
Ralph N. Good
Grace Whittler Greene
Jennie Grindle Grindle
J. Pauline Herrig
Frederick T. Hill
Verena Chaney Hornberger
Lillian L. H. Lowell
Eleanor Crouch Marriner
John M. Maxwell
Henry B. Moor
Gertrude French Packard
John A. Todd (Deceased)
Geneva Coffin Winslow
Leto Young
1911
Albian W. Blake
Inez Mace Bridges
Raymond C. Bridges
Roy Cecil Carter
Laura Day Cole
Helen Warren Cummings
Robert L. Ervin
Isaac Magoon Nutting
Hazelt Cole Nutson
Rose Pillsbury LeBlanc
Ralph E. Nash
Nathan R. Patterson
Gladyis Simpson Perry
Horace M. Pullen
Margaret Fielden Rogers
Louise A. Ross
Rose Carver Alley
Beatius E. Witham
1912
Leslie B. Are
t Mildred Ralph Bowier
Albert E. C. Carpenter
Ernest H. Cole
Harriet Lawler Davis
Jennie Reed Dixon
John P. Dulan
Thomas S. Grindle
In memory of Ethel V. Haines
Ernest D. Jackson
Florence Corl Jones
Laurel Wyman Keppel
O. E. Lowell
J. Elliott May
Jessie Ross Murchie
Margaret Russell Nash
Elise Gardiner Pierson
Leara E. Prentiss
Lillian Corl Schubert
Frederick A. Snow
Margaret Holbrook Tictomb
Emma Leighton Walden
Mary Strickland Ward
Ruth Hamilton Whittemore
1913
Anonymous
Mathea Windell Allen
Genevieve Barker
Clair F. Benson
Dora Libby Bishop
Crasy Brownell
Robert F. Fernold
Diama Wall Fiegler
John H. Foster
Phyllis St. Clair Fraser
(Deceased)
Victor Oliphant
Marion Ingalls Hogue
Pauline Hanson
Ivan O. Harlow
Elmer H. Hussey
Philip W. Hussey
Lionel F. Jealous
John P. Kennedy
Eva Macomber Kyes
Ernest C. Marriner
Moritz F. Morse
Robert R. Webber
Iva B. Willis
Ada Waugh Young
1914
Anonymous
Joseph P. Burke
Frank C. Carpenter
Edith Washburn Clifford
Eugene K. Currie
Lena Cushing
Annie Dudley Douglas
F. Harold Dubord
Idella K. Farnum
Helen Thomas Foster
Lora Danforth Gagnon
In memory of Arthur J. Gillingsham
Alice Beckett Haley
Marianne Scribner Holt
Magdalene A. Huard
Adelaide Klein Jackman
Roscoe E. Johnson
Mabel Byrn McDaniel
Stanley B. Miller
Wilnauer A. Mowris
Marston Morse
Glady's Paul
George W. Perry
Clare Collins Piper
Christine Whittemore Powers
Thomas J. Reynolds
Abbie O. Santerson
William A. Tracey
Ernest L. Warren
Lois Peacock Warren
Milo Ray Warren
Ethel Merriam Weeks
Louis A. Wilson
Lynnette Philbrick Witham
Chesley F. Wood
1915
Florian G. Are
e Mildred Bedford
Putnam P. Bicknell
Ralph A. Brackett
Marguerite M. Chamberlain
Jennia Farnum Collins
Ruth Whitman Cushing
Robert R. Decourcy
Prince A. Drummond
Vivian M. Ellicott
Avery M. Fides
Roy W. Gillmore
Aldine C. Gilman
Leonard W. Grant
Mildred Holmes
Everett G. Holt
Merle F. Hunt
Marion Steward LoCascio
Carl B. Lord
Ina M. McCausland
Ruth Morgan (Deceased)
Leslie F. Murch
Hazel Ross Penney
Marguerite Robinson
Ray D. Robinson
Hubert K. Struthers
Raymond R. Thompson
A. Ruth Trefethen
Lizzie Howland Waldron
Mary A. Washburn
Lester F. Weeks
Evelyn S. Whitney
Albert Willard
Robert H. Williams
Earl M. Woodward
Aaron H. Yeaton
1916
Anonymous
Elizabeth Hodges Bowen
Edith Pratt Brown
Loren F. Carter
Marion Miller Chace
Alice A. Clarkin
Carroll E. Dabbin
Franklin M. Dyer
Henry A. Eaton
Freid C. English
Frank C. Foster
Effie Hannah Fraser
Hermon O. Goffin
Arthur E. Gregory
John N. Hartman
Samuel J. Hartley
Leon D. Harring
Vivian Skinner Hill
Eliza Robinson Hoyt
Cyril M. Joly
Ralph W. King
Hazel Lane
Levison L. Levine
Louise McCuskey MacKinnon
Eleanor Bradelie Mitchell
Lucy Montgomery Newell
Fessie Seals Nichols
Malcolm B. O'Brien
Donald E. Putnam
John M. Richardson
Edith C. Robinson
Katherine Moses Rolfe
William C. Schuster
Gabriel H. Shafter
Marion Wyman Sim
Byron H. Smith
Esther French Spaulding
Alice Boynton Sturtevant
Ruth Brackett Sturtevant
Carolyn Stevens Thompson
Frances E. Trefethen
1917
Anonymous
Harriet Conham Alley
Mildred Greeley Arnold
Eva M. Bean
Hazel Robinson Burbank
Elmer W. Campbell
Edward D. Cauley
Flora Morton Dexter
John F. Everett
In memory of Grace A. Farnum
Robert D. Flood
Mildred Barton Flood
Hazel M. Gibbs
Myrtle Aldrich Gibbs
Harold E. Hall
Dorothy Dougget Haskell
Frances E. Haustert
Thomas F. Joyce
Leonora A. Knight
Selma Koehler
Eliza A. Lane
Thorvald B. Madson
Evie Learned Miller
Attilona Atkins Mower
Fay Strout Murray
Frederick A. Pottle
Lucy Taylor Pratt
E. Donald Record
A. Raymond Rogers
Cecil A. Rollins
Irma M. Ross
Hazel Durbin Sandberg
Leonard A. Shea
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Marion White Smith
Roland N. Smith
Aubert N. Sylvester
Ruth Murdock Theuer
Mark R. Thompson
Anne F. Trexwoart
Winthrop Webb
Nathaniel Weg
Daniel B. Whipple
Paul G. Whittemore
Mildred Greene Wilbur
Oliver C. Wilbur
Winfred Atwood Wilbur
Grace Fletcher Willey
1918
Mary Jordan Alden
Paul E. Alden
Carleton M. Bailey
Hazel E. Barney
Merrill A. Bigelow
Howard G. Boardman
Helen Kimball Brown
Helene B. Baker
Phyllis F. Cole
Violet F. Collins
Hazel S. Collings
Alta E. Davis
James H. Dunn
Elizabeth R. Fernald
Hazel Cobb Gillespie
Charlotte Gilson
Norma H. Goodhue
Ray M. Hayes
Margaret Wilkins Hickman
Marian Horne Hunt
Frederick K. Hussey
Mollie Treat King
Harold Luce
Hazel Bliss Matterson
Alberta Shepherd Marsh
Robert A. Matthews
Harriett B. McIntyre
Harvard E. Moor
Charles H. Pieper
Marion Starbird Pottle
Lenna H. Priscott
Dorothy I. Roberts
Hugh L. Robinson
Charles L. Silton
Winifred Shaw Terrill
Pauline Winsberg Thall
Paul A. Thompson
Leila M. Washburn
Raymond C. Whitney
Daisy Murray Wilson
Eliot A. Wyman
1919
Gertrude Allison Bennett
Katharine Hatch Burrisson
