Alumni Horae

Published by The Alumni Association of St. Paul’s School, St. Paul’s School, Concord, N.H. 03301

Julien D. McKee, ’37, Executive Director
Roger W. Drury, ’32, Editor
Percy Preston, ’32, Associate Editor

St. Paul’s School Calendar

(Events at Concord, N. H., unless otherwise noted)


May 28, Friday through noon, Hundred and Fifteenth Anniversary

May 30, Sunday  Graduation and departure of VI Form

June 3, Thursday  Prize-giving and Last Night Service

June 4, Friday  Forms I - V leave for Summer Vacation

June 20, Sunday  Advanced Studies Program begins

June 30, Wednesday through July 3, Saturday  St. Paul’s School Crew at Henley Regatta—Henley, England

July 31, Saturday  Advanced Studies Program ends

September 14, Tuesday  116th Session begins—All students arrive
Contents

THE SCHOOL:
- The Rector's Letter
- The School in Action
- Girls of St. Paul's
- Winter Sports
- Millville Notes
- The New Tuck Shop
- Clearing & Fair
- SPS Rowing Centennial

ALUMNI
- Anniversary 1971
- The Alumni Fund
- Meeting of the Standing Committee
- SPSAA Financial Statement
- Round Hill Variations
- Books
- The Flint Diary
- Letters
- Editorial
- Faculty & Emeriti
- Form Notes
- Deceased

The Cover: Aided by the Gymnasium trampoline, one of the first SPS girls simultaneously sums up the spirit of the season and gives the Horae a flying start on its second fifty years.

Photo Credits: C. B. Bronson, '72, cover and pp. 8, 9, 10, r., 17, top and lower r.; R. W. Drury, pp. 2, 7, 17, lower l., 21, bottom; Kimball Studio, pp. 21, top, 22, 23, 24, 45; F. Pennebaker, '72, pp. 5, 10, l.; W. St. Clair, p. 6.
On their way to hockey practice, students cross the new bridge which gives easy access to the Gordon Rink across the narrows of the School Pond. The bridge, of steel with stone abutments, is a special 35th Anniversary Gift of the Form of 1935.

The Rector’s Letter

Dear Alumni:

The arrival of nineteen girls on January 4, 1971, marked an historic moment in our life, turning the School from venerable traditions as an all-male institution toward a future that is only dimly visible. Alumni connections tie us initially to the past as they always have with new boys: a direct descendant of one of the original Trustees is now a member of the Fourth Form. She is also granddaughter and daughter of graduates of the School. Two others have fathers who are alumni. A total of five have brothers who are graduates or currently in the School; one of these five is at the same time a faculty daughter.

Like the boys, the girls come from many parts of this country and from Europe: California, Illinois, North Carolina, Maryland, Washington, D.C., Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Belgium—and New Hampshire.
Happily, the prospect of attending St. Paul's School seems to have evoked considerable interest among girls, as 136 applications for September, 1971, had been received by February 15. More than a hundred additional girl candidates had to be waved off in deference to our long-established admissions policy, of not accepting applications from students already attending a boarding school. The exception this winter has been for those related in some way to alumni or current students, but enrolled elsewhere before knowing of our decision to admit girls. We expect that approximately seventy-five girls will be in residence in September, 1971, or an addition of fifty to sixty beyond the present group.

Of great interest to us educationally are the constantly changing patterns in the curriculum: development of the Independent Study Program, with new activities undertaken by students each term, and more careful supervision and evaluation offered to them in new forms of faculty support; the extension of the trend toward organization of material to be studied, in term sequences that coincide with the three terms of the year instead of in year-long offerings; continuing review of the School's diploma requirements in the various academic departments, through the important faculty policy committee called the Heads of Departments, and by students in meetings of the Student Council. While final decisions have not yet been reached, one trend is unmistakable: towards taking the maximum advantage of each student's normal interest and excitement in his world and his work, by allowing him to participate increasingly in determining what it is he will study.

The School's long-held objectives of academic and intellectual learning and achievement by students are not being lost amid these changes. In fact, they appear to be seen more clearly. As students return to the School from Independent Study projects, or from forays in the business and service world, they show that they have themselves discovered or have had confirmed the compelling need for developed skills, knowledge and appreciation. Though the form and the methods and the degrees of participation are changing—and this we welcome—fundamental goals continue unchanged.

To teach and live and lead, while such change is constantly before us, place heavy demands on the faculty of the School, stretching insistently the thoroughness of past preparation, making hard the search for that extra hour or two late at night, or in some cases early in the morning, when all is quiet and active work is done, when the teacher must read and think and consider while struggling for personal renewal and personal challenge. The vibrant atmosphere that characterizes classes and sports and activities is testimony to the strength of the faculty and its success.

Heavy snow and cold have gripped Millville in this most rugged of all recent winters. We look forward eagerly to the changing beauty of the coming spring, and to the return of many of you to School at Anniversary.

Sincerely,

March 11, 1971

William A. Oates
STUDENT participation, which was mirthfully and clandestinely at play in the old “secret societies” of which Mr. A. S. Pier wrote in his history of St. Paul’s, is now an accepted fact. It is symbolized most strikingly by the presence at faculty meetings of the President of the Sixth Form and another member of the Council, and in Chapel where the students contribute increasingly.

One must surmise that there is more to this participatory fervor than meets the eye. The chemistry of youth’s striving is complex. Formalized action through the Council and the new Community Council does not tell the whole story. Looking perhaps through Old World spectacles, though they are scratched by time and new experience, I feel somewhat reminded of the idealistic and idea-rich Youth Movement in the Weimar Republic. The “bull sessions” of our young leaders at SPS, not unlike tribal gatherings, might easily come first, the “reasonable” parliamentary process later. Taking the resourcefulness of youth into account, this is perhaps as it should be.

The oft-mentioned youth revolution is, I feel, more than anything a fun-explosion. Adult conjecturing as to its depth and portent in this fast age seems comical, for—in English-speaking countries, at least—ideologies are mainly transplants and do not readily prosper.

The fitful fires of conviction in our young, with all the smoke they generate—a bit of cigarette smoke too—will have their authenticity severely tested through the presence of the girls. Our happy freemasonic brotherhood must now work out a modus vivendi with the sorority.

Coeducation in stride

The arrival of the nineteen girls, followed by the lowest sub-zero temperatures on record since 1918, was an historic event. Yet, because of previous exchanges with girls’ schools, it did not register with high Richter-scale readings, in tremors within the community. Besides, many of us have taught girls here in the Advanced Studies Program and are used to seeing chapel and pond as the background to their walking with books or their sitting on the brick terrace with boys.

With a few girls already here, the need is now for more, to join in working at the unresting loom where the School’s texture is daily woven. Our future alumni and alumnae will then
Students have stories to tell, coalescing, we hope, into new legend.

At this juncture, not hard work alone is needed but a self-assertion of the School's genus loci. But this should come of its own accord, in a place where boulders of granite abound five hundred feet from the chapel amongst the high pines, asserting, plaintively perhaps, an Algonquian rendering of Dr. Drury's gentle yet stern Biblical reminder in stone, "Remember Now Thy Creator in the Days of Thy Youth!" *Ora et labora!*

Music . . . Languages

After the School had listened for a century to the best organ play (not an unworthy musical experience), other instrumentations have been added increasingly—and not only the electric guitar. The tone was set when Mr. Warren, early in his rectorship, stated that he would have musicians, painters and sculptors and tinkerers in metal. Since then, Puritan or New England inhibitions against artistic self-expression have virtually been overcome. It was not easy.

Strings have been heard twice so far this term, in the Trio led by Mr. Degouey and in the latter's solo performances. (Mr. Degouey has been the French radio announcer and broadcaster on short wave for thirteen years at the Salzburg music festivals.) In Friday Chapel, mainly dedicated to music, our band—now forty strong—has played ambitious classical pieces with skill. The electronic medium, as in the recent selections of taped devotional music from Japan, Africa, India and Bali, is also present but does not dominate, I am happy to say.

For the first time, six boys are this year studying, for credit, in a given instrument. Nikolaus Hermann's "Lobt Gott Ihr Christen," written in 1554 and played by four boys and their teacher, Mr. Giles, on recorders while proceeding singly into the chapel, was a very touching innovation in our Nativity service; also the performance of our "Mini-Choir."

An autumn guest of the Modern Languages Department, Mr. Georges-Henri Dagneau, Directeur des Services Culturelles d'Outre-Frontières of Quebec Province, in a French "causerie" with boys and masters at Scudder, outlined the French point of view on the serious problems in his part of Canada, and a discussion peri-
od in French followed.

In our Modern Languages Department, we have native teachers from Belgium, France, Spain, Tunis and Germany, who are able to convey, along with skills, facts and much flavor. Mr. Hurtgen is perfecting his German in Munich, this term, which will make the Department more bilingual than it is now, for several masters already speak another foreign language besides the one to which they are native.

The German branch of the School Year Abroad program, for the directorship of which Mr. Smith is brushing up in the language at the Berlitz School and in my third year class, will do for our boys who participate in it what Rennes and Barcelona are already doing in French and Spanish respectively. With such a considerable number of our alumni entering the Foreign Service, it is very desirable to offer a more intensive training that will be useful either in the German language area or in Eastern and Southeastern Europe where German is the lingua franca.

Ecology, Drama, Art

Masters and students in history participated in a program offered by the League of Women Voters in which they discussed the process by which bills from committees reach the floor of our Legislature.

At the year's second Birckhead Lecture, Dr. David Challinor, Jr., '39, of the Smithsonian Institution dealt searchingly with the environmental problems arising in the developing nations. The ecological theme and its scant treatment in Scripture was also the topic of a series of penetrating Chapel talks by Mr. Wells, to one of which dramatic readings by single students rising now in this, now in that, part of the chapel, added a startling quality.

The Master Players' production of "Three Men on a Horse," with very artistic backdrops by Mr. Abbe, was a huge success, the net earnings from which will again benefit Millville School. Mr. Edgar's drama workshop, a sophisticated endeavor, is a happy innovation.


Our Art Department has had two exhibits so far this term, one of African Art and one most intriguingly entitled, "Perception and Illusion—The Marriage of Art and Science," in which the viewer in one way or another participates in the creative act.

The "Alumni College Weekend," February 6-7, when about thirty of our graduates returned and made themselves available for questioning by college-bound students, might prove an event worthy of becoming
established.

The multiplicity of seasonal sports, of academic courses and half-courses and of Independent Study projects, here or away from the School, finds its counterpart in our many clubs and societies, all together helping to keep the shuttle of the School loom busy to late hours. Our black students are also weaving at it—in their publication, "Walkin' in Space," for example, creating cloth of color and texture which records their experience here.

Soon to depart, alas, I have become aware of the fact that we, the masters, are but seasonal laborers working for a while on Dr. Shattuck's Millville estate. We do the hoeing, the planting and perhaps not enough weeding. Bill Oates has worked at every phase of this husbandry himself. In this garden the proven strains of fruits and flowers do very well.

It is understandable today that gratitude for these accomplishments can hardly be the first impulse of our apprentices (the students) or of young journeymen eager for instantaneous fulfillments. By contrast, the hot-house results, in fast growth and flamboyancy of color, or the spectacular results achieved through experimental cross-breeding, readily arouse the curiosity of most of us—not only of our students and young masters. Yet, such pioneering toward hoped-for break-throughs need not of itself be in keeping with the spirit expressed in Hymn 519,

Then to side with truth is noble,
When we share her wretched crust,
Ere her cause bring fame and profit
And 'tis prosp'rous to be just.

The Rector spoke wisely when, in the first morning Chapel in September, he exhorted the School to gratitude. But if we are to list our blessings, the tradition of a rough-cast, even primitive, style at St. Paul's School should not be forgotten. Close to America's last frontier, our opportunities are immense. It was here—and perhaps our School is unique in this—that the earliest rectors, masters and boys, like the Vicar of Sesenheim in Goethe's autobiography, "Dichtung und Wahrheit," benefited in wisdom and humor from the blacksmith, the wheelwright, the farmer and, I like to imagine, the traveling Yankee trader.
Girls of St. Paul's
“Being one in nineteen, you’re looked at 24 hours a day... You say something in class and get those really strange looks, like ‘where’d you dig that one up?’”
They are not the first girls to study at St. Paul's, these nineteen: the student exchange groups of 1969 and 1970 preceded, and outnumbered, them and there have been girls in the Advanced Studies Program summer school since 1961. But they are the first girls enrolled in the School and headed for SPS diplomas. Before their first term ended, one had come before the public as an SPS student, with a poem in the *Horae Scholasticae*, and another, as a member of a freshman SPS squash team. Coeducational SPS has begun.
Winter Sports

Hockey
4 won-14 lost

There were only three returning letter-men reporting to Coach Chase at the start of the season in November. With inexperienced defense and lines that lacked real scoring punch, play was erratic and the team seemed unable to put everything together at any one time. After two early losses, the boys rebounded to win over St. George's in the annual Garden Game. The team was probably at its best when it defeated Concord High, 5-2, with three good goals in the third period. It should be said that the brand of hockey played in the Private School League this year was exceptionally good. SPS defeated: St. George's, Concord High, St. Mark's and Brooks; lost to: St. Sebastian's, Thayer, Tabor, Deerfield, Noble & Greenough, Milton, Groton, Exeter, Belmont Hill, Browne & Nichols, Governor Dummer, Andover, Middlesex and Kimball Union. Total points: SPS, 37; Opponents, 91.

This was our second year with a full schedule of games for JV hockey. After the opener against Oyster River High School varsity, the team came into its own and played good hockey, running up a total score of 81 goals to the opponents' 25, in eleven games won, one tied and two lost. In four games they were matched against varsity teams, yet won over two of them and tied the others.

For the first time, the Lower School Hockey team was separated from the Club program. Twelve boys were selected to make up this squad, which came through with a winning season, racking up six wins against three losses and scoring 53 times against the opponents' 22.

In Club Hockey, the Isthmians won the Davis Cup, as winners of the first and second team series.

A group of young players returning from last year's squad came through a difficult schedule with a winning season. (As we go to press, St. Paul's is tied for third place in the Private School League.) Three of our losses were in the final minute of the game—one of them with eight seconds to go. There were outstanding victories over Browne & Nichols, St. Mark's,
Noble & Greenough and Groton (overtime). The last game of the season was with undefeated Roxbury Latin, which nosed us out in the final minute, 58-56. SPS defeated: Winchendon, Lawrence, St. Mark’s, Groton (OT), Rivers, Noble & Greenough, Browne & Nichols and Middlesex; lost to: Milton, Brooks, Belmont Hill, Governor Dummer and Roxbury Latin. Total points: SPS, 667; Opponents, 619.

Our group of spirited young JV players improved on last year’s record and show promise for the future. They scored a total of 535 points against their opponents’ 513, winning seven games and losing six.

We had five Club teams this year; the Delphians being winners of the first team series.

Wrestling
7 won-1 lost
Of all our winter sports teams, the wrestlers had the best record. They were undefeated up to the last meet, which they dropped to Governor Dummer’s team, 26-14. They had wins over Winchendon, Exeter JV (twice), Lawrence, Holderness (twice), and Brooks; lost to Governor Dummer only. Total points: SPS, 249; Opponents, 142.

The team, Mr. Buxton and Captain Mark Wheeler deserve our accolades for this fine record. Rob Barker has won his last thirteen matches.

Squash
5 won-7 lost
In a season marked by inconsistent play, and with co-captain Howland Murphy absent for the early matches, nevertheless the team at times seemed unbeatable, as evidenced by the defeat of Deerfield and the Dartmouth Freshmen. SPS defeated: Belmont Hill, Dartmouth Freshmen, Groton, Deerfield and M. I. T. Freshmen; lost to: Milton, Brooks, Andover (twice), Middlesex (twice) and Exeter. Total matches won: SPS, 29; Opponents, 37.

We have had many young players in our squash program this year and although the record of the JV team was not outstanding it has started many on their way to the top. They won three meets and lost four, winning 18 matches, against their opponents’ 17.

Since girls are allowed to participate with boys in non-contact sports, Elizabeth Munson of the Third Form went ahead to earn a place on our Freshman team, which won its meet with Belmont Hill. (Inasmuch as she is the first girl to participate in interscholastic athletic competition at St. Paul’s, we should add that she won her match.)

Club Squash was won by the Isthmians.
Skiing
10 won-6 lost

Under the tutelage of Coach Valente, skiing enjoyed another winning season, with most strength in the Alpine events. The use of Pat’s Peak has put new life into our skiing program; in addition to the ski team, we had sixty boys and girls who traveled there by bus four days a week. In Alpine meets, SPS defeated Deerfield, Concord High, Belmont Hill, Tilton, Dublin, Holderness, Proctor, Andover, Mt. Hermon and Exeter; lost to: New Hampton. In Nordic meets, (jumping and cross-country) SPS lost to: Holderness, New Hampton, Concord High, Andover and Proctor. Combined total scores of all meets: SPS, 1672.29; highest-scoring opponent, 1659.72.

Millville Notes

Debaters Near Top
Four members of the Debating Club won second place for SPS among eleven independent schools participating in the second annual Andover Invitational Debate Tournament, at Phillips Academy, Andover, in November. The debate topic was, “Resolved: Private groups advocating violence to prevent or effect change should be prohibited by federal law.”

The SPS team, consisting of Gilman D. Parsons, Peter M. Patton, Clayton A. Prugh and Roy Stevenson, was awarded 347 speaker points, as against Belmont Hill’s winning total of 360. The trophy for best negative speaker in the tournament went to Roy Stevenson of the Third Form.

Smoking In The Open
A decision was reached early in February to allow smoking at limited hours and in designated places by students of the three upper Forms who have parental permission.

This new approach to an old problem was taken by the School with no lessening of opposition to a habit which it recognizes as “an overwhelming threat to health.” However, as the Rector wrote to parents, the School considers that its opposition is no longer so well expressed by outright prohibition as it is by open discussion of the physical evidence about smoking, while laying responsibility for personal choice on students and their parents.

