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DEAR ALUMNI:

Instead of my usual letter I am sending you the notes of my address on Parents' Day. Some of those who were here thought it might be of interest to all of you and I hope it will be. As you read it, forgive the "notes" aspect: I thought the flavor of the occasion would be clearer without any polishing I might do.

Let me add that the question period which followed was rewarding. All of the questions were sensible and sensitive. Our parents seemed to think the day rewarding to them and asked that we do it again next year.

A Trip Through the School

If a boy is in the School, he is an able boy. To be admitted requires sufficient ability. If his work is less than satisfactory, it is seldom because he is lacking in ability. So, we must look elsewhere for the explanation: maturity, motivation, previous training. Our point of view may be summarized as: "trust a boy—until he requires something more. Then try to get that something more to him." For this reason, we place a high premium on a boy’s knowing in some depth as many men as possible. We strive for the close association of a boy with several masters over a period of years—and are usually amazed when it fails to develop.

Athletics are important, indeed vital, to every boy, and it is in athletics that many a boy discovers the facets of his master which are not easily seen in the classroom. Physical fitness, carry-over from sports, we judge partly by the posture of our Fifth and Sixth Form boys.

We sit down together to eat, partly because it is civilized to do so, but partly that mealtime may be a time of continued discussion of important things and that in the fellowship of dining we may cultivate a relationship with each other.

The result of these and other associations is a friendly and natural life, in which mutual respect may grow and true friendship may begin and continue long past the graduation experience. We believe in the importance of associations, and it is fair to say we work at the belief.

The Group Master is the key, each year, to the boy's development. He is familiar with a boy’s ability, his achievements, and his standards for himself. Under the stress of trouble, he is the boy’s spokesman, and his immediate guide and leader.

We are convinced that older boys are good for younger boys, and through the Council system, the Supervisors in dormitories, the Sixth Form reception of new boys, and other means we seek to throw the magic influence of an older boy into the path of the young ones coming along.

Chapel is the focal point of all our beginnings and endings; it is the daily nourishment for us all—even when there is the occasional rebellion and resistance.
Our rules are few. No smoking, no drinking, no explosives or dangerous weapons; each boy must do his own work. All other directions are looked upon as regulations, but we are concerned for whatever concerns the boys.

We encourage free and frank discussion of anything! We may not indulge in personalities and must defend the absent.

The classroom and its fulfillment, study, is second to nothing else. We regard our duty as primarily training, and we leave “education” to the college. This is not to say we don’t educate (we know we do) but our primary task is to sharpen and develop a boy.

To prepare for college is an onerous task these days, as Mr. Clark will tell you later, but I want to say a word about our studies. Our first curriculum was:

Sacred Studies
Mathematics
Greek
Latin

Every boy had to take them all, and every master had to be able to teach them all! We still require all these except Greek, but nearly 15% of our boys take Greek too.

We are large enough to division boys by the progress they show, and we can permit a boy to go forward even, in some subjects, into the Form ahead of his proper Form. There is a large array of extra-curricular studies, including electives in the Sixth Form year. Here we are limited by the demand of the colleges, who honor our electives but make them difficult for a boy to take by requiring more languages and more mathematics. We are grateful for our newly developing Art Department, which is in the Lower School Study building. We are persuaded that art is essential for the educated man, if he is to see what is to be seen through the trained eye and, where possible, through the efforts of a trained hand.

I don’t want to read you the catalogue, but let me say: a boy must take five major courses, or the equivalent, each year. In the Third Form we add Art. To graduate he must pass 19 out of 20 courses taken in the upper four Forms. They are:

Sacred Studies: 1½ years.
English: 4 years.
Modern Language: Through the second year level.
Mathematics: Algebra and Plane Geometry.
European and American History (Public Affairs in lieu of American History)
One Laboratory Science.
Art: 1 year.

and such electives as will complete the units (19 or 20) required, and which appear to be best for the boy himself. (There are voluntary courses in Music and Fine Arts in the upper Forms.)

We want the greatest freedom possible in an orderly life. We grant Fourth Formers a “short week-end” (Saturday 11:10 a.m. to Sunday 8:00 p.m.), Fifth Formers: one “short week-end” per term, or one “long” and one “short,” Sixth Formers: two “long week-ends,” or one “long” and two “short.”

This privilege is somewhat unique. It is voluntary. It is a privilege con-
ferred when deserved. We prefer this plan partly to see how the boy will handle the situation. So far as I know we are the only such school to give the "long week-end": Friday at 11:10 a.m. to Sunday at 11:00 p.m.

Thanksgiving we are here, since we can’t academically afford both that holiday and the "week-ends." Also, it is less expensive to the School and to those boys who are not able to pay for any leaves from the School.

A boy may go to town (with the permission of his Group Master), leaving us word as to where he is. His life here is full, and town offers little but a break from the routine.

* * * *

We try to provide all the counsel a boy needs:

The School Doctor.
The Group Master, and other masters a boy feels close to.
The clergy, including the Rector.

Normally the boy seeks out us, but when we think it necessary we seek out him.

Much counselling is informal and hardly recognizable as such, but there are many experiences of continued appointments with boys to get them to realize their ability and to enjoy owning it. We want every boy to feel he is a vital part of a great company of people, to absorb from that company its strength, its conviction, its commitments. We hope that the world, which often shares few of our commitments, will find him too strong to overwhelm, yet sympathetic with the world’s problems. We seek to interest him in the questions of his own life and existence, and to help him find the answers either here—or hereafter. Our aspirations are that he will have the courage and character to promulgate the best of this place among those who do not have so good an opportunity.

This has been a run down (count down). Would you now like to ask any questions of me?

MATTHEW M. WARREN, Rector

Parents’ Day
October 24, 1959

A Classroom in Moore
THE SCHOOL IN ACTION

The School moved into action this fall with customary and effective deliberation. Although for the boys school “began” on a Thursday in late September, for the faculty school began some days earlier with two invigorating talks by Professor Edward C. Kirkland, for many years one of the great teachers at Bowdoin College and, as a fitting approach to the end of an active and formal teaching career, in a recent year Pitt Professor of History at Cambridge University.

The intellectual stimulation of these opening talks and of the first faculty meetings carried through the arrival, on successive days, of the Sixth Form, the new boys, and the other old boys. So that by the first classes on Thursday of the opening week any schoolboy who found himself going “toward school with heavy looks” soon was caught up in the academic excitement and in the immediate promise of athletic and other releases and pleasures.

Lest too many apply too rigorously to boarding school life Thoreau’s testy remark about a nineteenth century boarding house: “We meet at meals three times a day and give each other a taste of that musty old cheese that we are,” the fall term saw still further stimulation in the presence of two Conroy Fellows: Mr. Earl Mazo, Washington correspondent for the New York Herald-Tribune, and biographer of Vice-President Nixon, who talked to upper formers about Mr. Nixon and about international affairs; and Sir Leslie Munro, delegate from New Zealand to the United Nations and former president of the Security Council and of the General Assembly, who provided with charm and dignity considerable enlightenment on foreign affairs, and provoked thought and discussion in and out of the classroom.

The difficult and perplexing puzzles of the world situation stood in sharp contrast to a very different set of difficult and perplexing puzzles—those of the conjuror’s art as dramatically and amazingly illustrated one Saturday night by Mr. Paul Fleming, a noted magician.

Another magic of the hands and of art was the transformation wrought one Wednesday afternoon by the Curtis String Quartet in an informal and beautiful concert at the Sheldon Library to a deeply appreciative capacity audience.

Throughout these weeks forest and field echoed to Outing Club activity and to the harmonies and discords of football, soccer, and cross country running. The Pelican and school societies and clubs still further engaged time and energies so fully that the seemingly long prospect to Christmas vacation breathlessly, almost unbelievably, shortened itself.

In this fall, too, the additional space and the attractiveness of the Moore building increased the academic strength, the new Art program and the quarters for art work in the Lower School Study gave a fresh perspective to the whole life of the School, and the lecture program in Fifth Form English added another form and another dimension to the vagaries of English idiom and sentence structure as well as to the vitality of literature.

Since the term started, a few changes have been made in the rooming arrangements for boys in Foster and Conover. These changes, as well as some limitations on wall decorations in boys’ rooms, followed recent inspections of the School by consultant engineers. Though the boys were naturally disappointed
to have to do without certain decorations, they showed maturity in their recognition of the potential danger involved.

On October 24th the School held its first Parents' Day. More than three hundred parents attended talks by Mr. Warren on the School as school and by Mr. Clark on college admissions, and took part in a sprightly and pertinent discussion period. After lunch with their boys in the cage of the Gymnasium, parents met with their sons' teachers in the Schoolhouse, cheered on the games at the Lower Grounds—in spite of the all-day heavy rain—attended an exhibition of Mr. Abbe's paintings done on a world tour, and had a buffet supper in one of the dining halls. What is coming to be known as New England weekend weather dampened all, but failed to affect the high enthusiasm of parents, faculty, and boys over the great success of St. Paul's first Parents' Day.

In the midst of such various stimulations—and of the others which either lend themselves to the factual record of School publications, or defy recording because they reach to the heart and to the spirit—the richness of Chaucer's tribute to the happy duality of academic life comes clear: "And gladly would he learn and gladly teach."

PHILIP BURNHAM

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL IN 1877

What follows is an excerpt from a long article by Horace E. Scudder, entitled A Group of Classical Schools and published in 1877 by Harper's Magazine. The article came to light during a search of the Harper's file for material for a new book—Gentlemen, Scholars and Scoundrels, A Treasury of the Best of Harper's Magazine from 1850 to the Present, which was published October 21, 1959, by Harper and Brothers. Harper and Brothers sent the article, cut out from the October 1877 issue of Harper's Magazine, with permission to use all or part of the text, including the pictures. We give here only the part relating directly to St. Paul's School, which immediately follows a section devoted to Phillips Exeter Academy.

It is worth while to examine somewhat closely the organization and design of another New Hampshire school—St. Paul's School at Concord.

Concord is the capital of the State, and has its own bustling life; but a walk of two miles takes one quite away from the town to a little valley where a settlement of red-roofed and stone buildings and scattered farm-houses marks the position of one of the most individual schools on our list. The country road divides at the entrance of the valley, and wooded hills, rising sometimes gently, sometimes with rougher ascent, make a barrier to the north, while a little stream winding southward gives openings toward distant slopes. A pretty country, rural, but indefinably suggestive of a civilization not very remote, lies all about, and the meadows that stretch beyond give a pastoral beauty to the landscape; here, in irregular grouping, are the buildings occupied by the school, which have grown in number from one building, when the school was opened in 1856, to eight at the present day, besides the farm-houses and outbuildings which have been rendered necessary by the plan of the institution. The place was originally the property of Dr. G. C. Shattuck, of Boston, who had here his country-seat, and was the gift of the
owner to the school as a foundation. The estate comprised about sixty acres, and Dr. Shatuck gave, in addition, large sums of money. He is rightly called the founder the school, and his portrait hangs in the school-room. He gives the school the benefit of his experience, and has an unfailing interest in it; but his name does not appear even in the corporation, and we will honor his reticence by a like reserve.

The house which originally stood upon the place had at one time been an inn. It was partly remodeled, and for a time made to do duty in all the departments of the school, which began with three boys. Little by little it was enlarged as the school grew; but it could not grow fast enough, and other buildings were built. It now goes by the plain name of the School, and contains, besides dormitories and dining halls for the centre of the school—that is, neither the youngest nor the oldest boys—a picturesque common-room, with open rafters and a capacious fireplace, where the evening devotions of the boys are held, and in which all general gatherings take place. The School is a great family of boys under the immediate care of one of the masters, who lives in the house.

The youngest boys occupy what is called the Lower School, a house built for the purpose, and arranged to accommodate one of the masters and his family. This building is at one end of the struggling little village; at an equal distance in another direction is one of the newest buildings, a comely stone structure, where the oldest boys live under the care of the vice-rector, having their table in another house, occupied by the servants immediately connected with this part of the school. Thus the three grades of boys are roughly divided into three separate communities for most purposes.

The common meeting-place of the school is in two buildings that stand side by side in the centre of the group, the school-house and the chapel. The school-house is a substantial building of brick and stone, containing the great school-room, where all the boys, save a few of the oldest, meet for their daily study, separate recitation-rooms for the several classes, a room for society meetings, a pleasant library sustained by the boys, and quarters for one, at least, of the masters, besides a play-room and gymnasium for stormy weather. The chapel is used for the daily morning prayer and for the Sun-
day services, where a little congregation is gathered, besides the boys and masters, from the immediate neighborhood. Opposite these buildings is the rectory, occupied by the rector of the school and his family; and near by has lately been built an infirmary—a building so pleasant in its appearance that sickness there could hardly be counted an unmitigated evil.

We have described these buildings* in detail, because the first impression made upon the visitor is one that lasts, a round of pursuits and employments centering about the two points—the school-house and the chapel. Looking more closely, one finds a farm with its attendants and general superintendent, a dairy with twenty cows, a messenger to go twice daily to the town and railway station, a doctor to come every day from the town, whether there is sickness or health in the little village. Not wholly to be without connection with the busy world and with the world of trouble, a little grist-mill

that here is a little village, a community, having its independent life, and presenting thus within its own limits accommodates the neighbors, and on the hill beyond the school stands an orphan home, a charity of the diocese.

*Editor's Note: The names of these buildings may be confusing to some readers, for whose benefit we insert the following information: "The School," which was on the site of the present Lower School, was destroyed by fire in 1885; the "Lower School," renamed the Middle when the present Lower School was built in 1890, was torn down a few years ago and replaced by the present Middle; the "comely stone structure" is the Old Upper, known as the Upper School until the New Upper was built in 1903; the "school-house" is the present Big Study, containing "SR 1"; the "chapel" is, of course, the Old Chapel—the New Chapel was built in 1886; and the "infirmary," later known as Twenty House, was torn down at about the time Drury was built (1940).
in which the boys take a simple interest, making Thanksgiving visitations and the like.

The number of souls in this community varies from time to time, but has steadily increased since the rector, Dr. Henry A. Coit, began with his three boys in 1856, until the present, when the latest statement of the school shows one hundred and ninety-eight boys, under fourteen masters besides the rector; and the eye finds farmers, servants, and all the necessary helps to this busy village. A good road has lately been built from Concord, within whose precincts the school lies, and gas has been introduced from the town.

The purpose of the school determines the daily life. The boys meet for The brook, dammed for the mill, makes a pretty pond near the school, where the boys can paddle in the summer and skate in the winter. But the best water is a pond a little less than two miles away, where two boat clubs carry on a lively competition. Boating enters largely into the boys’ life, and as one evidence it may be mentioned that at a late college regatta four of the stroke oars were from St. Paul’s. All athletic sports are encouraged. Cricket is the favorite ball game, and the school rejoices in a remarkably fine piece of turf. Running, leaping, foot-ball, hare-and-hounds, all are pursued with vigor, and on a bright spring or summer day the picture of the green covered with boys engaged in their sports is an exceed-

DINING ROOM, ST. PAUL’S

a short service in the chapel in the morning, study (except the oldest boys) in the common school-room, have their recitations in the well-lighted, orderly recitation-rooms, dine in their several houses, and spend a good portion of each day in open-air exercise. ingly animated one. Matches with other schools are played, and in the library trophies of balls, cups, and oars are shown with just pride. A shady nook by the stream which flows through the place offers a good swimming and diving hole, and the hills
that lie about attract to walks and nutting excursions in the autumn. The seclusion of the place is its charm, and the variety of out-door life serves to render a boy’s recollection of his school-days one of an indefinite mingling of work and play.