Lillian Pike Chitt
James B. Conlon
Mildred Dunham Crosby
Marian Griffin Demuth
Mira L. Dolley
Elizabeth R. Eames
Eugene Gordon Eates
Helen Baldwin Gates
Ruth C. Holbrook
Helene Blackwell Humphrey
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Maude Titcomb Powey
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Emily Kelley Russell
Martha Gregory Shibles
Burton E. Small
Nellie Davis Spiller
Robert E. Sullivan
Julius G. Sussman
Phyllis Sturdivant Sweeter
Vernon H. Toomey
1920
Phinehas F. Barnes
Cecil L. Berdeen
Pauline Higginsbon Blair
Raymond O. Brinkman
John W. Bruce
Rudolph E. Costelli
John F. Choote
Joseph H. Cloffe, Jr. (Deceased)
Lillian Dyer Cornish
Daniel M. Crook
Anna McLaughlin Fallon
Harriett Sweeter Greene
Merrill S. F. Greene
M. Lucile Kidder
Ernest L. McCormack
Richard J. Alandt
Glady's Chase Nixon
Harold A. Osgood
Retta Carter Pinchbeck
Esther M. Powers
Elise McCausland Rich
Carl W. Robinson
Everett A. Rockwell
Hugh A. Smith
Arthur J. Sullivan
Clarence A. Tooss
Lucy O. Teague
Stella Greenlaw Thompson
H. Thomas Uri
Robert E. Wilkins
James L. Wilson
Marion Waterman Wood
Madge Tooker Young
1921
Anonymous
Alice Clark Anderson
Thelma French Arnold
Paul H. Bailey
Laura V. Baker
Helen Hodgkins Berry
Stanley R. Block
Arthur J. Brimstone
Paul L. Brooks
Alice Laffaque Brown
Chauncey L. Brown
William E. Burgess
Frances Brobry Burke
Elizabeth Smith Chaplin
Dorothy Knapp Child
Marion L. Conant
George A. Costley
Hector J. Cyri
Gladys Dow Daskem
Bernard E. Estes
Elva Sawyer Fish
Grace R. Foster
Addie McLean Gormano
Grace Johnston Grant
Everett H. Gross
Geraldine Baker Hannay
Arthur A. Hebert
D. Ray Hult
Hazel Peck Hult
Neil Leonard
Lewis Levine
Bernice Butler Morrill
Wayne W. McNally
Arthur R. Mills
Isabel Genthe Misto
Irene Quashe Maran
Esther Blanchard Nicoll
Frederick J. Pope
Ransom Pratt
Libby Pulsifer
Mary Margaret Rice
Ashton F. Richardson
Dorothy Rounds
Reginald H. Sturivant
Joel E. Taylor
Elva C. Tecker
Ruth Ostrom Tressick
John B. Tschauhorn
Catherine A. Tuttle
Milford J. Umphrey
Roland G. Ware
Clara Carter Weaber
Samuel Wulson
1922
Asa C. Adams
Vina Parent Adams
Eleanor C. Bailey
Raymond J. Bates
Marguerite Craig Beach
Virginia M. Bean
Walter D. Berry
Ashley L. Bickmore
Avis Barton Bixby
Julie Hoyt Brokewood
Mary Brier
Leslie H. Cook
Dorothy M. Crawford
Kenneth C. Dalberge
Elizabeth Dyer Downes
Bernice Strait Fortier
Charles H. Gale
Edwin W. Gates
William Hardy
Robert M. Jackson
Catherine D. Larrabee
Merle E. Lowery
Arthur B. Malone
Leonard W. Mayo
Bertha Gilliard Moore
Edna Chamberlain Nelson
Irwin S. Newbury
H. A. Perkins
Daphne Fish Plummer
Clyde E. Russell
Irene E. Scott
William L. Stevens
Arthur J. Sullivan
Henry D. Teague
Hazel Dyer Town
Mary L. Whitcomb
Aldred Smiley Wing
Louise Jacobs York
1923
Reta Wheaton Belyea
Arthur L. Berry
Doris Dickey Besse
Ruth A. Blakeslee
Frederick D. Blanchard
Arline Ringrose Brown
Helen A. Brown
William J. Brown
Elliott F. Chase
Mildred R. Collins
Elizabeth Kellett Craven
Helen L. Davis
Eleanor Havers Dempsey
Edythe Porter Dunstan
J. Leslie Dunstan
A. Gallan Eustis (Deceased)
Merlin D. Farnum
Melva Mann Farnum
Frederick G. Fassett
Edward R. Fred
Agnes Cameron Gates
John R. Gow
Wendell F. Grant
Elizabeth H. Griffin
Gertrude Weller Harrington
Chilton L. Kemp
E. Stanley Kohlin
Elizabeth B. Larrabee
Marguerite Rice Lory
Lillian C. LaVerdiere
Vera Collins Lindley
Gertrude Fletcher Lowrey
Marguerite Starbird Lunt
Eleanor Wilkins McCarthy
Eva McEwen
Medeline Beach McEwen
Avis Newman Norwood
George J. Odom
Forrest M. Royal
Charles E. Smith
Louise L. Stalo
Louise K. Tilley
John P. Tilton (Deceased)
Lloyd J. Trevor
Thelma Powers Walker
Ruth Crowley Weaver
Ernest R. Wermie
Clifford O. T. Wisdon
Doris E. Wyman
1924
Percy G. Beatty
John L. Berry
Theodore C. Bramhall
Martha Marden Briggs
Sue R. Doye
Mary Watson Henders
Harry J. Greene
Robert L. Jacobs
Louis Langman
Carolyn Hodgdon Libby
William J. McDonald
Joseph W. McCurdy
Marion Brown Newcomb
George T. Nickerson
Morris D. Nordstrom
Anne Brownstone Prilusky
Lawrence A. Putnam
Ruby Rust Robinson
Doris Ackley Smith
Ernest Goodale Smith
Joseph C. Smith
Arthur H. Snow
Ronald W. Sturivant
Ralph Tolbert
Cecilia Simpson Thynge
Marion Drisko Tucker
Oren E. Vale
Marie Riker Waltz
Mildred Todd Welter
Fred M. Weiss
James A. Wilson
1925
Earle S. Anderson
Oscar P. Bann
Mildred E. Briggs
Alfred K. Chapman
Harold G. Clark
Hiram H. Crie
Claire A. Crosby
Amy Robinson Cumming
Lloyd M. Dearborn
Joseph P. Garham
Raymond S. Grant
William W. Hale
Madeline Holley Hall
Nellie Pottle Hopkins
Flora M. Harrison
Edith Gray Havens
Doris Hardy Havens
Robert H. Hawkins
Lionel Hebert
Clayton W. Johnson
Ralph M. Larrabee
Alta Dae Mahler
Haldis W. Manning
Olive Smith Marcia
Edward H. Merrill
Earl L. Merriman
Ellsworth W. Millett
Alice McDonald Mills
Donald J. Mills
John R. Monroe
Rosamond Cummings Morehouse
Edward T. Maynahan
Elkie Bishop Nichols
Philip G. Pearce
William F. Powers
Carrie Baker Pratt
Doris Tozier Putnam
Verna E. Reynolds
Arthur Q. Rosenthal
Charles W. Shoemaker
Ethel Childs Storer
Sylvester R. Sullivan
Leota Schoff Wadleigh
Ellen Smith Wehsen
Carleton F. Wiley
Phyllis Bowman Wiley
Class of 1926
George B. Barnes
In memory of Francis F. Bartlett
Ruth Kelliher Bartlett
Ruby Shuman Berry
F. Christian Booth
Kenneth W. Braden
Agnes J. Bauder
Alpha Crosby Brown
Esther Lord Cahill
Pauline Lunn Chambers