Efforts at St. Paul’s School alone, the Rector told the parents, cannot be fully successful without the cooperation of students’ families, “in confronting your sons and daughters with the evidence now available.”

In recent years the School has presented a number of powerful films and programs about the health hazards of smoking and intends to continue to do so.

At the end of the Winter Term, one observer of the SPS scene reported that fewer than twenty-five students
have permission to smoke, that smoking does not seem widespread, that some faculty have given it up and even that "a number of boys have stopped smoking since it has become legal."

**Parents Committee Meets**

The mood and atmosphere of the School as well as its continuing and increasing financial problems were the major subjects of discussion at the annual mid-winter meeting of the Parents Committee, held in the Schoolhouse Reading Room, on February 6.

Following attendance at hockey or basketball games, or both, the members of the Committee heard a sensitive exposition of changes in the School and of its atmosphere this year (reprinted in full on pages 17-18), by Nick Shorter, President of the Sixth Form.

The remainder of the meeting included discussion of the School's financial situation and of means by which the Committee may be able to help brighten the outlook. In addition to Nick Shorter, the Rector, the Vice-Rectors and Mr. Sistare, those attending were: Ernest E. Monrad, Chairman, and Byron E. Besse, Jr., M.D., Thomas J. Ferraro, M.D., Robert F. Hagerty, M.D., George N. Hale, Jr., Hubert T. Mandeville, Robert P. Masland, Jr., M.D., Richard H. Sampson, William E. Speers, Jr., Henry C. Stockman, Jr., Mark T. Walsh and Thomas H. P. Whitney.

**Regatta-Hopping**

As part of the celebration of the centennial of rowing at SPS, the School Crew will not only travel to the Henley Regatta this summer but plans also to compete in the "American Henley" at Lake George on June 5, and in the Marlow Regatta, Marlow, England, on June 19. Funds for the overseas trip are provided by the Reeve Schley Fellowship, established in 1957 by the late Reeve Schley, '99, and Mrs. Schley, for the encouragement of relations with English-speaking countries.

**Master Players' Gambol**

A talented cross-section of SPS faculty families staged two performances of the 1930's horse-playing comedy, "Three Men on a Horse," in January, for the benefit of the Millville School.

The first nineteen St. Paul's girls, who enrolled in the School at the start of the Winter Term:

assortment of walk-on parts, in addition to creating the bold set designs for the production.

The Master Players may perhaps be the oldest faculty drama group in the United States—at all events, they have heard of none older. They were founded at SPS in 1928 and have put on about thirty productions in the years since. Net proceeds for the past ten years have been given to the Millville School for purchase of educational supplies for the use of students and teachers.

Dance Concert Rated A-1

A program of dance which ranged from demonstration of classroom exercises to examples of classical ballet and abstract modern choreography was received with enthusiasm by a large audience of SPS students, faculty and guests, two weeks before the School departed for the Christmas
holidays. The entire production was under the direction of Billy Wilson, part-time instructor in dance at SPS.

After opening numbers performed by SPS dance students, the program was divided between soloists Billy Wilson and Sonja van Beers and a fine group of dancers from the National Center of Afro-American Artists.

The Pelican noted that the progression from class exercises to professional dance demonstrated "how the latter is ultimately a perfection and elaboration of the basic skills" learned in the former. "Thus the evening was not only entertaining but also was informative."

"With such excellence as Mr. Wilson's troupe performing at the School," concludes the Pelican report, "interest in dance cannot help but flourish."

Cholesterol Control

In an attempt to establish or confirm that acceptable changes in the diet of adolescents will prevent the rise of blood cholesterol, Dr. Frederick J. Stare of the Harvard School of Public Health has secured the cooperation of SPS in instituting a special diet in the dining rooms for the winter and spring terms.

The carefully regulated diet, making no change in total caloric intake, emphasizes leaner meat, fewer egg yolks, use of dairy products in which the fat is reduced and in part replaced by vegetable oils, and the use of polyunsaturated shortenings. Any increased cost of foods for the program, above that previously spent at the School, will be paid by the Federal Government.

Measurement of blood cholesterol (believed to be a factor predisposing to heart attacks) is made at regular intervals during the experimental period, to determine any change of the level in each individual.

Seven Who Teach

During November, the Art Center exhibited representative work by the seven members of the Art Department, under the title, "Seven Who Teach." The show included paintings by Thomas R. Barrett, Head of the Department, Leni Mancuso (Mrs. Barrett) and William P. Abbe; wood and silver work and ceramics by John J. Healy; photographs by Walter St. Clair; models of architectural work by Guy K. C. Wilson, and sculpture by Louis Efstatlhiou.

Graduation, May 30

Last Night, June 3

Graduation exercises will be held on the Chapel lawn at 2 p.m., Sunday, May 30, or, in case of rain, in Memorial Hall, with departure of the Sixth Form immediately afterward. The Graduation speaker will be Osborn Elliott, '42, Editor of Newsweek and a Trustee of the School.

The remainder of the School will stay in session through prizegiving and Last Night on Thursday, June 3, and leave for the summer vacation next day. Thursday's final events are the prizegiving, scheduled to start at 8 p.m. in Memorial Hall, followed by the Last Night Service and handshaking.

Because of the overcrowded program for Anniversary weekend, the traditional Memorial Day exercises will be held in front of the Library, Monday, May 31, at 9 a.m.
Interior views of the new multipurpose Tuck Shop building given by the Form of 1919: above, left, Art King records a purchase; right, the Bookstore; lower left, the Tuck Shop proper; below, general view of the Store.

(A review and forecast of the School's inner weather, by the President of the Sixth Form, speaking to the Parents Committee in February.)

Clearing and Fair

Nicholas A. Shorter, '71

THIS YEAR is a significant one for the St. Paul's community. The admission of girls this winter is perhaps the most important event in the history of the School, though it is, I think, too early to make any realistic generaliza-
tions or statements about coeducation at this point, only four to five weeks into the term. I can say that the girls seem to have settled in and that the party atmosphere which existed during the Dana Hall and Concord exchanges is not present. But there is no doubt that coeducation has brought and will continue to bring changes to St. Paul’s and I am both hopeful and confident the School will benefit greatly as a result.

Two important intangibles

Unfortunately, in the light of any such major change in the School, the importance of other less momentous and tangible developments often goes unnoticed. I would like to speak about two such developments this afternoon.

The atmosphere of the School is now happier than I have ever known it in the three and a half years I have been here. I feel this, and it has also been mentioned to me by certain visitors to the School. The widespread tension that once existed (and culminated in the Sixth Form letter of 1968) has, I think, to all intents and purposes, disappeared. I can’t attempt to pinpoint all the reasons for this new atmosphere. Obviously the elimination and changing of certain rules and certain policies of the School has been part of the cause. Students now feel less restricted and are much more satisfied with St. Paul’s as an institution. But there are probably other reasons. Perhaps the strong sentiments that were evident three years ago signified a stage of development in the School very similar to that many colleges were going through at the same time. I don’t really know. But, whatever the specific reasons, I can now thankfully say that the School is a much more relaxed place. This is extremely beneficial both for the institution itself and for individual members of the community.

A second somewhat interrelated change which has occurred this year, having to do with faculty-student relationships, has been especially gratifying for me personally. In any such institution as St. Paul’s some friction is always present between students and faculty. This is normal, as it is impossible to find a school in which the two groups always agree. However, as I wrote in an editorial last year, and said again in a speech at the beginning of this year, it has always been my wish that we could minimize this problem at St. Paul’s.

Hearing and being heard

In the past, there was seldom enough communication within the School. The Student Council would meet and arrive at a decision on some issue and the faculty would do the same. But there would be little, if any, discussion between the two. As a result, misunderstanding sometimes developed and students often felt that the faculty and the administration were ignoring their wishes. Finally, beginning last year and continuing more obviously this year, the situation has been changing. The creation of the Community Council, composed of six students and six faculty members, and the granting of permission for students to attend the Friday faculty meeting if they so desire, were the first two major steps.
Since then, there has been an increased effort by faculty and students to exchange ideas and work together, rather than separately. The Heads of Departments are now often asked to attend Student Council meetings and are very willing to do so. Occasionally students are invited to attend Heads of Departments meetings to give ideas on certain topics. Student-faculty committees are established to discuss specific issues, such as the recent problem of the Sixth Form sign-out privilege. And now there is even a student on the Dispatch of Business Committee, which draws up the agenda for faculty meetings.

The spirit within the School is now, more than ever, one of cooperation, with benefits that are readily seen. There is of course still some friction but, as I said before, this is normal and I am convinced we are well on the way towards minimizing it.

These two changes, coupled with the more dramatic ones, such as co-education and the recent legalization of smoking, have made me very optimistic about the future of St. Paul’s. The School is not perfect. Problems still exist—stealing, some drug use, etc.—and, as you all know, the School is now also in financial difficulties. However, something is being done about many of these problems and people are concerned. Final solutions will undoubtedly take time, but with cooperation and understanding between students, administration, faculty, parents and alumni, I am confident that they can and will be found.

SPS Rowing Centennial
1871 - 1971

Rowing will mark its hundredth year at St. Paul’s this May. In tribute to the sporting ancestors of today’s Shattucks and Halcyons, we print below an historical account by a member of the Fifth Form, together with notes of the Memorable Episode of the Paper Gigs.

A History of Crew at St. Paul’s School
John Henry Low, ’72

CREW at St. Paul’s was originally a diversion—something to do on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. This was when cricket was the main sport of the School. Eventually, interest and skill in rowing increased, until it finally became a completely independent sport. What follows is an account of the origin and history of crew at St. Paul’s.
The first recorded race was on July 4, 1857. At that time School was in session throughout summer. Two flat-bottomed, two-man rowboats, the Water-Lily and the Niagara, competed on what is now known as the Lower School Pond.

During the summer of 1859, some of the older boys, who had heard of college crew, proposed ordering a boat for the School and using it on Long Pond. Dr. Coit agreed and paid out of his own pocket for the boat and a boathouse on Long Pond. The boat was a six-oared lapstreak barge built for $140 by Valery of Boston, one of the better reputed boatbuilders of the time.

The boathouse, at the southern end of Long Pond, was on land, with a canal leading to it. The boat was lowered into this canal.

The boat was called the Ariel and the oarsmen called themselves the "Shattuck" crew. That original Shattuck crew consisted entirely of Sixth Formers, with the exception of one Fourth Former who knew more about crew than anyone else in School.

Although there was no other crew on Long Pond, the Shattucks practiced as if preparing for a race. They showed great interest and enthusiasm, in that they had to walk two miles each way to and from Long Pond every day they rowed.

However, there was evidence of people outside the School using and misusing the boat. Thus it became battered and had to be brought back from Long Pond and stored in a disused bowling alley by the present Skate House.

Several years later, some Third Formers who thought the Ariel still had promise and potential received permission from the Rector to paint it, caulk it, and place it on the School Pond. The pond, however, proved too small and the Ariel was moved back to Long Pond, as property of the Third Form Boat Club.

Halcyons and Shattucks

Soon, upper forms proposed the forming of two rival boat clubs. In 1871 Dr. Coit had a boathouse built (again out of his own pocket), ordered two boats for the coming fall and divided the entire School into two boat clubs: the "Halcyon" and the "Shattuck."

The new clubs did not want to wait until fall to start crew and one morning in May of 1871 the following message appeared on the bulletin board of the Study:

Challenge.

The Shattuck Boat Club do hereby challenge the Halcyon Boat Club to row a race against time in the Ariel on Long Pond. As the Ariel boat Crew have kindly lent their boat, they are invited to participate in the contest. The race to come off on Wednesday, June 7th at 3 P.M.

The word "accepted" was soon written under the challenge, and the captains, who had been elected before, chose their crews, which practiced daily until the race.

On the day of the race a procession of wagons, led by the crews, set off for Long Pond at two o'clock. Upon arrival the spectators seized what few sail and row boats were available or crowded onto "Captain" Tamblyn's steamer, the Penacook. The prize, a
An early four-oared lapstreak barge, perhaps of 1870's vintage.

large and handsome bouquet presented by Dr. and Mrs. Coit, was in the wheelhouse of this steamer.

The Penacook towed a leaky scow half a mile up the pond and anchored it there as a marker buoy. The judges were in a boat anchored a hundred yards from the steamer landing.

The Haleys rowed first. They pursued a wavering course and swung wide of the marker because of the inexperience of the cox. At first the judges disagreed on the time, since their two watches had a thirty-nine second difference, but they finally agreed on the slower of the two times.

Then came the Shattucks. They made it to the marker in better time than the Haleys, but on the return trip one man pulled a crab, which cost the Shattucks the race.

Now the Third Form Ariel crew appeared. Although they had been rowing all spring, they beat the Halcyon time by only two seconds.

Thus ended the first annual Race Day, which has become a traditional event ever since.

Years of growth

The following year, each Club had a four-oared lapstreak barge, built by Blakie of Boston. That year there were many reporters and special visitors among the spectators present on Race Day.

By 1873, each Club had a set of rowing weights. In 1874, each had three separate crews—four-oared first and second crews and a double scull. That year also, C. T. C. White of the Sixth Form offered a sixteen-inch long solid silver challenge shell to become property of the first Club to win three races. This was the first regular trophy for crew, and it can still be seen in the Gates Room today. In that same year, the Haleys acquired their own boat house.

The following year, 1875, marked the separation of crew from cricket. Previously, the oarsmen played cricket on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, since it took too long to get to and from Long Pond every day. Now transportation was provided by means of beer wagons and crew became a totally separate sport. In 1878, Lester C. Dole was hired as gym and crew coach. Previously the boys had coached themselves.

In 1893, Lower School boat races were held for the first time on the School Pond. Since there was only one four-man shell, the race was against time.

New boathouses were built on Long Pond in 1906. These, less their second floors, are now at Little Turkey Pond. In 1910, a boathouse was built on the School Pond for the Lower School crews.

A motor launch, nostalgically chrisc-
tended the *Ariel*, was given to the School in 1912. This eased the duties of the crew coach, who had previously coached ten eight-man crews while coxing either a junior crew or a two-man shell.

The Lower School boathouse, moved in 1915 to where Kittredge now stands, was enlarged and moved again in 1927, this time to its present site, where it now stands unchanged.

Thereafter crew flourished for many years, but no “firsts” and no significant major events happened until 1951. In that year, St. Paul’s sent its first crews to the Worcester Regatta—the top four Club crews (two Halcyon and two Shattuck), since the varsity crews were not then “integrated” as they are now. Participation in the Worcester Regatta has been an annual tradition ever since. In 1955, the Shattuck first crew won the regatta, our first win at Worcester.

The move to Turkey

During the summer of 1951, the City of Concord discovered pollution in Long Pond, a major water supply for the city, and the Concord City Council passed a bill in early April, 1952, prohibiting all boats on Long Pond.

Crew was then moved to Big Turkey Pond. The hurricane of September, 1938, had uprooted a great number of trees and the logs from many of these had been placed in Big Turkey for protection against weevils. A temporary mill had slowly sawed the logs, creating a huge pile of sawdust on the shore. When the boats were transferred from Long Pond to Turkey, they were placed on racks on top of this sawdust pile, in the open air. There were two floating docks from which the boats were lowered into the water. The motor launches were anchored out in the pond. Finally the School built a sandbag dam, upstream of the old Dunbarton Road bridge, to raise the water level for rowing, which was done in a circle around the pond. High winds had caused great damage to the shells in their open air storage. Thus by 1953 Quonset huts, which still can be seen, were built to shelter them.

In 1954, St. Paul’s sent its first crew to the Henley Royal Regatta in Great Britain. Crews were sent again in 1960 and in 1966, when we won at Worcester. Each time only the first Club crew that won on Race Day was sent.

Around 1956, the State Highway Department was planning Interstate Route 89. Land was needed for it which the School owned. In exchange for this land, the Highway Department spaced the piers of the bridge over the “slot”—a canal for rowing which connects Big and Little Turkey
Ponds—according to the School’s specifications. After the “slot” was dredged by the School and a new concrete dam built, the new rowing course on Turkey Pond was opened in 1958.

In 1960, the original boathouses from Long Pond, without their second floors, were installed on Turkey.

The first regular “integrated” varsity crews were formed in 1968. These allowed the top eight oarsmen to row together, regardless of Club affiliation. Integrated crews have been used since, in all meets and regattas against other schools.

Otherwise, crew has continued much as before with no major changes, except perhaps for the inflated gripings of oarsmen about the hard work—a sign of the times!

May crew flourish in the future as it has in the past!!

The Memorable Episode of the

Paper Gigs

THE TWO boats bought in the spring of 1883 should be immortal in SPS rowing annals. As Arthur S. Pier, ’90, wrote, with masterly understatement, in his history of the School, “they proved unserviceable.” The tale is told in excerpts from the Horae Scholasticae.

May 5, 1883, Boating Notes—“The new boats arrived by a special car, Friday, the 20th of April.”

Ibid, Editorial—“The arrival of the two new shells is a great event in the history of boating in the School... It was more than two years ago that the project was first set on foot, and it was discussed at great length whether six-oared or eight-oared boats should be used; but the authorities this year settled the question in favor of the former, as it seemed as if two good six-oared crews were about as many as could easily be raised in the School... The new boats are paper gigs, built by Waters, the famous

Paper boats, yes; paper oarsmen, no! The winning Shattuck Crew of 1886.
boat-builder in Troy, N. Y., and ought to last a good many years, with careful handling."

May 31, 1883, Nugalia—"The new boats are said to be rather lightly built, but with more careful bracing they may be made to last several years."