Charges an admission fee. It undertakes the sale of stereoscopic views of the school; it does some business in sleds; it publishes the paper *Horae Scholasticae*, which reflects the life of the school; and, in short, displays a singular fertility of resources, so that it may be regarded as the mercury of the school.

The in-door life which the long winter compels, especially the dark months after the Christmas holidays, is such as grows out of a boy’s interests. The main society goes by the name of the Missionary Society of St. Paul’s School, and while its object is chiefly in directing attention to benevolent work in other places, it is the mother of invention to an extraordinary degree. Pocket-money is discouraged, and the missionary society has to resort to the most ingenious contrivances for filling its treasury. It has, at times, a store, “with forty different varieties,” according to a notice in the school paper. If snow falls on the ice, the society sweeps a good skating ground, and

A brief daily morning service is said in the chapel, and the boys of the several houses meet in their places for family worship in the evening; but on Sunday full service is held in the chapel, divided so that a long unbroken attention is not required, but rendered
rich and attractive through the large use of song, the boys and younger masters having a choir which enjoys an exceptional reputation in the country for excellence. Some have maintained that it is the best boys' choir outside of Trinity, New York, and it certainly serves to make the service one of great beauty and gladness. Dr. Coit, when possible, preaches, or his place is taken by one of the masters; and in Lent other services are held during the week for such as may choose to use them. Probably no part of the school life presents to a thoughtful master so serious a problem as the right introduction of religious teaching. Every one of the schools which we have visited, in proportion to its character as a boarding-school, has evidently found this matter a difficult one. To make religion a real part of the boy's life, yet to guard well his boyish distrust of formalism, is no mean undertaking. Yet, after all, it is most effectually and simply accomplished according as those in charge have the very spirit which they wish to inculcate, and it is also true that in every case some sort of ritual is required. At St. Paul's the obvious advantage exists that the school being avowedly a Church school, the boys who go there are mainly from families connected with the Episcopal Church, and it is not necessary to frame a ritual for the specific purpose of the school, but the historic ritual of the Church is without question accepted, and the teachers find themselves working under the protection of a system having infinite suggestion. Instead of studying how to adjust the religious occupation of the school in conformity with some ideal excellence, each testing his theory, masters and pupils are placed within an existing organization which is flexible yet constant, and offers no merely transient support, but forms the visible sanctuary of the boy and his parents and elders alike.

When it is said that, apart from Dr. Shattuck's original gift and some separate gifts, the present material possession of the school is the earning and saving of the school itself, it is plain not only that the school has been successful, but that those most interested in it have not sought to draw from it for private ends. Nothing but hard work and a spirit of devotion to the school could have yielded the results which one sees. Moreover, it is plain, even to a casual observer, that a relation subsists between the masters and boys of a nature which tends greatly to produce results in character. The seclusion of the place renders it peculiarly necessary and desirable that there should be no division of interests and pursuits; hence we see that the societies and associations admit the masters in some cases to membership, and that the old and young really live together, and do not merely tolerate each other. A spirit of loyalty to the school is very evident, and the boys identify the school interests and their own in a strong degree. "We are to have the mill removed one of these days," said one of the boys to the writer, when speaking of future improvements. In some schools he would have said "they," as if it were no concern of his. Something is due, no doubt, to the presence of the highest form, which consists of boys who will be ready to enter Sophomore at college on the expiration of their course. Boys are encouraged to remain beyond the time actually necessary for entrance to college, and this small knot of boys carry forward the school traditions, and act, not as formal monitors indeed, but as regulators of the unwritten law of the school.

The isolation of the school, compelling a self-dependent life, the avow-
edly religious foundation, the combination of priest and teacher in many of the masters, the representation in the school very largely of a cultivated class, the recognition of a larger church life in which this is a minor cycle—all these, and such other points as we have illustrated, mingle in the resultant character of the boys. We have said less of the scholarship of St. Paul's than when speaking of some other schools, because the main impression produced upon a visitor is that the school tends to educate Christian gentlemen, in whose character scholarship shall be a constituent element, but does not set before itself the single and prominent end of fitting boys to pass a college examination. Perhaps the aim of the school is most explicitly presented in these words from the deed of gift: "The founder is desirous of endowing a school of the highest class for boys, in which they may obtain an education which shall fit them either for college or business; including thorough intellectual training in the various branches of learning; gymnastic and manly exercises adapted to preserve health and strengthen the physical condition; such aesthetic culture and accomplishments as shall tend to refine the manners and elevate the taste, together with careful moral and religious instruction."

St. Paul's has frequently been compared with the great English public schools, but we suspect the comparison is superficial. The English schools, as feeders to great universities, receive their cue largely from the vital connection existing between the university and school. The university holds out prizes to the school, and there is a rush for these among the foremost boys, who are pushed on by the masters. At St. Paul's the system of prizes is simple, and does not go beyond the school walls. To use a sporting illustration, the boys run against time and not against each other. The marking system is a plain one, and the boys do not so much compete with each other as with an absolute standard. The fairest ground of comparison between this school and the English public school is in the hearty boy-life which prevails at both; but at St. Paul's the gentler elements prevail, the relation of the boys toward one another and toward the masters is more courteous, and the brutal traditions of the English school are wanting.

Yet in many insignificant particulars it is plain that the school looks toward England for its model. The terms used are sometimes English rather than American; the "shell," "forms," "upper remove," are transatlantic terms. "Dulce Domum" is one of the school songs, cricket is the preferred game, English books are common, and special pride is taken in the fact that some of the boys have gone from the school to Oxford, and have taken honors there, the school paper announcing with great satisfaction and with an amusing air of familiarity with Oxford terms, that one of their number had "carried off what is probably the most important honor ever awarded to a St. Paul's boy—a First in Great," and that he had won it from Baliol College, "which has the highest reputation for scholarship in the university." The fact that several of the boys have gone to England to complete their education, more significantly than anything else hints at the ideal of the school, and shows that, while by no means so isolated as Round Hill was, it is not wholly satisfied with the collegiate life offered to it in this country as the next step. Nevertheless, the first scholars at St. Paul's have made their mark at Harvard and elsewhere, though there is doubtless something of a change from the warm atmosphere encircling the school to
that prevalent, say, at Harvard, where
a boy, bred as the best are bred at
St. Paul's, finds himself rather against
the popular current.

The part which St. Paul's School
will play in the higher education of the
country will be determined possibly by
the practical solution of problems not
now constantly discussed, but liable
sooner or later to be revived, as to the
ecclesiastical, political, or secular gov-
ernment and conduct of colleges and
universities. Experiments may be said
to be carrying on at Trinity College,
Hartford, at the University of Michi-

gan or of California, and at Harvard
or Cornell, which will not be deter-
mined in one generation. Should Trin-
ity expand, under favoring conditions,
in scholarship and university life, such
a school as St. Paul's might become
simply a feeder to it, and be affected
in part by it; at present such a connec-
tion would probably represent dissatis-
faction with other colleges rather than
satisfaction with this, and the great
claims of scholarship will undoubtedly
serve to determine the course of St.
Paul's boys, in spite of objections
drawn from religious sources.

LIST OF NEW BOYS
(Including family relationships to Alumni and to boys now in the School)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Boy</th>
<th>Alumnus, or brother now at the School</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Adler, William Jeffrey</td>
<td>GS Van H. Cartmell, '13</td>
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<td>III</td>
<td>Alford, Michael Robertson</td>
<td>GS Norman Armour, '05</td>
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<td>III</td>
<td>Ames, Peter John</td>
<td>S Norman Armour, Jr., '38</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>Armour, Norman, 3d</td>
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<td>II</td>
<td>Bailey, Robert Converse</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>Barker, James Everhart</td>
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<td>III</td>
<td>Billingsley, Lawrence Howard</td>
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<td>III</td>
<td>Blodget, Dudley French</td>
<td>GGS *Henry T. Blodget, '76</td>
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<td>II</td>
<td>Bochert, Karl Thomas</td>
<td>S Alden S. Blodget, '34</td>
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<td>Botzow, Rufus Cole</td>
<td>S G. Gordon Brown, '36</td>
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<td>Brown, George Gordon, Jr.</td>
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<td>B Hendon Chubb, 2d, '50</td>
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<td>Dickerman, Watson Bradley, Jr.</td>
<td>S R. Morton Claflin, '92</td>
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<td>Dodge, Laurie Nichols</td>
<td>b Zenas M. C. Colt, '64</td>
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<td>*Watson B. Dickerman, '37</td>
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<td>Form</td>
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<td>b Paul C. Eddy, '64</td>
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<td>deceased.</td>
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Barker is the son of Mr. E. Leonard Barker, a master at the School.
Healy is the son of Mr. John J. Healy, a master at the School.
Stuckey is the son of Mr. Daniel K. Stuckey, a master at the School.

ADVICE TO A NEW BOY OF SIXTY YEARS AGO

For what follows, we are indebted to Mrs. C. Philip Donnel, Jr., who is the daughter of the late Frank Thornton Arms, '85. When his father died, Mr. Arms assumed the expense of the education of his much younger brother, the late Guy Turner Arms, '02; and he provided him, when he left home to enter St. Paul's in the autumn of 1898, with quite a thorough and detailed type-written statement of what the School was like and how one should behave there. His advice is divided into four parts, under the headings (1) General Deporment, (2) Studies, (3) Athletics, and (4) Expenses. We give below the section entitled General Deporment.

GENERAL DEPORMENT

There is at St. Paul's a distinctive and peculiar tone which was brought there by Dr. Henry A. Coit when the school was founded, and which has ever since permeated the moral atmosphere of the institution. Dr. Coit used to call it "The Spirit of the Place".

It is the spirit shown in the daily life of the school, the spirit which governs the masters and all of the boys except a few who are naturally bad. It is that which brought the school in comparatively few years to be the greatest and best in this country, and on a par with the great public schools of England.
In very few schools are the boys always on the side of the teachers; at St. Paul's a troublesome boy is as much frowned on by the majority of the boys as by the masters.

Lying, cheating and deceit are almost unknown. A vast majority of the boys are gentlemen and behave as such, and a boy who is not a gentleman can never be popular with them. There is no hatred between the boys and the masters as there is in some schools.

The boys are fond of most of the masters and masters and boys all play cricket and other games together. The better class of the boys regard the masters as their friends and try to aid them in the work of the school. They try to discourage everything that is injurious to the school, and keep up the high tone or spirit of the place. Until a boy enters into this spirit he might as well be at any other school. My first advice then is that you start in with a realization of the high aims of the institution and of your duty to further them in every possible way. The gentlemen who have given up their lives to the work there are worthy of your highest respect and affection, and should you ever do anything to worry them I should consider it a personal injury for they are nearly all of them friends of mine. They work hard and faithfully for your welfare at a very small salary and they will be your friends if you will let them. I would not have you be a bootlick. A boy who "sponges" as they call it is not liked either by the boys or the masters. I have written to Mr. Parker in regard to you. He will take an interest in you though he may not show it, and I have asked him to write to me later how he thinks you are getting on. Be careful of getting intimate with boys who are constantly in trouble. You are bound to be judged more or less by your associates. Even at St. Paul's you occasionally find a few boys who try to make trouble and to get other boys to help them. They are eventually sent home. You will soon find out who these boys are and should avoid them. If you are seen to associate with the boys who make the most trouble and have bad records, you will injure your own reputation, and that once done it is a long and tedious job to persuade people that you are not as bad as they think.

I started in by getting a lot of trifling reports and though I never did anything bad Dr. Coit thought I was not deriving all the benefits from the school and so he asked me not to come back the next year. It is most important that you let everyone see at the very start that you are doing the best you can to help along and not to hinder the work of the place. Try to have a perfect mark in Decorum every month. It is easy to do it if you are careful. Look out for your Punctuality. You are marked down in that every time you are late at meals or study, and you can not stand high in your Form if your Punctuality is low.

Should you ever be reported for anything for which you have a good excuse, do not hesitate to go to the master who reported you and explain matters. Should he refuse to accept your excuse, go to the Rector, but don't ever try to get out of a report which you know you deserve. Start in with the determination to get the School Medal before you leave St. Paul's. You may not get it, but the nearer you come to it the better. This medal is given each year to the best all-around boy.

He must stand high in his Form, in athletics and in general behaviour.

It is hardly necessary to advise you in regard to your religious duties. You will find the services of the chapel very helpful, and of course you will find out when there is an early celebration for the boys, and receive the Sacrament regularly.
There is at S. Paul's the best opportunity for spiritual growth and development that a boy could possibly have. The frequent services in the magnificent chapel, the example of the masters, most of whom are clergymen, and the whole tone of the place make it almost impossible for a boy to be very bad unless he is naturally depraved. I hope you will enjoy and profit by the peculiar religious advantages of the life there, and grow in Grace, and in favor with God and man.

Finally: let your daily life at the school be such as to win for you the confidence and affection of the Rector and masters and the respect and admiration of the boys.

A SUMMER IN FINLAND

“Walk together, talk together,
All ye peoples of the earth,
For then and only then
Shall ye have peace.”

This passage from the Bible serves as the motto of the American Field Service, and it was the goal which 1700 students including myself set out to achieve during this past summer. The A.F.S. enables students during the summer of their junior year to live abroad with a foreign family. When a student is with his foreign family, he is treated as a member of the same, thus permitting him to have a greater insight into foreign life.

My summer was spent in Finland, where I had the privilege of staying with the family of Erkki Tiitola. Mr. Tiitola is a poultry farmer and raises some of the best chickens in Northern Europe for breeding purposes. His farm is located

Mrs. Tiitola making bread for one week
on the largest of the ten islands he owns in Lake Roine. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tiitola and their ten children made life very enjoyable for me while I was there and I am indebted to them for it.

A summer spent with the A.F.S. can be beneficial to the participant. I started to learn a third language, although a Finn might debate the amount I learned. Mr. Tiitola’s children were very helpful to me on this score, for seven of the ten could speak English fluently. I came in contact with their customs and their national dances during the summer, and met teen-agers from all over Finland and from many other European countries. This gave me a chance to exchange ideas and feeling about America and Americans.
For these reasons, both the American Field Service and the Experiment in International Living are worth while; not only do they teach the student many things he would not have learned otherwise, but they accomplish a great deal toward promoting world peace and friendship.