ADDED IMPETUS had been given to the Campaign's progress by gifts to the Leadership, Pace-Setter, Associate and Shareholder plans. Colby will give special recognition to all persons participating in these plans in a subsequent bulletin.

As of January 23, 1959 these gifts were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>LEADERSHIP</td>
<td>($5,000 and up)</td>
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<td>PACE-SETTER</td>
<td>($1,000 to $4,999)</td>
<td>148</td>
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<td>ASSOCIATE</td>
<td>($500 to $999)</td>
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<td>BUILDER'S SHARE</td>
<td>($300 to $499)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOYALTY SHARE</td>
<td>($150 to $299)</td>
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Marguerite Albert Cook
Helen E. Davis
Paul M. Edwards
Samuel R. Feldman
Hilda M. Fife
Susan McGrave Fortunie
Donald C. Freeman
William E. Garabedian
J. Frank Goodrich
Emily Heath Hall
F. Clive Holli
James H. Holpin
George F. Hodgkins
Charles O. Ide
Philip Keith
E. Evelyn Kellett
Carl R. MaxPherson
Iroda Davis McAlechkie
Clarence W. McGuinn
Marguerite L. O’Reak
Clifford R. Packard
Carroll S. Parker
Ellis F. F. Parmenter
Olivia Southe Parmenter
Jennie Nutter Peacock
Edith Greerson Phelan
George E. Rauch
Marian B. Reiss
Daris Garland Russell
Dorothy Farnum Scott
Abbot E. Smith
Kenneth J. Smith
Roger A. Stinchfield
Harry B. Thomas
John S. Tibbitts
Katherine Cayne Tierney
Albert W. Wassell
Ruth Turner Weymouth
Jere G. White
Darins Keye Wood
Esther E. Wood
Herbert Mc. C. Wartman
Nellie Seltzer Yett
Barbara Whitney Beatty
Dorothy Farnsworth Bragdon
Stanley C. Brown
James C. Budy
W. Preston Cadwallader
Wemonah Pollard Cadwallader
J. Ardelle Chase
Leola M. Clement
U. Cleal Cowing
Ralph H. DeCresy
Louise Chapman Dibble
Theodore Emera
Enna Wolfe Fuller
Perley C. Fullerton
Elizabeth Waton Gerry
Dorothy Giddings
Helen Speed Goisis
Dorothy I. Hannonford
James J. Harris
Caroline Rogers Hawkes
Jean Cadwallader Hickox
Alan J. Hilton
Mabel Root Holmes
Herbert C. Jenkins
C. Evan Johnson
J. Douglas Johnston
Arch Jordan, Jr.
Frederickason Knight
James C. Luquia
Percy Levine
Alan M. Lohman
Marguerite Chase Macomber
William A. Macomber
Waldo Lincoln MacPherson
George L. Mittelsdorf
Helen Striehl Muetschdorff
Prudie R. Moore
Albert U. Peacok
Aline Mann Peake
Grlew C. Pierce
Ralph F. Prescott
Clyde E. Riley
Lawrence Roy
Miriam Rice Schulze
Esther Knudsen Shetlewath
Perry F. Shibley
Teodora G. Smart
Richard P. Stanton
Barbara Fears Streater
F. Clement Taylor
Fred L. Turner
Lura Norcross Turner
Laurel Heald Wallace
Elizabeth Alden Wassell
Faith D. Waterman
Julia Mayo Wilson
1928
Iroda Sawyer Andrews
Roland B. Andrews
Nelson W. Bailey
Acu Dodge Barton
Louise Bauer
Rose Black
Claddey Bunker Bridges
Marion Jacobs Burke
Dorothy Sylvester Carman
Everett O. Chaplin
Helen Merrick Chandler
Robert C. Chandler
Rheta Viles Clark
Cornelia Adair Cole
C. Stanley Corey
Gardner D. Cottle
Esther Parker Crossam
Augustine A. D’Amico
Amy D. Dearborn
E. Richard Drummond
Margaret Davis Farnham
Edmond F. Fiedler
Cecil L. Foote
Louis F. Fournisse
Nathaniel M. Gallin
Leila H. Glidden
Katharine B. Greenway
Ashton S. Hamilton
Eva Page Hawkins
Betsy Ringdahl Hils
Dorothy Daggett Johnston
Lawmott Kelley
Walter F. Knolkir
Arthur B. Levine
Arthur W. Littfield
W. Robert Lambard
J. Lewis Lovett
P. Kenton MacCubrey
Albert F. MacDougall
Claire Richardson MacDougall
Clyde L. Mann
Evelyn Ventres Marion
Harriet Towle McCready
James T. McCrosky
Ruth M. McRae
Laurice Edes Merriman
Charlotte Clary Nevins
Edward R. Newhall
Marian Daye O’Donnell
Lawrence A. Peake
Margery M. Pierce
Myra Stone Pruitt
Edna Cohen Rapport
Daniel J. Shanahan (Deceased)
Roy V. Shorey
Albora Vanhorn Shute
Sydney P. Shaw
A. Frank Steiger, Jr.
Ruth Hutchins Stinchfield
Mary Thayer
Joseph F. Theriault
Albert J. Thiel
Grace Morrison Thompson
Elizabeth Lewis Tittle
Charles E. Towner
Edna E. Turckington
Ella L. Vinal
Susan Stevens Watson
George C. West
Ruth E. Williams
Clair E. Wood
1929
Anonymous
Alice Paul Allen
Grace Stone Allen
J. Ditsko Allen
Murial Sanborn Armstrong
Florence Young Bennett
E. Richard Benson
Joseph B. Campbell
J. Stone Carlson
Osco M. Chute
Sylvie D. Crane
Reed Davis
Franklin Bedell Dexter
Harvey G. Foster
Jack J. Glick
Lillian Morse Henry
Philip R. Higgins
Martha Holt Hines
Richard P. Hodsdon
Everett H. Holmes
Gilson S. Hooper
Dorothy Wilson Irvine
Rupert M. Irvine
John D. Jones
Lowell P. Leland
F. Elizabeth Libby
Lemuel K. Lord
Corona Hatch MacKenzie
Clifford J. Maugham
Mary Bovee McGillicuddy
Earle A. Mckeen
Edwin W. Merry
Ernest E. Miller
Murray B. Miller
John W. Miner
Dorothy L. Morton
John T. Nosee
Barbara Weston Noyes
Warren R. Payson
Roselle Mosher Reynolds
Ruth Plisted Robinson
Robert W. Scott
Mark R. Sibley
Roy E. Smith
Fred J. Sterns
Allan J. Stinchfield
John D. Swartz
Gordon M. Trim
Donald B. Tupper
Hanseley Hershey Tuttle
Bertil A. Uppwall
Jean M. Watson
Dorothy Woods
1930
Ethel Rose Adams
Phil Allen
Forrest M. Batson
Philip S. Bither
Helen Basker Bosworth
Robert P. Brown
Barbara Taylor Cabell
John A. Chadwick
Lindon E. Christie
Aaron Cook
James E. Davidson
Elizabeth Bottomley Davis
Clarence A. Dyer
Dexter E. Eisemore
Lucile Whitcomb Elsermore
Lesley S. Ford
Nellie Simonds Gallison
Alma E. Glidden
Ralph L. Goddard
Arlene W. Goodrich
Harold L. Grant
Evelyn L. Grindall
Hugh G. Hatfield
G. Gilbert Henry
Carl R. Hines
Pauline Marin Hawlett
Donald A. Johnson
Helen L. Keay
John H. Lee
Philip Lloyd-Ely
Helen Hobbs Lyon
Pauline Smith Mayhew
Mary Rollins Millett
Helen Kimball Mintz
Albert C. Palmer
Norman D. Palmer
Helen Chase Perdue
William P. Quarrington
Deane R. Quinton
Maxine Hoyt Richmond
Bernard C. Show
Margaret Hale Show
Ruth Park Smith
Mary Parke Summers
Francis E. Thayer
Barbara Libby Tozier
Pauline Brill Traffon
Nathan Tupper
Mary K. Wastling
Charles W. Weaver, Jr.
Stanton S. Weed
Edith M. Woodward
Vido Blake Woodward
1931
Miles L. Allen
Robert Allen, Jr.
Myrtle Paine Barker
William B. Brown
Edward S. Cobb
Louise Nulligan Collins
Mary Cadwallader Combelock
Barbara Hamlin Cummings
Faith Rollins Davidson
John S. Davidson
Frances Page Eggon
Robert S. Eldridge
Arthur B. Ertz
Arleen Woodman Evans
Roderick E. Farnham
Howard L. Ferguson
Alexander R. Gillmor
Hope Pulin Gillmor
Marvin S. Glazier
In memory of Louise Greerson Haley
Edward F. Huyke
Charles Hedderich
Charles C. Hicks
Anne Macomber Holden
Eunice Page Hutchins
Lucius V. Lobdell
Muriel MacDougall Lobdell
Eleanor Hilton Martin
William C. Martin
John C. McCoy, Jr.
Mary Dignam Murphy
Roland J. Paulin
Evelyn Hoycock Quinton
Alice Linscott Roberts
Wayne E. Roberts
Vivian F. Russell
Evelyn Belle Ray
In memory of Marjorie Small
George F. Sprague
George H. Stens
Robert W. Stenson
Marion White Thurlow
Doris Spencer Wollis
Margaret Higgins Williams
Paul G. Winter
Louise Weeks Wright
1939