June 20, 1883, The Boat Races—"The beautiful new six-oared boats were brought out by the First Crews, and greeted with cheers on both sides of the water. These new boats, by the way, have much more beauty than strength or durability about them. . . . [They] behaved themselves better than was expected of them, and did all their breaking before the race; but, nevertheless, they are not what they ought to be, considering the price that was paid for them." [§350 each]

November 7, 1883, Editorial—"The six-oared boats that the First Crews rowed in last term are unfit for future use; indeed, they always were unfit for any use whatever, and in their present condition will scarcely serve the purpose for which they seem to have been first intended—that of ornament. After short duty on the water, the paper softened, and the boats were soon pulled out of shape, the braces grew loose, the out-riggers broke, and altogether they were much in the condition of two men-of-war after a hard sea-fight. As the out-riggers are the only parts of them that could either be replaced or mended, and as time, by hardening the paper, has only rendered them more hopelessly out of shape than before, they are now hardly in a state to be used."

February 22, 1884, The Boat Clubs—"An enterprising member of the Halyon Boat Club called Mr. Waters, the maker of paper boats, in Troy, during the vacation, to make arrangements for repairing the unfortunate six-oared gigs that were bought last year.

"Mr. Waters . . . greeted the visitor with kindness, and when reminded of the many deficiencies of his handiwork, showed a proper feeling of repentance, and a wish to make due amends . . . The paper of which these boats were made was an experiment, and he used a new type of varnish in finishing them. Neither the varnish nor the paper was satisfactory . . . [He] promised to send a man to the School to examine the wrecks and repair them as much as possible, charging only the workman’s fare.

"The man arrived Jan. 29, and looked at the boats. He said the fault was in their material and making, not in the handling they received from the crews. . . . [He] could do nothing with the Shattuck boat, as it was far beyond
hope of repair. Mr. Waters offered the Shattucks a boat at half price, provided they sent the inside fixtures of their wreck to Troy. The Halcyons, hearing of this, persuaded him to do the same by them, and now two new boats (better, we hope) are to be bought at half price ($175 each). The clubs hope to collect the money soon. If the new boats are not satisfactory . . . they are to be sent back at once, and the process to be repeated till we get a really good pair of boats.”

Epilogue: The two new paper shells arrived in the spring of 1884. Meanwhile, the Halcyons had had their first Waters gig repaired and they used it on Race Day, 1884. The Shattucks raced their new paper boat for four years, through the season of 1887. Records seem to show that each Club invested a third time in a paper six-oar, in 1888 or thereabouts, and used these boats until the changeover to eight-oared shells was made in 1891.

Anniversary

THE SCHOOL'S One Hundred and Fifteenth Anniversary will be celebrated on May 28, 29 and 30. Coolidge M. Chapin, ’35, is in general charge of Anniversary plans.

Reunion Forms and their Chairmen

1896—75th: George C. Shelby, 35 Old Kent Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49502
1906—65th: Frederic B. Read, 408 Hospital Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I. 02903
1911—60th: Ranald H. Macdonald, 14 Wall St., New York City 10005
1916—55th: Henry B. Thompson, Beaver Brook Farm, Box 87, Reisterstown, Md. 21136
1921—50th: Alexander T. Baldwin, P. O. Box 67, Dorset, Vt. 05251
1926—45th: H. Livingston Schwartz, 103 Muttontown Rd., Syosset, N. Y. 11791
1931—40th: George R. Smith, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. 03301
1936—35th: E. Laurence White, Jr., 50 East 42d St., New York City 10017
1941—30th: Francis E. Storer, Jr., 116 East 63d St., New York City 10021
1946—25th: John M. Carroll, M.D., 42 Jefferson Rd., Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167
1951—20th: Daniel B. Ford, Jr., Cedar Rd., Gates Mills, Ohio 44040
1956—15th: Morgan D. Wheelock, Jr., 185 Newton St., Weston, Mass. 02193
1961—10th: Nicholas R. Burke, 27 West 44th St., Box 300, New York City 10036
Anniversary Program (tentative) - - Daylight Time:

Friday, May 28
2:30 p.m. Baseball Game: SPS vs. Belmont Hill
3:45 p.m. Lower School Boat Races
7:30 p.m. Latin Play on Chapel Lawn
8:30 p.m. Student Drama and Musical Performance, Memorial Hall

Saturday, May 29
10:00 a.m. Academic Symposium
12:00 n. Alumni Meeting, Memorial Hall (wives welcome)
1:00 p.m. Alumni Parade
Parents and Alumni Luncheon in Gymnasium
3:00 p.m. Boat Races on Turkey Pond
Award of Prizes at Flag Pole (after races)
8:00 p.m. Movie in Memorial Hall

Sunday, May 30
9:00 a.m. Holy Communion, Old Chapel
10:30 a.m. Chapel—Address by the Rector
11:30 a.m. Luncheon for Sixth Form, Parents, and Alumni in Upper School Dining Room

The Alumni Fund

Form Agents’ Dinner—January 13, 1971

THE ANNUAL Form Agents’ Dinner at the Racquet and Tennis Club in New York City was highlighted this year by the presence of the Rector and John H. Beust, Vice-Rector, both of whom spoke eloquently about the School, its current financial condition and its resources, and who dealt ably with a host of questions from the thirty-two Agents present, as the discussion lasted well into the evening.

Earlier, Julien D. McKee, ’37, Executive Director of the Alumni Association, brought the Agents up to date on some of his thoughts for improving the Association’s procedures. Of particular interest as these ideas were debated back and forth, were the opinions of the younger Agents present, but it was
clear that there is intense interest among all the Form Agents in every aspect of the Association's functions as they relate to the Alumni.

As dinner drew to a close, Harold P. Wilmerding, '55, Chairman of the Alumni Fund Committee, introduced the first speaker, Mr. Beust, who wasted little time in getting to the raison d'être for the evening—money. After describing various new investment approaches that are being explored (e.g., to "swing" or not to swing), Mr. Beust went on to draw a picture of the School's current financial situation, which might best be labelled uncertain. While it was no surprise to learn that the School's endowment had declined in value during the recession of 1970, or to be told that SPS, like everyone else, is being affected by inflation, it was a bit of a jolt to hear that the School was actually operating in the red: not merely failing to cover its costs from tuition fees which, thanks to a strong endowment, it has not been required to do for generations, but actually resorting to deficit spending—enough to depress even a faithful Keynesian. It was readily apparent from Mr. Beust's remarks that SPS will need the support of its Alumni during the 1970's more urgently than at any time since the Depression.

Against this rather forbidding background, the Rector, who drew a standing ovation, spoke in a very engaging manner about the School, its needs and, above all, its resources. To this listener, Mr. Oates' talk was refreshing, encouraging and characteristically candid.

Balance between innovation and continuity

Though SPS, like every independent school, is going through a time of change, of testing, yet, he said, the School's great resources would see it through. In a wide-ranging review which touched on everything from The Beatles, the "knowledge explosion" and Hair, to coeducation, drugs and the new tuck shop, he spoke of the unusual times in which we live, which call for experimentation, "working it out" and "coming together." He spoke of his own efforts to strike the right balance between innovation and reform on the one hand, and continuity and stability on the other. And he reiterated his belief that St. Paul's School would endure.

Perhaps the most convincing aspect of the Rector's remarks was his honest appraisal of himself, and his assurances to those present that "the Rector is under control." Judging from the friendly and informal discussion following his remarks, he has the strong support and confidence of the Form Agents, as he wrestles with what many would regard as an impossible job.

As is the custom, this very civilized evening formally ended with the singing of Salve Mater, led by Dr. Arthur E. Neergaard, '99, the senior form agent present. But, for some, the occasion was drawn out by further "rapping with Bill," as a participant aptly described the easy dialogue with Mr. Oates which seemed to him the most valuable part of the evening. One went away with the comforting assurance that perhaps the School's greatest resource of all is the Rector himself.

F. Hugh Magee, '52
Progress Report: 1971 Alumni Fund as of March 9

BECAUSE the Alumni Fund campaign ends June 30 instead of September 30 this year, as a result of the change of the fiscal year of the Alumni Association, most Form Agents have already mailed their initial appeals for annual gifts to the Fund and, as of March 9, 1971, we are well ahead of the same date last year in both number of contributions and dollars received.

A total of $51,033.11 has been given by 722 alumni to the regular unrestricted Fund. Towards the 50th Anniversary Fund of the Form of 1921, 23 members have contributed $21,268.09, and 19 members of 1946 have given $11,086.92 towards their 25th Anniversary Fund.

We hope every alumnus will respond generously and promptly to his Form Agent's appeal, so that we can report a record Fund on Anniversary, May 29. Faced with deficits the last two years, the School has no place to turn for the extra support it needs in this period of rising costs except to its Alumni, and it is counting heavily on this annual gift from the Association.

In recent years the Fund gift has been an amount approximately equal to 5% of the School's operating overhead. What is needed is a gift that is 10% of that figure. We can reach that goal if everyone helps wholeheartedly.

_Harold P. Wilmerding, '55, Chairman_

1971 Alumni Fund Committee
Harold P. Wilmerding, '55, Chairman
Alexander T. Baldwin, '21
Francis D. Rogers, '31
Francis E. Storer, Jr., '41
A. Walker Bingham, 3d, '47
Malcolm MacKay, '59

Annual Meeting of

The Standing Committee

A STIMULATING review of the human resources St. Paul's School can draw on today, coupled with a foreshadowing of educational developments at
the School, was given by Mr. William A. Oates in his first address as Rector to the Standing Committee of the Alumni Association, at the Committee's annual organization meeting, November 18, 1970. The meeting followed a dinner at the Racquet and Tennis Club, New York City, attended by about forty Standing Committee members and guests.

Those introduced as guests by John Q. Adams, '41, President of the Alumni Association, were, in addition to the Rector, Amory Houghton, Jr., '45, President of the Board of Trustees, Philip E. Burnham, Vice-Rector, and Rafael Fuster of the Modern Languages Department. Mr. Adams also praised the splendid beginning made by Julien D. McKee, '37, as Executive Director of the Alumni Association, in its new offices at St. Paul’s School.

Mr. Burnham spoke about preparations for the coming of the first girls to St. Paul’s, a move which he felt the School had embarked upon with admirable aplomb, avoiding over-elaborate advance planning and settling the details of what it will do by the practicalities of what it can do, in response to the needs that appear.

**Educational trends at St. Paul’s**

The Rector pointed to a half dozen trends which he predicted would lead to further constructive innovation in the coming years: 1. The “attempt to put the student nearer the center of learning and to give him some choices;” 2. “Breaking the tyranny of time” established by the standard ¾ hour class four to five times a week—a framework which may have its uses but can be often profitably bent or broken; 3. Development of the idea of independent study, giving the student scope to “reach towards an integrating experience” which makes use of all he has learned and is; 4. “Increased attention to affective education,” as distinct from cognitive education, bringing the performing arts into their due; 5. A reliance on diverse media in teaching—TV, tape, films, etc., in addition to books; 6. “Some kind of break at the Sixth Form level, in the lockstep progression of education” from kindergarten to graduate school—that year to be spent perhaps at an urban “satellite campus,” in college on advanced standing, in some form of national service, or at Millville pursuing independent study. In any event, the Rector continued, St. Paul’s will be promoting some sort of new use of the Sixth Form year, because nowadays by the end of the Fifth Form year practically all the boys are fully prepared, academically, for college.

Earlier in his talk, as evidence of the richly diverse human resources of the School, in its Alumni, Parents, Faculty and student body, the Rector cited examples of the enthusiasm and imagination which constantly carry men and boys well beyond the limits of expectation in their contributions to the life of the community.

**A pair of problems**

Mr. Oates concluded with sober remarks about “the two D’s,” drugs and
dollars, a pair of problems by which all schools and colleges, including St. Paul's, are now afflicted. Of the "quiet, pervasive, difficult" drug situation, he said the School's policy is to provide information and try to avoid moralizing. As for dollars, the present rapid acceleration of prices and the School's inability to increase its income from endowment and gifts has thrown the burden on tuition; but this has only recently been increased. Thus the School is subjecting all its expenses to renewed scrutiny to see where cuts may be possible.

"The future always has problems," Mr. Oates said, "but I hope we can work at them in such a way as to merit your support."

In brief remarks before the principal addresses of the evening, Amory Houghton, Jr. noted that the institutions of education pattern themselves after the life of their times. He paid warm tribute to the Rector and urged the group to support St. Paul's to the limit, as an agency of service to future generations.

**Unrestricted giving lags**

Reports heard by the Committee included a warning by Hockey Committee Chairman, Charles H. Mellon, 3d, '56, that the annual Garden Game will need strong backing from parents and alumni to offset rising costs, and a sobering reminder from Harold P. Wilmerding, '55, Chairman of the 1970 Alumni Fund, that the extraordinary success of Anniversary fund-raising by Forms having special reunions had accounted for most of the annual increase of the Alumni Fund in the past seven years, at the same time obscuring the fact that the rest of the Fund—the steady, annual unrestricted giving—"is not coming along as it should."

Leighton H. Coleman, Jr., '49, Treasurer of the Association, reported that in the fiscal year ended September 30, 1970, Alumni Fund cash contributions and investment income totalled $278,949, and expenses, $55,708, leaving a balance of $223,241, $10,718 greater than the previous year. A resolution was moved and voted, directing the Treasurer to transmit to St. Paul's School at once $63,000, and to transmit early in January the special Anniversary Funds of the Forms of 1920, 1935 and 1945, already totalling $133,687. These sums, when added to amounts paid to the School during the fiscal year, bring the Association's total gift to St. Paul's School from the 1970 Alumni Fund to more than $227,028.

Lawrence Hughes, '43, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented a slate of candidates for the Executive Committee. The nominees were elected forthwith and are listed with a dagger on the inside back cover of this issue.

**Only one knew all the words**

After the addresses of Mr. Houghton, Mr. Burnham and the Rector, Mr. Adams asked Dr. Arthur E. Neergaard, '99, the only alumnus who has known
all seven Rectors of St. Paul’s, to lead the singing of *Salve Mater*. Printed copies were not available and as the singing progressed it became obvious, as Mr. Adams remarked at the end, that “Dr. Neergaard is the only man present who knows all the words.”

---

### Alumni Association Financial Statement

for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1970

**Cash Balance**—beginning of fiscal year $136,819.08

Less: Contribution to St. Paul’s School at the beginning of the current year, of the major portion of the prior year’s net receipts: 126,000.00

| Adjusted Cash Balance—beginning of year | $10,819.08 |

Add:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions to Alumni Funds</td>
<td>$115,968.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Income</td>
<td>2,435.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Income</strong></td>
<td>$118,403.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Current Expenditures                      |             |
| General office expense                    | $25,121.41  |
| Alumni Fund campaign                     | 5,367.11    |
| Publications                              | 15,199.79   |
| Church services                           | 118.89      |
| Dinners and teas                          | (366.87)    |
| Automobile expense                        | 3,141.38    |
| Pensions & Retirement plan                | 7,127.00    |
| **Total Current Expenditures**            | $55,708.71  |

**Net Current Income** $62,694.85

**Hockey Game**

| Gross Receipts  | $10,341.00 |
| Expenses        | 7,607.92   |

**Total** $2,733.08

**Less: Contribution to Advanced Studies Program Scholarship Fund** 2,755.24 (22.16)

**Cash Balance**—close of fiscal year $73,491.77

Note: Savings account balances totalling $149,908.69, as of September 30, 1970, are not included in this statement.
An extended review of "American Boarding Schools", by James McLachlan (Scribner's, 1970), which the reviewer terms "the most satisfactory guide available in English for understanding the origin and development of the American private boarding school, and its contribution to American life."

Round Hill Variations

J. Carroll McDonald

JAMES McLachlan's study of the American boarding school treats the subject in a wide cultural context, depicting the boarding school as one consciously developed instrument for achieving that high, worthy, and specifically American culture that had been a gnawing aspiration of Americans since colonial days, an aspiration eventually to be realized through the kind of ambivalent interaction between European and American viewpoints so subtly plumbed in the novels of Henry James.

The ramifications of McLachlan's thesis are many. They involve the American rediscovery of Europe; changing concepts of childhood, and the significance of the family in western civilization; shifting emphases in the political, social, economic, and religious life in America; the pressing need in the nineteenth century to reconstruct both American colleges and secondary schools; the shock effects of urbanization; the prestigious role of literary associations and private clubs; the spread of Anglomania, and the implications of all these phenomena for the evolving character of the private boarding school.

The whole theme has been broadly and sensitively researched, impressively documented, and analyzed for the most part in the best tradition of disciplined American scholarship. These qualities make McLachlan's book the most satisfactory guide available in English for understanding the origin and development of the American private boarding school, and its contribution to American life.

The key to the whole problem McLachlan finds in the Round Hill School in Northampton, Massachusetts, established in 1823 by Joseph Cogswell and George Bancroft (and attended by Dr. Shattuck as a boy). Both Cogswell and Bancroft belonged to the Anthologist Society, organized in early Federalist New England for the avowed purpose of elevating the quality of American culture, and avoiding a decline into barbarism which they feared might be imminent. The only way to avoid such a catastrophe, they concluded, was to educate a type of Christian scholar and gentleman capable of supplying lofty,
cultivated, and responsible leadership to a nation in need of salvation.

The concept of the Christian scholar and gentleman was not new. As McLachlan indicates, it was deeply imbedded in the educational literature and experience of Europe, and expressed with different nuances in successive periods of European history, particularly since the Renaissance. Transferred to America, it appeared in varying guises in Puritan, Federalist, Jacksonian, Industrialist, and Progressive America. It was impregnated by the Anthologists with a special nineteenth century flavor compounded of both European and American ingredients.

In typical Anthologist fashion, Cogswell and Bancroft ransacked Europe in search of institutional models to implement their ideal of the Christian scholar and gentleman. They were particularly attracted to such famous German boarding schools as Schulpforta, and to the Swiss experimental schools inspired largely by the theories of Pestalozzi. Near Berne they found what they were looking for in the highly successful complex of boarding schools created at Hofwyl by Phillip Emmanuel von Fellenberg, a Swiss aristocrat who had turned schoolmaster in the hope of doing for his own country what the Anthologists were seeking to do for theirs.