BROWNING E. MAREAN, 3d

A SUMMER IN THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN

This past summer I was fortunate in that I was able to go to Sweden under the auspices of an organization called the Experiment in International Living. By placing boys and girls of prep-school and college age in homes in some twenty-six countries throughout the world and by exposing them to new ways of life, the Experiment feels that a better world is made—on the premise that a mutual exchange of ideas and experiences leads to understanding. The Experiment’s policy is that each boy or girl stay with a family for six weeks, becoming a member of the family, so to speak. After these six weeks, called by the Experimenters the home-stay, the boy or girl joins about nine other Americans and an equal number of young people from the host country, and together they travel by bicycle, bus, boat, or foot for two weeks in some section of the country unvisited by most of the international group. By spending a summer in a country in this manner, a participant in the Experiment’s summer program is not branded by the population as an American tourist. Since he is not a tourist, people of the country will talk more freely with him and will show things to him which tourists would never see. By not being a tourist, he sees what a country is really like. He can see the veneer on top which everyone else sees, but he can also, unlike the others, see what lies below the surface.

My Family, the Ekmans
The Ekmans, my family, lived in a city in central Sweden called Örebro, where Mr. Ekman was a very successful civil engineer. The two girls in the family, Urika, eighteen, and Cecilia, sixteen, and Mr. and Mrs. Ekman all spoke excellent English, besides German, Danish, French, and Norwegian. All of them had perfected the English required of all children from fourteen to nineteen in public school, by studying in England. If it is financially possible, a Swede will try to study in the country whose language he has studied in school. However, Gustav, fourteen, did not know a word of English when I arrived. Although his English had improved very little over the course of the summer, when it came time to leave Gustav came up to me and said in the only complete sentence I think he knew, “It has been funny,” which means it has been fun.

Although I knew no Swedish before I went, I learned elementary vocabulary and grammar, which was part of the indoctrination course on the boat going over. Once in the land of the Midnight Sun, I tried to use what I had learned, and by a process, I guess, of osmosis, I was able at the end of the summer to speak and to understand Swedish fairly well. Since my family, and most Swedes, spoke English, I did not have to learn their language. However, I felt that it was a small gesture, which would be appreciated by my family, to at least make the effort, even though it might be a feeble one. I know that I was very pleased with their speaking English in front of me even though at times it would have been easier to speak in their own tongue.

The Ekmans and I spent the entire six weeks at their summer home on Lake Vattern near Karlstad. This house built in the seventeenth century was one of four houses on a large farm called Bull Hill, which the Ekmans and three other families had bought. Although our house was the most modern—having a telephone and electricity—we lived a very rustic life, as I found most Swedes
liked to do. Along with this rustic life, there was a great simplicity in everything we did. All the families helped the tenant farmer at some time in the day, after which they went to the lake, where they would remain until about six o'clock. I never could understand why they liked to stay in the water, which made the water in Maine seem warm in comparison, sometimes for hours on end. After our supper, which was actually about the fifth of the eight meals in an ordinary day, all ten children would go for a long walk in the forest. Although this was our main entertainment for six weeks, it was very enjoyable.

Here at the School, the two boys who went to Germany and Finland and I have spent many hours talking about our summers. Although each one of us feels strongly that our country is the best, we all agree that this past summer was the best one of our lives, for we had the opportunity to meet wonderful people and see their countries. Now we can look at the world—our host-country whether it was Sweden, Germany or Finland, and the United States—from an entirely new vantage point.

C. Dixon Kunzelmann

CHRISTMAS HOCKEY GAME — DECEMBER 16TH

The Christmas hockey game will be played between the Princeton Freshman team and the S.P.S., in the Madison Square Garden, on the afternoon of Wednesday, December 16th, at five o'clock.

Notices of the game, with ticket application blanks, have been sent to Alumni, and to parents of boys now at the School, who live in or near New York.

No tickets will be on sale at the Alumni Association office. All applications for tickets should be addressed to the Madison Square Garden Corporation, Ticket Department, 307 West 49th Street, New York 19, N. Y., and accompanied by checks payable to Madison Square Garden Corporation: Loge Tickets at $5.00 each; Promenade Tickets at $4.00 each; Arena Tickets at $3.50 each for seats in Rows A, B, C, and D; and at $3.00 each for seats in the remaining rows. It is advisable to attach a self-addressed envelope for the mailing of tickets.

The Hobey Baker stick will be presented to the winning team by Malcolm Kenneth Gordon, '87.

The proceeds of the game will be given to the School for financial aid to boys at the next session of the Advanced Studies Program.

THE NEW YORK CHURCH SERVICE

The annual St. Paul’s School Church Service in New York will be held at St. James’ Church, Madison Avenue and 71st Street, on Sunday afternoon, March 6th, 1960, at four o’clock. Grayson M-P. Murphy, ’26, is chairman of the committee and Edward Hallam Tuck, ’45, is vice chairman.

THE FORM AGENTS’ DINNER

The 1960 Form Agents’ Dinner has been scheduled for Friday evening, January 22nd, at the Racquet and Tennis Club, 370 Park Avenue, New York.
CALENDAR OF SCHOOL EVENTS
(At the School unless otherwise noted)

1959
Monday, December 14  Christmas Pageant, 8:00 P.M.
Wednesday, December 16  End of Autumn Term
                        Hockey: Princeton Freshmen
                        (Madison Square Garden, 5:00 P.M.)

1960
Tuesday, January 5  Beginning of Winter Term
Saturday, January 9  College Board Examinations
Sunday, January 10  Third Form Tea, Sheldon Library, 5:15 P.M.
Saturday, January 16  Basketball “A” and “B”: Milton (away)
Monday, January 18  Carlos Montoya, 7:20 P.M.
Friday, January 22  Form Agents’ Dinner (in New York)
Saturday, January 23  Basketball “A” and “B”: Noble’s (away)
                        Skiing at Andover
Sunday, January 24  School Recital
Monday, January 25  Conversion of St. Paul
Wednesday, January 27  Basketball “A” and “B”: Brooks
                        Squash: Andover
                        Skiing: Exeter
Saturday, January 30  Squash: Exeter
                        Skiing: Kimball Union (away)
                        Wrestling: Brooks (away)
Wednesday, February 3  Hockey: Dartmouth Freshmen (away)
                        Hockey “B”: Proctor
                        Basketball: Groton (away)
                        Squash: Brooks
                        Skiing at Dublin
Saturday, February 6  Hockey: Belmont Hill (away)
                        Basketball “A” and “B”: Middlesex (away)
                        Squash: Middlesex (away)
                        Wrestling: Andover (J.V.)
                        Boxing: Andover
                        John Jay, ’34 8:00 P.M.
Wednesday, February 10  Hockey “A” and “B”: Exeter (away)
                        Basketball “A” and “B”: Belmont Hill
                        Skiing “B” at Holderness
Friday, February 12  Dramatic Club One-Act Plays 8:30 P.M.
Saturday, February 13  Midwinter Holiday
                        Hockey: Yale Freshmen
                        Dance
Wednesday, February 17  Hockey: Harvard Freshmen
                        Hockey “B”: Kimball Union (away)
Wednesday, February 17 (Cont.) . Basketball “A” and “B”; Governor Dummer
Squash: Dartmouth (away)
Skiing at Dublin
Wrestling: Governor Dummer (away)

Saturday, February 20 . Hockey “A” and “B”: Andover
Basketball “A” and “B”: Kimball Union (away)
Squash: Deerfield (away)
Skiing at Concord

Sunday, February 21 . Confirmation 10:30 A.M.
Monday, February 22 . Dr. Donald Hughes 7:20 P.M.
Wednesday, February 24 . Skiing at Exeter
Boxing at Andover

Saturday, February 27 . Squash: Interscholastic Tournament
Wrestling: Noble’s

Wednesday, March 2 . Ash Wednesday
Friday, March 4 . Boxing Exhibition
Saturday, March 5 . George Feyer 8:00 P.M.
Sunday, March 6 . Church Service in New York
Lower School Tea, Sheldon Library 5:15 P.M.

Saturday, March 12 . College Board Examinations
Monday, March 14 . End of Winter Term
Monday, April 4 . Beginning of Spring Term
Friday, April 8 . New England Orchestra Festival
Saturday, April 9 . Festival Concert 8:00 P.M.
Sunday, April 10 . Palm Sunday
Friday, April 15 . Good Friday
Saturday, April 16 . Fiske Cup Finals
Demi Glee Club at Dana Hall
Easter

Sunday, April 17 . Julien Bryan 7:20 P.M.
Monday, April 18 . Birkhead Lecture, Dr. Olin Pettingill, Jr. 8:00 P.M.
Saturday, April 23 . Track: Milton (away)
Tennis: Governor Dummer
S.P.S.-Concord Concert 8:00 P.M.

Saturday, April 30 . College Board Examinations

Saturday, May 14 . Conroy Fellow, Robert Moses
Friday, May 20 through
Sunday, May 22 . College Board Examinations
Saturday, May 21 . 104th Anniversary
Friday, June 3 . Graduation 9:00 A.M.
Saturday, June 4 . Opening of Advanced Studies Program
Sunday, June 5 .
ADVANCED STUDIES PROGRAM—1959 SESSION

"The 1959 session of the Advanced Studies Program is over." These words, said by the Director on August 1 at the closing exercises in the Memorial Hall, brought the second summer term at St. Paul's School to a close. Within minutes most of the 114 boys had departed with their families, some for a few minutes’ drive to homes two or three blocks from the School gates, others for a five hours’ drive to homes on the Canadian border in the northern parts of Coos County. By the early afternoon all of the interns and most of the faculty were gone. A few forlorn mimeographed notices hung limply on the House bulletin boards, a few forgotten pieces of clothing lay waiting to be found by the clean-up crews on Monday, and piles of masters’ reports simmered on the Director’s desk. And downtown in Concord the 1960 Catalogues were already being printed in preparation for the third session only 46 short weeks away!

The Students

In general, the masters felt that this was a brighter group overall than last year’s—not so many extremely brilliant mathematicians, for example, as a year ago, but not so many glaring selection committee blunderheads either. There were five Unsatisfactory certificates this year, 67 Satisfactory, and 42 Superior. Experience in admissions and a larger group of candidates explain the improvement: we know more about the high schools and their standards than we did for the first session, and the principals know better the type of student who can accept the accelerated, intensive, highly competitive challenge of the summer school. There were over 350 candidates this year, 295 with fully completed folders. We selected 117 of these, three of whom withdrew before the conclusion of the Program. Represented were 42 public high schools, 5 parochial high schools, and 1 public academy. Eighty-five boys had just finished the 11th grade, 11 the 10th grade, and 18 the 12th grade. Returning for their second session were 25 old boys, in most cases completing work in calculus and Greek. Over $31,000 in financial aid was provided needy scholars in 1959.

The Faculty

Eighteen St. Paul’s School masters participated in the summer school. In the classroom were Messrs. Beust (advanced physics), Burnham (English), Church (English), Enbody (calculus I), Hulser (concepts of mathematics), McDonald (modern European history), Mehegan (calculus II), Read (English), Schade (Russian I), Slesnick (concepts of mathematics), Stuckey (Greek II), and Tracy (Latin III). Mr. Soule was librarian; Dr. Walker, physician; Mr. Barker, director of athletics. The Housemasters were Messrs. Barker (Simpson), Kellogg (Manville), Read (Ford), and Tracy (Brewster). Messrs. Hall and Hugny were responsible for the administrative duties.

There were four visiting faculty members. Miss Mary Monaghan of Manchester Central High School taught advanced mathematics; Mr. John Brown, 3d, of Lisbon High School, a 1958 chemistry intern, taught chemistry; Mr. George Zink of Groton School taught advanced chemistry; and Dr. Edward Frankel of the Bronx High School of Science taught advanced biology.

One of the great subsidiary benefits of the summer school is the opportunity to exchange views on teaching with our visitors, who were a stimulating, frank,
and open-minded group. Academic shop-talk, started in Hargate over the pre-Chapel cup of coffee, continued far into the night until the last filter-tip was flicked off the porch onto the dew-laden lawn and the paper-correcting had to begin.

The Interns

Many of last summer’s difficulties were smoothed out by the presence in 1959 of 18 interns, so great a number that Conover was pressed into service to house the overflow and soon became known as “The Old Soldiers’ Home.” Three interns were New Hampshire high-school teachers; the others were recent college graduates or undergraduates. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Williams, MIT, St. Anselm’s, and New England College were represented this year. Three SPS alumni were interns: A. J. Donelson Morrow ’56 (classics), R. Dean Palmer ’56 (history), and John E. Parsons, Jr. ’56 (history).

Special Events

Representatives from many colleges and the service academies came to College Day, and their great interest in our summer students is indicated by the “selling techniques” they have used to attract the Advanced Studies Program boys. One university was forehanded enough to send catalogue and application forms to all 117 students before College Day! The Director of the Advanced Placement Program of the College Entrance Examination Board made a special visit to explain the program to the boys.

The Wednesday night lectures included a harpsichord and violin concert by the Brink-Pinkham Duo in the Sheldon Library as well as the regular talks in the Memorial Hall. Dr. Edward D. Eddy, Jr., Vice-President of the University of New Hampshire, talked about the problems faced by institutions of higher learning in the second half of this century. Professor Maynard Mack, of the Yale English department, gave a lecture on Hamlet. Professor John Finley, Master of Eliot House and Eliot Professor of Greek Literature at Harvard, spoke on the Greek tradition. Professor John Kemeny, chairman of the Dartmouth mathematics department, lectured on several aspects of modern mathematics, including “random walks” (A drunk comes out of a bar. At one end of the street is his home; at the other end, a pond. What are his chances of ending up warm and dry at home instead of cold and wet in the pond?).

Research Projects

Two long-range research projects were started this summer. A team directed by Professor Jervis of the University of New Hampshire is making a study of the role of intellectual, social, and emotional factors in the productivity and creativity of academically talented students. During the summer term each student was given a Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale test individually as well as other group tests. This study will not be completed until after the students have completed their college freshman year.

The other project, a study of factors of motivation, was undertaken by David Winter, a Harvard senior who served as a special research intern during the summer term under the supervision of Professor Richard Alpert. The data
he collected will be used for his senior thesis for the Harvard Department of Social Relations.

1959 Innovations

Optional periods four afternoons a week were added this year, to be used primarily for extended laboratory work—there were labyrinths of glass tubing, spider webs of electrical wires, abattoirs of convulsive frog-parts created as post-prandial divertissements.

Thanks to the experience of the old boys and their generally constructive leadership, we had a small choir in the Old Chapel for Sunday services; an improved band (but one still too shy to perform in public); and a vigorous, enthusiastic inter-house athletic contest, won for the second year by Simpson House, which had the services of a number of "returning lettermen."

Quo Vadimus?

Mr. Hugny and I fight a constant battle between quality and quantity—the quality of administrative efficiency vs. the quantity of candidates. Between 1958 and 1959 the number of candidates more than doubled; already this fall more than 550 packets of admissions forms have been distributed to New Hampshire high schools. There is no doubt about the Program’s popularity! A new approach to the colleges—a letter to some 150 department chairmen—has already increased the number of intern program queries. Experience enables us to do more things faster and better, but the “salt mine” period in March will be worse than ever.