Freda K. Able
Arnold Benton
Edward S. Boulas, Jr.
Leon J. Brudov
Frank H. Burnell
Robert V. Conders
Charles L. Dignam
Elizabeth J. Doran
Clarence E. Dure
Elliot H. Drisko
Fletcher Eaton
Stephen Greenwald
Helen Carter Gustin
Nathanael M. Guptill
Constance Knickerbocker Harley
Priscilla Jones Hauser
Elizabeth Sallie Howard
Albert L. Hunter, Jr.
Gilbert E. Hutchinson
Marion Crawford Hutchinson
Roy W. Illingsworth
Lester Javits
Ruth Reed Kingman
Leo S. Kreisky
Alma Hasse Kuhn
David C. Libby
Anne Simpson Miller
Mary Healey Orr
Arline Palma Oslos
Wilhelm E. Piper
Maurice A. Ranceurt
Jeanette Driska Rideout
Judith Quint Schreider
Stanley H. Schreiber
Allan B. Smith
Kenneth G. Stanley
Mackeen E. Stevens
Michael Colwell Stevens
Aline Bomber Varcoe
Earl L. Wade
Irving Ward
1940

Isabel C. Abbott
Alexander Anton
Brewater A. Branz
Roth Moore Brown
E. Robert Bruce
Mary Wheeler Brugza
Robert B. Carr
Clark H. Carter
Raye Winlow Carter
Mary Chapin Chapman
Jean Congdon Daneke
Clarence Fernald
Fred M. Ford
Halsey A. Frederick, Jr.
Donald A. Gilfoy
Helen Brown Gilfoy
Ruth Gollis
Frances C. Gray
Maurice D. Gross
Doris Rose Hoppengeth
Edward H. Jessen
Gordon B. Jones
Stanley W. Kimball
In memory of Charles F. Maguire
Priscilla B. Maille
Ruth Hundricks Marden
Carl W. Mcgraw
Elizabeth Walden Palmer
Olivia Pullen Palmer
Warren F. Pearl
Ellen Fitch Peterson
William D. Pinansky
Leigh-Doris A. Russell
Virginia Gray Schwab
Constance Pratt Spinney
Roger Stebbins
Ruth Gould Stebbins
Philip A. Stinchfield
Patricia Thomas Thompson
Constance L. Tilley
Alfred N. Timberlake
Leon Tobin
Ross H. Webb
Morarine Day Weeks
Elizabeth C. Wescott
Linwood L. Workman, Jr.
1941

Anonymous
Henry W. Abbott, Jr.
Jane Russell Abbott
Charles E. Barnfather
Elizabeth Sweter Baxter
Elmer L. Baxter
George L. Beach, Jr.
William A. Beal
William B. Bifler
Richard H. Bright
Thelema Bossett Cornell
Mildred Van Volkem Breinl
Eurica B. Dible
John C. Eaton
Claire F. Emerson
Raymond A. Forlin
James J. Foster
Joseph J. Freame
Diana Wissenthal Friedman
Howard R. Goffin
Audrey Maxwell Greenwald
Stanley Gruber
William H. Hughes
Geraldine Stetke Jones
Hiram P. Hinkinton
Ada Vinecourt Mandell
Ruth Lewis Napolan
In memory of Richard E. Noyes
S. Winnifred Olin
Jerome Orerstein
John E. Ormonst
Linwood C. Putter
Robert W. Pullen
Ruth Sibbner Rich
Robert C. Ryan
Virginia Ryan
Alison Pike Slade
Dorothy Peterson Slayter
Wiletta McGrath Snow
Wendall T. Starr
Ruth A. Stebbins
Herbert D. Stern
George J. Stump
Edwin A. Toolis
Lubov Leonovich Toltz
Olive Savage Ward
Joanna MacCarthy Workman
1942

Mary Anoki
Robert M. Arnold
Arthur G. Beach
Martha Rogers Beach
Susanne Rose Beesey
Harold J. Bubar
Louise Hogan Buban
Robinson D. Burbank
Clifford F. Come, Jr.
George C. Corrothers
Jane Leighton Carr
Harry Calson
Kenneth M. Deckor
Richard R. Dyer
Jane Soule Eager
Dorothy Smith Fernald
Milton W. Hamilton
Benish C. Harding
Louise L. Harris
Eero R. Hein
Barbara R. Holdan
Max A. Holzrichter
Carolyn Hopkins Johnson
Lincoln V. Johnson
Ruth Crawell Knight
Richard N. Kohl
Alton G. Lathbide
Victor A. Lebednik
Arthur B. Lincoln, Jr.
Charles A. Lord
Malvin N. Lock
Edward F. Loring
John E. Lowell
Christine Bruce Lyon
Juan Carroll McRee
Wesley MacRae
Ferdinad P. Mignan
Albert Newell
Linwood E. Palmer, Jr.
George A. Parker, Jr.
Walter M. Peikko
Muriel Carroll Philson
Le. Franklin Pino
Carl J. Pizzano, Jr.
Joseph R. Ranceurt
Robert S. Rice
Betty Barer Richardson
Gordon A. Richardson
Priscilla George Ross
Albert J. Schmoenberger
Owen G. Shiro
Cynthia M. Smith
Betty Anne Royal Spiegel
Addison E. Stieve
Marlynn Ireland Stevens
Marion B. Thomas
Margaret Campbell Timberlake
William E. Tucker
William W. Vaughan
Lewis E. Waekers, Jr.
Theodore Wright Weston
Priscilla Hothorn White
Betsey Libby Williams
1943

Paul M. Abramson
Elizabeth Field Blanchard
Jeannette Nielson Broddock
Thomas R. Broddock
Eleanor Smart Braunmuller
Norman A. Chalotzky
Elizabeth Tobey Chaote
Kathleen Monaghan Corey
Robert C. Cornell
In memory of Harold A. Costley
Lowell R. Cumming
Marjorie McDougal Davis
Robert C. Demison
Priscilla Maldenke Drake
Anne Dunmore
Natalie Cowns Dyer
Patrick Ford Ellis
Etha Paradis Emerson
Thomas W. Farnsworth, Jr.
Richard A. Field
William Pinkelley
Harrle Hildebrandt
Anne Hudson Himan
Calvin K. Hubbard
Ellwin F. Hussey
George H. John
Jeanne Grant Keele
Eliot B. Kraft
Anita Poole Lolliberte
Perley M. Leighton
Irving Liss
Ronald D. Lupton
Lachlin MacKinnon
Delbert D. Matheson
Thebal Proctor Matheson
Frederick B. McAlary
Frank J. Misenis
Ruth Graves Montgomery
James W. Moriarty
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Geraldine Fennessy Parker
Charles F. Pearson, Jr.
Lucien J. Pellerin
Ronald M. Reed
Lorraine Daetzel Reifel
I. Bradford Shaw
J. Kenneth Shepard
Ellen Alpert Siegel
Lillian Beck Skelton
Lyndan A. Small
Hilda Nichols True
Ruby Lott Tucker
Louis J. Volpe
Jacquelyn Nesarney Wallace
Sylvia Rakofsky Weller
Donald C. Whitten
Paul V. Wither
1944