Fellenberg had built, side by side, institutions for the rich and the poor, on the theory that, if educated in contiguity (though not mixing, since Fellenberg accepted the inevitable stratification of society), each class would come to understand and respect the other, and that together they would help to construct the harmonious Christian commonwealth he envisaged for his country.

"Here [at Hofwyl], in an atmosphere suffused with the romanticism of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, was a community well calculated to produce the Christian scholar and gentleman."

It was Fellenberg's boarding school for the sons of the upper class that particularly impressed Cogswell and Bancroft. Here was an isolated community in an idyllic setting, organized on familial lines, where the students were under constant supervision. Relations between students and teachers were friendly and discipline was, as far as possible, paternal rather than harsh and coercive. Physical exercise, in the new fashion of the German gymnasium, was mandatory. Students were encouraged to develop to the utmost their moral, intellectual and physical capacities, but emulation was frowned upon as encouraging the kind of competition that might be destructive of friendly relations, and inhibiting to the natural development of the individual boy. The primary objective, however, was moral training according to Christian principles pervasively taught. Here, in an atmosphere suffused with the romanticism of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, was a community well calculated to produce the Christian scholar and gentleman who would help to build the Christian commonwealth Fellenberg longed to see.
Such was the community that Cogswell and Bancroft sought to reproduce in a rural setting at Round Hill in America, though they rejected Fellenberg's fixed stratification of society as repugnant to American principles. In this enterprise they were aided by the educational experience of Americans, particularly in New England institutions, including the colleges, which were at the time little more than boarding high schools. As McLachlan puts it, "A happy—and unexpected—congruence between Swiss and New England educational traditions provided Cogswell and Bancroft with the working educational forms in which they could embody the Anthologists' cultural values." In this sense, he suggests, Cogswell and Bancroft were pioneers in adapting European ideas to American conditions.

Round Hill was far in advance of the other schools of its time. It probably had the most distinguished faculty in the country and the instruction was so thorough that boys were easily able to enter college with advanced standing. Attention was focused on the individual student. Consequently the school was not divided into classes, but boys were heard in individual recitation and each could advance according to his capacity. Notwithstanding the fact which one alumnus noted, that the school "drew like a magnet, boys from Maine to Georgia, sons of parents the most cultivated and wealthy the country could then boast," the atmosphere was kept simple and unpretentious, and Round Hill in this respect set the pattern for the characteristic emphasis on simplicity encouraged in the later private boarding schools.

Unfortunately Round Hill did not long survive the departure of Bancroft for his future career as an American historian, and the school closed its doors in 1834. The subsequent development of the American boarding school, however, would consist more or less in variations on the Round Hill theme, illustrated by McLachlan in the last half of his book through an analysis of different types of American boarding schools, particularly St. Paul's, Lawrenceville, Exeter and Groton.

St. Paul's was "the classic boarding school of Victorian America—an institution which would, in turn, serve as the basic model of the private prep school of the Progressive era."

St. Paul's he terms an Episcopal Round Hill, and "the classic boarding school of Victorian America—an institution which would, in turn, serve as the basic model of the private prep school of the Progressive era." As it was founded by George Shattuck (who had been a pupil at Round Hill and wished to re-create his alma mater at St. Paul's), and headed as first Rector by Henry Coit (who had been a protégé of William Augustus Muhlenberg, founder in 1828 of the Fellenbergian Flushing Institute), St. Paul's was destined to have a Fellenbergian cast. However, as McLachlan suggests, another element was added almost immediately, namely George Shattuck's enchantment with the English schools he visited in 1856.
Concerned to modify the notion that the American boarding school was directly modeled on the English public school, McLachlan occasionally deprecates a shade too much the effect of the English school image on the American imagination.

Although at St. Paul’s under Coit the reaction to the English schools was on the whole reserved and discriminating (as McLachlan is aware), it was nevertheless respectful. Thus, shortly after Coit returned in 1870 from a European trip in which he had visited various English schools, including Rugby, the organizers of the Alumni Association declared that St. Paul’s, “with the example of the great English schools before her, will endeavor to steer a straight course ‘pro Christo et ecclesia.’ She is, however, neither an Eton nor a Rugby, and will no more copy their defects than disdain their merits. She is St. Paul’s, and in an atmosphere far different from that in which these famous schools have flourished.”

A more receptive note, however, appeared in 1875, still during Coit’s regime, when a series of articles on English public schools, printed in *Horae Scholasticae*, was introduced by the following statement: “The subject of English schools is one particularly interesting to us, because, until we can find better models or strike into an original path for ourselves, they must be our examples. On them is shaped, in some sort, our discipline, our teaching, and, in this place at least, our games.”

In any case, the announcement by Lawrenceville School, at its opening in 1893, that the school would “be on the model of the English schools at Rugby and Eton, with such modifications as a careful study of the educational methods in vogue here may suggest,” cannot, without careful qualification, be described (in McLachlan’s words) as introducing “a new note to the history of the family boarding school—American Anglophilia.” The note had earlier been heard at St. Paul’s. Yet, undeniably, whatever the influence of the English models on the American boarding school, it was to be transmuted, like that of Swiss or German schools, into American forms.

Owen Wister, ’77, writing about Henry Coit for the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1928, allied him to Arnold of Rugby, Fellenberg of Hofwyl and Muhlenberg, as a “great civilizer.” If these four names are kept in mind they will probably provide as useful a perspective as any on the particular quality of St. Paul’s, and its approach to the education of the Christian scholar and gentleman.

“In the Progressive era, the Victorian image of the isolated and socially aloof gentleman was transformed into a picture of the gentleman as the perfected social democrat—the disinterested public servant.”

By contrast with St. Paul’s, Exeter exemplifies the old New England
academy transformed into a prep school, without quite the same family sense as the church boarding schools and with a less isolated setting, since it was virtually part of the town of Exeter. "The boy at Exeter," writes McLachlan, "was expected to be an autonomous individual on arrival, and not a malleable object to be molded into a gentleman." The emphasis was on scholarship and while, as McLachlan concludes, the training of the character was not ignored, the "training of the student's intellect . . . would remain the primary goal." Here the ideal of the Christian scholar and gentleman had lost some of its dimensions.

With the opening of Groton in 1884, the concept achieved a resurgence, again with a mixture of English and American ingredients, since the founder, Endicott Peabody, had been a boy at Cheltenham. But now, in the Progressive era, and under the influence from England of Charles Kingsley’s type of Christian Socialism, which had deeply penetrated the Episcopal Church with its nostalgia for an organic Christian commonwealth, the concept of the Christian scholar and gentleman was modified. "In the Progressive era," writes McLachlan, "the Victorian image of the isolated and socially aloof gentleman was transformed into a picture of the gentleman as the perfected social democrat—the disinterested public servant."

Though most spectacularly reflected in Endicott Peabody’s school, the new emphasis on public service was by no means peculiar to Groton. It developed widely in the private boarding schools in the decades before World War I, and the record of their alumni, as McLachlan notes, completely nullifies John Kennedy’s 1946 assertion that private school alumni had made no contribution to American political life.

Highly illuminating is the fact that when a Harvard examining board was asked to make an assessment of Groton in 1893, they rated its academic aspects mediocre. However, when they had more fully observed the total atmosphere and the impressive quality of life in the school community, they concluded that the education given was excellent. It is a striking demonstration of the fact that the total ethos of an institution determines its value; that the informal aspects of education are at least as important as the formal, if not more so. The product of such an institution was preeminently the Christian scholar and gentleman of the Anthologists’ imagination.

As McLachlan remarks, the "clastration," or isolation, of the young in familial boarding schools—both European and American—in the nineteenth century issued from a belief in the innocence of childhood and a desire to protect the young from contamination by the outside world. This feeling was compounded in America by the growth of industrialism and urbanization, and fear of the growing heterogeneity of society following successive waves of immigration.

The psychology of clastration, however, particularly as applied to the education of the Christian scholar and gentleman, never encouraged withdrawal from social responsibility but rather led its practitioners to regard it as the best possible preparation for making a worthy contribution to society in whatever profession the student might later follow. The terms of that con-
tribution merely varied with the nature of the period.

In this sense, the concept of public service in the earlier nineteenth century had broader political connotations than that of the later Progressive era. Thus, in the earlier period the Round Hill prospectus claimed that “We would make not laborious scholars only, but faithful and useful citizens.” And George Shattuck, in founding St. Paul’s School, wanted a school that would fit boys “so to live in this world as to be benefactors to their race.” Similarly, the whole objective of Fellenberg’s Hofwyl was to prepare students to play their part in a harmonious Christian commonwealth.

Nor was there any necessary contradiction between claustration and individuality, however uncongenial claustration may appear to later generations of students. The conscious purpose of familial supervision was the nurture of the individual boy and, as McLachlan explains, there were many features of the familial boarding school that helped the individual boy find his own identity. Without such identity the Christian scholar and gentleman could not have existed in the sense adumbrated by the Anthologists.

“To a degree . . . the Federalist dream of a nation inspired and led by a gentlemanly elite had been fulfilled by the middle of the twentieth century.”

“To a degree,” McLachlan suggests, “even though some of its members were unaware of it, the Federalist dream of a nation inspired and led by a gentlemanly elite had been fulfilled by the middle of the twentieth century.” In this process the American boarding school had played an integral and honorable part.

Throughout the long process there had been latent a conflict between the elitist concept of the Christian scholar and gentleman and the more egalitarian aspects of American revolutionary psychology. The conflict was largely surmounted through a progressive mutual accommodation, both in the boarding schools and in society at large, between what John Adams had called the artificial aristocracy and what Thomas Jefferson termed the natural aristocracy. With the emergence of the mass elite in an affluent society, as McLachlan sees it, the problem is tending to disappear.

As is evident from McLachlan’s book, the history of the American private boarding school testifies to the vitality of the concept of the Christian scholar and gentleman, an ideal that has survived so many transformations in the consecutive stages of post-classical western civilization.

The intriguing question now is what will happen to that concept, in the schools and elsewhere, in the course of coping with—to use McLachlan’s phrase—the “radical innocence and the radical idealism” of contemporary youth.
Books


NOWADAYS we dare not admit that we are generalists, that our aims are comprehensive. Accordingly, this book is called a "social history." A social history in any narrow sense it is not, though the final chapter, by Nathan C. Shiverick, does present a theory explaining why Bostonians, like others of the Eastern Establishment, were so prolific in founding clubs at the end of the nineteenth century.

The book is far more than a social history. It tells the outsider—and many an insider—what he ought to know about Boston clubs. And who can doubt that he ought indeed to know about clubs as about other Bostonian institutions? Where else can he rationally go for models of effortless superiority?

At any rate, this book will tell him something—perhaps just enough—about every type of Boston club: social, intellectual, social-and-intellectual, sporting, social-and-sporting, social-and-sporting-and-intellectual . . . the combinations increase exponentially, but it is the "intellectual" parameter that makes them uniquely Bostonian. It tells about dining clubs and non-dining clubs, about men’s clubs and women’s clubs, about clubs for the old and clubs for the young: it includes the currently most penetrating analysis of the clubs of Harvard College, very useful to a Sixth Former who intends either to join one of them or liquidate them all.

About each club the book does indeed tell something of its history, mostly in the form of its richest legends. But it also describes its house (if it needs such a merely physical embodiment), its decor (often deliberately shabby), and its food (not deliberately shabby, but in only a few cases something more than that). In these few cases the author even includes the recipes of the specialités de la maison. As I say, what has this book got that an outsider does not need to know?

Still more important, the book tells him the characteristics of the membership of each club, including its characteristic bore, for each club has its own type of bore, as each island in the Galapagos its own type of finch. What it does not tell him is what sort of person can not get elected. Nor does it tell him how much it costs to get into each club and (for the long pull) how much it costs to stay in. But then, as J. P. Morgan said of yachts, if he worries about this sort of thing, he ought not to be interested in clubs at all.

This, then, is the authoritative, definitive, and exhaustive (but not exhausting) treatise on its classic topic. It can have no general successor, merely
excursuses on intriguing but essentially minor issues, such as how fourteen founders of the Union Club managed to get back into the Somerset Club, from which they had resigned, with prejudice, during the Civil War. But for all practical purposes, the author has laid his subject to rest.

To his theme he has brought the devotion of a lifetime. He has employed all the resources of modern social science, from what is patronizingly called "library research" to "field work" in the broadest sense of the phrase. If there be a surviving specimen of what we used to call in the derby-and-chesterfield days a "club-man," Williams is it. Need I add, since Freud has said it already, that "as the twig is bent, so is the tree,"? It is our earliest education that provides us with the intellectual interests that enrich our age. Williams became identified with his subject during his rebellious adolescence—but, as Freud again tells us, what we rebel against we end by identifying with—an adolescence spent, nay, deeply experienced, at the St. Paul's School of Willard Scudder, '85, (1893-1936), a community then (and now) as rich in clubs as a pudding is in plums.

George Caspar Homans, '28


"BEDS," a cycle of love poems, is provocative in language, imagery, and intent. It is imaginative despite the deliberate limiting of material. It is lyrically young in its narcissistic preoccupation with self, its arrogant joy and despair, its intensity of mood. It is a thoroughly fascinating, thoroughly professional literary and poetic experience.

Wade Stevenson provides sixty-two poems—all free verse, most shorter than twenty-five lines—involving, and usually directly, a bed. The titles are lively, although not always revealing: comic bed, cosmic bed, bathtub bed, beachball bed, candelabra bed, palimpsest bed. The theme is love, its presence and absence, its tenderness and agony, its moments of high seriousness and humor. Inevitably and admirably, because the poet is young and in love, there is a powerful surge of the erotic; yet admirably—and not necessarily inevitably—the poet avoids the salacious, the prurient, the double-entendre possibilities inherent in his central symbol. There is indeed an almost puritanical quality to the innocence and intensity of his eroticism.

Stevenson discovers a variety of metaphors: his beds are trains, donkeys, roses. In one sustained and effective metaphor, a bed is like a newspaper:

- can you guess why? Because a bed
- is always spread open, it splits
- itself like an apple or the thighs of a woman
- and offers itself to whoever asks of it...

Stevenson develops the parallel between the bed with its "cool, thin slab of sheets" and the newspaper with its "white petal of paper." One can die in both; both are "made up fresh" every morning; both contain "all the legends, dreams, memories of mankind."
In other poems the metaphors are not developed, but piled up and intertwined. In the sixteen lines of “Quiet Shell Bed,” the bed is a shell, an island, a forum, a monument, a prison, a pyramid, a prism. In “Comic Bed,” (eighteen lines), the bed is like a lettuce, a serpent, a cat, a bird; it coils, extends, arches, spits, snarls, sulks:

The glare of its tiny red eyes tells me
that I am in for a long, white night.

The total effect of this myriad of metaphors is sometimes richly confusing. The poet is like a circus juggler who keeps throwing yet another plate up into the whirling circle before him; even if the plates smash to the ground, we applaud his bravura and the motion and the noise.

Few sombre notes are struck, although the bed can be “a box with the corpses of so many loves locked inside it,” and “Fireworks Bed,” the last and longest poem of the cycle, seems to have an autumnal quality of finality about it.

In “Alphabed,” Stevenson says:
The bed is alpha and omega:
you begin there, you end there.

However, there is not much in “Beds” about beginnings and endings, at least in terms of birth and death, nor does any of the poems deal with physical infirmity—illness, old age, old love. If Stevenson has not chosen to project, or cannot yet project, his sense of love/bed to a true alpha and omega, the joys and sorrows of time and experience may permit this at some future date. In the meantime, let us delight in the poet’s imagination, which like the bed of love

throws up hot, white sparks of joy
into the night, echoing like a piazza
with crowded footfalls of desire.

Alan N. Hall


THE 1959 Doubleday edition of “The Golden City” slipped my ken. Now a new edition in paperback permits me to say, I have never read an architectural book that has given me more pleasure—and yet grave doubt.

“The Golden City” is a good title to describe the author’s idealistic panacea for the architecture of cities: only the Classical Tradition can put the “gold” into this commodity. It did so until “Secessionism” led by Viollet le Duc made the first attack. This then splintered into various revivals during the 19th century and continues in today’s sterile forms of modernism which shine in fashion, not taste. The last island of resistance, Reed tells us, was the Columbian Exposition of 1891, which perpetuated the tradition he calls the “American Renaissance” until the 1930’s. Then “Secessionism” finally took over, in the work of such as F. L. Wright, Corbusier and Van der Rohe, with “a powerful ally in that extraordinary institution in New York known as the Museum of
Modern Art, founded in 1929: the Modern had become chic”.

The Classical Tradition is well exemplified as the pursuit of beauty by study, and resulting refinement, of the best in our past. It is dependent on ornamentation, depicting the human body and other forms from nature. Of course it is hung on the classical “orders” no longer taught in architectural schools.

Such is Reed’s thesis. It is crisply set forth, bitingly argued, and accurately documented. In fact, I can think of no historical account stated in shorter space, which better highlights the development of architecture of the last 150 years, albeit the emphasis is far from impartial.

The pictorial documentation—by use of contrast—is lavish and fascinating. For instance, opposite photos show the facade of Warren’s Grand Central Station of 1910 and the Port Authority Bus Terminal of 1950. Of the latter, Reed says, “There is no sculpture, no sculptural detail, and no ornament of any kind outside and none inside.” True, and quite a contrast. Reed’s interest is not limited to structures alone. He includes photos which compare Bowker’s shepherd-crook street lamp post of 1896 with the City of New York design of 1956, which is described as an “excellent example of form following function,” and “an open razor gashing the sky.” I agree.

Reed is optimistic that Secessionism is on the way out. He predicts, “The advent of Classical is not far off, and we would do well to prepare for it.”

Yet, the Classical Tradition represents, obviously, a tradition characterized by formality, grandeur, and design regulation, concepts which are anathema to our national yearnings. It must be recalled, too, that since the war no school has taught, as mine did, the classical orders, ornamentation or, indeed, much history. It is difficult nowadays to find an architectural modeller, or a stone carver who can follow one. A further question arises as to what individual, institution or government can afford any longer to build in the Classical Tradition.