In order to maintain our financial aid policies, we must find increasing support from new sources, both in and outside New Hampshire. This search is being carried out under the Rector’s direct supervision, one development of it being the decision of the Alumni Association to offer Advanced Studies Program scholarships from the proceeds of the Hockey Game in Madison Square Garden.

ALAN N. HALL, Director, Advanced Studies Program

THE OLD BOAT HOUSES RELOCATED

Rowers will be glad to hear that the boathouses which have stood since 1906 on the shores of Long Pond have been moved, board by board, to Little Turkey, near the rocks which have been for years a favorite swimming place of boys and masters. In the process of disassembling, the outside shingles, of course, could not be salvaged, and new siding, stained green and resembling clapboards, has replaced the familiar Shattuck brown and Haleyon red. Dormers and balconies have been eliminated to simplify reconstruction, but essentially the buildings are the same and in condition to last the next ninety years of rowing.

As a consequence of this move, rowing has at last recovered from the shock of losing Long Pond and is no longer relying on make-shift arrangements. The boathouses are once again near the water and near the channel where the rowing and the racing take place. Race Day will not again suffer from the separation of spectators from the boathouses, since the best spot for watching the races is now adjacent to them.
This was the last major job necessary to restore rowing to a sound, permanent basis. It has taken nine years, but what we now have is really very good. There are, indeed, improvements to be made and a few problems to be solved, but in time they will be, and in the end we will be better off than we were at Long Pond.

Percy Preston, '32

MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE

The annual meeting of the Standing Committee of the Alumni Association of St. Paul's School was held in New York at the Racquet and Tennis Club on Tuesday evening, November 10, 1959.

Forty-three were present, including several of the Regional Chairmen, and as guests of the Association, the Reverend Matthew M. Warren, Rector of the School; William H. Moore, '33, President of the Board of Trustees; Mr. William A. Oates, Administrative Vice Rector; Mr. E. L. Barker, Director of Athletics, and Mr. J. A. Thayer, recently appointed Donner Foundation Master. There were also present several former Alumni Fund Chairmen and former officers of the Association.

The President, Marshall J. Dodge, Jr., '29, welcomed the Association's guests, and those who had come from a distance. The honor of having made the longest journey was awarded to Timmons L. Treadwell, 3d, '41, Regional Chairman for Memphis.

Mr. Dodge expressed regret at the retirement of members of last year's Standing Committee under the three-year rule, spoke a word of welcome to the new members, and saluted the former Presidents who were present.
Alexander D. Read, '46, Chairman of the Hockey Committee, reported on the game to be played December 16th, at five p.m., in the Madison Square Garden. The proceeds of the game will go this year to the School for the benefit of boys in need of financial aid at the next session of the Advanced Studies Program. Our opponents will be the Princeton Freshmen, and Hobey Baker's stick will be presented to the winning team by Malcolm Kenneth Gordon, '87. (Further information about the Christmas hockey game is printed on page 139 of this issue of the Alumni Horæ."

Brief reports followed from William Everdell, 3d, '33, on Publications and from John B. Edmonds, '19, on the Alumni Horæ. Samuel R. Callaway, '32, Treasurer of the Association, made his report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1959. (The Financial Statement is, as usual, printed in this issue of the Alumni Horæ.) Contributions to the Alumni Fund increased almost $8,000 to over $87,000. Income from investments also was higher, so that the Association's total income for the year amounted to $89,366.13, a gain of $8,300 over the previous year. The costs of the Association rose only slightly—the increasing being due to higher postage rates, a larger volume of mailing, and non-recurring expenditures resulting from the transfer of the Alumni Association office in New York City to its present location at 452 Fifth Avenue. As a result, the net income of the Association rose by almost $87,000 from the previous year and amounted to $63,445.12. During the year the Association transferred to the School as a contribution to the School Fund the sum of $2,707.30 representing the net proceeds of the hockey game held last December in Philadelphia. The investments of the Association's reserve fund were valued at slightly over $48,000 on September 30th, as compared to their book value of $46,000.

Colton P. Wagner, '37, reported on the 1959 Alumni Fund—the full Fund Report is enclosed with this issue of the Alumni Horæ. He spoke of the fine work of the Form Agents and of Mrs. Sheppard. Though pleased at the increase in the amount of this year's Fund as compared to the total in 1958, he emphasized his belief that in future years the amount of the Fund—business conditions permitting—could be materially increased, particularly if more Alumni were convinced of the fact that the School really needed the money, and also if the practice of "matching gifts" by corporations were to spread, as he hoped it might. At the close of his report, Mr. Wagner moved that the Alumni Association contribute to the School, from the proceeds of the 1959 Fund, the sum of $63,000. This motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

The next item of business was the report of the Nominating Committee, by its chairman, Rowland Stebbins, Jr., '27. The Nominating Committee, all but one of whom are members of the Executive Committee, had this year, said Mr. Stebbins, come to the conclusion that the Executive Committee was an exceptionally fine committee and that it ought to be re-elected. The Standing Committee got unanimously behind what the President referred to as the Stebbins steam-roller, and the Executive Committee was re-elected. (A list is printed on the next to the last page of this issue of the Alumni Horæ.)

Grayson M-P. Murphy, '26, Chairman of the Church Service Committee, reported that the 1960 New York Church Service would be held on Sunday, March 6th, at four o'clock, in St. James' Church. The Rector will preach the sermon, and the President of the Sixth Form will read the lesson. After the serv-
ice, there will be a tea in the crypt of St. James' Church, and Mr. and Mrs. Warren will be present.

Arthur W. Bingham, Jr., '18, whom the President thanked for the fine arrangements he had made for the Standing Committee’s dinner, reported briefly on plans being made for Anniversary, 1960.

The President appointed the following: Colton P. Wagner, '37, Chairman of the 1960 Alumni Fund; John B. Edmonds, '19, Editor of the Alumni Horae; Alexander D. Read, '46, Chairman of the 1959 Hockey Committee; Grayson M-P. Murphy, '26, Chairman of the 1960 Church Service Committee; and William Everdell, 3d, '33, Alumni Representative on the Development Council.

The regular business of the meeting being concluded, Mr. Dodge asked if there were any further business to take up before proceeding to the speeches of the evening. Malcolm Kenneth Gordon, '87, pointed out, as he had at the meeting of a year ago, that the Horae Scholasticae, one of the oldest magazines in the country, (not the Alumni Horae, which is still in its youth) will soon have completed its first century of continuous publication (the first issue is dated June 1, 1860); and he urged suitable observance of this anniversary. All agreed with Mr. Gordon, and after some discussion of what form the observance should take—there were at least two different suggestions, one to reprint the first issue of the Horae, the other to compile a Horae anthology—the matter was referred for further consideration to William Everdell, 3d, '33, who is in charge of Alumni Association publications.

The speakers of the evening were Messrs. Oates, Moore, and Warren.

Mr. Oates, the Administrative Vice Rector of the School, first of all made a brief report on the progress of the Parents’ Committee—in behalf of this committee’s chairman, Mr. Peter Lord, who could not be present. One of the activities of the Parents’ Committee is the Parents’ Fund; to this Fund, $16,000 were contributed in its first year, $23,000 in its second year, and so far in its third, $14,000—as against $9,000 at this time last year. Mr. Oates spoke next of the great success of Parents’ Day—an innovation at the School. The parents of 160 boys were present to hear talks by Mr. Warren and Mr. Clark, and to talk with them and with other masters. In all, 540 people, parents, boys, masters, had lunch together on the first Parents’ Day, in the Cage of the new Gymnasium.

William H. Moore, '33, President of the Board of Trustees, began by expressing confidence that the School was, as he said, “in good hands”—the masters a competent and devoted team employed to good advantage by an able administration. He spoke of the renovation of Foster House to be carried out this coming summer, and of the move already accomplished, of the old Long Pond boat houses to a site near the finish of the course at Turkey Pond. He also mentioned the work of the Budget Committee of the Board of Trustees, of which Percy Chubb, 3d, '27, is chairman—a much more thorough and accurate system of budgeting has been introduced than the School has had in the past.

The Rector spoke briefly of Parents’ Day, already mentioned by Mr. Oates; particularly of the intelligent questions asked by parents present on that occasion. He also spoke of the problem of admission to the School and of the problem of admission to college, difficult and important problems at the School, as in all schools, at the present time. In some cases, the pressure on boys in the School is undesirably great, on account of the persistent tradition among many parents that only certain colleges are suitable for their sons. The Rector spoke of the
visits of the Conroy Fellows—men of eminence in some field who, several of them each year, not only speak at the School, but also spend two or three days there in quite close contact with boys and masters, much to the benefit of the place. In concluding, Mr. Warren expressed the conviction that among the country’s greatest needs at present were a willingness to work really hard, to care more for duty than for money, and to learn and not forget the exacting traditions of Western civilization. He felt the boys now at the School were working hard and he hoped what they learned there would stand them in good stead in later life.

Arthur E. Neergaard, ’99, led the singing of Salve Mater, and the meeting was adjourned.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1959

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Note: Since the close of the fiscal year, by vote of the Standing Committee, a gift of $63,000 has been made to the School from the 1959 Alumni Fund.
Sunday Evening Hymn.

Now the day is passed and gone,
Holy God, we bow to Thee!
Again, as nightly shades come on,
To Thy sheltering side we flee.

For all the ills this day hath done,
Let our bitter sorrow plead;
And keep us from the wicked one,
When ourselves we cannot heed.

Rav'ning, he prowls thy fold around,
In his watchful circuitings;
Father! this night may we be found
Under the shadow of Thy wings.

O! when shall that Thy day have come,
Day ne'er sinking to the west;
That country and that holy home,
Where no foe shall break our rest.

Now to the Father and the Son
We our cheerful voice would raise,
With Holy Spirit joined in one,
And from age to age would praise.

The late Ulysses Grant-Smith, '88, then a new boy at St. Paul's and a Second Former, enclosed the above hymn in a letter dated October 21st, 1884, to his father. It was found in some old files of Mr. Grant-Smith's and sent to the Editor by Mr. E. G. Rowland of Washington, Pennsylvania. On the back of the sheet on which the hymn was printed, Mr. Grant-Smith had written:

The Editor does not remember ever having heard of this Sunday Evening Hymn. Can anyone who reads this remember between what dates it was sung at the School, who wrote the words, what the music was and by whom composed?
EDITORIAL

This issue of the Alumni Horae, besides giving an average amount of information about the present School, also—thanks to a number of people—takes the reader back to the School’s early days and provides him with some basis for comparing the present with the past. The article on page 123 by Horace E. Scudder, reprinted from Harper’s Magazine for October 1877, gives us a pleasant description of the School as it appeared outwardly in 1877, and also a clear statement of its purposes and of the atmosphere that prevailed there. It is interesting to read what this sympathetic but unbiased observer had to say about St. Paul’s on the basis of a short visit there, and interesting to note his use of the word “individual” to describe it. His report rings true to all that we have read and heard about the School’s beginnings, and the references he makes, for example, to the “reticence” of Dr. Shattuck (what school was ever more fortunate in its founder?), to the hard, unselfish work of the first Rector and the early masters, to the attitude of the boys toward the masters and toward the School, to the Sixth Form as “regulators of the unwritten law,” tell us much about the strong foundation upon which rest the labor and the progress of to-day.

In another place (page 133), we print some advice carefully written out by an Old Boy of long ago for the benefit of his younger brother, who was about to enter St. Paul’s. In it we can see a somewhat similar picture of the School as it was not many years later than the time of the Harper’s article. Some of the things Mr. Arms says also remind us, however, that “bad attitude,” as it has sometimes been called, is a very old complaint. No good school, or good parent, has probably ever had plain sailing, or ever will.

The reader may have been surprised at first to see the Alumni Horae beginning with a picture of a Finnish hayfield. One reason for this photograph’s being where it is is that we liked it, both for itself and for its significance: it was taken by a St. Paul’s boy last summer, a long way from the School, and a long way from home. We are glad to have articles by boys at the School about what they do with their summers, or about other subjects for that matter, and we shall hope to have more. In the meantime, we thank Dixon Kunzelmann and Browning Marean for their interesting contributions.

Observing there is a short space left on our page, we add a word (at the serious risk of overflowing onto the next) about the TV program we heard last evening (November 25th). We should have missed it but for a kind neighbor of ours who knew we were interested in St. Paul’s and telephoned us just in time. The Rector (who was beginning his opening remarks as we tuned in) and three of the masters—Messrs. Honea, Smith, and Tracy—appeared at 8:30 for a half-hour on “Sounding Board,” Channel 2, to discuss “The Disciplines of Learning.” Our reaction as editor is that each of these gentlemen has at least one first-rate Alumni Horae article in him.
which we shall do our best to obtain for later issues. Our reaction as citizen is that this was a fine use to make of TV. And, in connection with what we said, or rather endeavored to call attention to, near the beginning of this editorial, we think that though Dr. Henry Coit might not have been easily reconciled to the use of television, he and his contemporaries at the School would have understood and approved both the sense and the tone of what was said last evening. We cannot quote—our notes are incoherent and not very legible; but we thought we heard one gentleman say that what we needed was "a system whose ruling principle is the making of human beings," and further on, near the end, another say 'the way to serve youth is to make it work.' Taken in context of what was being said about the vital importance to youth of the rigorous study of such subjects as religion, ethics, mathematics, Latin and Greek (the languages, but also the literatures and civilizations), such passing remarks, crudely as we report them here, seemed to us to make a great deal of sense.

BOOKS

A new book about the late John Jay Chapman, '77, was published this autumn by the Columbia University Press. It was written by Richard B. Hovey, Associate Professor of English at Western Maryland College, and entitled John Jay Chapman—an American Mind. The Publisher’s Weekly describes it as: "A critical assessment of the personality and literary importance of Chapman, a twentieth-century essayist, who, the author feels, has never received the full recognition he deserves."


John Paul Jones stirs the imagination, and a great deal has been written about him, not always properly labeled as fiction or non-fiction. Consequently most people have an image of him about equally composed of fact and fancy. Everybody knows his immortal words, "I have not yet begun to fight"; and nearly everybody knows the occasion was the battle of Bonhomme Richard and Serapis in the American Revolution. It is often said that he was the founder of the United States Navy; and there is a general impression that he was the illegitimate son of a Scottish nobleman, trained in the British Royal Navy before emigrating to the Colonies, where he adopted the surname, Jones, in gratitude to a southern family. Some of these beliefs about him are myths, having, however, the sanction of earlier biographers, to one of whom Professor Morison pays his "particular disrespects" for the fictitious quality of his work.

Morison calls his, A Sailor’s Biography, which if we chose to read it that way could mean "by a sailor", as well as "of a sailor". Indeed, the combination of the historian who is an admiral in the World’s greatest navy and is also a life-long amateur of sail, gives this book the peculiar authenticity which is the hallmark of his restorations of the seafaring past. Those who have read his United States Naval Operations in World War II, may have noticed an uneven quality in the style of that valuable documentary legacy, probably inevitable in
dealing with such a wealth of material without the perspective of time. But in the Jones biography they will catch the writer’s enthusiasm for a chosen subject, that made the Maritime History of Massachusetts and his works on Christopher Columbus such colorful reading.