Anonymous

Rosa Gail Backer
Nancy Curtis Bacon
William T. Belger
Helen Watson Baldi
Russell E. Brown
Catherine Clark Brunell
Robert H. Brunell
Donald M. Butcher
Alexander Bembowski
Wesley R. Doe
Patricia Bergquist Donna
Elinor F. Economou
Mildred Steinland Ellison
W. Morris Emerson
Franklin H. Evrin
Arnold A. Glassman
Richard O. Goodridge
W. Harris Hearn
Barbara White Haddad
William R. Hibel
Frederick W. Howard
William Hutchinson
Hope Mansfield John
Charles W. Luce
Shirley Ellice Lord
Dorothy Hoffman Lyon
N. Douglass MacLeod, Jr.
Eileen A. Matteo
Walter B. Maxwell
Josephine Pitts McAlary
Priscilla Higgins Mannfield
Paul E. Mannfield
Evelyn Gates Moriarty
G. Richard Mountfort
Philip E. Nutting
Barbara Bayliss Primiano
Elizabeth Wood Reed
William A. Reifel
Edward H. Saltberg
Mary Weeks Sawyer
Ralph M. Sawyer, Jr.
Stanley Short
James Springer
Eugene C. Struckhoff
Harold L. Vigue
Alden E. Wagner
Sarah Martin Wahl
Eleanor Eisenberg Watson
Philip H. Watson
Annabel Morrison Wolffe
Frederick S. Wood
Benjamin Zacker

1945

Christy C. Adams
Adelle Grindrod Bates
Bevverly F. Booth
Marilyn L. Bryant
Katherine McCarrick Christianson
Mason W. Colby
Lois Louden Cutler
Charles A. Dudley
Georgia Guilford Fielding
Edwin S. Gibson
Anna Konikow Glassman
Maruel Marker Gould
Elizabeth Lohnes Gruden
Marguerite B. Gustafson
Floyd L. Harding
Janet Jacobs Holden
Doris Taylor Huber
Paul R. Huber
Doris Blanchard Hutchinson
Ann L. Johnson
Roslyn E. Kramer
Mary Callard Laughland
Marie Kraus Lowenstein
Anne Van Middlesworth MacKee
Rita A. McCabe
Marjorie Merrill Melvin
Michael M. Nawfel
Garret V. Ridgley
Frances Willey Ripper
Ernest I. Rittenberg
Viola M. Smith
Helen Strauss
Shawdor T. Tolnow
M. Colby Tibbetts
Edith Hinckley Turner
Joseph R. Wallace
Francoise Dorr Walls
Maurice M. Whitten
Ernest J. Williams
Jane Farnham Wood
1946

Anita Herdrigan Allen
Ann Lawrence Bandy
Edward M. Cook, Jr.
Noami Dick Dice
Shirley Martin Dudley
Ruth Lewis Emerson
Carol Robin Epstein
Nancy Parsons Ferguson
Wilfred R. Granger
Hope Emerson Hatch
Marie E. Jones
Hanna Karp Loipson
Muriel Larrabure
Halston Q. Lefebvre
Hilda Robertson Lyons
Jean O'Brien Perkins
Betty Saule Pope
Carolyn Blitze Read
Courtney H. Simpson
Harriet Glushow Singer
Roselle Johnson Thorson
Mary L. Young
1947

Margaret Scott Alden
Nancy Burbank Allday
Elizabeth Richmond Anthony
Dorothy Briggs Aronson
Maynard F. Baldwin
Miriam Marsh Berteaux
Joanne O. Bouton
N. Paul Bromley
In memory of David Bruckheimer
Theodore R. Buynski
Beverly Bonner Bussee
Charlotte Bents Dumas
Albert I. Ellis
Jean Murray Fall
Mac Hoyt Farrington
Elizabeth Hallfall
Stanley F. Frolo
Eleanor Farnham Frolo
Roy B. Greene, Jr.
William Gutteridge
Gloria Kennedy Hammond
Perry A. Harding
Marilyn L. Hubert
Mitchell C. Jaworski
Lawrence S. Kaplan
Barbara King Langley
Robert Lucy, Jr.
Robert L. Madison
Mary Waters McElhanon
Faith Jonas Middleton
Alice Billington Rex
Jane Gray Rollins
Josephine Scheiber
Edward S. Sherwood
Shirley Warren Shirley
Robert Singer
Arlene Kissling Wills
Jean Whiston
Carl R. Wright
Roberta E. Young
1948

James Alex
Jacquelyn M. Allen
Margaret Clark Atkins
Dorothy Almeique Attalides
Marion Sturtevant Atwater
S. Shiplely Atwater
Anne Frances Ayers
Phyllis M. Beedig
Shirley M. Bessey
Edward G. Birdsey
Mary Louise Boulanger Bode
Douglas C. Barton
Donald J. Brossard
Priscilla Bryant Bourassa
Shirley Carrier Brown
William L. Bryan
Benjamin C. Bulba
Lois Bowers Cane
Carl E. Chellquist
Shirley Smith Chellquist
David A. Choate
Dorothy Worthen Cleaver
A. Howell Clement
Nancie Mahoney Conant
Elizabeth Coombs Corke
Charles E. Cousins
Elizabeth Holl Cousins
Jane George Daniels
Charlotte Weinberg Davis
Charles R. Debevere
Murriel Howard Deen
Kathryn J. Dempsey
Harriet Hutchinson Dusty
Norman G. Epstein
Carolyn D. Forskous
Frants R. Falina
Virginia Brewer Folino
Mary B. Gilles
Louise J. Gillingham
Avis Yatta Godbout
Janet Gay Hawkins
Susan Lynch Henry
Constance M. Howes
Eugene A. Hunter
Katherine Weismann Jaffe
Cyril M. Joly, Jr.
Marvin S. Joslow
Edward E. Kaplan
Barbara Herrington Keith
Carolyn Browne Khos
Harvey L. Kolam
Sanford I. Krall
Merle I. Lohrach
Charles Horry Lightbody
Margaret Horsch Lightbody
Barbara Lindsay Lucy
Ruth Barron Lunden
Evelyn Helfant Malkin
David M. Marzynski
Ruth Burns Mason
Gertrude S. McKellick
Hazel Huskins Merrill
Gordon T. Miller
Marie MacHeill Milliken
Martha Merrill-McDonough
Marianne Schoeffel Nelson
The COLBY COLLEGE Bulletin