It is my belief architects today are striving for beauty outside of this tradition, as the only sociologically acceptable and economically feasible means of staying in business. But I congratulate Mr. Reed for offering a pleasure rarely found which will lead to stimulating exchange of thought about our architectural environment.

Francis Day Rogers, ’31


THE vast reaches of the sea and the mysteries of the African continent and the East fascinated the men of the Renaissance as much as the vast reaches of space draw Twentieth Century man. Thomas Caldecot Chubb tells of the adventures, perils and successes of these early voyagers with such vivid description and love for his subject that his book, written for “young people”, will appeal to the adventurous spirit of all.
The great dream of a sea route to India, land of spices, riches and adventure, became reality on the ninth day of September, 1499, as Vasco da Gama returned, after more than two years at sea, to the port of Restello, Portugal. But the man most responsible for his success died the year Vasco da Gama was born.

He was called Prince Henry the Navigator, “although he never commanded a ship and sailed aboard one only three times in his life.” Don Henrique was born at the end of the Fourteenth Century, in 1394, the third son of King Joao I of Portugal. From early youth he had a deep interest in navigation of the sea and the little known continent of Africa, and an always present desire to discover the coveted route to India for Portugal. He became the governor of Algarve and there on Cape St. Vincent he built the Vila do Infante.

From his seaport and shipyard he sent out vessels, and to this port he invited all men of the sea to stop and rest so that he could carefully record where they had been and what they had seen. His port eventually became the center of the scholarship of navigation and exploration. Astronomers, mathematicians, mapmakers, astrologers, cosmographers and naturalists came to gather and exchange knowledge. The newest charts, finest instruments and best ships were developed here. Although Henry’s captains did not find the route to India during his lifetime, the work to which he devoted his life and energy, and the wealth of knowledge he left as a legacy, enabled men to accomplish his dream and dare some things he had never dreamed.

Mr. Chubb’s deft handling of marvelous detail and his selective but liberal use of quotations from Vasco da Gama’s Journal and the “Chronicle of the Discovery and Conquest of Guinea” by Gomes Eannes de Azurara, a friend of Prince Henry, give the reader a superb bridge to the past and the sense of personal involvement in a richly colorful time in history. He leaves us informed, with imagination rejuvenated, and able through the fine bibliography to continue an adventure so well begun.

Ann L. Locke


(The Horae gratefully acknowledges permission given by the Editor of the magazine, America, to reprint in altered form this review of “A World of Our Own”, first published in America, December 12, 1970.)

THIS reviewer writes from the point of view of an English teacher who, as a boy, did the six year stretch at St. Paul’s School in Concord, New Hampshire and is, this year, completing a quarter century of teaching at Milton Academy. He discovered Mr. Prescott’s book in his mail at the end of a long, hard work-day. He began reading it, couldn’t put it down, and the next day, after furiously annotating it, placed it on his headmaster’s desk. Forty-eight hours later, he had a list of ten colleagues clamoring for its perusal. It’s that
sort of book.

The book is about The Choate School, although for "Choate" one might read "any venerable, private boarding school." Prescott has divided it into two sections, Situation and Crisis. It is with parts of the former that this review will principally deal.

In general, the fine part of the first section is that it deals with specifics—and answers, as no book about schools I have ever read, that cocktail-party question, "What is teaching at your school really like?" The answer is, of course, crucial and as a long-time buff of books about schools, I can honestly state that the section is the most candid, often poignant, thoughtful, and always witty answer I have ever read. Trustee, teacher, parent and those of us who have attended a boarding school will find it fascinating. At last a chapbook for them! The sheer force of its specifics and anecdotes will of necessity jog remembrance, cause it to resound and reverberate as both in harmony and counterpoint to their own memories of school life. My school memories are not always pleasant. They are often bittersweet; nevertheless, such memories can engender a curious stability, when I am reminded that I have undergone certain tests in the past. These tests, taken collectively, have fashioned a tradition. And, like it or not, I am a part of this tradition, with all its strengths and weaknesses, its failures and its wonders.

As to its wonders—browse through the chapter called "Old Wine in New Bottles," a chapter unique in books about schools. Here are collected the ingredients of good as well as bad teaching. Here is described how some good teachers operate in the classroom. The teachers—the good ones—are persons like Mounir Sa'adah, Jere Packard, Clif Clerke, and Jim Spencer, the Spencer who, both despite and because of his pride in precision, can say, "What is good teaching, anyway, but being enthusiastic and making others enthusiastic."

The failures? The headmasters. This book forces us to ponder Acton's remark about power, even power that is many times used judiciously, wisely, and well. Prescott manages to bring off his sketch of Choate's present headmaster with a certain acerbic fairness. Nevertheless, he forgets that headmasters forget, that they tire (and cannot let their fatigue show), that their universe of ideal choice must be circumscribed (and often circumvented) by alumni, precedent, trustees, limited funds, and members of their own faculty. They cannot enjoy the usual grooming process of a corporate executive. They are often good

The reviewers: Alan N. Hall is Head of the SPS English Department; George C. Homans has long been an eminent member of the Harvard Department of Sociology; Ann L. Locke is assistant librarian at St. Paul's School; J. Carroll McDonald retired in June, 1969, as Independence Foundation Master and member of the SPS History Department; Francis D. Rogers is an architect who heads his own firm in New York City; A. O. Smith has just completed his first twenty-five years in the English Department at Milton Academy.
teachers or housemasters translated into their positions without previous training. How most fairly to judge these men? As a teacher, how best to serve what is best in the tradition?

The 17th century produced many books about how best to deal with bad kings. Such books arrive at a consensus—serve them, and, in serving, try to change them.

The movie, *M*A*S*H*, has an incident that is parallel. One of the young doctors has followed the dictates of heart and humanity rather than those laid down by the Army Medical Corps. He is threatened by his commanding officer—“I am going to court-martial you, Captain.” The captain responds, “Come on, get off it, Ralph.”

Those of us who work under headmasters, boys and teachers alike, are ever seeking credibility in them and, one hopes, can ever forgive their errors in judgment provided these stem from a heart in pursuit of understanding others.

A. O. Smith, ’36

Selections From

The Flint Diary

*With an Introduction by Gerhard R. Schade*

At a time when one hears so many appeals for “meaningful dialogue”, the “reordering of priorities”, “sensitivity-training”, “women’s lib”, etc., on behalf of our “faster-maturing Society” (the old and the young!), it was a pleasure to read last summer the diary of Mr. William Willard Flint. Mr. Flint was the School’s Registrar who also assisted Mr. Hargate with the business accounts; he served the School from 1878 until 1929.

The diary is rich in factual reporting of the School’s daily life and common task. It contains valuable references to masters and their families, to the School’s workers and immediate neighbors, to births, marriages, illnesses and deaths. Excursions on foot, in horse-drawn carriages, on the many forgotten trolley and railway lines in New Hampshire are mentioned, as is the surprising fact that there was a ferry across the Merrimack on which the author gave his son (William Willard Flint, Jr., ’08; master ’19-’45) a ride. Together with other masters and by himself, Mr. Flint undertook near and far excursions on their first bicycles and there were many dinners, tea parties, occasional picnics as far as Mr. Cardigan, and other sporty diversions.

Due perhaps to the author’s failing eyesight, the last pages consist mainly of clippings from newspapers. Here one learns that Mr. Flint was the leading member of a group of experts who submitted to Governor Winant suggestions
for a revision of the State seal. The resulting revision consisted chiefly in a change from the inscription, “Sigillum Neo-Hantoniensis” (a hybrid wording, “neo” being Greek) to “Seal of the State of New Hampshire.”

“May 23, 1896—I had just entered the last of the marks—when a boy came into the Stationery Room with the message from Frances [Mrs. Flint] that there was a fire in our woods. . . We two reached the fire which was on the rocky point that overlooks Little Turkey, somewhat out of breath.”

After three days during which the fire flared up repeatedly, despite the efforts of Mr. Flint, school boys and grounds workers, he writes: “The fire started on the top of the ledge where some pines had been cut down by School boys after their peculiar haggling fashion and where a little fire had evidently been built by them. . . I noticed, at different times as I was carrying water, a coffee pot, empty cans of condensed milk, tumblers, a mug—and at the centre was a little phial of something that smelled like laudanum.”

“March 28, 1897—A very remarkable fact is that the Lower School boys seem to be allowed to spin tops on Sunday. . . I had to step almost out of the side walk to go around spinning tops.”

“June 7, 1897—Anniversary was celebrated on the 3rd. . . The presentation speech was made by Theodore Roosevelt, present Asst. secretary of the Navy who has a nephew here (Douglas Robinson). . . And when Vredenburgh (the boy winning the Van Rensselaer-Westervelt cup) appeared on the stage, Roosevelt said . . . ‘three good Dutch names . . . will you shake hands with a fellow Dutchman?’”

“June 22, 1897—Mr. Joseph H. Coit tells this story: Mr. Courtney was in charge of the Princeton Examination. . . The boys were busy writing. Mr. Courtney, having nothing to do, pulled out of his pocket a pistol he had been lately using on the Lower Grounds for starting the races; and as he was fingering the trigger in an absent-minded way and unsuspicious of the fact that the pistol was loaded with a blank cartridge, it went off. The boys jumped as though each one had been shot. . . Mr. Coit embellished the account by making Mr. Courtney say, ‘I missed you this time, Smoot Jones, but if you turn around again, I’ll shoot you dead.’”

“January 5, 1902—The Rector . . .
has had Miss Cousens, a stenographer, come out from town about every day the last week to help him. She takes down his letters from dictation and then retires to an upper room and type writes them.

"February 19, 1902—... an alarm sounded on the New Chapel bell. At first I paid no attention as there had been a good deal of experimenting on that bell within a fortnight. But I looked from my east window and saw flames on the upper floor of the Farm house. I returned to the farm house to find that the fire was out. A steam fire engine was just halting in front of the house. The four horses were breathing hard."

"April 6, 1902—The blacksmith shop is moving from the edge of the woods behind the Fosters' house to the other side of the highway near the (Red) barn. Mr. Frank Thinn who taught the Fifth Form History, has resigned... The boys worried Mr. Thinn and being of a nervous and morbid disposition he could not bear up under it."

"October 26, 1902—A great coal strike has just been settled... It has not been possible to obtain coal in Concord except in the smallest quantities. A Concord man paid at the rate of 23 dollars for 10 tons."

"November 26, 1902—... two of the School boys, Ryle and Haliburton Fales, found a bundle in the woods near the Lower Grounds, of silver articles which had been stolen the night before from Pleasant View... [The home, nearby, of Mary Baker Eddy]... The things were taken to Mr. Campbell's office."

"January 31, 1904—Mr. James Knox says... that Groton has not yet produced one Church clergyman while St. Paul's has more than 50. He had to admit, however, that one of them ought to be in State's Prison."

"September 6, 1906—A new steam heating plant is being put in the School. Italian laborers have been here all summer digging."

"December, 1909—Old Mr. Howard Cook driving by the house was wheeled by 'Grover' [his horse], who was scared by Mr. Whitney's automobile, up against a telephone pole, overturned and dragged along on the ground until his horse was stopped. Mr. Tibbits called it 'Cook's Dash for the Pole.'"

"September, 1911—During the past school year Mr. Drumm and I have finished the reading of Horace and have begun the Annals of Tacitus. We meet on Monday evening and usually read about twelve pages. In my reading of the Iliad in the Stationery Room (when boys are not coming for books) I am now in the 13th book."

"November 16, 1913—Went on a walk to Jerry Hill and found the Devil's Den. It is near the telephone pole now marked 174 B about 25 good paces South from pole marked 32. At this pole is the outcropping of an up-tilted crumbling ledge of reddish stone. The Devil's Den is in the same stone about 25 paces south."

"May 21, 1925—Yesterday Howell Campbell was talking by telephone with Mrs. — of Springfield, Mass. who was asking if she could have an interview the next day with Dr. Drury about the admission of her son. Howell said he was not sure. It was a full holiday and Ascension Day. 'What time,' said she, 'will the Ascension be?'"
Letters

Dear Mr. Drury,

... It occurs to me that SPS might consider initiation of a program similar to that of Princeton—in which once a year alumni are, in small numbers, invited back for a ‘working knowledge & insight’ into present-day SPS. (Attend classes, meet the students, hear about the problems, etc.)

I write this as someone who, while still interested in SPS, has never found occasion or initiative to come back. And that’s my—and perhaps by the multiplier extension—SPS’s loss, financially and philosophically . . .

17 Dec. 1970

H. Jeremy Wintersteen, '53

Dear Roger:

... I would like to comment with enthusiasm on the intensely interesting article, “The Horae's Jubilee,” (Autumn, 1970) and to use it as a springboard from which to express my hope that the Horae can look forward to another fifty years. I do not say in exactly its present form, for change is both inevitable and necessary. Even our most conservative—even those who are made unhappy, as some of my classmates are, by the clothes and hair styles of the present generation—will have to admit that they did not come to Concord wearing the cocked hats and the powdered wigs of the founding fathers.

If I may express a personal opinion, I would be much more likely to read an Alumni Horae substantially like the present one than I would some jazzy tabloid. I congratulate you for the attractive magazine you have brought out . . .

Sincerely,

Jan. 15, 1971

Tom Chubb, '18

Dear Roger,

... I was delighted with the story about the end of the “Sheets.” (Autumn, 1970) One of the boys who was assigned to pass the communal butter-dish around forgot his job and was reported for “Neglect of Butter.” Another boy got into some minor trouble with a master who occasionally stuttered and who said, “I’m giving you a half - a half - sheet.” The boy handed in a quarter of a sheet with the remark that a half of a half is a quarter. Happy New Year!

28 Dec., 1970

Stuart D. Preston, '02
Editorial

RACE Day comes but once a year, and a Centennial, once in a hundred. This year the two events coincide and we hope to see former First Crew members, red and blue, present in force to make the day a celebration.

SPS rowing annals record one year when the races were started by the tantara of a bugle; another, when a bow oarsman broke his sweep and jumped overboard; another, when the Potters raced the Joneses in fours—each crew made up of a father and three sons, all alumni! And so much more! The richness of our rowing tradition is always implicit in the crowd of onlookers, but Race Day 1971 should be something special.

Come one, come all!

The mention of tradition prompts us to admit that until we had read "American Boarding Schools," by James McLachlan (see "Round Hill Variations," by J. Carroll McDonald, in this issue), we had only the most naive, narrow, in-house idea of why St. Paul’s School came on the scene in 1856. It was an educative experience to read McLachlan’s account. Viewing the events and people with a trained historian’s judicial eye, with no commitment to defend or attack, he shows clearly that St. Paul’s was a school of and for its time, designed to meet specific educational and social needs.

So in fact is any living school. The idealism and color of the past are inspirations for today—but, on Turkey Pond and elsewhere, 1971 has its own races to row.

Readers of the Horae who know of summer employment opportunities for SPS students can do them a good service by sending suggestions to the Director of School Information. So many young people now compete for useful and remunerative work in the summer months that any help of this sort is gratefully received.

Faculty Notes

Allen Barnett (1910-11; 1914-17) died at the age of eighty-one, March 10, 1970, in Shelbyville, Kentucky. A 1910 graduate of Georgetown College, he studied at Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar between his two periods on the faculty, and finally left St. Paul’s, at the end of the 1916-17 school year, for service as a captain in the Army during World War I. After the war he taught at Woodberry Forest School, Orange, Virginia, until retirement in 1955. He then returned to his native Shelby County and served in the Shelbyville city high school system until 1964.

He had for a time been a member of the Rhodes Scholar Selection Committee. Surviving are his wife, Sarah Chowning Barnett, and a brother, James H. Barnett.

Thomas R. Barrett, Head of the Art Department, and his wife, Leni Mancuso Barrett, also of the Art Department, were two of the forty artists included in a recent exhibition, "Landscape II", at the DeCordova Museum in Lincoln, Massachusetts. This exhibit, according to the museum director, "included all the outstanding landscape..."
painters of New England," and represented "a virtual compendium of styles and techniques."

A. David Burdoin, a newcomer this year in the Mathematics Department, has been invited to serve on the Board of Review for The Mathematics Teacher, a monthly publication of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics.

Herbert Church, Jr., '40, of the English Department, was the author of a short article, with accompanying photographs of the School's Christmas Pageant, which opened the December issue of Yankee magazine.

William O. Kellogg, Head of the History Department, led a discussion group at the meetings in New York of the National Council of Social Sciences, which he attended as the delegate of the New England History Teachers Association, last fall.

The Concord Junior Chamber of Commerce has honored Richard H. Lederer of the English Department with an award as the Outstanding Young Educator of 1970 in the Concord area. Innovative teacher, prolific writer of professional articles and champion tennis and pingpong player (to select but a few of his many qualifying attributes listed by The Pelican)—Mr. Lederer modestly commented, "I am especially delighted about the 'young' part of the deal and the fact that the JC's were kind enough to recognize an independent school teacher."

Readers of "Faculty Notes" who were jolted to see George A. Tracy described as a member of the English Department, on page 192 of our last issue, may be reassured. Mr. Tracy has not deserted the Classics nor, except by the Editor's wayward pen, has he been translated into English. Apologetically, the Horae now renders him back into his proper tongues, Latin and Greek.

**EMERITI**

J. Carroll McDonald (1943-1969), whose extended review of James McLachlan's "American Boarding Schools" is featured in this issue, is also the author of an article on the relationship of St. Paul's School to the State of New Hampshire, published in "New Hampshire Echoes," a new magazine of the State. The article was illustrated with photographs from the series made a few years ago by Toni Frissell.

From Mrs. Richard J. Eaton, the former Mrs. Henry C. Kittredge, has come word that the Sturgis Library in Barnstable, Massachusetts, of which Mr. Kittredge was a trustee for many years (and which is the oldest building used as a library in the United States), has accepted her offer to furnish a room as a memorial to him, to house his library of Cape Cod and Maritime books, as a Cape Cod Research Room.