This book reads like a romance, but that does not conceal the formidable research that produced it. For instance, the examination of 18th Century shipping records gives the clue to the manner in which the fugitive, John Paul, may have profited by the illness of a Captain Jones to use his documents, his ship, and his name to escape a murder indictment in Tobago—surely a more cogent reason for an alias than to repay hospitality. And the raid on St. Mary’s Isle, near his boyhood home, is more reasonably explained by the need of an influential hostage than by the contrived theory of paternity, which does not seem to have occurred to Jones (nor to the Earl of Selkirk’s family, either). Less reasonable to some readers will seem the conclusion that “I have not yet begun to fight” was the literal truth, spoken before the battle, and not the magnificent, contemptuous expression of a stubborn defiance that wrung victory out of defeat. But how do we know that Dr. Benjamin Rush’s report of what Jones told him is any less accurate than Lieutenant Dale’s recollection of the event forty-odd years later?

Morison finds no evidence of service in the Royal Navy, a qualification Jones could hardly have failed to call to the attention of the Continental Congress. He calls him the promoter and prophet of the United States Navy, rather than the founder. For after all, he was commissioned a junior officer; later, he was 18th on the 1777 list of Captains, outranked by the favorite sons who were thought to be better able to recruit the home-town boys; and he never persuaded Congress to substitute a strategic use of the Fleet under unified command, for commerce-raiding by individual ships. There was, briefly, the tantalizing possibility of demonstrating his theories with the Bonhomme Richard squadron in a combined operation with D’Orvillier’s proposed landing in England, but the invasion force was weakly commanded and the attempt fizzled on account of delay and disease. The squadron itself broke up because of the insubordination of two civilian privateers and the treacherous Landais, and although Jones made his reputation in the Serapis fight he did not accomplish the strategic diversion he intended. The tragedy of his life was that he did not have a chance to fully exercise his talents in naval administration and leadership. So if we are tempted to take a cynical view of his motives, we should remember that had he been the opportunist that many thought him, he would have quit the Navy for the profits of privateering or the advancement to be expected in European service. Instead he remained faithful to his motto, “Pro Republica”, through increasing frustrations, until the Navy was disbanded at the end of the war. Then he accepted a commission in the Imperial Russian Fleet of Catherine the Great, where he served with distinction, for which others received the honor, being finally dismissed on a trumped-up scandal. He had a few years in Paris of declining health and hopes of military employment and died practically unnoticed.

The frontispiece shows the bust by Houdon, of which the author says, “Let the reader make up his own mind as to the manner of man Jones was by studying this noble portrait of him”. Morison, himself, sees a passionate man, in whom impatient irony takes the place of humor; jealous of his due; a man incapable of intimacy, who identifies himself with a cause. The key to his character was
intense ambition that made him eager to claim recognition but equally diligent to deserve it. The corollary to ambition was egotism. Ungenerous and critical, he moved even so loyal a supporter as Ben Franklin to write, "if you should observe an occasion to give your officers and friends a little more praise than is their due, and confess more fault than you can justly be charged with, you will only become the sooner for it a great captain". But a great captain is precisely what he was; and the reader will agree with one of his sailors, who said, "it seems that some people are created to command".

And so in The Sailor's Biography, from Barefoot Boy of Arbigland to The Pinnacle of Fame to the Empty Wineskin, the heroic qualities of the man overshadow his petty faults; and at the end of the book, I would guess, most readers will turn back to the frontispiece, as suggested, for an inquiring look at the face of a man who has always commanded respect and will lose none by Morison's objective treatment.

N. BIDDLE, '24

EDITOR'S NOTE: The publication of Admiral Morison's The Liberation of the Philippines, Volume XIII of History of United States Naval Operations in World War II, is announced by Little Brown and Company, Boston, as we go to press.


"The diplomat," wrote Jules Cambon in a famous understatement, "is not the spoilt child of historians." Indeed the diplomat has too often been overlooked by historians entirely. Charles Thayer sets out to remedy this neglect; and Sir Harold Nicholson, in his introduction to the book, hails the result as "the first comprehensive report written by a professional United States diplomatist and from the American point of view."

A young person contemplating diplomacy as a career could find in these pages answers to almost all his questions. He would learn a good deal about the history of the trade; he would learn about its techniques, its special requirements, its opportunities, its discomforts and trials. The latter might make a long list, ranging from neglect of his advice by the government at home to having the ceiling fall down on his head—as it fell on Mr. Bullitt's head when, as first American Ambassador after the recognition of Russia, he found a rather frigid welcome from the Soviet government. Yet the rewards of diplomacy are made to seem capable of outweighing its disadvantages; the young man measuring it against other challenges might well conclude that this is the life for him.

Mr. Thayer, as everyone knows, is an old diplomatic hand. He writes as one seasoned to its tasks, not given to innocent enthusiasms, yet deeply convinced that diplomacy has a major function to perform. The modern world has changed many of its procedures and given it a series of novel problems. But nothing that has happened—not the seemingly endless rigors of the Cold War, nor the shrinking of the globe, nor the present-day propensity for heads of state to take things into their own hands—has altered the basic need for negotiation, for objective advice, and the constant, day-to-day concern with keeping the relations between countries in suitable repair.
In other books, Mr. Thayer has recounted specific adventures of his career. In this one, he steps back and embraces his own experience, as well as the fruits of a wide knowledge of history, in a treatise on the enduring principles of the diplomatic art. Yet the gifts of the story-teller remain, lighting the argument with examples and anecdotes. The book has a freshness of style which sets it happily apart from most books on statesmanship.

Mr. Thayer has deep respect for the diplomat. It will be hard for anyone, after reading this book, to keep anything of the old stereotype of the diplomat as a man whose functions are chiefly social and conversational. He speaks for a deeply-rooted and historically-conditioned craft, not to be undertaken lightly, not to be taught by mere educationists, not to be pursued without discipline and skill. The fact that Mr. Thayer is no longer in the foreign service has made the writing of his book possible. But even such a book, with all its merits, can hardly compensate for the lack of his services on behalf of the nation. It is to be hoped that these pages will not only be read, but that they will inspire and guide others who wish to carry on a career where the best men are needed.

AUGUST HECKSCHER, '32


JOHN HAY is a naturalist and a poet. When such a man sets out to write about a mysterious natural phenomenon like the annual return of the alewives from the sea and up a brook to fresh water ponds to spawn, something remarkable is likely to result. Mr. Hay’s setting is in the Town of Brewster, Cape Cod, where he and his family live; the brook of which he writes is Stony Brook; the ponds are the Upper and Lower Mill Ponds; and the salt water is Cape Cod Bay.

His book is poetical, philosophical, and unhurried. The author can, indeed, see sermons in stones, books in the running brooks. He watches the alewives, to be sure, but he observes much besides—the weather, the gulls, and every sort of life along the banks of Stony Brook, from the point where it empties into the Bay up to the quiet inland ponds where the alewives spawn. Here is his feeling at one point:

“The alewife migration taught me how to start. Had we been two and a half miles up from salt water to the farthest pond, then back again, or was it three thousand?” Did not Thoreau find the whole world in Concord?

The run itself is dramatic as our author sees and feels it.

“And in terrible simplicity,” he writes, “the alewives were swimming towards the inland gauntlet they would have to run, having a title, by their common, wild, and ancient advent, to all great kindred things. Who will see more than that in his short life, with its many meetings and separations?”

In the course of a short walk beside the brook, Mr. Hay one afternoon scared up three black ducks, two night herons, and a yellowlegs. It disturbed him. “I might be part of these communities myself,” he writes, “but as an itinerant, it seems, and a dangerous one. How difficult it is to prove to anything but domestic animals, long since tamed and lost, that a man is not dangerous! Men have a hard time trying to prove it to themselves.”

The book is a delight, perceptive, thoughtful, and stimulating, with the alewives running through the whole like a silver cord.

HENRY C. KITTREDGE

Upon graduation from Harvard in 1947, Kevin Andrews, '41, was awarded by his college a year's fellowship to study classical archaeology in Greece. During this year at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, he learned that the Director of the Gennadeion Library some years before had discovered in Venice a folio of plans of medieval fortresses in the Peloponneseus. Deciding that these plans should be published, Andrews embarked upon an investigation of what remained of these fortresses today. Grants from Harvard and from the Fulbright Foundation made possible his remaining four more years in Greece and bringing forth a magnificent dissertation on these fortresses: Castles of the Morea, published in 1953 by the American School of Classical Studies. In addition to their history and to the description of their present condition, there is a profusion of fine photographs and plates; the maps drawn during the Venetian Occupation (1685-1715) are included in excellent facsimiles.

During his travels in the Peloponneseus, he learned to speak the language, to live the life of the people, to know them and to love them. This interest and affection was warmly returned. When we were in Athens last spring, we learned from every side how thoroughly he had been accepted by the Greeks and how much they thought of him. From his novel, The Flight of Ikaros, published recently in London and New York and reviewed in this issue of the ALUMNI HORAE by David W. Read, '40, one can gain a vivid picture of his experiences during this very turbulent time.

We had the pleasure of seeing Kevin and his wife and family and being entertained in his apartment, which is half-way up Lykabettos and has a most beautiful view over the whole city of Athens to the Acropolis and beyond across the blue Saronic Gulf to the mountains of the Peloponneseus far away. His wife is a poet in her own right, publishing under the name of Nancy Thayer. His two step-children are away at school in England, but a little daughter, Joanna, is at home and already beginning to wind her father round her little finger! The Andrews seem thoroughly settled and happy in Athens. Kevin is now at work on another book.

J. A. THAYER


Seldom has a book made as strong an impression on me as The Flight of Ikaros. I came upon it one day in a bookstore, browsing my way through all the bright covers and jackets on the counter, and thought, Kevin! as if at that moment I had found him again, having last seen him right after the war in Boston or New York, probably at a party where it was impossible to communicate what all of us who had been together once at St. Paul’s had gone through and discovered since leaving, about ourselves and the struggling world of victors and victims still bobbing and bobbling about in its wake. Kevin had gone through it as a private, and had worn his Scotch cap on raids in Italy up and down the mountains from south to north, and had played the bag-pipes here and there, and he looked somehow elfin and puckish, still, as if nothing and everything
had touched him, and he had touched nothing and everything with his own particular brand of magic.

It is this magic which makes *The Flight of Ikaros* such an exciting book to read. It is full of Kevin between the lines, and the lines are full of sunshine and shadows, mountains and sea, silence and voices, the heart of post-war and civil-war Greece torn and throbbing wherever he turns, whoever guides or befriends him. There are extraordinary people in this book, who live, love and hate with an intensity that is overpowering to those of us whose bland lives find the intoxication of TV irresistible, and whose lives have lost spontaneity, status, and pieces of grey flannel in the last few years. Kevin’s book reminds us that there are still people alive on this earth, even if we are not in our time and place. It is an experience to read this book and to live, with Kevin, with these people and in their time and place. It is an experience I recommend to anyone who likes life and who likes books alive with life, rendered boldly and sensitively and with love.

David W. Read, ’40


Osborn Elliott, who is managing editor of *Newsweek* and was a business reporter with that magazine and with *Time*, has written an interesting report on the nation’s top corporate executives based on interviews with them, and in his book largely allows the executives to speak for themselves. They must have found it pleasant to meet Mr. Elliott, because they speak frankly on such subjects as their origins and motivations, their civic and political activities, the role of the director in their corporations, the rise of the professional manager as a breed of executive and the problems of the businessman in Washington.

Their remarks appear under fifteen chapter headings so that the reader will find statements by various men on a topic rather than a consecutive exposition of any one man’s views. Extensive quotation makes it difficult for many of the subjects taken up to be treated in depth, but the collection of personal anecdote the book contains (the President of the Wabash Railroad got his start managing Buffalo Bill’s funeral procession) accompanies some illuminating discussion of current business problems.

Two chapters are devoted to the difficult questions surrounding a corporation’s proper function in community affairs and in politics. Another, which I found particularly interesting, concerns the professional manager. The idea that running a business nowadays is as much a profession as medicine or the law is presently being advanced to support the theory that “he who can manage, can manage anything.” This is one reason for the advent of the retired admirals, generals and politicians as Chairmen of the Board. More important, perhaps, it accounts for the increased mobility of corporate executives at lower levels, both within an organization and, incentive plans notwithstanding, from company to company. Although the familiar problems which arise from the separation of ownership and control in the modern corporation receive continued legislative attention, and Mr. Elliott may have overemphasized the problem of the absent director and the impotent stockholder today, the problem of the peripatetic Vice-President may appear some years hence.

The range of contemporary problems which relate to the activities of large U. S. corporations would have made welcome more reflections by these men on
the broader aspects of their activities. It would have been interesting, for example, to have their views on the role of business abroad as an instrument of foreign policy or on the non-military uses of the advanced technology which corporations have done so much to develop, on the social implications of increased automation or on some of the long-range economic problems created or considered in *The Affluent Society*. However, if there is too little such speculation in the statements the executive makes in Mr. Elliott's book, it is because the modern salaried executive can have little time or incentive to do so, and the wonder, as Dr. Johnson said in another context, is not that he does not do it well but that he does it at all.

At the outset Mr. Elliott says he hopes that as a counter to the businessman stereotypes appearing in the current literature he may have contributed some new insights into U. S. business and its leaders. It seems that he has done so, in presenting a group of Americans who are evidently dedicated to private enterprise, enjoy their work and work very hard.

E. H. Tuck, '45

FORM NOTES

'03—John R. McLane was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Tufts University last spring.

'03—Samuel Eliot Morison’s *John Paul Jones*, published by Atlantic-Little Brown, was the September Book-of-the-Month Club selection and has been on the best-seller lists all autumn.

'06—Niles Welch is director of education and information for the Industrial Home for the Blind, in New York. He has been working with this institution since becoming blind himself ten years ago. Prior to that, he had for twenty-five years been actor or director in hundreds of motion pictures and plays, television and radio programs, including foreign language broadcasts for the State Department in the last war.

'16—Frederic C. Church has been elected president of the Smaller Business Association of New England.

'19—Major General William S. Biddle returned in November from Korea, where he conducted negotiations with the North Korean and Chinese Communists. He is to go to Chicago in December for duty as Deputy Commanding General, Fifth U. S. Army.

'19—Russell C. Clark’s business is Ardsley Woodcraft Products, makers of bird feeders and bird houses, flower tubs and window boxes. Clark’s winter address is: 274 Bard Avenue, Staten Island 10, New York.

'20—George G. Walker has been elected a trustee of St. Timothy’s School.

'22—The Rt. Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., was elected president of the Massachusetts Council of Churches on November 9th.

'23—Charles E. Bohlen, U. S. Ambassador to the Philippines, has been appointed special assistant to the Secretary of State.