Harold Dick Cross
Louise MacGill Dages
Jeanne Maguire Demer
In memory of Nancy Desper
Mary A. Deran
Charles K. Fisher
Edwin E. Fratkin
Mary Prendergast
Kenneth R. Geiser
Elaine Mark Godchuck
Robert E. Grindle
Robert H. Harris
David W. H. Herrey
George Richard Herbert
Norman S. Hodgkins
Florence Fisher Hooper
Sally Barnes Howard
Rogel M. Huebsh
Elizabeth Chisholm Hudson
Philip W. Hussey, Jr.
Mary Scott John
Clifford H. Johnson
Theodore E. Johnson
Helen Osgood Keeler
Franklin King
Helene Wolper Kress
Elizabeth Winkler Leffey
David Levin
Peter Lowrey
Barbara Estabrook Malley
Michael Manus
William H. McDonough
Loretta C. Means
Paul Mendelsohn
Barbara Best Merrill
David M. Merrill
Norman Twaddle Reserve
Allan L. Morrow
Virginia Falkenberg Murphy
Ann Burger Noonan
Ann Quinn Olney
Estelle Paskelides
Philip L. Philip
Beryl Baldwin Poole
Sarah Packard Rose
David W. Rudd
Horace Sulte Rudd
Phoebe Dow Runyon
Carole Stohl Sorensen
Jean M. Smith
Loretta Thompson Staples
Carina Corbin Sullman
Caroline Corbin VanAlstyne
Sybil B. Walker
Theodore W. Weidman, Jr.
Margaret Rondall Whitney
Mary Warner Whitney
In memory of Seth D. Whitney
1954
Anonymous
Joseph R. Alpert
William C. Ames
Robert M. Anderson
Clarence Atkins
Charles P. Barnes
Judith Wetherbee Barr
G. Foster Barry
Marcia J. Beigum
Mary L. Belden
Joceline Warenford Beveridge
Ruth A. Brindley
Nancy Weller Brown
Lois McCarty Carlson
Edith M. Costello
Gerard B. Cowperthwaite
James P. Doherty
Karl Dohnell, Jr.
Martha Comish Dowling
Edwin Roy Eisen
Georgia Roy Eustis
Richard E. Ferranze
Robert C. Fraser
William L. Ganem
Barbara J. Guernsey
John R. Hammond
Robert H. Hawkins, III
Carolyn Perron Hennig
Janice W. Holland
Douglas C. Howard
Robert F. Hudson
Susan Smith Huebsh
Thomas A. Hunt
Nancy Eustis Hupricht
Patricia B. Ingraham
Robert T. Jacobs
Carolyn Bruning Jellison
Richard A. Jones
Anne Joan Kaufman
John Teed King, III
John D. Krusell
Charles M. Landay
Barry Levaw
Nancy Fischer Lowery
Carolyn Yochim Marcus
Maurice D. Mathieu
Winifred Robertson Miller
Richard E. Nickerson
Richard A. Noonan
Jean Hall Parker
Robert B. Parker
Josephine R. Parry
A. Lawrence Peirson, III
Lorraine Walker Pavley
Philip Reiner-Deutsch
Abbott E. Rice
Betsey Aldrich Rodman
Alyne Rosenthal Socks
Carolyn Grutzmacher Sampson
A. Allan Sandler
Leslie VanNorden Shaffer
Dorothy Sellars Shearin
Robert F. Shevin
C. Freeman Sleeper
Susan Johnson Sleeper
Joy Slavin
Helen Cross Stabler
Diane Chamberlin Storcher
Barbara Hills Stuart
Beverly Borrett Templeton
Meredith Mitchell VonBrutenfeld
Betsey Powell Wellington
David Wellington
Wallace Ward
1933
Jean Howes Anderson
Ragnild D. Anderson
Betsey Keene Austin
Constance Putnam Barker
Theodore L. Brown
Virginia Lee Browne
Katharine Ferry Carrigan
Ann Mandelbaum Cramer
Ann Burnham Deering
John W. Deering, Jr.
John P. Delos
George P. Dinnerman
Jane Millett Dornish
Beverly Askew Duncan
John A. Dutton
Virginia Caggins Eilerston
Sidney W. Farr
Leon E. Fernandez
Ronald D. Francis
Horace Sears Fraser
R. Bruce Harde
Douglas M. Harlow
Elizabeth P. Harris
John Chandler Harvey
Barbara Ayers Haslam
Susan Whitcomb Hays
Donatella A. Hoagland
Ann Seguin Horne
Barbara Restall Horne
Martha De Wolfe Hustey
Jane Phillips Hyde
Ann Dillingham Ingraham
Dorothy Dunham Jones
Janet Kilheffer
Barbara Burg King
Barbara Leavy Klauber
In memory of Donald P. Luke
Allan Lovengren
Lee M. Larson, Jr.
Judith Halitz Levov
Robert Smolak Levogren
Margaret Grant Ludwig
Hugh J. MacDonald
Carol MacIver
John E. MacKin
Charles W. Macomber
Betty Cuthbertson Marshall
Carol Branch Martin
Mary Ellen McGoldrick
Dorothy McAlpine
Shirley Coatsworth McKeith
Vanda Mikolaski
Donald F. Miller
Nathan R. Miller
Beaver Mosting
Marlyn Follis Nicholl
Arlie R. Porath
Jean Von Curan Pugh
John C. Stalcup
David W. Ralls
Nancy Robinson Rallins
Janet Rossmann
William P. Rason
Jean W. Stathrop
Paysen F. Sawyer
Carol Plavin Shapiro
Betsy Benson Sherburn
Selden C. Stroops
Sue Bivon Staples
Russell E. Stone
Henry A. Taterian
Nancy Kellogg Taverner
Richard G. Temple
Robert Templeton
Katherine Hartwell Thalheimer
Mary Cuthbert Thompson
Elizabeth Young
Louis V. Zambello, Jr.
1936
Robert E. Adam
Brian L. Alley
Frederick C. Bagnall
Francis F. Bartlett, Jr.
Patricia Robinson Benfer
Richard H. Bero
Lucy C. Blaine
Hope Palmer Bramhall
Barbara Barnes Brown
F. Robert Brown
Louise Peterson Chabahbi
Paul W. Christie
Janet Nordgren D’Amico
Audrey Tanner Davenport
Richard J. Davis
Vincent Ferrara
Walter S. Foster
Joyce Frazier Fraser
Judith Bramhall Getchell
Forrest R. Goolland
Virginia T. Graves
Nelson P. Hart
Nancy Henshaw
Norman Harwood
Susan Miller Hunt
Frank E. Huntress, Jr.
Andrew T. Johnson
Aline Berry Julia
Barry H. Kerentick
Parents, Other Friends, Corporations and Foundations

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Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus W. Allyn  
Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Amott  
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Angel  
Mr. and Mrs. Allen B. Angney, Jr.  
Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Angrist  
The Anheuser-Busch  
Mr. and Mrs. Elmer F. Ardent  
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Edward L. Atkins  
John Ayer  
Mr. and Mrs. Christel F. Bachmann  
Mr. and Mrs. Dean R. Bailey  
Stanton S. Bailey  
Mr. and Mrs. William C. Bainbridge  
Mr. and Mrs. Harold D. Baldridge  
Mr. and Mrs. G. Horace Baldwin  
Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Balgooyen  
Bangor and Aroostook Railroad  
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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Barron  
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Mrs. Lula H. Bassett  
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Mr. and Mrs. Therese Beaulieu  
Marcus Beebe  
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Prof. and Mrs. Mark Benbow  
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bendelius  
Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Benjamn  
Nathan Berlowsky  
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bernat  
Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Bernhard  
Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Berquist, Sr.  
Prof. Clifford J. Berschneider  
Mrs. Francis H. Bickford  
Prof. Kingsley H. Birge  
A. R. Bishop and Son  
Mrs. Philip S. Bithfr  
In memory of The Rev. and  
Mrs. James W. Bixler  
Dr. and Mrs. J. Sealy Bixler  
Mrs. Margaret G. Bixler  
Mr. and Mrs. Clark W. Blackburn  
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23 Anonymous gifts
Colby has been selected to participate in a workshop at Colorado Springs, June 22-July 11, which will seek ways in which American colleges can contribute even more effectively to the life of the nation. Dean of the Faculty Robert E. L. Strider, II, along with three other members of the faculty, will represent the college at the program sponsored by the Danforth Foundation.

The Board of Trustees has approved sabbatical leaves for eight faculty members during the college year 1959-60 to permit each to undertake research.