**FORM NOTES**

1909
Harold M. Wall, proud grandfather of thirteen, reports that he still plays golf five days a week and tries hard to "shoot his age."

1913
Stanton Garfield, M.D. and his wife spent three months last winter traveling in West Africa, in off-beat regions of the sub-Saharan and down the Congo River.

1918
Samuel Bell, 3d writes that two of his ten grandchildren have attended SPS, and a third, a girl, "plans to make it next year."

Robert E. Smith and his wife have moved to California to escape the New England winter—the only disagreeable feature of their
former home in Marblehead, Mass.

1919
In June, 1970, William S. Biddle was leader of a riding tour in Hungary, sponsored by the Rock Creek Stables, Washington, D.C., of which he is head instructor.

1920
William Chisholm, 2d and his wife plan to take their son and daughter-in-law and three grandsons on the North Cape Cruise next summer: "quite some undertaking!"

1921
Married: Lewis W. Francis, Jr. to Mrs. Virginia Fuller Mortenson, widow of Colonel Leo W. Mortenson, November 7, 1970, in Concord, Massachusetts. Mr. Francis, for whom this is his first marriage, retired a year ago as executive vice-president of Brown Crosby & Co., Inc., New York insurance brokers. He is senior warden of the Diocesan Church of St. Ann and the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, New York, and is treasurer of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island. Mrs. Francis is an artist well-known throughout New England and Long Island.

1922
Charles L. Harding, Jr. has been living in York Harbor, Maine, since his retirement from Meinhard-Commercial Corporation, New York, a year ago.

The Rt. Rev. Anson P. Stokes, Jr. has kept busy since his retirement as Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts last year, raising money for Lenox School, "a good school, without the financial blessings of SPS," taking occasional services to help his successor, and enjoying his family.

1923
For more than a year, Francis F. Symington has been the volunteer director of development for the Medical Eye Bank of Maryland, the largest such organization in the United States, which supplies more than 2,000 donated eyes each year to hospitals throughout the world for corneal transplants. Symington, himself a sufferer from partial blindness which cannot be helped by the work of his organization, was Maryland state squash racquets champion of 1929, when half his vision was already gone. In late 1969, he was walking in downtown Baltimore and went to look at the intended site of a squash court —never built—in which he had once taken an interest. He thought now, it seemed "a little too narrow for a squash court" and as he was gazing in the windows of the building he read on the glass that it was the Medical Eye Bank. Forty-eight hours later he accepted the position he now holds.

1925
Recently elected to the vestry of SS Mary and Jude Episcopal Churches, Northeast Harbor and Seal Harbor, Maine, Orton P. Jackson found himself in a veritable thicket of SPS alumni. Other vestrymen of the double parish are: William G. Foulke, '30, Bay­ard H. Roberts, '30, David W. Clark, '38, Schofield Andrews, Jr., '40, and John C. Wilmerding, Jr., '56. Most of the parish's seventeen vestrymen are year-round residents, but Jackson notes that he is sure "Dr. Drury would be pleased to hear that so many SPS alumni were serving on the vestry of St. Mary's-by-the-Sea, where he worshiped for so many summers."

The Rev. Nelson W. MacKie, who has served for twenty-two years as rector of St. Albans Church, Centredale, Rhode Island, has been elected vicar of Calvary Church, Pascoag, Rhode Island, which this year marks the seventieth anniversary of its consecration.

1926
John French, of the New York law firm of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosle, received an M.A. degree from the New York University Department of Politics, in February, after about five years of part-time study.

Walter A. Wood, chairman of the Council of the American Geographical Society, New York, as part of his study of the glaciers of the St. Elias mountains of Yukon Territory, begun in 1935, is conducting a long-range interdisciplinary project, under joint sponsorship of the Arctic Institute of North America and the American Geographical Society, of
which he was president from 1957 to 1967. Scientists believe that the North American glaciers may some day be an important source of fresh water, if the vast amounts of water they contain can be made available.

1927

Lamar Soutter, M.D., dean of the University of Massachusetts Medical School, is serving as president of the Massachusetts Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

1928

H. Wardwell Howell’s executive recruiting firm of Ward Howell Associates is one of two such organizations recently selected to find a president and fifteen executives to run the newly formed National Railroad Passenger Corporation.

1929

G. Quincy Thorndike has retired from the Agency for International Development and moved to Pebble Beach, California.

1930

Benjamin L. Huntington, M.D., retired last October as associate medical director of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston.

1932

For his contributions in ornithology, ecology and international conservation, Dr. S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, was awarded the seldom-given Gold Medal of the Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp, in September, 1970.

Dr. Ripley has also worked with John C. Chapin, '38, of the Housing and Urban Development Agency, James D. Hurd, '40, of the State Department, and James Biddle, '47, director of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, on plans being drawn up by the President’s American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

1933

John T. Robinson is currently on the faculty of Watkinson School, a coeducational country day school in Hartford, Connecticut. He teaches Contemporary Studies, Literature and Economic Geography, and coaches soccer, hockey and baseball.

1934

Henry Hope Reed, Jr., whose book, “The Golden City,” is reviewed in this issue, is Curator of Parks in New York City. He is also chairman of the Friends of Central Park and co-director of walking tours, for the Museum of the City of New York. At the present time he is at work on a guide and history for the city’s parks and a guidebook to the city, “Walks in New York.”

1937

The Rt. Rev. Paul Moore, Jr., Episcopal Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of New York, was one of a ten-member mission, sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, which visited South Vietnam last July to assess the scope of expressions for peace among the native Vietnamese, particularly in the Buddhist, Catholic and other religious communities, and to determine what had been the response to these peace demonstrations by the Saigon government and by the United States political and military representatives in the country. The mission’s report stated that “every Vietnamese to whom we spoke wants the war to end and the American troops to leave... No one to whom we spoke believed that Thieu and Ky remain in power as the choice of the Vietnamese: they are the choice of the United States... The single most common ‘crime’ among the thousands of political prisoners is that they have advocated peace.”

1939

Charles Scribner, Jr., president of Charles Scribner’s Sons, is chairman of the book publishers committee in the current campaign of the United Hospital Fund of New York.

1940

Henry J. Wheelwright, M.D., assumed the post of medical director of the Augusta, Maine, General Hospital, early in January. A specialist in internal medicine in the Pittsfield, Massachusetts, area since 1951, Dr. Wheelwright holds a Cancer Research In-
vestigator's license from the U. S. Food & Drug Administration and has been a clinical instructor at Albany Medical College, Albany, New York. In addition to his new work in Augusta, he will serve as co-director of the Southern Kennebec Oncology Center, which specializes in the treatment of cancer.

1941

John Quincy Adams, great-great-grandson and namesake of the sixth President of the United States, presented portraits of President Adams and his wife, Louisa, to the White House collection, in a ceremony at the White House in February. Scores of Adams descendants who were on hand for the occasion heard him comment that since the days of the first John Quincy Adams and his father, John Adams, the second President of the United States, no member of the family had been able to win a political victory, and suggest that some one of the “bright younger generation—a young man or, maybe, who knows, a young lady” of the family might yet attain the Presidency. In accepting the portraits, President Nixon hailed the Adamses as “one of the really great American families.”

The Rev. H. Boone Porter, who has been a professor at General Theological Seminary in New York City for the past ten years, has become Director of Roanridge, in Kansas City, Missouri. Roanridge is a training center and foundation dedicated to religious and educational work for rural areas in the United States.

Elliott J. Van Vleck is currently employed in the Greenwich, Connecticut, office of Clark, Dodge & Co., Inc., brokers.

1942

A disastrous February fire which destroyed the one hundred and forty-year-old main building of Thompson Academy on Thompson's Island in Boston Harbor, dealt a severe blow to the school and to George Wright, 2d, who became its headmaster last summer. Wright announced after the fire that the school would have to close for the balance of the semester, since only dormitories remained. Operated on Thompson's Island since 1833, the school seeks to give a well-rounded education to young men of limited financial backing who are unable to develop adequately in their home environment. This year's faculty also included Robert Emmet, '63, as a teacher of English.

1944

Seymour H. Knox, '3d is chairman of the board and president of the Buffalo Sabres, a new team this season in the National Hockey League.

1946

Daniel E. Huger, Jr. has opened his own law office in Charleston, South Carolina.

James W. Kinnear, 3d, reunion gift chairman of the Form of 1946, which will celebrate its twenty-fifth Anniversary this spring, has recently been promoted to senior vice-president for strategic planning, in Texaco, Inc.

1947

Laurence H. Blackburn, Jr. was promoted last November to the rank of Captain in the U. S. Navy Medical Corps.

A. Craig Culbertson, Jr. is a member of the board of trustees of Louisville Country Day School, Louisville, Kentucky.

William H. F. Spencer is in his fifteenth year as a teacher of mathematics at Roger Ludlow High School, Fairfield, Connecticut.

1948

Born: to William S. Allen, Jr. and Mrs. Allen, a son, Philip, November 23, 1970. The baby is a great-grandson of Philip Allen, '86.

Herbert Barry, 3d, professor of Pharmacology at the University of Pittsburgh, is the co-author of “Actions of Alcohol,” a two volume study which reviews experimental work on the effects of alcohol on the living organism, published in December by American Elsevier Publishing Co., Inc.

Married: Dudley B. Fowler to Miss Barbara Jane Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Wood of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, October 19, 1970, in East Cleveland.
Gilbert H. Kinney is serving as United States Consul in Surabaya, Indonesia.

Lawrence M. Noble, Jr. has been Director of Undergraduate Financial Aid at Yale since July, 1970.

1949

Married: Alexander C. Ewing to Mrs. Sheila Cobb Clarke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Cobb of Mount Kisco, New York, and widow of the late Michael deS. Clarke of Katonah, New York, October 31, 1970, in Mount Kisco. Ewing is the general director of City Center Joffrey Ballet in New York City and president of the Foundation for American Dance.

1950

William M. Bramwell, Jr. has been appointed senior counsel at ITT, in New York City, where he is counsel to the Financial Services Group, comprising mutual funds, insurance, consumer finance and industrial credit.

Henry E. Drayton, Jr., USN, reports that he is still on duty in Hawaii at the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard.

George R. Packard, 3d, has been appointed a trustee of the Asia Foundation.

Hooker Talcott, Jr. joined the investment department of John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston, in June, 1970. He reports that his three daughters are all approaching the right age for St. Paul's.

William O. Taylor, 2d, general manager of the Boston Globe, director of Station WGBK-TV in Boston and vice-president of the New England Aquarium, became a trustee of Southeastern Massachusetts University in December.

1951

J. Van D. Eppes, Jr. would be interested to correspond with anyone sharing his belief that UFO's “are piloted by noble human beings who would like to help us help ourselves.”

John L. Lorenz is assistant director of athletics at Brookwood School, in Manchester, Massachusetts, where he is a coach of football, hockey and baseball.

1952

The Horae's apologies to Thomas J. Charlton, Jr. whom we carelessly rechristened Carleton in our last issue. As a scientific adviser to the Federal Water Quality Administration, he no doubt understands that even baptismal water can get a little cloudy.

Warren N. Ponvert is a partner of Benton & Company and is a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Peter C. Stearns is now associated with Granger & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Allen A. Thompson is managing director of the Houston, Texas, Ballet.

Joseph H. Williams has been named president and chief operating officer of Williams Brothers Co., a common carrier petroleum pipeline system. He is also a board member of Holmes & Narver, Inc. of Los Angeles, a unit of Resource Sciences Corporation which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Williams Brothers.

1953

After nine years in the casualty insurance business, Thomas A. Burke is now with the New York City brokerage firm of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.

Hugh Clark, M.D., is assistant professor of Medicine at the University of Washington, Seattle. He is also head of the division of ambulatory care in Harborview Medical Center and president of the Community Health Board of Seattle, which is administering a federal demonstration project for health insurance for low income families in the Seattle Model Cities Project.

Born: to Paul M. Denison and Mrs. Denison, a daughter, Jocely R., September 14, 1970. Denison is Director of Development for the Cate School, Santa Barbara, California.

John W. Lapsley is in the international division of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., New York City.

Norman J. Marsh, Jr., a lawyer employed
CHANGES OF ADDRESS

To simplify the keeping of up-to-date addresses in the School and Alumni files, alumni are asked to send any change of permanent address, with Zip Code, to Development Office St. Paul's School Concord, N. H. 03301

The Development Office will be able and glad to help any alumni locate a friend whose address has changed.

by Sanders Associates, Inc., in Nashua, New Hampshire, lives in nearby Amherst, New Hampshire, with his wife and four children.

J. Edward Meyer, 3d has begun a two year term in the New York State Legislature. He challenged and won against the incumbent in the Republican primary last June and won again in the general election in the fall.

As of the first of this year, Grayson M-P. Murphy, 3d became senior vice-president of Boston Company Institutional Investors, Inc., a company devoted to management of corporate pension funds and profit-sharing plans.

Frederick S. Nicholas, Jr. has been named vice-president in charge of Latin American operations for Arbor Acres Farm Inc., world wide poultry breeding firm based in Glastonbury, Connecticut. With the firm since 1960, Nicholas was formerly regional manager for five years.

Paul E. Phillips, M.D. is doing research, teaching and practice in the rheumatic diseases, as assistant professor of Medicine, in the Hospital for Special Surgery, New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical Center, New York City.

J. Edward Meyer, 3d has begun a two year term in the New York State Legislature. He challenged and won against the incumbent in the Republican primary last June and won again in the general election in the fall.

As of the first of this year, Grayson M-P. Murphy, 3d became senior vice-president of Boston Company Institutional Investors, Inc., a company devoted to management of corporate pension funds and profit-sharing plans.

Frederick S. Nicholas, Jr. has been named vice-president in charge of Latin American operations for Arbor Acres Farm Inc., world wide poultry breeding firm based in Glastonbury, Connecticut. With the firm since 1960, Nicholas was formerly regional manager for five years.

Paul E. Phillips, M.D. is doing research, teaching and practice in the rheumatic diseases, as assistant professor of Medicine, in the Hospital for Special Surgery, New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical Center, New York City.

1955

Married: Norman H. Donald, 3d to Mrs. Alice Allen, daughter of Claxton E. Allen of New York City, and the late Mrs. Allen, October 31, 1970, in New York City. Donald is a partner in the New York City law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom.

John Holbrook, Jr. has initiated two business enterprises in Washington, D.C., both being called ICON. One is the International Consortium of Architects, an architectural firm, and the other is International Construction, Inc., a real estate development corporation.

1957

Born: to Peter W. Bartol and Mrs. Bartol, their second child and first daughter, Elisabeth Wakefield, July 15, 1970. Bartol is now regional manager of the Leasing Division of National Car Rental System, Inc.

Married: Clinton Howard Drexel to Miss Susanna Louisa McKemie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Frederick McKemie of Macon, Georgia, October 24, 1970, in Bluffton, South Carolina.


Lt. Commander Robert T. Riker, USN, is stationed at Naval Security Group Activity, Fort Meade, Maryland.

1958

William O. Crispin, vice-president since 1964 of Multiplex Manufacturing Co., air release valve manufacturers of Berwick, Pennsylvania, has recently added to his manifold activities the executive vice-presidency of Crestwood Mobile Homes, Inc.


1959

Dexter B. Taylor of Peterboro, New Hampshire, has changed his name to Bradford Chadbourne Taylor.

1960

Born: to Samuel L. Brookfield, Jr. and Mrs. Brookfield, a son, Jonathan Lord, Sep
tember 28, 1970. Brookfield returned from a Fulbright teaching year in England last year and is now director of admissions at Pomfret School, Pomfret, Connecticut.

Anthony D. Duke, Jr. recently became an investment officer with Fiduciary Trust Co. of New York.

Married: Edward B. Stott to Miss Janie Warner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Miles Warner of St. James Parish, Barbados, W. I., March 6, 1971, at the Warner home in Barbados. Stott heads a professional photography firm in Vail, Colorado.

Oil paintings by G. J. G. Wilcox, Jr. formed the December show in the "corridor gallery" of the Citizen-Advertiser, Auburn, New York. Wilcox, who has lived and worked in Venice Center, New York, for the past three years, has shown pictures at the Contemporary Gallery in New York City and has been represented in a jury show of Allied Artists at the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

1961

Stuart Douglas is a salesman, covering the Worcester, Massachusetts, market for the Lily Tulip division of Owens Illinois.


Engaged: John S. Mackay to Miss Susan A. Wilcox, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Delamater of West Hartford, Connecticut, and the late William G. Wilcox, 2d.

Michael H. Van Dusen is completing his doctoral dissertation for Johns Hopkins University, after a year of research in Beirut and Damascus.


Patrick R. Wilmerding has been elected an alumni trustee of the Salisbury School, Salisbury, Connecticut.

1962


William E. Lievens, 2d was released from the Army in November and is now assistant manager of the Medical Personnel Pool in Boston, Massachusetts.

Capt. Richard E. Schade, following one and a half years in Army Intelligence in Germany and a period of training for service in Indochina, left the United States for Vietnam early in March.

1963

Kimball Prince was discharged from duty in the Navy in November after completing two tours of service in Vietnam. He was the recipient of the Bronze Star, the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry and a meritorious field promotion from lieutenant (jg) to lieutenant.

Arthur S. Thomas, 3d, a naval aviation officer candidate at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, completed the first step towards becoming a naval aviator in December by soloing the Navy "Mentor" aircraft with Training Squadron One. He stands fourth in his class.

The Rev. Richard C. L. Webb is serving as an Episcopal curate at Hanover, New Hampshire.

1964

Garrard L. Glenn has produced a feature film in New York, entitled, "The Battle of Love's Return."

Lt. (jg) James A. Humphreys, 3d is serving in the engineering department, on board USS America (CVA-66).

Married: M. Andrew Johnston to Miss Christine Ronay of Oakland, California, September 5, 1970, in Boston, Massachusetts.