'24—The October Reader’s Digest contains an article about James H. W. Thompson, who in the course of the last ten years has played a leading part in the revival and expansion of the silk industry in Thailand.

'25—The Reverend Francis A. Drake, who has been pastor of the Tri-County Parish at Westboro, Ohio, since 1956, is now pastor of the Central Congregational Church of New Salem,
Massachusetts, and also pastor of Leverett Congregational Church.

'25—ARTHUR A. HOUGHTON, JR., has been elected to the board of the United States Trust Company of New York.

'26—AUSTEN T. GRAY was appointed in June vice president of the New York Trust Company in charge of the bank's office at 52nd Street and Madison Avenue.

'27—An article about RALSTON H. COFFIN appeared in the October 5th issue of the magazine Broadcasting. As vice president of RCA in charge of advertising and sales promotion, Coffin is leading the company's effort to popularize color TV.

'28—The top trophy for the first annual East Coast Interclub Sports Car Championship at Bridgehampton, Long Island, last September, was presented in honor of GEORGE C. RAND. Rand, in 1932, organized the Automobile Racing Club of America, predecessor of the Sports Car Club of America, and was head of the latter's contest board from 1933 to 1956.

'28—CHARLES W. THAYER had an article, "Our Ambassadors", in the September issue of Harper's magazine. The article was taken from Thayer's new book, Diplomat, which was published by Harper and Brothers in October.

'29—ARTHUR B. EMMONS, 3D, has been appointed Deputy Director of the Office of Southwest Pacific Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D. C. His address is 4422 Macomb Street, Washington 16, D. C.

'30—GOODRICH LOWRY is president of Northwest Bancorporation, Minneapolis. An address he made this autumn before the New York Security Analysts was printed in American Banker for October 5th.

'30—RICHARD H. HAWKINS, JR.'s present address is: American Embassy, A.P.O. 616, Box 3, New York, N. Y. Hawkins reported for duty on October 25th at the American Embassy, Jidda, Saudi Arabia, as Conselor of Embassy.

'30—FRANK T. HOWARD has been elected President of The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

'30—J. RANDALL WILLIAMS, 3D, is Vice President and Director of Marketing for Little Brown Company, publishers, Boston. His address is: Main Street, Dover, Massachusetts.

'33—WILLIAM H. MOORE was appointed in October one of the five new members of the board of the Greater New York Fund.

'33—ARTHUR H. TIBBITS, formerly trial attorney in the Anti-Trust Division of the U. S. Department of Justice (1948-1959), has opened an office to resume the general practice of law, at 405 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

'34—One of the eight private art collections on view in New York, November 14th, for the seventh annual tour of the American Federation of Arts was that of Mr. and Mrs. LEE A. AULT. Ault is treasurer of the Federation.

'34—JOHN HAY is the author of a new book recently published by Doubleday: entitled The Run, it is a naturalist's record of the "run" of the alewives (members of the herring family) from the ocean to their inland breeding grounds. Hay lives at Brewster, Massachusetts, and is President of the Cape Cod Junior Museum of Natural History.

'36—An interview with WILLIAM S. BARNES, assistant dean of the Harvard Law School, was published in the Boston Daily Globe for August 12th, the day the foreign ministers' conference opened in Santiago, Chile. Barnes favored the United States' helping Cuba to develop a sound public revenue system and a sound system of education.
'36—E. Laurence White, Jr., has been made Eastern Advertising Manager of Coronet magazine.

'37—Albert M. Creighton, Jr., is president of the Devcon Corporation, Danvers, Massachusetts, manufacturers of plastic steel.

'37—Julien D. McKee has joined Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., at 501 Madison Avenue, New York. He had been working with Houghton Mifflin Company.

'37—Donald L. Brown became assistant purchasing manager of Pratt and Whitney Aircraft on August 1st.

'39—Donal d L. Brown became assistant purchasing manager of Pratt and Whitney Aircraft on August 1st.

'39—Robert W. Flint received an S.M. degree last June from the School of Library Science, Simmons College.

'39—John P. Humes has been elected to the board of the Fiduciary Trust Company of New York. He is a partner in the law firm of Humes, Smith and Andrews, and founder and president of the Humes Foundation, a charitable organization operating a children’s camp in Vermont.

'39—Andrew J. Kauffman, 2d, gave the Birekhead lecture at the School October 10th. His present address is: American Consulate, Calcutta, India.

'39—Matthew J. Lookam is United States Consul in Eritrea, Africa.

'41—Kevin Andrews’ new book on Greece, The Flight of Ikarios, was published recently in London by Weidenfeld and Nicolson, and also in this country, on August 20th, by Houghton Mifflin Company. An earlier volume of Andrews’, Castles of the Morea, was published in 1953.

'41—Samuel C. Lawrence, Jr., is Director of the Metal Physics Laboratory for the Transport Division of the Boeing Airplane Company on the University of Washington campus. Lawrence has also been accepted as a postulant by the diocese of Olympia and is reading for orders.

'41—John C. McIlwaine is Principal of St. Mary’s-in-the-Mountains, a girls’ school at Littleton, New Hampshire. He moved to Littleton in August, after ten years of teaching at St. Paul’s.

'42—Osborn Elliott’s new book, Men at the Top, was published this autumn by Harpers.

'42—George Wright, 2d, received his Master’s degree in History at Boston University last August. He is teaching at the Dexter School in Brookline, and his home address is 74 West Cedar Street, Boston.

'43—George H. Howard, Jr., has been elected a general partner in Harris, Upham and Company, 120 Broadway, New York.

'44—Prentice Talmage, Jr., has recently become associated with J. Barth & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, in their New York City office.

'45—Clayton McMichael, Jr., has bought a gift fruit shipping business, the Blue Heron Gift House, 7440 North Tamiami Trail, Sarasota, Florida, which ships citrus fruit, tropical jellies, candies, etc., anywhere in the United States or Canada. McMichael’s home address is: 738 Edgemere Lane, Sarasota, Florida.

'46—Richard C. D. Biddle is working with the International Basic Economy Corporation in New York.

'47—Joseph Lee Colt received a degree in architecture from the Yale School of Fine Arts in 1959 and is working in New York with Robert Rosenberg, architect.

'48—Dr. Herbert Barry, 3d, is an instructor in psychology at Yale, where he is also assisting Professor Neal E. Milba to conduct a research project in psychomacology—a series of experiments to determine the effects of certain drugs on fear and the possibility of measuring the degree of fear.

'48—Henry S. Jeannes, 3d, is study-
ing agriculture at the University of California. His address is: Box 703, Davis, California.

'48—Dr. Henry H. Sprague is a resident in surgery at St. Luke’s Hospital, New York.

'48—John Wintersteen, Jr., visited islands in the Aegean last summer to gather information for his doctoral thesis in ichthyology. He is back at the University of California, where he is studying in the Zoology Department.

'49—Theodore W. Friend, 3d, is teaching at the University of Buffalo in the Department of History and Government.

'49—Leonard de C. Hinds is studying for a Ph.D. degree in biochemistry at the University of Chicago. He was married January 3, 1959, to Diana D. Sterling of Chicago.

'49—James E. A. Woodbury has joined the press and publications division in New York of the American Committee for the Liberation, a private organization supporting Radio Liberation and the Institute for the study of the U.S.S.R.

'50—H. Davidson Osgood is assistant trust officer of the Canal National Bank of Portland, Maine.

'50—Henry Allen Holmes is U. S. vice consul at Yaounde, French Camerons, Africa.

'51—Peter Jefferys is working in Manila with the First National City Bank of New York.

'51—William C. Smith is studying law at the University of Pennsylvania.

'52—Paul H. Bartlett is studying at the Yale School of Architecture.

'52—Louis F. Bishop, 3d, is working for Cosmopolitan magazine. An article of his on jazz was published in one of the fall issues.

'52—Charles S. Cheston, Jr., is working with the Monsanto Chemical Company as a market analyst for its Plastics Division.

'52—Nicholas S. Ludington, Jr., is in Washington, D. C., in the Air Force.

'52—The Reverend F. Hugh Magee is to be ordained December 20th in Manchester Cathedral, England, by the Bishop of Manchester; and is then to be for three years a curate at St. Mark’s Church, Bury, Lancashire. (The summer issue of the Alumni Horae stated incorrectly that Magee would be ordained “during the summer.”)

'52—Roger F. Mills is working with the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York and living at 7 East 74th Street.

'52—Ethelbert Nevin, 2nd, has graduated from Union College and is now in the U. S. Army, in West Germany.

'52—T. Rutledge Parker is out of the Navy and working for the Lykes Brothers Steamship Company. His address is: 1422 Valence Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

'52—George S. Ross, Jr., is working with Merrill, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, at 70 Pine Street, New York. He lives on Cove Road, Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York.

'52—David D. Sinkler is working with Smith, Barney and Company, at 20 Broad Street, New York.

'52—Peter C. Stearns’ address is: 10 Mitchell Place, New York, N. Y.

'52—Bryce S. Walker is working with Henry Holt and Company, publishers, in New York.

'52—Joseph H. Williams is working with Williams Brothers Company in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

'53—George H. Bostwick, Jr., last May received the John P. Stabile Memorial Trophy as the outstanding senior athlete at Middlebury College.

'53—Peter S. Paine, Jr., has returned from Oxford, where he was a Rhodes Scholar, and is second-year
student at the Harvard Law School. His Cambridge address is: 20 Berkeley Street.

'54—John M. Reily is manager of Deluxe Ski Chalet in Squaw Valley, California—the site of the 1960 Winter Olympic Games. His address is 401 S. Las Palmas, Los Angeles 5.

'55—David R. Outerbridge, who is in the U. S. Marine Corps, played on the Paramount Hornets hockey team last season, was selected for the California Hockey League All-Star team, and was in the competition for the 1960 Olympic Hockey Team at the tryouts held in Boston in September.

ENGAGEMENTS

'43—Leonard Sullivan, Jr., to Miss Margot Murray Blackley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clark Blackley of Bankfoot, Perthshire, Scotland.

'44—Edward August de Lorkiewicz to Princess Françoise de Bourbon de Parme, daughter of Prince Xavier de Bourbon de Parme of Château de Lignières (Cher), France.

'46—Richard Colgate Dale Biddle to Miss Nina Petrovna Gopcevic, daughter of Mrs. N. Baugh Gopcevic of Jamestown, Rhode Island, and Mr. V. Petrov Gopcevic of Mount Vernon, New York.

'49—Otis Skinner Blodget to Miss Marianna Jacqueline Bertin, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Michel J. A. Bertin.


'50—Chauncey Foulke Dewey to Miss Elise Thayer Archer, daughter of Mrs. Pierce Archer, 3d, of Rio de Janeiro and Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, and the late Mr. Archer.

'51—John Sergeant Cham, 3d, to Miss Sally Stokes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hallock Stokes of Forest Hills Gardens, Queens, New York.

'51—Daniel Bailey Ford, Jr., to Miss Cornelia Ann Manuel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Burton Manuel of Shaker Heights, Ohio.

'51—Peter Jefferys to Miss Margaret Goodnow Bozyan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Frank Bozyan of Middletown, Rhode Island.

'51—William Coolidge Smith to Miss Gretchen Abigail Jordan, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Claus Gustav Jordan of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

'51—Richard Varick Stout to Miss Nancy M. Kunkel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence G. Kunkel of Middletown, Connecticut.

'52—James Alexander Miller Douglas to Miss Florence Palmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Palmer of New York.

'52—Andrew Moreland, Jr., to Miss Lisa Cutting Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rodman B. Montgomery of New York.

'53—Thornton Woodbury Marshall to Miss Judith Carrington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Claiborne Carrington of New York.

'56—Peter Stockton Strawbridge to Miss Elizabeth Howland Blagden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Blagden of Tuxedo Park, New York.

MARRIAGES

'37—William Augustus Read, Jr., to Mrs. Cowles Miles Collier, daughter of Mrs. Inglis Moore Uppercu of New York, on August 22, 1959, in Greenwich, Connecticut.

'37—Joseph Lee Colt to Miss Marjorie Endris Raff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hurst Raff of Hartville, Ohio, on October 31, 1959, in Hartville, Ohio.

'37—Charles Wolcott Henry Dodge to Miss Marylee Gail Burt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Whiting Burt of West Hartford, Connecticut, on September 26, 1959, in West Hartford, Connecticut.


'37—Peter Montague Dickey to Miss Janet Robertson Gilchrist, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Alexander Gilchrist of Washington, D.C., and the late Eleanor Waters Gilchrist, on August 15, 1959, in Washington, D.C.

'37—Henry Allen Holmes to Miss Marilyn Janet Strauss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald M. Strauss of New York and Paris, on July 25, 1959, in Washington, D.C.

'37—William Osgood Taylor, 2d, to Miss Sally Piper Coxe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Coxe of Penllyn, Pennsylvania, on June 20, 1959.

'37—Hugh Douglas Barclay to Miss Sara Jean Seiter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Wight Seiter of Utica, New York, on August 15, 1959, in Utica, New York.

'37—Hunt Tilford Dickinson, Jr., to Miss Lis Hesse, daughter of Mrs. Rikard Hesse of Copenhagen, Denmark, and the late Mr. Hesse, on September 5, 1959, in Copenhagen.

'37—Keene Taylor to Miss Nancy Hoyt Day, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence William Day of Fairfield, Connecticut, on September 26, 1959, in Fairfield, Connecticut.

'37—Rufus King Marsh to Miss Fruszina Karasz, daughter of Mrs. Ilona Waldhauser of Budapest, Hungary, and Mr. Arthur Karasz, on October 17, 1959, in Bethesda, Maryland.

'37—John Milner Reily to Miss Barbara June Peterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Peterson of Ventura, California, on June 6, 1959, in Ventura, California.

'37—Nicholas Wesson Crawford to Miss Kristin Norstad, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Lauris Norstad, on September 17, 1959, in Paris.

'37—Lawrence Michael Elliman to Miss Judith Goodman Sperry, daughter of Mrs. Henry Ehler of New York and the late Mr. Edward Goodman Sperry, on December 5, 1959, in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York.

'37—Barry Rigg Sullivan to Miss Sallie Perkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Perkins of Gates Mills, Ohio, on July 25, 1959, at Gates Mills, Ohio.

'37—Odeen White, Jr., to Miss Bonnie Richardson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ferguson Richardson of Palm Beach, Florida, on September 10, 1959.

'37—John Blair Burt to Miss Lucretia Hastings Hill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Armitage Hill of New York, on August 28, 1959, in New York.

'37—Richard Hoe Seymour to Miss Susan Banta Gardiner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Crane Gardiner, Jr., of Stamford, Connecticut, on July 26, 1959, in Stamford, Connecticut.
BIRTHS

'33—To Richard Marshall Bond and Mrs. Bond (Edith Mercedes Gereau), their third child and second daughter, Edith Burnett, on May 23, 1959.

'36—To E. Laurence White, Jr., and Mrs. White, their second child, a son, Ian Carter, on June 27, 1959.

'37—To Norman Staunton Dike, Jr., and Mrs. Dike (Catherine Millar Pochon), their second child and first son, Anthony Randolph, on August 10, 1959.