The manuscript of William Butler Yeats' Autobiography, plus the only known surviving volume from the library of Jonathan Edwards, are among recent important acquisitions of the Edwin Arlington Robinson Treasure Room. President Bixler presented the Edwards book. The Yeats manuscript was given by James A. Healy of New York City.

The president of the American Stock Exchange, Edward T. McCormick, will address the opening of Colby's Eighth Annual Institute for Maine Industry, March 20. Paul Pigors, professor of industrial relations at M. I. T., and Ira T. Ellis, economist for E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, will be other speakers.

The two-day Institute is sponsored by Colby in cooperation with the following: Associated Industries of Maine; Maine Bankers Association; Maine Food Growers and Processors; Maine members, American Paper and Pulp Association; Maine Merchants Association; National Association of Wool Manufacturers; and the New England Group, Investment Bankers Association of America.

Interest in graduate study is at an all-time high. More seniors than ever before have applied for aptitude examinations for admission to graduate schools.

Over 1300 requests for applications have been received for Colby's Summer Institute for Science, June 29 to August 7. Sponsored by the National Science Foundation for junior and senior high school teachers, the Institute will offer courses in biology, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and geology. Enrollment will be increased over the Institute of a year ago from fifty to eighty.

Research in developmental biology will be launched at Colby next fall by a $44,200 grant from the National Science Foundation. Under the direction of Dr. Melvin Spiegel, assistant professor of biology, a study will be made of "protein changes in developing embryos."
ON THE HILL—
BUT NOT OVER THE TOP

COLBY COLLEGE TODAY
ON THE HILL—
BUT NOT OVER THE TOP

The story of Colby College, wherever it becomes known, excites interest and admiration. For it is a record of great difficulties overcome and of high objectives attained. More than merely the story of what one college located in northern New England has done, this chronicle is a typically American account of what free men under our political and social institutions can achieve.

Briefly, here is the Colby College story up to the present time. Chartered in 1813, the College opened its doors in 1818 at Waterville, Maine, eighty miles north of Portland, and quickly demonstrated its usefulness. In its first century of service it graduated an exceptional number of men (and, from 1871, women) who went out into the nation and, in a variety of callings, proved themselves leaders. This was particularly true in higher education.

LORIMER CHAPEL, COLBY'S FIRST BUILDING ON THE MAYFLOWER HILL CAMPUS and one of its largest memorials, occupies high ground at the southern end of the north-south axis of the campus plan. From the portico of the chapel there are beautiful views eastward toward the Dixmont and Camden Hills, stretching to the Atlantic, and westward toward the Rangeley chain of mountains.
TWENTY-ONE NEW BUILDINGS IN FIFTEEN YEARS form a fine crown for Mayflower Hill, on which Colby College began to build its functionally planned campus with the construction of Lorimer Chapel (left center) in 1937. The president’s house is situated at the lower left corner of the picture. Other groups of buildings shown in this view include: the women’s unit (four dormitories and Union and gymnasium), lower middle; Miller Library (center, with spire); men’s group (dormitories, fraternity houses, and Roberts Union), back of the library and extending to the right (north); and the Keyes (chemistry, physics) and Life Science Buildings, to the right in front of the library. Sites of the Social Science (1) and Music and Arts Buildings (2), opposite those of the other two classroom and departmental office buildings, are indicated.
MILLER LIBRARY SEEN THROUGH THE TREES ADJACENT TO THE MEN'S DORMITORIES. The library is the focal building in the functional plan of the Mayflower Hill campus, and the spire is the tallest structure in the State of Maine.

Colby, after surviving the Civil War, maintained its quality on this high plane until, in the 1920's, its envelopment by industrial Waterville threw a cloud over its future. In 1929 a State-sponsored survey of higher education in Maine made it clear that Colby must move from its old campus if it were to continue to serve.

Eight years later the College put up Lorimer Chapel, its first building on the 650-acre Mayflower Hill campus, two miles west of Waterville. In the face of depression, war, and inflation the “Venture of Faith” was carried forward resolutely. September of 1952 saw Colby College occupy its twenty-first new building on the new campus—able at last to conduct all of its activities there.

Colby’s physical plant on Mayflower Hill represents an investment of more than $7,000,000 on the part of about 14,000 friends, half of whom did not attend Colby College. And in twenty years its endowment has grown from $1.5 to $4.6 million.
Minimum Plant—Maximum Service

Speaking for the Colby community, President Bixler says of the new buildings and campus, “We have accepted them with the promise that they will be used for a significant educational purpose.” As the College recognizes very clearly, it has at once an opportunity and a responsibility. Equipped with the minimum physical plant with which it can operate on the new campus, Colby now has to do two things which are closely intertwined.

First of all, it is determined to capitalize on its opportunity to develop a liberal arts program still better than its present one in content and arrangement, and still more fruitful in producing men and women who can become leaders in the society that has invested in their education. In the second place, also with uncompromising excellence as its goal, Colby must increase its capital funds for salaries and scholarship aid, and must complete the original plan for a campus to house a college of 1,000 men and women.

In other words, although Colby College is on the Hill, it is not yet over the top.

FOSS AND WOODMAN HALLS, third and fourth dormitories in the women’s group, were first occupied in September 1952, to mark a strong advance in Colby's "Venture of Faith" and to make possible the concentration of all of the College's activities on Mayflower Hill.
COLBY’S FIRST TWO CLASSROOM AND DEPARTMENTAL OFFICE BUILDINGS on the new campus are the Keyes and the Life Science Buildings. The departments of chemistry and physics are housed in Keyes (left). The Wales Tennis Courts may be seen directly beyond the Life Science Building, and the new Thayer Hospital (not connected with Colby College) is to the right, one mile distant. The terraces in the lower left of this picture lead up to Miller Library.

ONE OF THE CHIEF BEAUTY SPOTS ON THE MAYFLOWER HILL CAMPUS. You are looking through the Boardman Willows, a traditional link with Colby’s old campus, across Johnson Pond toward fraternity houses and Roberts Union (left, with columns). While excavating, workmen discovered an uncharted spring, and now the campus has a full-flowing pond of five or six acres.
An Investment in Excellence

In its struggle up Mayflower Hill the College has received exceptional aid from its friends. They have been welcome partners in an unparalleled achievement. So far as is known, never before in the history of American higher education has a well-established college or university relocated itself without having, in advance, the assurance of large benefactions. Colby has the interest and liberality of its many friends to thank for its success to date in this widely acclaimed “Venture of Faith.”

The College is able to give a very good performance in its new setting—but that is not enough. Excellence is the goal. No friend who knows Colby would be satisfied with less.

Its prime concern now is to adjust faculty salaries upward, since increases made in recent years have been more than balanced by jumps in
the cost of living. The basic need of a forward-looking college must always be sufficient funds to attract and hold teachers of the highest capacity. Colby today is not in the best competitive position, for it does not get enough income from its limited endowment and comparatively low tuition fees.

Of equal importance is the selection of a group of students who can respond to the best efforts of the faculty. Many young men and women of this type, as experience proves, need financial assistance. Colby now helps as many as it can, out of income available from its present endowment of $761,000 for scholarships, and from other sources. During 1951-1952, 212 out of 1,050 Colby College students received a total of $101,000 in aid—$66,000 in scholarship grants and $35,000 from earnings on campus jobs.

Colby is probably near the average in numbers of students whom it helps in these ways. One college of its type has concluded, after thorough study, that 30 per cent of the kind of students it wishes to enroll will need such aid. Colby has a long tradition of providing the best education it can for the best students it is able to find, regardless of their financial ability. Today it requires greatly expanded scholarship funds in order to offset the sharply increased costs of an education in recent years.