1965

Robert W. Coxe writes that he is in his second year of teaching English, coaching and
dorming at Milton Academy. "Next year," he says, "I hope to get to England and study and be a phony."

David B. H. Martin, Jr. is serving as chief engineer on U. S. Navy Destroyer Hawkins, which was part of the Apollo 14 Atlantic Recovery Force and is now preparing for a six-month Mediterranean cruise.

1966

Married: Ens. Roy F. Coppedge, 3d, USNR, to Miss Susan L. Emerson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Emerson of Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, December 20, 1970, in Chestnut Hill.

Engaged: Johnston Livingston Evans to Miss Lisa Neva McGrath, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon R. McGrath of Brookville, Long Island, New York.

Married: Rodney W. McKee to Miss Susan B. Law, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Goodrich Law, Jr. of Cresskill, New Jersey, February 6, 1971, in Englewood, New Jersey. McKee is an interne psychologist in the Balston Spa, New York, school system.

2d Lt. Peter T. Meyer is in training as a naval aviator at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, where he recently soloed the Navy "Mentor" aircraft with Training Squadron One.

Engaged: Spec. 4 Thomas W. Streeter, 3d to Miss Patricia Elaine Wimmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy S. Wimmer of Plainfield, New Jersey. A Vietnam veteran, Streeter is stationed at Fort Carson, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

1967

R. Hale Andrews, a Harvard senior majoring in economics, was nominated last fall for a Rhodes Scholarship.

Married: Christopher A. Mandeville to Miss Suzan Elizabeth Schatz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Schatz, Jr. of Westport, Connecticut, November 7, 1970, in Redding, Connecticut.

Abbott L. Reeve spent March in Nepal, "trekking in the Himalayas up past Dhaulagiri and Annapurna." A Harvard senior, Reeve reports he is thoroughly enjoying the year and is still sailing on the varsity sailing team.

1968

Stephen H. Bandeian, a Harvard senior, was one of twenty-four members of his class of 1100 elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Harvard late in 1970.

1969

Married: George F. Birchard to Miss Teresa Ann Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Paul Thomas of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, January 28, 1971, in Chapel Hill.

Thomas H. P. Whitney, Jr. a freshman at Vassar College, was in the cast of the Vassar College Experimental Theatre's production of Aristophanes' Lysistrata, last fall.

1970


DECEASED

Word of the death of the following alumni was received too late, or information is incomplete, for publication of notices in this issue:

'19—Winslow Little, Feb. 21, 1971
'21—Lewis M. Gibb, Jan. 24, 1971
'38—Wesley C. Bowers, Jr., Oct. 27, 1970
'39—Marcus Daly, 3d, Nov. 7, 1970
'41—Joseph C. Hoagland, Jr., Feb. 11, 1971
'43—Eric W. Dunn, Oct. 13, 1970
'51—Samuel T. Van Alen, Nov. 18, 1970

'97—Dudley Bates Lawrence died in Bronxville, New York, November 22, 1970. Born August 5, 1879, in Montreal, Canada,
the son of William Van Duzer and Sarah Bates Lawrence, he attended St. Paul's from 1895 to 1897. He earned his bachelor's degree at Yale in the Class of 1901 and was awarded a law degree two years later by New York Law School. For the greater part of his career, he headed the Lawrence Investing Co., Inc., a family-held concern which owns property in Bronxville and elsewhere in Westchester County, New York. He was an original trustee of Sarah Lawrence College, founded by his father, taking an active part in the college's construction program; a former trustee of the Lawrence Hospital in Bronxville, and a founding director of the Bronxville Trust Company, and he had at one time been Commissioner of the New York State Board of Charities. During World War I, he served as a captain in the aviation section of the Signal Corps. He was an enthusiastic golfer and a member of the St. Andrew's Golf Club in Hastings-on-Hudson. Surviving are three sons, Dudley Bates, Jr., '24, Robert C., '29, and G. Douglas Lawrence, '33; a daughter, Mrs. Nancy L. Sargent; thirteen grandchildren and twenty-three great-grandchildren.

'98—James Brinckerhoff Vredenburgh died at the age of ninety at his home in Green ville, Virginia, December 14, 1970. Born in Monmouth, New Jersey, he was the son of James B. and Emily Van Vorst Vredenburgh and the brother of Peter Vredenburgh, '97, and John Van V. Vredenburgh, '00. He attended St. Paul's for five years. In his Sixth Form year he was an Isthmian halfback, proving himself, though very lightly built, "the surest ground gainer on the team," and he played forward on his Club hockey team. He was a star batsman on the Isthmian cricket eleven for two years and captained the School eleven in 1898. After he graduated from the University of Berlin, Germany, his interests were diversified—sugar refining, cattle ranching and writing, and he remained active in the two latter fields until his death. Friends remember him as a man of great kindness, integrity and humor. Surviving are his wife, Katharine M. Vredenburgh; a son, John C. Vredenburgh; a daughter, Mrs. John W. Strain, Jr.; a sister, Eleanor R. V. Micelli, and four grandchildren.

'99—William Hancock Merriam died February 12, 1970, in Hemet, California, his home for the past thirty-five years. He was eighty-nine years old. The son of William R. and Laura Hancock Merriam and younger brother of John Hancock Merriam, '92, he was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1880 and came east to enter the School in the fall of 1893. He left after three years and so far as is known undertook no further formal education. A life-long bachelor, he pursued a diverse career which included apricot-farming, the coal business in Washington, D.C. and work with the ornithologist and explorer, William Beebe, who descended to a record depth in the ocean in his "bathysphere" in 1934. The only close family member who survives him is a sister, Mrs. John M. Gross.

'01—John McGraw Gauntlett, on whom King George VI conferred an honorary Order of the British Empire in 1947, for his tireless relief activities in Britain during World War II, died at his home in Sarasota, Florida, January 16, 1971. Born October 22, 1882, in Ithaca, New York, of a family long established there, he was the son of John C. and Mary McGraw Gauntlett. He graduated from St. Paul's after two years at the School, then continued his education at Cornell and at Albany Law School, receiving the bachelor of arts and law degrees in 1905 and 1907 respectively. Before a period of service as an army lieutenant in World War I, he had been president of his own investment firm, but soon after the war he moved with his family to London, England, where he founded the bond department of the Equitable Trust Co. When this institution was absorbed by the Chase National Bank, he remained in London as a senior vice-president. Later, he became a partner of Balfour Boardman & Co., Ltd. of London. He retired from active business at the outbreak of World War II, to devote himself fully to volunteer relief work in England. So widely involved was he in every aspect of American aid to England during those years that a London newspaper described him as "London's No. 1 American." Through various agencies, in which he was usually chairman or a member of the executive committee, he took a leading part in making the London "tube" stations suitable as bomb shelters, in evacuation of children from exposed areas, in purchase and shipment of ambulances to Britain.
and of small British ears to Holland for the use of Dutch medical personnel, and in providing facilities for Americans serving with British forces before United States entry into the war. He was many times in personal danger, both as a member of an American squadron of the British Home Guard, which fought fires and helped to guard London during the Battle of Britain, and on the ocean crossings under submarine attack in which his transatlantic missions involved him. After resuming residence in the United States in 1952, he kept his membership in many of the London clubs and other organizations in which he had been active during the war. He is survived by his wife, Barbara Gauntlett; two sons, John H. and William H. Gauntlett, and eight grandchildren.

'03—William Page Carter died in Montclair, New Jersey, November 2, 1965. Born March 4, 1884, in Leesburg, Virginia, to a family long famous in Virginia history, he entered St. Paul's in the fall of 1899 and graduated in 1903. He was a member of the Glee Club and the Cadmean; took part in cross country runs and coxed the winning Halycon Crew of 1902. A skill in tennis begun at St. Paul's developed in later years to the point where he was nationally ranked fourteenth player in the United States. After St. Paul's he did not continue with formal education but began the career in investments which occupied part of his adult life. He was a devoted member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Montclair, and of Grace Church, Vineyard Haven, on the island of Martha's Vineyard, where he passed many summers. His wife, Ruth L. Carter, to whom he was married for the last thirteen years of his life, survived him but has since died. He had no children.

'03—John Saunders Kilner died in Woodstock, Vermont, December 22, 1969. The son of Samuel E. and Kitty Saunders Kilner, he was born in New York City, October 19, 1885. He graduated from St. Paul's in 1903 and from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale in 1906. After an apprenticeship course at Westinghouse, he became manager of the Tide Water Paper Co., in Bellows Falls, Vermont. From 1916 to 1935, he worked for the Ingersoll Rand Company, first for two years in Rye, New York, and later in Detroit where, in 1935, he formed his own company, Kilner-Mills Co., sales engineers. He retired in 1951 and left Detroit to return to Vermont. There he happily occupied the eighteen years of his retirement, hunting and fishing, and improving a tract of four hundred acres, at Plymouth Union, which his father had bought many years ago, making a camp on the property livable for summer vacations, rebuilding two dams and a barn, planting trees and building a boathouse. Surviving are his wife, Alice Denny Kilner (daughter of the late Charles B. Denny, '80); three sons; two daughters; thirteen grandchildren; two great-grandchildren, and a sister, Mary Kilner Wheeler.

'05—Earle Taylor Holsapple died in New York City, January 27, 1971. The third son of W. Frank and Charlotte B. Holsapple, he was born in Hudson, New York, November 16, 1886. Two older brothers preceded him to St. Paul's—Lloyd B. and Frank B. Holsapple, both of the Form of 1901. He graduated from St. Paul's in 1905 and from Princeton in 1909 and taught at The Lawrenceville School for one year, before embarking on a career in investment banking. For twenty years he was with the firm of Harris, Forbes & Co., at first in Albany and, after 1918, in the firm's main office in New York City. He was in London, England, when World War I broke out and remained there for a year in charge of the London office. In 1930, he formed his own investment banking firm, which he headed until his retirement about 1955. His concern for the maintenance of personal liberty in the United States against the growing power of Federal bureaucracy was perhaps foreshadowed in an article he wrote for the Concordian in 1905 (and had published in the Horae Scholasticae), concerning the method of electing the Senate. This concern, his primary interest during the last twenty-five years of his life, led him to take an active part in the founding of the Conservative Party of New York. His second strong interest, also pursued for many years, was in the American Farm School in Thessaloniki, Salonika, Greece, founded by a close college friend. He is survived by his wife, Alice Haven Holsapple; two sons, Penn H., '32, and Earle T. Holsapple, Jr., '35; eight grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Three of his grandsons have
attended SPS: Haven D. Holsapple, '68, Timothy G. Holsapple, '70, and Jeffrey B. Holsapple, a member of the Fifth Form.

'07—Henry Grafton Chapman died in Bonita, California, October 13, 1970. He was born in New York City, July 16, 1888, the son of Henry Grafton Chapman, '78, and Fanny Perkins Chapman (sister of Robert P. Perkins, '79), and entered St. Paul's in the fall of 1901. He left the School in 1905, worked for several years in the Bigelow Carpet Company and then, upon the outbreak of World War I, enlisted in the field artillery of the Canadian army. He served in England for a year, then transferred to the British Royal Artillery, seeing duty in England and France. After United States entry into the war, he was a first lieutenant in France for two further years, with the American Army field artillery and, later, engineers. Between the wars he made his career in aviation, as owner of a hydro-glider school and of a part interest in an airfield near San Diego, California. He served for three years of World War II as a captain in the Air Technical Command, at bases in California, and after the war worked at the Naval Repair Station in San Diego. He and his wife, Martha, observed their forty-ninth wedding anniversary a few weeks before his death. Surviving are Mrs. Chapman; a son, Robert Grafton Chapman, and three grandchildren.

'08—Hervey Platt Lawless died in Bristol, New Hampshire, May 21, 1970, at the age of eighty-two. Born in Kansas City, Missouri, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Lawless, he attended St. Paul's from 1902 to 1906 and graduated from Browne & Nichols School in 1909. He was a graduate of Harvard in the Class of 1913. For two and a half years of World War I, he served as a production engineer in the Army Ordnance Department, at the Remington Arms plant in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and after the war he worked first as a buyer for the Boston department store, Jordan, Marsh, Co., and later as manager of a Sears Roebuck store in Wallingford, Connecticut. From 1940 until his retirement in 1962, he owned and operated the Riverside Variety Store in Bristol, undertaking civic responsibilities as chairman of the school board and of the town library trustees, and supervisor of the "check list." He is survived by his wife, Georgia Ladd Lawless; a daughter, Mrs. Trumbull L. Simmons, and two grandchildren.

'09—G. Elkins Knable, a retired executive of the U. S. Steel Corporation, died at his home in Pittsburgh, June 5, 1970. His career in the steel industry began with the former Carnegie Steel Co. in 1912 and took him upward through the corporate ranks, after Carnegie's merger with U. S. Steel, until he was personal services coordinator—the position he held at the time of his retirement in 1954. In World War I, he served in France as a major in the ordnance and for three years of World War II he was on duty with the Ordnance Department and Transportation Corps, in Pittsburgh and Washington, D.C., with the rank of colonel. A native of Pittsburgh, he was born August 31, 1889, the son of John Parker and Susan Elkins Knable. He studied at St. Paul's for two years, 1903-07, and was a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale in the Class of 1912. He was a communicator of Calvary Episcopal Church and a member of sporting and social clubs and school and college associations in the Pittsburgh area. Surviving are his wife, Mary Egan Knable; two sons, John Parker Knable, 2d, and G. Elkins Knable, Jr.; a daughter, Elizabeth W. Knable, and five grandchildren.

'12—Charles Morgan Aldrich, retired Hartford stockbroker, died August 4, 1970, in West Hartford, Connecticut. Born January 3, 1893, in Passaic, New Jersey, he spent most of his childhood in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and came from there to St. Paul's in 1908. He became a member of the Concordian, was Delphian quarterback and, as center and captain of the Delphian hockey team, won commendation for strong, aggressive play, "approaching brilliancy at times." At Yale, he roomed with Curtis B. Munson, '12, and his brother, the late Alexander McK. Munson, '12, and was a member of the freshman glee club, the college choir and the Whiffenpoofs. He went overseas as a member of the Yale Mobile Hospital Unit, in the year after his graduation from college, serving with it in France for a year and a half, and returning to the United States in April, 1919. His career in stockbrokerage included the founding of
the Fuller-Aldrich firm in Hartford, of which he was a partner, and later association with Fahnestock & Co. During World War II, he was chairman of a committee which raised funds for a swimming pool for blind war veterans and he also for many years was chairman of the Hartford Yale Club scholarship committee. The knowledge of hockey which he learned at school he put to good use by coaching Hartford High School's first hockey team—a community service for which he was surely applauded by the late M. K. Gordon, '87, who was long his close friend. An ardent golfer, he was skillful enough to be runner-up one year in the state tournament. He had been a vestryman of Trinity Church, Hartford, and later was a communicant of St. John's, West Hartford. He is survived by his wife, Priscilla Chapman Aldrich; a son, C. Morgan Aldrich, Jr., '39; six grandchildren and a great-grandchild. Another son, Thomas Chapman Aldrich, '42, was killed on Leyte in the Philippines, in World War II.

'$14—Hulbert Dymoke Bassett died in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, August 12, 1970. A retired New York City stockbroker, formerly a partner in McClave & Co., he had homes both in the city and in Lee, Massachusetts. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 17, 1894, the son of Charles Franklin and Carolyn Hubert Bassett, and attended St. Paul's from 1910 to 1912, later studying at Harvard in the Class of 1918. For two and a half years of World War II, he served in the United States as a major in Army procurement. Surviving are his wife, Nancy Foley Bassett, and a sister, Elizabeth B. Sexton.

'$17—Harry Durand died August 9, 1970, in Red Bank, New Jersey, where he had lived since 1964. He was at St. Paul's five years, becoming an Old Hundred lineman in the fall of 1915, but left the School a year before graduation. For the last year of World War I, he served in the Mediterranean as a gunner's mate in the Navy, and in World War II was an instructor in the Army Air Force in the United States. Between the wars he was associated with Durand & Co., a family firm in Newark, New Jersey, specializing in making fine jewelry. Later, he lived for many years on a ranch in the West and finally moved to France with his wife, Jane Story Durand, remaining there until her death in 1964. He was an ardent horseman, participating often in steeplechase races during his early years in New Jersey, and he continued to ride horses all his life. From his wide and frequently adventurous experience, he drew a large stock of tales which were the delight of his friends. No close family survive him.

'$19—John Lewis Brill, retired director of research and development in the Du Pont Company's Film Department, died February 8, 1971, in Wilmington, Delaware. Born in New York City, May 8, 1902, the son of Dr. and Mrs. Nathan Edwin Brill, he attended schools in the city until he entered St. Paul's in 1917. He was a member of the Concordian and the Scientific Association. After graduation he went on to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he became stroke of the varsity crew and graduated with the Class of 1923. The following year, he received from M. I. T. a master's degree in chemical engineering. His thirty-eight years with Du Pont began with work on high-pressure synthesis. In 1936, he helped to start the company's ammonia plant in Bell, West Virginia, and in 1931 he became assistant to the chemical director of the Ammonia Department, remaining in that department until World War II. After a period when he supervised work connected with atomic energy, he became chemical director of Du Pont's Plastics Department in 1943 and ultimately was research director of the Film Department, from its organization in 1930 until he retired in 1962. He took part in the local fox hunt for many years, was a persistent fly fisherman, a scholar and lover of wines and a swimmer who developed a taste even for the icy waters off Cape Elizabeth, Maine, where he vacationed when able. He was a trustee of the University of Delaware Research Foundation and of the Wilmington Medical Center, having much to do, in the latter post, with development of a nurses' training program. He is survived by his wife, Martha Fenn Brill; two sons, Patrick John and John Fenn Brill, '54; two daughters, Nancy D. Harvey and H. Abigail Hoopes, and twelve grandchildren.