'40—To Richard Riggs Ohrstrom and Mrs. Ohrstrom, their fifth son, Barnaby.

'40—To Henry Norris Platt, Jr., and Mrs. Platt (Lenore Guest MacLeish), their third child and second daughter, Martha Hillard, on April 29, 1959.

'41—To Samuel Crocker Lawrence, Jr., and Mrs. Lawrence (Julia Belle Frankin), their third child and first son, David Stephen, on June 21, 1959.

'46—To Stuart Cary Welch, Jr., and Mrs. Welch (Adrienne Edith Iselin Gilbert), their third child and second son, Samuel Manning, on May 4, 1959.

'47—To Eliot Miles Herter and Mrs. Herter, a daughter, Caroline Lee.

'50—To Olaf Patrick Stackelberg and Mrs. Stackelberg (Cora Slater), their second child and second son, Peter Olaf, on October 9, 1959.

'51—To Peter Torrey Winans and Mrs. Winans (Sarah Elizabeth Rogers), their first child, a son, Christian Guy, on November 2, 1959.

DECEASED

'50—Lawson Purdy died at the age of ninety-five, August 30, 1959, at Port Washington, Long Island, New York. He was born September 13, 1863, at Hyde Park, New York, the son of the Reverend James S. Purdy and Frances H. Carter Purdy. He graduated from St. Paul's in 1880 and received a B.A. degree from Trinity College, Hartford, in 1884. He studied law and was admitted to the New York Bar, but gave up practice in 1906 to devote himself to tax reform in New York City. He led a very active and useful life. In an editorial, "Lawson Purdy at 90", the New York Times of September 12, 1953, said in part: "Lawson Purdy...has served this community with enthusiasm, foresight and devotion for many years...He was one of the pioneering fathers of the 1916 zoning resolution in New York. He was president of the Department of Taxes and Assessments from 1906 to 1917. Better housing for New York's people of lower income was close to his heart always. He was president of the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation and the Russell Sage Foundation, and a leader in the Regional Plan Association, the National Conference on City Planning and the National Municipal League. He has been a pillar of strength in charitable and religious works." Mr. Purdy was General Director of the Charity Organization Society from 1918 to 1933, and Chairman of the Society's Tenement House Committee from 1917 to 1937. He was Chairman of New York City's Emergency Work and Relief Administration in 1932 and 1933. He was a Trustee of Trinity College till past the age of ninety, and he had for years been Form Agent for his Form of 1880 at St. Paul's. He is survived by his wife, Helene Wexelsen
Purdy; and by his daughter, Marion Sanford Purdy.

'85—Sir STUART COATS, Bt., died in Paris at the age of ninety-one, July 16, 1959. He was born at Paisley, in Scotland, March 20, 1868. His father was Sir James Coats, Bt., and his mother Sarah Auchincloss of New York. He entered St. Paul’s in 1881 and graduated in 1885. He was a partner of J. and P. Coats, president of the Canada Thread Company, and vice president of the Conant Thread Company. From 1916 to 1918 he was Member of Parliament for the Wimbledon Division of Surrey; and M.P. for the Eastern Division of Surrey from 1918 to 1922. He was chairman of the Italian Hospital in London, Knight Commander of the Crown of Italy, and Private Chamberlain of Swords and Cape to Popes Pius X, Benedict XV, and Pius XI. He is survived by his daughter, Viscountess Knollys; and by his son, Sir James Coats, Bt.

'88—ULYSSES GRANT-SMITH died August 27, 1959, in Washington, Pennsylvania. He was born November 18, 1870, in Washington, Pennsylvania, the son of William W. Smith and Emma Willard McKennan Smith. He was educated at St. Paul’s (1884-1885), at Trinity Hall Military School, and at Washington and Jefferson College—where he later did graduate work, as well as at Harvard (1894-1895). He received an M.S. degree in 1898 and an L.L.D. in 1925, both from Washington and Jefferson College, of whose Board of Trustees he was a member from 1936 to his death. From 1896 to 1903, he was director and military instructor at Trinity Hall School. After that, he was for twenty-six years in the United States Diplomatic Service, from September 1903, when he was appointed Second Secretary at Constantinople, until 1929, when he retired. After two years in Turkey, he had posts in London, Santiago, and Brussels. He was Counsellor of Embassy in Vienna when the first World War broke out and he remained there till 1917, after which he was for two years Chargé d’Affaires in Copenhagen. He was U. S. Commissioner to Hungary from 1919 to 1921, and Chargé d’Affaires there pro tempore till 1922. He negotiated and signed the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Hungary, August 29, 1921. For the next three years he was Minister to Albania, and he was Minister to Uruguay from 1925 to 1929. Mr. Grant-Smith was an enthusiastic golf and polo player in his younger days. In his later years he went in for flying and he received his pilot’s license at the age of seventy-five. Until three years ago, he had been taking a solo flight every day that weather permitted. He is survived by his niece, Mrs. John W. McIlvaine.

'91—ABRAHAM BEEKMAN COX died November 9, 1959, in Stamford, Connecticut. He graduated from St. Paul’s in 1891 and from Yale in 1895. He practiced law in New York City, served in the first World War as a captain of ordnance—he was instructor and later commanding officer in various tractor schools in France—and remained in the reserve unit of Army Ordnance after the war, being promoted to Major. He was afterwards associated with the Electric Furnace Company, with the Patent Development Company, and with the General Reduction Company. He invented a compressed gas valve in 1905, an artillery range finder in 1919, and helped invent a steam turbine in 1913. After he retired twenty-five years ago, he operated a four hundred acre dairy farm near Cherry Valley, New York. He is survived by his nephews, the Reverend H. Brevoort Cannon, ‘24, and Professor Beekman C. Cannon, ‘30.
'93—J. Howard Cropley died July 2, 1959, in Lynn, Massachusetts. He was born January 12, 1876, in Marblehead, Massachusetts, the son of Jacob Miller Cropley and Sarah DeLmar Cropley. He was a member of the Form of 1893 at St. Paul's and of the Class of 1896 at Harvard. He worked in the Legal Department of the Western Union Telegraph Company until his retirement in 1946; since then he had been living in Lynn at the house of his niece. He was the brother of Ralph Cropley and of Walter Cropley.

'93—George Parmly Day died October 24, 1959, in New Haven, Connecticut. He was born in New York City, the son of Clarence S. Day and of Lavinia Stockwell Day. One of his brothers was Clarence Day, '92, who wrote Life with Father. George Day contributed a good deal of verse to the Horae while he was at St. Paul's, and he was Library Poet in 1893, the year he graduated. At Yale he was editor of the Record and managing editor of the Daily News. On graduating from college in 1897, he went into his father's brokerage firm of Day, Adams and Company, and became a partner. But in 1907 he obtained permission from Yale University to print educational and historical manuscripts, and thus founded the Yale Publishing Association, which a year later became the Yale University Press. Its first office was a "ten by twelve" in the old Ginn Building on Fifth Avenue near Twelfth Street and for the first year its entire staff consisted of Mr. Day and his wife—Wilhelmine Octavia Johnson, whom he married in 1902 and who survives him. In 1910 he became Treasurer of Yale University and moved to New Haven, where for more than thirty years he raised money and published books, both with very great success: Yale's endowment increased from $12 million to $101 million while he was treasurer (1910-1942), and the Press issued about 1,800 works, up to 1944, when he retired as its president—besides publishing, under his direction, the quarterly Yale Review from 1926 on. He found time to write—three years ago, on his eightieth birthday, the Yale Press published a volume of his light verse, Rhymes of the Times; he was the author of the Dartmouth song, "The Wears of the Green", and he wrote many of the memorials of the Yale men killed in the second World War. He received honorary degrees from Yale, Princeton, Colgate University, and Lake Erie College; in 1939 King Gustaf V of Sweden made him a knight of the Royal Order of the North Star. In 1952 he was awarded one of the first Yale Medals and cited as follows: "Mr. Day found Yale brick and left it stone. Two years before he became treasurer in 1910 he established here the first American University Press; he has been the cause of countless gifts by others and is himself a major benefactor of Yale. If you would see his memorial, look about you and read it in thousands of Yale books."

At the time of his death, George Day was Form Agent for the Form of 1893. For years he took an interest in the Sheldon Library at the School, corresponding with successive librarians in regard to publications of the Yale Press: each year an average of about fifty volumes (over one thousand volumes in all) of Yale books—historical and biographical works for the most part but also volumes on art, medicine, science, and economies—were selected as a result of this correspondence, and given to the Sheldon Library through the generosity of the late Louis E. Stoddard, '95, the late Carl Tucker, '00, and others.

'95—Dean Welch died November 1, 1959, in Nutley, New Jersey. He
was born in Hartford, Connecticut, August 30, 1878, the son of James Hart Welch and Emma Pritchard Welch. He spent five years at St. Paul's (1889-1894), graduated from Taft School in 1897, and afterwards studied two years in Berlin. From about 1900 to his retirement in 1950, he was engaged in the silver business in Connecticut, in association with various companies. He was for over fifty years a director of Bristol Brass Corporation of Bristol, Connecticut. His wife, May Belle Garrison Welch, died six months before him. Four children survive, Garrison B. Welch, Major Eleanor Welch, U.S.A.F., Mrs. William R. Pickard, and Mrs. Frank E. Clifford; and his brother, Niles Welch, '06.

'96—LIVINGSTON LUDLOW BIDDLE died July 7, 1959, in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. He was born September 1, 1878, in Atlantic City, New Jersey, the son of Edward Biddle and Emilie Drexel Biddle. He graduated from St. Paul's in 1896 and from Princeton in 1900. Throughout his life he had many interests—music, art, poetry (he published a book of his verses, *The Understanding Hills*, in 1916), travel (he made several trips around the world), hunting—including big game hunting in Africa and elsewhere, sailing, and horticulture. He served on the Council of Defence in the first World War. For many years—until last spring—he was a trustee of the Drexel Institute of Technology. He is survived by his wife, Eugenia Carter Law Biddle; and by his sons, Livingston L. Biddle, Jr., and Ernest L. Biddle.

'96—SAMUEL HAWKES died June 26, 1959, in Clifton Springs, New York. He was born in Corning, New York, April 18, 1877, the son of Thomas G. Hawkes and Isidora Bissell Hawkes. He was educated in the public schools of Corning and at St. Paul's (1891-1895). In 1895 he entered the employ of T. G. Hawkes and Company, glass manufacturers. The firm had been founded by his father in 1880 and had won the Grand Prize at the Paris International Exposition of 1889. Samuel Hawkes remained with this firm all his life and was still president and treasurer of it at the time of his death. In 1903 he and Frederick Carder founded Steuben Glass, and they ran it until it was bought by the Corning Glass Works in 1918. He is survived by his wife, Sarah Lucas Hawkes; by his daughters, Mrs. James Thornton and Mrs. Frederick Martin; and by five grandchildren.

'96—JAMES CUYLER KIMBALL died March 9, 1958. He was born on Governor's Island, New York, April 24, 1878, the son of James P. Kimball, Surgeon, U. S. Army, and Sara Eddy Kimball. After graduating from St. Paul's in 1896 and from Yale in 1902, he went into the lumber business in Tennessee. He lived in Knoxville, Tenn., and owned his own business, J. C. Kimball Lumber Company. He is survived by his wife, Mary Allison Kimball.

'96—JOHN P. WILSON died July 26, 1959, in Charlevoix, Michigan. He was Form Agent for the Form of 1896 and a former officer of the Alumni Association. Born in Chicago, Illinois, October 7, 1877, the son of John P. Wilson and Margaret C. Wilson, he began his education in the public schools of Chicago and entered St. Paul's in 1894. He graduated from the School in 1896, from Williams College in 1900, and from the Harvard Law School in 1903; and entered the general practice of law in Chicago in association with the firm of Wilson and McIlvaine, of which he became a partner in 1906. He continued to practice law all his life and at the same time was very active in the business world: at the time of his death he was a Director of the International Harvester Company, of the First National Bank of Chicago, and of Mar-
shall Field and Company; he was a former Director of the General Electric Company, of the United States Trust Company of New York, and of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. For fifty-two years he was on the Board of Directors—and for twenty-five of those years president—of the Children's Memorial Hospital in Chicago; and he was also a Trustee of the University of Chicago, of the Chicago Natural History Museum, and of the Newberry Library of Chicago. Williams College—of whose Board of Trustees he was also many years a member—conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1953, and in the same year the Chicago Institute of Medicine elected him a Citizen Fellow. He was also honored by Northwestern University as “one of one hundred citizens of the Northwest Territory selected for their service to society in our time”. He is survived by his wife, Nina M. Wilson; by his daughter, Mrs. Beverly C. Compton; by his son, John P. Wilson, Jr., '24; by six grandchildren, including Warren Wilson, '51, and Gordon Wilson, '52; and by two great-grandchildren.

'00—Edward Smith Gilfillan died December 19, 1958, in Malibu, California. He was born August 4, 1881, at White Earth, Minnesota, the third of the eight children of Archdeacon Joseph Alexander Gilfillan, Protestant Episcopal missionary to the Indians of Northern Minnesota, and of Harriet Woodbridge Cook Gilfillan. He entered St. Paul's in 1892, graduated in 1898, and afterwards took a B.S. degree in Chemistry at the University of Minnesota. He began the study of theology at the Episcopal seminary at St. Paul's, Minnesota, but was unable to complete the course on account of eye trouble from which he suffered throughout the rest of his life. He became a social worker in Washington, D. C., and was there married to Caroline Witman. They later moved to Idaho and ran a farm there several years, after which they returned to social work and lived in Kalamazoo, Michigan. After her death, he married Julia Wilkerson. He is survived by the four children of his first marriage, Edward S. Gilfillan, Jr., Harriet W. Gilfillan, Henry W. Gilfillan, and Frederika Gilfillan; by his sisters, Elizabeth Gilfillan and Mrs. Emily Gilfillan Dean Heilman; by his brother, S. Colum Gilfillan; and by three grandchildren. He was a younger brother of Joseph McCutcheon Gilfillan of the Form of 1895, who died at the School July 2, 1893, and is buried in the School cemetery.

'00—John Forest Dillon, 2d, died March 9, 1959, in Kansas City, Missouri. He was born in Topeka, Kansas, November 20, 1880, the son of Hiram Price Dillon and Susie Brown Dillon. He entered St. Paul's in 1898, graduated in 1900, and was a member of the Class of 1904 at Yale. In 1904 he entered the lumber business in Kansas City, but later moved to Topeka to engage in the oil business. In Topeka he helped organize the first American Red Cross Chapter in the State of Kansas and he was Red Cross Field Director at Camp Funston during World War I. He was married in 1904 to Olga Brown of Springfield, Massachusetts. Mrs. Dillon died in 1919, and two of their three children, John F. Dillon, 3d, and Margot Dillon Hoyt, also died before him. He is survived by his son, Kenneth Price Dillon, of Reno, Nevada, by eight grandchildren, and by two great-grandchildren.