A TYPICAL—AND TEMPORARY—CLASSROOM IN MILLER LIBRARY. With beaverboard and ingenuity, Colby holds in the library many classes which as soon as possible must be transferred to a much-needed building designed to house the social science and language departments, among others. Here Professor Daniel Zaret, of the Colby Summer School of Languages, teaches Russian to students preparing for diplomatic or military service in the USSR. French, German, Italian, and Spanish are also in the curriculum.
HUMOR IN THE HANG-OUT. Student artists deftly covered the four walls of this recreation room in Roberts Union with scenes typical of the four undergraduate years at Colby College. Arrival in Waterville in September, as here shown, marks the beginning of the pilgrimage toward Colby's B.A. TV parties and dancing to radio are a strong magnet, and help to concentrate student fun and relaxation from studies right on the campus.

RIGHT SPEED: RIGHT FOCUS. "We'll do it better next time." Students of the camera form an active group at Colby, whose buildings offer a good first target. Even better are the beauty spots which abound in the Maine countryside and along the world famous coast of Maine, forty miles to the east.

RAISE A BIG CHEER. The Colby lads were not favored to win from this undefeated team, so the final result—Colby 13, Visitors 6—gave them a great lift.
HERE'S THE PITCH. Music is enjoyed at many levels in the Colby community—town-gown orchestra, college choir, glee club, and more. Here, selected members of the glee club are singing on a program broadcast throughout New England.

COLBY'S SKI JUMP, third longest among the New England colleges, was financed and built as the result of student initiative and enterprise, with some aid from other friends of the College.

THE SKI LODGE. Excellent spot on a cold winter afternoon. The Outing Club also has a lodge on one of the Belgrade Lakes, located nearby.
Although physical construction on its Mayflower Hill campus is less critically urgent than it was, the College still has to complete its campus. Several more buildings, included in the architect’s plans as originally drawn, are needed. Four class and departmental office buildings were specified in the master plan for Colby’s new functional campus, and only two of these—one for life sciences, the other for natural sciences—have been built. In order of priority, then, Colby must provide:

The Social Science Building. Classrooms and offices for the departments concerned are now provided temporarily in Miller Library, which is badly overcrowded. The enrollment in the social science division, heaviest in any of the College’s three divisions, constantly presses for a solution to the problem.

The new building will be named for Elijah Parish Lovejoy, Colby 1826, America’s martyr to the freedom of the press. The building is also to serve as a shrine to Lovejoy’s memory, and a national committee of leading newspapermen is sponsoring the fund, which has now passed $100,000.
Colby's departments of art, music, and drama, which also attract heavy enrollments, likewise have no home of their own. Temporarily this group is housed in the library, in Lorimer Chapel, and in Roberts Union. A building to provide for Colby's growing and important work in the arts and music would give a lift to the whole College. Incidentally, the theater would serve as the auditorium which every college needs and Colby lacks.

Maintenance Shops must be built to replace the makeshift devices that Colby now is obliged to use. Provided with these, the College could operate both more efficiently and more economically.

Foss and Woodman Halls, opened in September 1952, were immediately filled to capacity, as Low and Coburn, the other two dormitories for women, have consistently been. To relieve some pressure in these four units and also because it would serve another and even more important purpose, Colby plans to build a cooperative dormitory that will house up to 50 women students. It will assist young people who need to pare their college expenses to a minimum, and it will further strengthen Colby's tradition of providing education of the highest quality at the lowest possible cost.

ART IN UNARTISTIC SURROUNDINGS. Until it acquires the funds for constructing the music and arts building that was included in the architect's plan for the Mayflower Hill campus, Colby is obliged to hold art classes under the girders of Roberts Union's top floor. The College's work in music and drama is carried on under similar handicaps of location and space.
A covered hockey rink will supplement in a necessary way Colby's athletic and recreational facilities. The College's physical setting naturally puts emphasis on winter sports, and the students have themselves built one of the longest ski jumps existing in the New England colleges. Interest in hockey, too, runs high within the Colby community and in northern New England. Capricious weather, however, has proved the impracticability of having an outdoor hockey rink at Colby, and the College has reached the inescapable conclusion that it must plan to construct a covered hockey arena.

An administration building would do two things: release space in Miller Library which is now used by the College's various administrative officers, and knit them and their work together yet more effectively.

Two other needs must also be met by Colby in the next decade. Further landscaping, including campus lighting, will be needed to make the new campus the attractive physical setting that it was designed to be. Other areas of the campus need as careful treatment as has been given to the grounds surrounding Lorimer Chapel, and adequate lighting must be provided during the dark months of the year.

Finally, the College must repay the loan which it contracted in order to anticipate further sharp increases in building costs, and in order to avoid paying $15,000 to $18,000 a year (the interest on $300,000 to $360,000) for bus operations as long as half of the women students were obliged to live on the old campus. Colby's Trustees courageously authorized the borrowing of the $1 million as a prudent economy and as insurance that the College could weld its academic program together on one campus, without further years of disrupting and costly two-campus operations.

Payments on pledges already received by Colby will reduce this strategic borrowing to $800,000. Gifts made to Colby College enabling it to repay this amount will have double force: they will be to a "going concern," since Foss and Woodman Halls are already in use, and they will release interest payments which can then be applied to the College's operating budget.

In sum, here is the conservative list of the new resources that Colby College must obtain in the next decade. These will be used as a means to enable the College to excel in the field of liberal arts education.
Colby’s Present Needs

Endowment:
- For Faculty Salaries $2,000,000
- For Scholarship Aid $1,500,000

Buildings:
- Lovejoy (social sciences, languages) $500,000
- Art and Music $400,000
- Maintenance Shops $50,000
- Coöperative Girls’ Dormitory $185,000
- Additional Recreational Facilities $175,000
- Administration $300,000
- Landscaping (including campus lighting) $90,000
- For investment in buildings already constructed $800,000

$6,000,000

Colby College has a long and honored history, a record of growth and vitality that has won widespread acclaim, and an opportunity for future usefulness which it proposes to exploit to the full. The extent to which it can do so will, however, depend to a considerable extent on the continued support of old friends and the enlistment of new. Colby, in developing

<table>
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<th></th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1953</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>1,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21 (all new)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volumes in library</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>157,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual budget</td>
<td>$285,000</td>
<td>$1,380,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Endowment</td>
<td>$1,465,000</td>
<td>$4,642,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment in educational plant</td>
<td>$1,045,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total assets</td>
<td>$2,700,000</td>
<td>$13,210,000</td>
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over a period of twenty years its new campus on Mayflower Hill, has demonstrated the soundness of the investment its friends have made in it. Now the College earnestly invites their further support so that in the next decade it can go wholly over the top and attain its legitimate educational objectives.
IN THE SMILING MONTHS, when most colleges have closed down, the Colby campus is, if possible, busier than ever. Here are two students enrolled in the Summer School of Languages, which in seven intensive weeks covers an ordinary year's course of study in any one of five modern languages. Other study projects and institutes, all at the professional level, contribute also to making the Colby campus a busy and useful place in summer as well as during the regular academic year.
THE LIBERAL ARTS IDEA

The essence of what is known as "a liberal arts education" lies not so much in the range of subjects studied as in the total effect which this curriculum has in developing the abilities and personality of the individual student.

The facets of a liberal education have been analyzed by President Bixler in a statement of the aims of the College:

1. A college where young men and women will be trained by stimulating teaching in the basic fields of knowledge—the kind of knowledge which not only will help them to obtain jobs at graduation, but which will be equally valid and useful twenty-five and fifty years afterwards.

2. A college where students will be taught habits of discriminating thinking which will enable them to sift truth from propaganda, the sound from the fallacious, and the good and beautiful from the cheap and shoddy.

3. A college where students learn to view events and situations with a sense of perspective grounded upon a long-range understanding of history.

4. A college where the campus is a laboratory for democratic group living, sending out men and women who will be responsible, intelligent, and loyal citizens of their larger communities.

5. A college where a student is exposed to the highest ideals of ethics and religion and is encouraged to adopt these as supplying his personal dynamic for a life of creative and fruitful service.
COLBY COLLEGE

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