'$20—Sherman Jenney died in Winter Park, Florida, January 30, 1971, at the age of seventy. A retired vice-president of Brown-
Forman Distillers Corporation, representing the company’s eastern division, he had also, for the years from 1949 to 1964, operated with his wife the Walnut Hall Stud in Doneraile, Kentucky. The farm specialized in the breeding of trotters and boasted one of the finest groups of trotting producers ever assembled at one farm. He was born in Syracuse, New York, the son of William S. and Nina Bevan Jenney, and studied at St. Paul’s from 1915 to 1918. He served in the Royal Flying Corps of Canada for the last year of World War I and was a lieutenant commander in the Navy’s Bureau of Aeronautics in World War II. After the first war he had been a student at Princeton and the University of Virginia. In Winter Park, he was a trustee of Rollins College. He is survived by his wife, Mary S. Jenney, and two sisters, Mrs. Betty R. Richards and Mrs. Nina Bellentitti.

'22—Robert Earl Greenwood, once mayor of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and the youngest chief executive that city ever had, died in Fitchburg, December 24, 1970. His political career was brief and colorful. At twenty-eight he was the defeated Democratic candidate for a seat in the state House of Representatives, but after the election a lengthy investigation proved that extensive ballot fraud had taken place in one of the wards of the district. Although the investigation did not reverse his defeat, the attendant favorable publicity helped him win election as mayor of Fitchburg the following year, by a narrow margin. At the end of his term, the voters gave him a two to one endorsement for a second term, and in 1936 he tried to capture his Party’s nomination for a vacant U. S. Senate seat, but lost to Governor James M. Curley (who was subsequently defeated by the Republican candidate, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.). Greenwood abandoned an active role in politics at the end of his second term as mayor, moving to New York, where he was involved in the production of Broadway plays and musicals for a decade. He returned to Fitchburg in 1947, became a political radio commentator and served as the city’s Director of Civil Defense during the 1950’s. In 1958, he moved to the Spanish island of Ibiza, where he had lived more or less continuously until the last year of his life, which he spent in the Fitchburg area. Born in Gardner, Massachusetts, April 26, 1904, he was the son of Levi H. Greenwood, ’92, then president of the Massachusetts Senate, and Mary Alberta Cann Greenwood. He left the School at the end of his Fifth Form year and over the next decade worked in various capacities in the Heywood-Wakefield Company in Gardner, before entering politics. He is survived by his third wife, the former Marita Cornelia Welter; a daughter and son by his first marriage, Mrs. Janet Higgins and Anthony Coolidge Greenwood; a brother, Richard N. Greenwood, ’18, and two sisters, Mrs. Eleanor Hornblower and Miss Margaret Greenwood.

'22—Robbins Huntington Miller, architect, died October 3, 1970, in New Haven, Connecticut. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic C. Miller, he was born in New Haven, May 30, 1904. He was a graduate of St. Paul’s and Yale and the Yale School of Architecture. His busy professional career, as an associate of Douglas Orr, architect, included the design of the memorial unit of the Yale-New Haven Hospital, as well as schools and residences in Connecticut and a number of residences in the Berkshires of western Massachusetts, where he had a summer home. He was a former president of the New Haven Lawn Club, vice-president of Mory’s Association and an associate fellow of Timothy Dwight College, of Yale. In addition, he had been chairman for twelve years of the North Haven Zoning Board, vice-chairman of the Regional Planning Agency of south central Connecticut, and vice-chairman of the Quinnipiac Valley Development Commission. In the Berkshires, he was a member of the Stockbridge Golf Club and Recordings for the Blind. He was an ardent golfer, duck hunter and deer hunter. He is survived by his wife, Imogene P. Miller; two sons, Barton H. and Timothy P. Miller, and three grandchildren.

'27—John Holbrook, retired insurance executive, died in Hobe Sound, Florida, December 25, 1970. Born in Yonkers, New York, May 25, 1909, the son of Harry and Elinore Holbrook, he attended St. Paul’s for five years, becoming a warmly liked and admired leader of his Form and serving as its vice-president in his Sixth Form year. He was also president of the Missionary Society and a member of the Concordian; field marshal
of the Athletic Association, chairman of the Squash Racquets Association and secretary-treasurer of both the Isthmians and the Shattucks. He played on the Isthmian and SPS squash teams for two years, rowed on the Shattuck Crew for two years and was a member of the SPS Crew of 1927. Graduating, cum laude, in 1927, he went on to Yale, where he continued to perform well as scholar, oarsman and squash player. He joined the international insurance brokerage firm of Marsh & McLennan, Inc., after graduation from college in 1931, was elected a vice-president in 1947, director in 1951, executive vice-president in 1960 and president in 1963. For many years he had taken an active interest in the affairs of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society, of which he was a vice-president and director. He had led several of the Society's fund raising drives, as a former chairman of Friends of the Philharmonic, and had been chairman of the orchestra's 125th anniversary program four years ago. In World War II, he served as a lieutenant colonel in the Army Air Force for three and a half years, winning the Legion of Merit. He was a trustee of the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine and the Seamen's Bank for Savings in New York City, and of the Northern Westchester Hospital. Since his retirement, at his home in Bedford Hills, New York, he had derived much pleasure from being able to give more time to his hobby of woodworking. He is survived by his wife, Alice D. Holbrook; three sons, John, Jr., '55, David and Peter; a daughter, Phyllis; a brother, William Holbrook, '30; a sister, Mrs. Chauncey P. Goss, and six grandchildren.

'27—Warren Frederick Lutz died in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, September 13, 1970, at the age of sixty-one. Born November 24, 1908, in New York City, he was an SPS graduate in 1927 and a member of the Harvard Class of 1931. At the time of his death, he was retired from a career in business. Surviving are his wife, Ann Vroman Lutz, and a daughter, Mrs. Maria Teresa Fanjul.

'32—Luther Loomis, assistant secretary of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, died January 81, 1971, in Greenwich, Connecticut, at the age of fifty-seven. Humorous, resilient and courageous, he was a popular member of his Form at St. Paul's, became a supervisor and made a notable mark in athletics. For two years each, he was on the Isthmian football, baseball and track teams, being a runner on the winning Isthmian relay team in 1931 and again in 1932, when the record was set in this now-discontinued event. He was an SPS halfback in 1930 and 1931, who "played a hard-running, hard-fighting game," and he was in the outfield of the SPS baseball team in the spring of his graduation. As a member of the Class of 1936 at Yale, he played varsity football and was on the boxing team for two years. On graduation from Yale, he joined the Bank of New York and then J. P. Morgan & Company, which became Morgan Guaranty Trust following a merger. He served for three and a half years in the field artillery in World War II, as a battery commander in Normandy, Northern France, the Ardennes, the Rhineland and Central Europe, seeing action with General George S. Patton, Jr. in the Battle of the Bulge and other engagements, and was awarded the Bronze Star. An ardent fisherman and hunter and a tireless lover of the outdoors at all seasons, he had characteristically been skiing and chopping wood on the morning of his death. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Winslow Loomis, the headmistress of Rosemary Hall School; a daughter, Mrs. Patrick Jones, and two sons, Henry L., '61, and Kenelm R. W. Loomis, '66.

'35—Charles William Engelhard, Jr., industrialist and race horse owner, died March 2, 1971, at Boca Grande, Florida. Heir to a precious metals business which was already massive at the time of his father's death in 1930, he expanded it into a world-wide industrial empire encompassing diamonds, copper, oil and timber, in addition to platinum and other "noble" metals. Besides his own Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals Corporation, he was involved in the management of half a dozen other metals and minerals concerns, and because of the magnitude of his personal holdings and the ramifications of his financial power he was known as a one-man conglomerate. The style of his personal life was lavish in the extreme. His gold dealings and the fact that at one time he was shipping gold out of South Africa in the form of plates and pulpit tops, to circumvent restrictions on the sale of
bullion, led some to identify him with Ian Fleming's character, Goldfinger, in the spy thriller of that name. In the last thirteen years of his life, he became a power in the horse-racing world, as owner of such famous winners as Assegai, Hawaii, Alley Fighter, Ribocco, Ribero and Nijinsky. At his death he owned three hundred horses, representing an investment of twenty million dollars in racing and breeding stock. The son of Charles William and Emy Cantahel Engelhard, he was born in New York City, February 15, 1917. He was at St. Paul's for six years but his name scarcely appears in the School's scholastic or athletic annals until he became secretary of the Deutscher Verein in his Sixth Form year. He graduated from St. Paul's in 1935 and from Princeton in 1939. During World War II, he served for four and a half years as an instructor in the Army Air Force, with the rank of captain. Surviving are his mother; his wife, the former Mrs. Jane Mannheimer, and five daughters, Mrs. Samuel P. Reed and Mary Susan, Sophie, Sally and Charlene Engelhard.

'38—Joseph Reed died in New York City, December 17, 1970. Born January 14, 1920, in New York, the son of Henry Hope Reed, '07, and Elizabeth L. Reed, he went through all six Forms at St. Paul's. He was a supervisor, a member of the Cadmean and vice-president of the Cercle Francais and a member of the 1937 Old Hundred football eleven. After graduation with the Class of 1942 from Harvard, he worked for the American Hawaiian Steamship Co. until its liquidation; then for Carpenter & Baker, marine writers, and most recently in the New York City brokerage firm of Bear Stearns & Co. His most devoted interest was in the American Farm School at Thessaloniki, Salonika, Greece. For several years prior to his death, he was a trustee of the school and it is there that he is buried. He is survived by his stepmother, Eleanor B. Reed; three sons, Christopher, Andrew and Henry, and two brothers, Henry H., Jr., '34, and Walter W. Reed, '37. His marriage to Joan B. Reed ended in divorce in 1961.

'51—Richard Varick Stout died October 22, 1970, in Boston, Massachusetts. Born January 10, 1932, in New York City, the son of Gardner D. Stout, '22, and Clare Kellogg Stout, he entered St. Paul's in the Second Form in 1946. A congenial companion and loyal friend, diligent, conscientious and generous with the gifts of his fine mind, he became president of the Library Association, vice-president of the Concordian and a chapel warden, besides serving on the board of the Pictorial and taking part in other School societies. He was on the SPS soccer team in the fall of 1950 and graduated magna cum laude the following June. From Yale, he graduated with Phi Beta Kappa in the Class of 1955, summa cum laude. Two years of Army service followed, in Germany and the United States, and he then entered the investment business in the firm of Dominick & Dominick in New York City. About nine years ago he moved to Dedham, Massachusetts, working in Boston as a stock analyst in Loomis Sayles and more recently in the Boston office of Scudder, Stevens and Clark. An outdoorsman who loved to sail and spent several summers on Cape Cod, he was also a painstaking craftsman in wood who had near-professional skill at refinishing antique furniture. He is survived by his parents; his wife, the former Nancy Kunkel; two daughters, Wendy and Cynthia, and two brothers, Gardner D. Stout, Jr., '50, and Prentice K. Stout.

'65—Charles Storey Shaw died December 1, 1970, in Hopkinton, New Hampshire. In his five years at St. Paul's, he showed himself to be broadly able—as a supervisor and member of the Council for two years, as president of the Library Association and as secretary-treasurer of the Delphian Club and a member of his Club football team for three years and of its squash team for two. He majored in history at Harvard, graduating cum laude in 1969, and served for half a year in the Army reserves. Following experience for several months with the Associated Press, he entered New York University Law School to prepare for the career in law to which he looked forward. The son of Samuel P. Shaw, Jr. and Susan Storey Shaw (now Mrs. Ronald T. Lyman, Jr.), he was born in Boston, September 18, 1946. Surviving are his parents; a sister, Jane S. Shaw; a brother, S. Parkman Shaw, Jr.; a half-brother, Ronald T. Lyman, Jr., and his grandfathers, S. Parkman Shaw and Charles M. Storey.
CORPORATION OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL

Amory Houghton, Jr., '45, President ........................................... Corning, N. Y.
William A. Oates, Rector ......................................................... Concord, N. H.
John Q. Adams, '41 ................................................................. Boston
Samuel R. Callaway, '32 ............................................................ New York
Percy Chubb, 2d, '27 ................................................................. New York
Osborn Elliott, '42 ................................................................. New York
August Heckscher, '32 .......................................................... New York
John Q. Adams, '41 ................................................................. Boston
Samuel R. Callaway, '88 .......................................................... New York
Percy Chubb, 2d, '27 ................................................................. New York
Osborn Elliott, '42 ................................................................. New York
August Heckscher, '32 .......................................................... New York
Percy Chubb, 2d, '27 ................................................................. New York
Osborn Elliott, '42 ................................................................. New York
August Heckscher, '32 .......................................................... New York
W. Walker Lewis, 3d, '68 .......................................................... New York
John R. McLane, Jr., '84, Clerk .................................................. Manchester, N. H.
William H. Moore, '38 ............................................................. New York
Benjamin R. Neilson, '86 .......................................................... Philadelphia
Thomas Rodd, '31, Treasurer .................................................... New York
Kaighn Smith, '46 ................................................................. Philadelphia
Rowland Stebbins, Jr., '27 .......................................................... New York

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. 03301

President and Chairman of Executive Committee
John Q. Adams, '41 ................................................................. 200 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass. 02117

Vice-Presidents
Francis L. Van Dusen, '30 ....................................................... Philadelphia
Robert V. Lindsay, '43 ............................................................. New York
Walter Hunnewell, Jr. '35 .......................................................... Boston

Treasurer, Leighton H. Coleman, Jr. '49 ........................................ New York
Assistant Treasurer, Frederick C. Witsell, Jr. '52 ......................... New York
Secretary and Clerk, Coolidge M. Chapin, '35 ............................... Concord, N. H.
Assistant Secretary and Clerk, Herbert Church, Jr., '40 .................. Concord, N. H.

Executive Director, Julien D. McKee, '37 .................................. Concord, N. H.

REGIONAL CHAIRMEN

Boston ................................................. John M. Carroll, '46 Mount Kisco-Bedford Peter B. Read, '44
Buffalo ................................................ Charles P. Stevenson, '37 New Haven David B. H. Martin, '43
Chicago ................................................ John D. Purdy, 3d, '36 Northern New Jersey
Cincinnati .......................................... A. Burton Clsson, Jr., '48 Philadelphia E. Newton Cutler, 3d, '58
Columbus ........................................... David H. Hoster, '34 New York Charles L. Borie, '47
Denver ................................................ George H. B. Gould, '51 Phoenix J. Oliver Cunningham, '37
Detroit ............................................... Selden B. Daume, Jr., '54 Pittsburgh James M. Walton, '49
Greenwich, Conn. ......................... Avery Rockefeller, Jr., '43 Portland, Ore. Guy B. Pope, '34
Hartford ........................................... Paul W. Cooley, '26 Salt Lake City E. Newton Cutler, 3d, '58
Houston .............................................. Clive Runnell, '44 San Diego, La Jolla Charles L. Borie, '47
Indianapolis ................................. Cornelius O. Alig, Jr., '39 San Francisco Charles F. Lowrey, '45
Long Island, N.Y. ......................... Joseph B. Hartmeyer, '45 Seattle E. Bates McKee, Jr., '51
Los Angeles ................................ Edward B. Smith, 3d, '48 St. Louis Henry F. Langenberg, '27
Louisville ......................................... Richard I. Pearce, '34 Tulsa Joseph H. Williams, '52
Memphis ........................................... Timmons L. Treadwell, 3d, '41 Washington, D.C. Joseph W. Redmond, '40

64
STANDING COMMITTEE
(t denotes member of Executive Committee)

Former Presidents

Arthur E. Neergaard, '99
John Watts, '24
Ranald H. Macdonald, '11
Grayson M-P. Murphy, '26
William G. Foulke, '30
Rowland Stebbins, Jr., '27

Marshall J. Dodge, Jr., '29
William Everdell, 3d, '33
Colton P. Wagner, '37
John P. Humes, '39
†E. Calvert Cheston, '28
Lawrence Hughes, '43

†John Q. Adams, '41
Stuart B. Andrews, '42
†A. Walker Bingham, 3d, '47
Charles L. Borie, Jr., '47
Coolidge M. Chapin, '35
Herbert Church, Jr., '40
†Leighton H. Coleman, Jr., '49
Francis deL. Cunningham, Jr., '49
E. Newton Cutler, 3d, '58
†Robert B. Deans, Jr., '43
Roger W. Drury, '32, ex officio
Anthony D. Duke, Jr., '60
William T. Glidden, '40
†Albert F. Gordon, '55
Montague H. Hackett, Jr., '50
E. Miles Herter, '47
†David L. Hopkins, Jr., '46
†Walter Hunnewell, Jr., '35
E. Coe Kerr, Jr., '33
Alexander M. Laughlin, '43
H. Alexander Laughlin, Jr., '37
†Robert V. Lindsay, '43
Morris Lloyd, Jr., '56

Malcolm McKay, '59
†Julien D. McKee, '37
†Charles H. Mellon, 3d, '56
Clarence F. Michalis, '40
Henry M. Parker, '37
†Rudolph S. Rauch, 3d, '61
Peter B. Read, '44
Joseph W. Redmond, '40
Thomas T. Richmond, '31
James A. Rousmaniere, '36
Francis J. Rue, Jr., '39
Winthrop Rutherfurd, Jr., '60
John D. Soutter, '53
†Ralph T. Starr, '44
†William Stewart, '45
Peter S. Strawbridge, '56
†Edward H. Tuck, '45
†Francis L. VanDusen, '30
Morgan D. Wheelock, Jr., '56
†Frederick C. Witsen, Jr., '52
†Harold P. Wilmerding, '55
Samuel McC. Yonce, '49

1970 ALUMNI FUND COMMITTEE

Harold P. Wilmerding, '55, Chairman

Alexander T. Baldwin, '21
Francis D. Rogers, '31

Francis E. Storer, Jr., '41
A. Walker Bingham, 3d, '47

Malcolm MacKay, '59

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

Lawrence Hughes, '48, Chairman

Coolidge M. Chapin, '35
Colton P. Wagner, '37

Alexander M. Laughlin, '43
Winthrop Rutherfurd, Jr., '60