'00—Francis Moorhead died June 6, 1959, in Washington, D. C. He and his twin brother, the late Barlow Moorhead, '01, were born at "Inwood", West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1880, and went to
the University of Pennsylvania after graduation from St. Paul's. He is survived by his sister, Mrs. Moorhead Mellor of Silver City, New Mexico.

'01—Carl Kirtland Morse died May 20, 1959, in Newton, New Jersey. After graduating from St. Paul's and studying engineering at Princeton and at the University of Pennsylvania, he went into construction work. He was Chief Inspector of Construction in the Toluol (TNT) Unit of the Ordnance Department during the latter part of the first World War. Later he became interested in the problem of pollution of oils; he invented the Morse Separator, also an electric separator for breaking and separating emulsions. From 1921 on he was in business for himself. He is survived by his wife, Eleanor H. Morse, and by three children, twelve grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren.

'03—Alexander Ostrander Burnham died August 12, 1959, at Bellerose, Long Island, New York. He was born in New York City, the son of Joseph Warren Burnham and Isabella Egenton Kinnan Burnham, entered St. Paul's in 1899, spent two years there, and then went into the insurance brokerage business in New York. He is survived by his wife, Anna C. Burnham; by his daughter, Isabella Whelan; and by his son, Alexander O. Burnham, Jr.

'03—Herman Sielcken Crossman died June 11, 1959, at Greenwich, Connecticut. He was born in New York City, the son of George W. Crossman and Ida Blackwell Crossman. After graduating from St. Paul's in 1903, he went to work for his father's firm, Crossman Sielcken—at first for two years in Hamburg and after that for two more years in Buenos Aires. When his father died Crossman Sielcken was dissolved and Herman Crossman began raising trotting horses at first on his farm at Port Jefferson, Long Island, and later on another farm of his at Monroe, New York. He raced horses himself on the half-mile and mile tracks, and played both in-door and out-door polo in the South and on the West Coast as well as in the East. From 1930 to 1940 he lived in California (where he devoted much time and effort to the Carmel Chapter of the American Red Cross); and also had a ranch near Las Vegas, New Mexico, where he raised polo ponies and runners. In 1940 he returned to Greenwich and he had been living there since then. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy Lynch Crossman; by his daughters, Miss Jean Crossman and Mrs. G. Sidney Barton; by his son, George W. Crossman; and by seven grandchildren.

'03—Percy Harrison Ross died August 25, 1959, in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, the son of William Adolphus and Anne E. Ross. He went to the Rugby Primary School in England for two years, then to St. Austin's School on Staten Island, New York, entered St. Paul's in 1899, graduated there in 1903, and went to Harvard. In 1905 he left college because of the illness of his father, and entered the latter's importing firm in New York, William Ross and Brothers, Inc., of which he became manager in 1915. He was married in 1913 to Elsie Joy Morine, daughter of the late Sir Alfred and Lady Morine of Toronto. In 1932 he moved to Toronto, and he later took out Canadian citizenship. He had a small manufacturing business of his own in Toronto, and was its manager until 1951, when he joined the Toronto branch of Pedar People, Ltd., of Ottawa. He is survived by his wife; by his daughter, Alice; and by his son, John Ross.

'05—William Warden Bodine died September 18, 1959, in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Born in Philadelphia,
October 18, 1887, he went to Episcopal Academy, spent the years 1903-1905 at St. Paul's, received an A.B. degree at Harvard in 1909, went abroad for a year, graduated from the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1914, and began the practice of law in Philadelphia with the firm of Morgan, Lewis and Bockius. He joined the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry in 1912, and served with it on the Mexican border in 1916 and 1917. He sailed for France in October 1917, a First Lieutenant of Field Artillery, was assigned to Battery A, 149th Field Artillery, 42nd Division, took part in much combat, was wounded, promoted Captain, awarded the Silver Star, and made a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor. After the war, he was for many years a member of the 108th Field Artillery, National Guard; he became executive officer of this regiment, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

William Warden Bodine was president of the United Gas Improvement Company (1940-1943) and board chairman of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company (1949-1957). He was associated with both these companies for many years; at the time of his death he was director and executive committee chairman of the U.G.I., having begun work with it as an attorney in 1919. He held directorships in at least a dozen banks and corporations, and similar positions in an equal number of non-profit-making organizations, including the Boy Scouts, the Y.M.C.A., the Bryn Mawr Hospital, Episcopal Academy, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Industrial Conference Board, the American Arbitration Association, etc. Within the past two years he had been president of the Philadelphia Committee on Alcoholism and director of the Pennsylvania Plan to Develop Scientists in Medical Research, University of Pennsylvania. He is survived by his wife, Angela Forney Bodine; by his sons, Samuel T. Bodine, '35, William W. Bodine, Jr., '38, and James F. Bodine, '40; by his daughter, Mrs. Ronald C. Sniffen; and by fourteen grandchildren.

'05—ALFRED JOHN CHATILION died May 3, 1959. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy Palmer Chatillon; and by his sisters, Mrs. Robert J. Reilly and Mrs. Henry S. Dunning.

'06—JOHN BRECK SHAW died July 25, 1959, in Ellsworth, Maine. He was born at Machias, Maine, March 2, 1889, the son of Dr. Frank L. Shaw and Sarah F. Shaw. He graduated from St. Paul's in 1906, from Harvard in 1910, and from the Columbia Law School in 1921. In the first World War he was a Lieutenant in the U.S. Navy. After the war, he practiced admiralty law in New York, in the legal department of Johnson and Higgins, an insurance company, and as general counsel for the Shipowners Claims Bureau. In 1930, he moved to Philadelphia, where he helped found the firm of Krusen, Evans and Shaw, of which he was a senior partner at the time of his death. He is survived by his sister, Miss Sally F. Shaw.

'08—HENRY ABERT ORRICK, JR., died April 21, 1959, in Baltimore, Maryland. He was born in Baltimore, October 14, 1890, the son of Henry Abert Orrick and Martha Burrows Levering Orrick. Graduated from St. Paul's in 1908 and from Princeton in 1912, he entered the brokerage firm of H. A. Orrick and Company, and except for two years in the U.S. Navy in the first World War, remained with it until 1925. From 1925 to 1931 he was associated with Hambleton and Company, bankers, of Baltimore, then for two years with Income Foundation, Inc.,
and from 1933 to 1942 he was assistant regional manager of the Home Owners’ Loan Corporation in Baltimore. He was in the cost control division of the Martin Company from 1942 till his retirement in 1957. He is survived by his wife, Mary Tracey Orrick; by his children, Mrs. Logan Morrill and Henry A. Orrick, 3d; and by his brother, DeCourcy W. Orrick, '13.

'12—Stephen Perry Jocelyn, Jr., was born at Fort Porter, Buffalo, New York, November 13, 1892, the son of General S. P. Jocelyn, who enlisted in the U. S. Army in 1863, fought in the Civil War, and served in all forty-four years, much of the time in the West and Southwest. Stephen Jocelyn, Jr., entered St. Paul’s in 1906, graduated in 1911, and received an A.B. degree at Harvard in 1916. In 1917, he was a captain in the 16th Infantry, Regular Army (he started going to National Guard summer camps in 1914) and he was among our first combat troops to land in France. He was later assigned to the Air Service, became a member of Billy Mitchell’s First Aero Squadron, and highly distinguished himself as an aerial photographer in the campaigns of 1918. After the war, he remained in France, studied poultry husbandry, in 1921 established the largest poultry farm in Europe, and in 1932 was made Chevalier de Mérite Agricole. He sold his farm in 1933, spent several years traveling in Africa and Oceania, and then returned to France. When his house was destroyed in the German invasion of 1940, he brought his family to America, and spent several years at Punta Gorda, Florida. He travelled for about a year in the West and Southwest, completing research for a biography of his father, later published by Caxton and entitled Mostly Alkali; he followed routes his father had taken in Indian campaigns, and visited the sites of many abandoned camps and forts. In 1945, he returned to France and established another farm at Appoigny (Yonne), near Paris. He died at Appoigny, August 6, 1939, survived by his wife, Pauline Jocelyn; by his daughter, Mrs. John D. Fradet; by three grandsons; and by his sister, Mrs. William Irving Westervelt.

'13—Stuart Cary Welch died October 21, 1939, in Buffalo, New York. Born in Buffalo, August 11, 1895, the son of Thomas Cary Welch and Jean Baker Welch, he entered St. Paul’s in 1909 and graduated in 1913. At the School, he was nicknamed “Bleriòt” on account of his preoccupation with airplanes. In Harvard, he showed marked artistic talent; some of his drawings for the Lampoon still hang in the Lampoon building and in the Hasty Pudding. He received an A.B. degree in 1917 and shortly afterwards enlisted in the Air Service, by which he was sent to England to train with the Royal Flying Corps. He became a bomber pilot with the 211th Squadron, B.E.F., took part in many bombing raids, and was mentioned in dispatches by Sir Douglas Haig. After the war, he returned to Harvard to study architecture and received the degree of M. Arch, there in 1922. He did not immediately begin the practice of architecture, however; instead he worked for a newspaper, the Buffalo Times, of which his mother’s father was publisher. Welch was also a director and for many years chairman of the art committee of the Albright Art Gallery in Buffalo, which in the 1930’s became one of the best small art museums in the country. The Buffalo Times was sold in 1929, and at a most unfavorable moment, just as the depression was setting in, Welch was ready to take up architecture. He was for a time adviser to a government housing project and later, in 1937, he was one of the architects who built the
Kleinhans Musical Hall, probably the best "modern" building in Buffalo. When the second World War broke out, he wanted to join the Air Force again but, his health preventing, he went into the Civil Air Patrol instead. He flew numerous patrol missions for this organization and was eventually in charge of the New York and New England areas. His wife, Harriet Mack Welch, died in 1952. He is survived by his daughter, Harriet Mack Welch Compton; by his son, S. Cary Welch, Jr., '46; and by four grandchildren.

'17—Robert Carson, 3d, died October 14, 1959, in Miami, Florida. Born in 1900 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the son of the late Robert Carson, Jr., and of Martha Carson, who survives him, he entered St. Paul's in 1912 and graduated in 1917. In his Sixth Form year, he was coxswain and captain of the winning Shattuck crew and, weighing less than 120 pounds, he played center on the S.P.S. hockey team and won the 1903 Medal for all-round excellence in hockey. He was varsity hockey captain at Yale and coxswain of the varsity crew. He was in the Yale Naval Unit in 1918 but did not go overseas. In 1924, after graduating from the University of Pittsburgh Law School, he began work with the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, and he remained with this company until the outbreak of the second World War. He joined the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps in the spring of 1940, and throughout May of that year drove an ambulance in France in a unit attached to the Fourth French Army. He was captured by the Germans at the time the Fourth French Army surrendered; but was released several months later. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre for "utmost courage under fire." He came back to the United States but soon went overseas a second time. From February to October, 1941, he drove an ambulance in North Africa with a unit staffed mainly by the British but attached to the Free French; the British awarded him the King George Medal. He later worked in the War Production Board and other government agencies. For fifteen years he was in the Pentagon in Washington, D. C., under five successive Assistant Secretaries of the Army and one Under Secretary. He was head of the financial management section of the U. S. Army at the time of his retirement, early in 1959.

'25—Edward Small Moore, Jr., died October 23, 1959, at Pawcatuck, Connecticut. Born March 18, 1906, in St. Louis, Missouri, the son of Edward S. Moore and Jean McGinley Moore, he studied at St. Paul's, at the Hun School, and at Princeton, ran a cattle ranch in Wyoming, with his father, published the Sheridan (Wyoming) Press, became president of the Outsen-Gage-Moore Corporation of Cheyenne, Wyoming, organized the Sheridan (Wyoming) Junior Chamber of Commerce and was its first president, and afterwards helped form the Wyoming State Junior Chamber of Commerce, of which he was also the first president. From 1942 to 1945 he was on the War Production Board in Cheyenne. In 1945 he was made assistant to the president of the National Biscuit Company; he was elected executive vice-president three years later, and at the time of his death he was chairman of the company's executive committee. He was a director of the First National City Bank of New York, of the Biscuit and Manufacturers' Association, of the Republic Aviation Corporation, of the Biscuit and Cracker Manufacturers Association, of Nabisco Foods, Ltd. (of both Canada and England), and a trustee of the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce. He is survived
by his wife, Jane Foster Moore; by his
son, Edward S. Moore, 3d; by his
daughter, Mrs. Roger Gilbert, Jr.; by
his sister, Mrs. Marion Adams; and by
three grandchildren.

'28—BUDD EMILE POLLAK died Oc-
tober 18, 1959, at Spencer, Massachu-
setts. He was born July 11, 1909, the
son of the late Bernard Pollak and of
Frances M. Pollak. At St. Paul's, where he spent six years, graduating in
1928, he was an Assistant Editor of the
Horae and a charter member of Le
Cercle Français. He received an A.B.
degree at Harvard in 1932. In the
second World War, he was commis-
ioned Lieutenant, U.S.N.R., and was
a Military Government Officer with the
XXIV Corps on Leyte and with the
77th Infantry Division on Ie Shima
and Okinawa. After the war he went
to work for the American Hard Rubber
Company, later named the Amerace
Corporation. He was secretary of this
corporation and president of one of its
subsidiaries, the Gavitt Wire and
Cable Company. He is survived by his
wife, Anne Coghlan Pollak; by his son,
Michael, now a Second Former at St.
Paul's; by his daughter, Ellen; and by
his mother.

'38—FRANK PARSONS SHEPARD, JR.,
died October 13, 1959, in Greenwich,
Connecticut. He was born July 14,
1920, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, the
son of Frank P. Shepard and Katherine
McMillan Shepard. He entered St.
Paul's in 1933 from the Allen-Steven-
sen School in New York and graduated
cum laude in 1938. In the summer of
1941 he joined the Marine Corps, and
on graduating cum laude from Yale,
he went into active service in January
1942. Commissioned at Quantico, he
was sent to the Pacific at first as a
bomb disposal officer—he was later
transferred to the Field Artillery. He
was in the Pacific two and a half years,
returned as a Captain, U.S.M.C.R.,
and was discharged in November 1945.
He was married in January 1945 to
Vallory Willis, sister of Richard S.
Willis, '42. In 1952, Shepard graduated
from the College of Physicians and Sur-
geons, Columbia University. He served
his internship at the Bellevue Hospital
and his residency at the Roosevelt and
Presbyterian Hospitals. At the time of
his death he was Assistant Professor of
Pathology at the Francis Delafield
Hospital, Columbia University. Frank
Shepard is survived by his wife and by
his four children—Richard S. Willis
Shepard, who entered the Second Form
at St. Paul's last September, Katherine
McMillan Shepard, Frank P. Shepard,
3d, and Nathaniel Brewster Shepard.
His parents, his sister, Mrs. Philip
Horder, and his brother, James R.
Shepard, '50, also survive him.
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And the officers of the Association

### REGIONAL CHAIRMEN

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<td>Baltimore</td>
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<td>Cincinnati</td>
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